



The Official Publication of the
American Society of
Plumbing Engineers

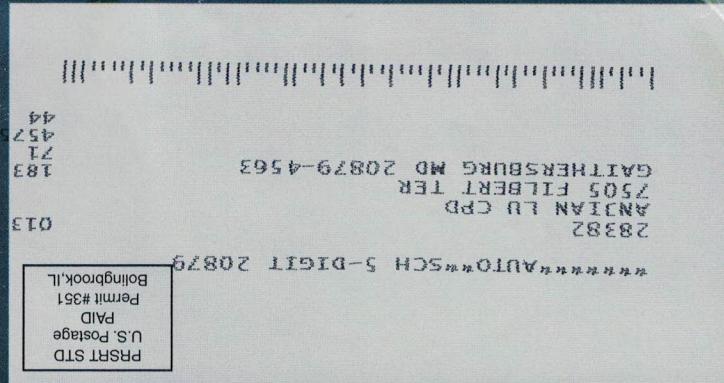
JUNE 2009

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Overcoming Code Challenges

Calculating Roof Area for Roof Drain Sizing

by Anjian Lu, CPD

THE DILEMMA

Plumbing engineers often work on projects that, because of location, are governed by different plumbing codes. Variations among the codes sometimes cause confusion and present challenges either within the design group or between the designer and the plan reviewer or inspector.

The roof area calculation for sizing roof drains is an example of how differences among the codes can challenge the designer. We all agree that vertical walls contribute flow to roof drains because they collect rainwater when wind-driven rain hits and runs down the wall, but how do vertical walls affect the sizing of roof drains? The codes differ in their answers to this question.

CODE SEARCH

A search of the national codes found the following references to the calculation of roof area for sizing roof drains.

THE THREE MODEL PLUMBING CODES ADDRESS THIS ISSUE AS FOLLOWS:

National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC)

13.1.10.3 Vertical Walls: Where vertical walls drain onto roofs, an allowance based on 50 percent of the maximum projected wall area shall be added to the roof area onto which each wall drains.

International Plumbing Code (IPC)

1106.4 Vertical Walls: In sizing roof drains and storm drainage piping, one-half of the area of any vertical wall that diverts rainwater to the roof shall be added to the projected roof area for inclusion in calculating the required size of vertical conductors, leaders, and horizontal storm drainage piping.

Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)

1106.4 Side Walls Draining onto a Roof: Where vertical walls project above a roof so as to permit storm water to drain to the roof area below, the adjacent roof area may be computed from Table 11-1 as follows:

1. For one wall, add 50 percent of the wall area to the roof area figures.
2. For two adjacent walls, add 35 percent of the total wall areas.

3. For two opposite walls of the same height, add no additional area.

As you can see, NSPC requires 50 percent of the maximum projected wall area to be added to the roof area calculation. However, the designer must project the wall area in different directions and take the maximum area.

IPC tells you to add one-half of the area of any wall that diverts rainwater to the roof to the roof area. Here, *any* means *all*.

UPC's guideline is much more clear and executable. I'll explain why UPC set the table this way.

GEOMETRY IN ROOF AREA CALCULATIONS

First, rainfall density is measured by a rain gauge (see Figure 1), which consists of three parts: a cylindrical overflow tube, a funnel on top, and a measuring tube underneath the funnel. The funnel diverts water into the measuring tube, which is one-tenth of the area of the funnel top for more accurate reading. The overflow tube stores water when the measuring tube is full and overflows. (Imagine that the funnel top is part of the roof.)

Let's look at a real roof as an example.

Figure 2 shows a simple roof with projected high roofs. The four roof drains in this roof are A, B, C, and D. Roof drains A and C are the same and have two perpendicular walls. Roof drain D has one vertical wall, and roof drain B has two opposite walls.

Suppose rain hits the wall in angle α . We then can draw a triangle acd . Its three sides are ad , dc , and ca . We express their length with an upper score in the functions to follow.

Let's look at the horizontal roof draining to roof drain C first. If the wall length is L_c and the area is A_{CH} , then:

Equation 1

$$A_{CH} = \overline{ad}L_c$$

The flow, Q_{CH} , caught by area, $\overline{dc}L_c$, shall equal that caught by area, $\overline{ad}L_c$:

Equation 2

$$Q_{CH} = H\overline{dc}L_c = H_v\overline{ad}L_c$$

or

Equation 3

$$H_v = \frac{\overline{dc}}{\overline{ad}} H$$

or

Equation 4

$$\frac{H_v}{H} = \frac{\overline{dc}}{\overline{ad}}$$

where

H = Rain density

H_v = Rain density on the vertical wall

From above we know:

Equation 5

$$\frac{\overline{ad}}{\overline{dc}} = \frac{H}{H_v} = \tan(\alpha)$$

Since the plumbing code requires the use of 50 percent of the wall area (i.e., $H_v = \frac{1}{2}H$), then:

Equation 6

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{H}{H_v} = 2$$

$$\text{or } \alpha = 63.4^\circ$$

Now, what about the wall north of roof drain C? If there is no wall on the west, the answer is as simple as taking one-half of the area of the wall since wind direction is unpredictable.

