

ROOF DRAIN TECHNICAL DATA SECTION

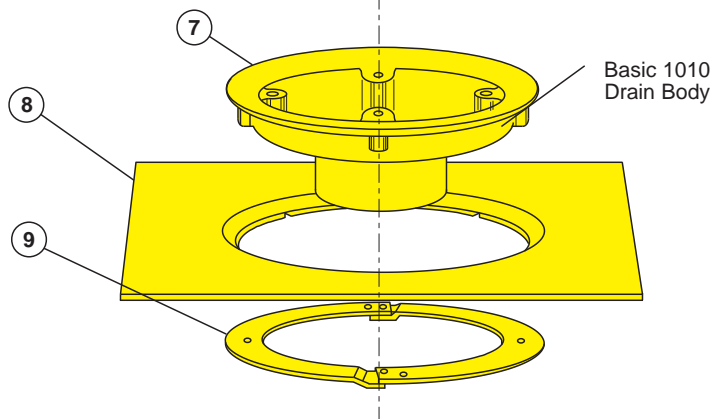
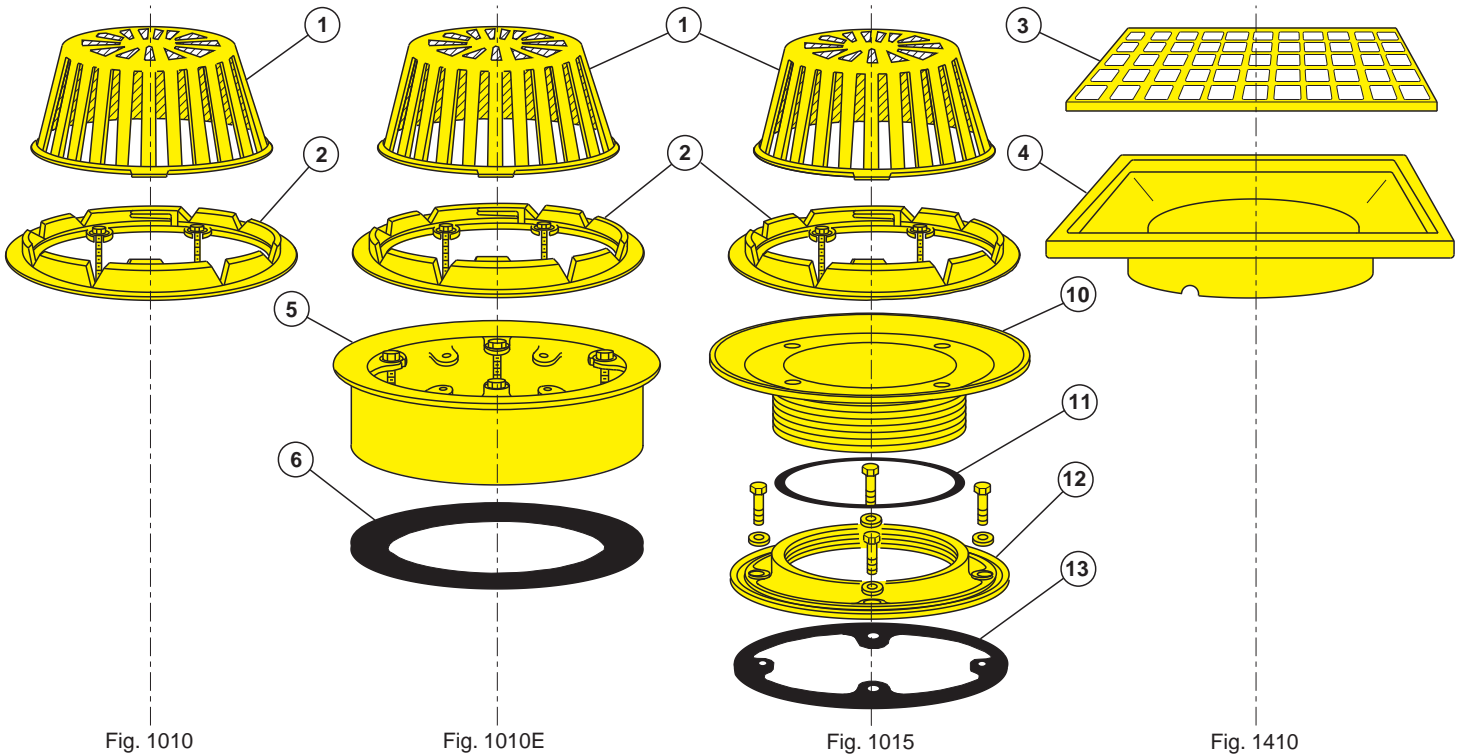
DEFINITION - ORIGIN - USAGE

The modern roof drain is designed to drain off rainwater in the most effective manner possible while maintaining an aesthetic appeal because in many instances it is placed in full view of the public.

