ROOF DRAINS

Conventional Roof Drainage Systems

SIZING WORKSHEET

The number of roof drains for a given project can be determined by the ratio method which indicates that roof drains be installed at the minimum of one roof drain for each 10,000 sq. ft. of roof area. The rainfall for a given locality is found in Figure 4, or in Figure 5 if the locality is not listed. Figure 7 converts the rainfall to G.P.M., and Figure 8 provides the system sizing data. The sizing worksheet shown in Figure 1 offers a quick sizing procedure to be followed by the engineer, and it also serves as a file record on the project. The conventional roof drainage requirements for a project have been determined on the example worksheet (Figure 1).

Note: A supply of worksheets can be obtained from your local JOSAM Representative.

PLUMBING CODE AUTHORITIES

Even though rainfall data in Figures 4 and 5 are composites of official recordings at the time of this publication, it is recommended that local code authorities be consulted for rainfall amounts they specify for design purposes. In those instances where local specified rainfall is different from that in Figures 4 and 5, use the local specifications in completing the worksheet.

LAYOUT OF DRAINS AND PIPING

Using the conventional roof drainage requirements as determined in the worksheet (Figure 1), a suggested placement of roof drains is shown in Figure 2, and a typical drainage piping arrangement is shown in Figure 3. With reference to Figure 2, the drains should not be located more than 50 ft. from the roof perimeter nor more than 100 ft. apart. With reference to Figure 3, the horizontal piping is sized based on a slope of 1/4 inch per ft.

Note: Cleanouts should be provided in both the vertical and horizontal drainage piping systems. Local plumbing codes should be consulted relative to acceptable design and installation of the drainage piping system and its components.

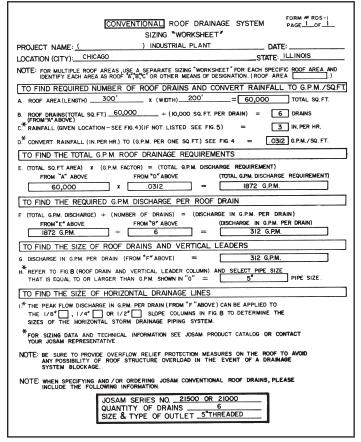
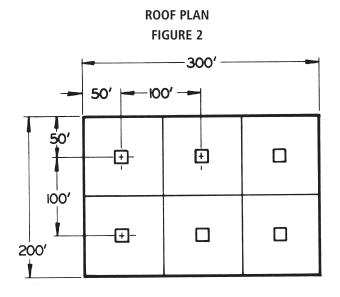


FIGURE 1



TYPICAL PIPING ARRANGEMENT FIGURE 3