UPC suggests using 35 percent of the total area of both walls. In most situations, this is reasonable because rain hits both walls at a 45-degree angle (i.e., $H_v = \frac{1}{2}H \times \sin(45) = 0.5 \times 0.707 = 0.3536$ or 35 percent). However, if one of the walls is much larger than the other, the drain may be undersized. On the other hand, if you take 50 percent of the total area, the drain may be oversized. For this reason, the NSPC's guideline, which requires using 50 percent of the maximum projected area, may be the best solution.

As for areas with opposite walls, such as the area for roof drain B, UPC's guideline No. 3 of adding no additional area to the calculation is adequate. However, if the two walls are not of the same size, the difference between the two areas should be added. As you can see from Figure 1, the funnel of the rain gauge can be considered as a round 360-degree wall in the periphery of the building roof. The rainwater recorders do not take the roof geometry into account, so we, as engineers, should.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis above, I offer the following suggestions for your consideration.

For Single Roof Drains

For a single vertical wall affecting the collection area of a roof drain, add 50 percent of the side area to the total for calculating the flow rate.

For a single curved vertical wall, use 50 percent of the maximum projected area.

For multiple walls, use 50 percent of the maximum projected area of all walls.

For drain areas between two opposite walls, add no additional area. If the area of each wall is not the same, add 50 percent of the difference between the two walls.

For Horizontal Pipes or Leaders Receiving Two or More Roof Drains

Use only 50 percent of one maximum total projected side area of the walls in one direction.

For the Entire Roof of a Building

Do not add any side wall area except when the projected wall area is falling off the roof boundary. To decide this, use the architectural elevation drawing to draw a 63-degree line starting from the top of the highest wall (the hypotenuse of a right triangle with bottom length of 1 and height of 2). Add 100 percent of the horizontal area falling off the roof boundary to the total horizontal roof area for sizing the building rainwater drain.

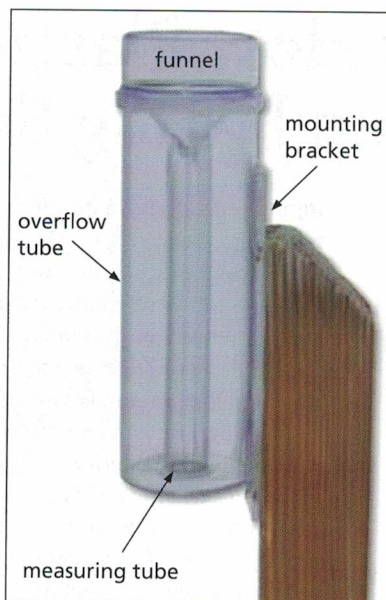


Figure 1 Rain gauge. Source: CoCoRaHS

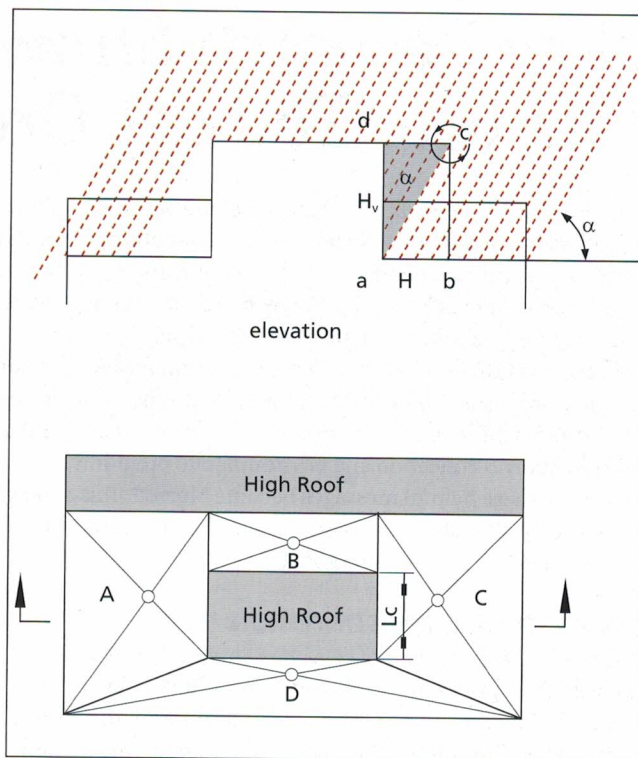


Figure 2 Example roof and roof drains

For Riser Diagrams

We may not need to put the exact arithmetic sum of the branches to a main or submain. This is because when a wall may affect one part of the piping, it may not affect the downstream part as mentioned above.

CONCLUSIONS

Properly sizing the roof drainage system is very important for structural safety, so the importance of calculating roof area cannot be overlooked. Thus, a uniform method in all the plumbing codes nationwide is a request of plumbing engineers like me.

With 3D MEP AutoCad or Revit increasing in popularity, it should not be difficult to determine the correct projected area for sizing the rainwater system, including the roof drains, leaders, gutters, downspouts, and horizontal piping. **PSD**

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