Through the years, Smith has attempted to satisfy both the artistic eye of the architect and the calculating mind of the engineer, concluding the properly designed roof drain must have the following features:

- Pleasing dome shape with a low profile and adequate free drainage area
 - Corrosion-resisting dome material
 - Effective debris protection
 - Overflow drainage to allow drainage during debris build-up
 - Gravel stop
 - Positive Flashing Clamp
 - Seepage control channels
 - Sump designed to minimize air entrapment
 - Flexibility to meet all construction requirements
- Smith roof drains include all of these features.

TYPICAL SMITH ROOF DRAINS



ROOF DRAIN PARTS LIST

NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	High Density Polyethylene Dome	7	Drain Body
2	Combined Cast Iron Flashing Clamp and Gravel Stop	8	Sump Receiver
3	Secured Square Hole Grate	9	Underdeck Clamp
4	Flashing Clamp for Square Grate	10	Adjustable Extension Sleeve
5	Fixed Extension	11	O-Ring Gasket
6	Fixed Extension Gasket	12	Reversible Collar
		13	Neoprene Gasket

SELECTING A ROOF DRAIN

To select the proper roof drain, the following information must be determined by the designer/specifier.

- Type of roof construction
- Roof pitch
- Maximum volume of expected rainfall and storm design criteria (This information must be obtained from your local weather bureau and/or local code authority)
- Desired rate of drainage
- Safety overflow requirements (Emergency/secondary overflow roof drains are recommended. Local codes vary but it is recommended to provide a 1 to 1 ratio)

- Roof load (The maximum possible rainwater [build-up] load should be determined and provided to the structural engineer for inclusion in the roof structure design)
- Location of drains (Consult your local code requirements)
- Size
- Vandal-proofing
- **NOTE: ALWAYS CONSULT YOUR LOCAL CODE FOR SIZING AND DESIGN CRITERIA WHEN DESIGNING THE ROOF DRAIN SYSTEM. LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER CATALOG INFORMATION.**
- **DATA SHOWN IN TABLES 1 AND 2 BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM THE UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE (UPC) - 2006 EDITION.**

SUGGESTED STEPS FOR SELECTING PROPER ROOF DRAIN LEADER SIZES AND NUMBER REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN ROOF

	Example: Using a 4" Vertical Leader	Example: Using a 6" Vertical Leader
1. Calculate the total roof area.	1. Total roof area - 500' by 200' = 100,000 sq. ft.	1. Total roof area - 500' by 200' = 100,000 sq. ft.
2. Determine the maximum hourly rainfall in inches. (The figure can be acquired from your local weather bureau and/or local code authority.)	2. Determine rate of rainfall - for this example use 4".	2. Determine rate of rainfall - for this example use 4".
3. Select leader size.	3. After studying building plan and physical arrangement, assume that 4" leaders are required for this project.	3. After studying building plan and physical arrangement, assume that 6" leaders are required for this project.
4. From Table 1, determine the number of square feet that can be drained by one roof leader at the local maximum rainfall rate.	4. From Table 1 - one 4" leader at 4" rate of rainfall will take care of 3,460 sq. ft. of roof area.	4. From Table 1 - one 6" leader at 4" rate of rainfall will take care of 10,200 sq. ft. of roof area.
5. Divide the total roof area by the area that one leader will handle. The above result is the number of roof drains required for the building. If the result is a fraction less, use the next higher number.	5. Number of roof leaders required is 29 (100,000 sq. ft. divided by 3,460 sq. ft.), Therefore 29 roof drains would be required.	5. Number of roof leaders required is 10 (100,000 sq. ft. divided by 10,200 sq. ft.), Therefore 10 roof drains would be required.

TABLE 1 ROOF DRAIN VERTICAL LEADER REQUIREMENTS FOR HORIZONTAL ROOF AREAS AT VARIOUS RAINFALL RATES

Leaders [2] [4] Pipe Size Inches	Size Open Area SQ. In.	Maximum Allowable Horizontal Projected Roof Area Square Feet at Various Rainfall Rates [1]					
		1 IN./HR.	2 IN./HR.	3 IN./HR.	4 IN./HR.	5 IN./HR.	6 IN./HR.
02	3.14	2,176	1,088	725	544	435	363
03	7.06	6,440	3,220	2,147	1,610	1,288	1,073
04	12.56	13,840	6,920	4,613	3,460	2,768	2,307
05	19.60	25,120	12,560	8,373	6,280	5,024	4,187
06	28.30	40,800	20,400	13,600	10,200	8,160	6,800
08	50.25	88,000	44,000	29,333	22,000	17,600	14,667

TABLE 1 IS BASED ON TABLE 11-1 FROM THE UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE (UPC) - 2006 EDITION

[1] For rainfall rates other than those listed, determine the allowable roof area by dividing the area given in the 1 in./hr. column by the desired rainfall rate.

