for not less than 15 minutes before inspection starts; the system shall then be tight at all points.

1109.2.2 Air Test. The air test shall be made by attaching an air compressor testing apparatus to any suitable opening after closing all other inlets and outlets to the system, forcing air into the system until there is a uniform gauge pressure of 35kPa (5 psi) or of sufficient pressure to balance a column of mercury, 25cm (10 in.) in height. This pressure shall be held without introduction of additional air for a period of not less than 15 minutes.

1109.2.3 Exceptions. When circumstances exist that make water and air tests described in Sections 1109.2.1 and 1109.2.2 above impractical, see Section 103.5.3.3.

TABLE 11-1
Sizing Roof Drains, Leaders, and Vertical Rainwater Piping [2, 3]

Size of Drain, Leader or Pipe, Flow,		Maximum Allowable Horizontal Projected Roof Areas Square Metres at Various Rainfall Rates											
mm	L/s[1]	25mm/h	50mm/h	75mm/h	100mm/h	125mm/h	150mm/h	175mm/h	200mm/h	230mm/h	250mm/h	280mm/h	300mm/h
50	1.9	215	135	90	70	55	45	40	35	30	25	25	25
75	5.8	820	410	275	205	165	140	120	100	90	80	75	70
100	12.1	1,710	855	570	430	340	285	245	215	190	170	155	140
125	22.7	3,215	1,610	1,070	805	645	535	460	400	360	320	290	270
150	35.5	5,015	2,510	1,670	1,255	1,000	835	715	630	560	500	455	420
200	76.2	10,775	5,390	3,590	2,695	2,155	1,795	1,540	1,350	1,200	1,080	980	900

Notes:

[1] Maximum discharge capacity, L/s with approximately 45mm (1-3/4 in.) head of water at the drain.

[2] For rainfall rates other than those listed, determine the allowable roof area by dividing the area given in the 25mm/hour (1 in./hour) column by the desired rainfall rate.

[3] Vertical piping may be round, square, or rectangular. Square pipe shall be sized to enclose its equivalent roundpipe. Rectangular pipe shall have at least the same cross-sectional area as its equivalent round pipe, except that the ratio of its side dimensions shall not exceed 3 to 1.

SI: 1mm = 0.04 in.; 1 L/s = 15.85 gpm