TABLE 2 ALLOWABLE FLOW FOR VERTICAL LEADERS AND HORIZONTAL STORM DRAINS ALLOWABLE FLOW IN G.P.M. [2] [3]				
PIPE SIZE	[2] [4] VERTICAL LEADER	HORIZONTAL STORM DRAIN SLOPE PER FOOT		
		1/8"[3]	1/4"[3]	1/2"[3]
02	23	10	15	20
03	67	34	48	68
04	144	78	110	156
05	261	139	196	278
06	424	222	314	445
08	913	478	677	956
10	—	860	1214	1721
12	—	1384	1953	2768
15	—	2473	3491	4946

TABLE 2 IS BASED ON TABLE 11-2 FROM THE UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE (UPC) - 2006 EDITION.

[2] The sizing data for vertical conductors, leaders, and drains are based on the pipes flowing 7/24 full. Head of water over drain will determine exact flow rates.

[3] The sizing for the horizontal piping is based on the pipes flowing full.

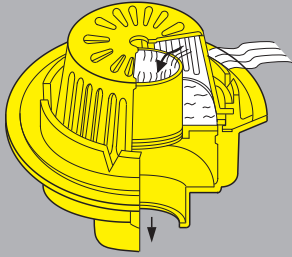
[4] To avoid severe hydraulic jump and/or backpressure, good engineering practice requires the vertical leader transition into a larger size horizontal storm drain per the GPM flow indicated in Table 2 for 1/8" and 1/4" sloped storm drains.

STEPS FOR CALCULATING DRAINAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR ABOVE EXAMPLE USING G.P.M.

1. Use the following formula to determine G.P.M.:
 $G.P.M. = .0104 \times R \times A$
 G.P.M. = Gallons per minute
 R = Rainfall intensity - inches/hour
 A = Roof area - square feet
 .0104 = Conversion factor - G.P.M./sq. ft. for 1" (one) inch/hr. rainfall
2. **Example:**
 A. 4" rainfall inches/hr.
 B. 100,000 sq. ft. roof area
 C. $G.P.M. = .0104 \times 4" \times 100,000 \text{ sq. ft.} = 4,160 \text{ G.P.M.}$
3. Refer to table 2: a 4" leader [2] will handle 144 G.P.M.
 $4,160 \text{ G.P.M.} \div 144 = (28.8) \text{ } 29 \text{ - } 4" \text{ vertical leaders required.}$

 Refer to Table 2: a 6" leader [2] will handle 424 G.P.M.
 $4,160 \text{ G.P.M.} \div 424 = (9.8) \text{ } 10 \text{ - } 6" \text{ vertical leaders required.}$

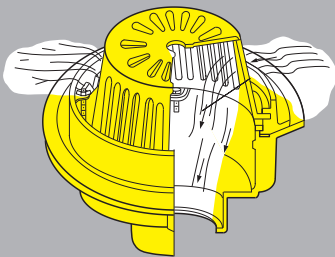
OVERFLOW DRAINS



See Pg. 1-11

Fig. 1070-Standpipe Type Overflow Drain

Overflow drains should be specified to prevent the overloading of roofs where the building code calls for a specific maximum water build-up depth. This is where parapet scuppers are not used. Parapet scuppers have fallen into some disfavor because they create unsightly streaks on the building face. Certain codes call for the overflow system to remain independent of the primary leader system to the exterior of the building. In those systems the overflow drains remain inactive until the water level reaches the overflow level.



See Pg. 1-11

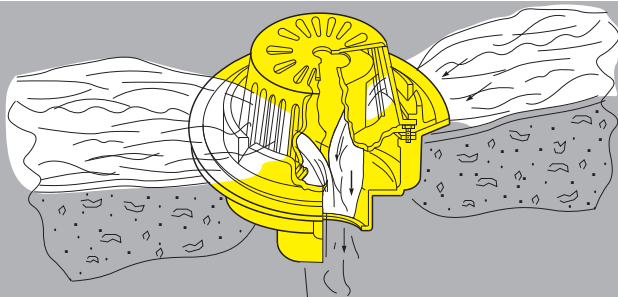
Fig. 1080-Water Dam Type Overflow Drain

The exterior water dam type overflow drain, Fig. 1080, is usually preferred to the interior standpipe overflow drain, Fig. 1070, because the dam keeps debris away from the dome and accommodates more overflow drainage with less head build-up than the standpipe.

NOTE: Fig. No. 1070 and 1080 drains are special purpose drains used in conjunction with the conventional roof drainage system. These drains should never be used unless special structural and architectural considerations have been provided.

RAINTROL® ROOF DRAIN

Metered flow rate roof drains should be specified to control rainwater run-off from roofs where uncontrolled run-off would overburden storm drainage systems. Such control, with temporary retention of rainwater on the roof until the storm abates, provides relief for the drainage system. Roofs for which metered flow drainage is planned must be structurally designed to support and retain the rainwater load during the prolonged drainage period.

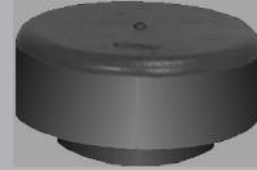


Series 1083-1089-Raintrol Roof Drain

Smith RAINCONTROL® metered flow rate roof drains are designed to provide this control. Sizing, quantity and location of RAINCONTROL® roof drains are separate and distinct procedures from those for regular roof drains.

VANDAL PROOFING

Fig. 1748
Vent Cap



See Pg. 1-18

All roof openings, whether they are at the roof drain or at the vent stack, should be protected from vandalism. It is recommended that all vent stacks be furnished with vandal proof vent caps. Vandal proof roof drain domes and vent caps protect the roof leaders and vent stacks from vandalism prohibiting foreign objects being either carelessly or maliciously placed in the pipes.

VANDAL PROOF VENT CAPS add to the finished look of any roof and are designed with a vent open area to pipe area ratio of 3 to 1.

ROOF DECK INDIRECT WASTE RECEPTORS

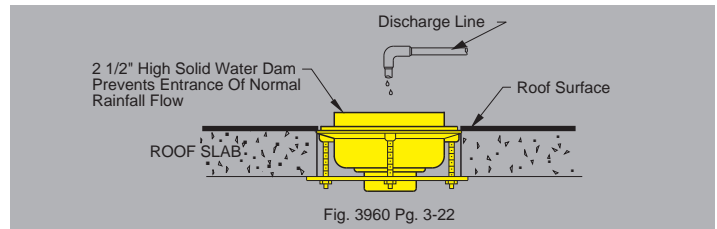


Fig. 3960 Pg. 3-22

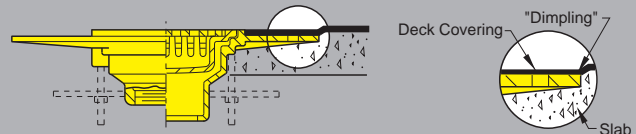
ROOF-CEPTORS® are indirect waste receptors designed specifically for roofs. These units are recommended for use in roof areas to receive wastewater from air conditioning units, cooling towers and other mechanical equipment installed on the roof. The 2 1/2" high solid water dam prevents normal rainwater from entering the waste line. The large vandal proof dome bottom strainer provides ample drainage and prevents entry of debris. All accessories necessary to install roof drains are available with these receptors.

PREFIX DX

Designates a wide flange that can be added to certain Smith roof drains. This flange receives and serves as a bonding base for the membranes and coatings of waterproof roof deck covering systems. These coverings consist of thin elastomeric coatings which are applied in a series of trowel coats. The covering forms its own membrane, flashing and durable traffic surface. The DX flange is regularly furnished 4" in width. The usual covering is approximately 3/16" thick and may be applied over many substrates such as concrete, gypsum or wood decks. Such coverings are particularly adaptable to flat roofs, used for recreational purposes, balconies, area ways, plazas, sun decks, floors and corridors.

When the DX flange is required on drains other than those shown in this section, the prefix DX must be used with the figure number. The regular flange will have a minimum 4" width with a 3/16" lip at drain body. If waterproof deck covering thickness is greater (or less) than 3/16", lip dimension must be specified. Roughing dimensions of the body must be adjusted accordingly. Drain body should be set low enough to permit "dimpling" of area surrounding drain.

Illustrated is a typical waterproof traffic bearing deck covering installation and an example of the "dimpling" effect.

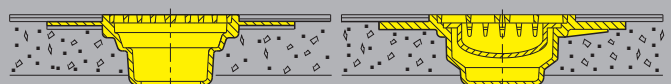


DX1240

CONCRETE DECK INSTALLATIONS

Typical Deck Drain with Nickel Bronze Flat Grate

Typical Deck Drain with Bucket and Nickel Bronze Flat Grate



NOTE: For Wood Deck Installations, See pg. 1-05.

SIPHONIC ROOF DRAIN



COMPONENTS OF A SIPHONIC ROOF DRAIN

A siphonic roof drain looks much like a traditional roof drain. The distinguishing feature of a siphonic roof drain is the air baffle. This air baffle is engineered and tested to prevent air from entering the piping system at peak flows.

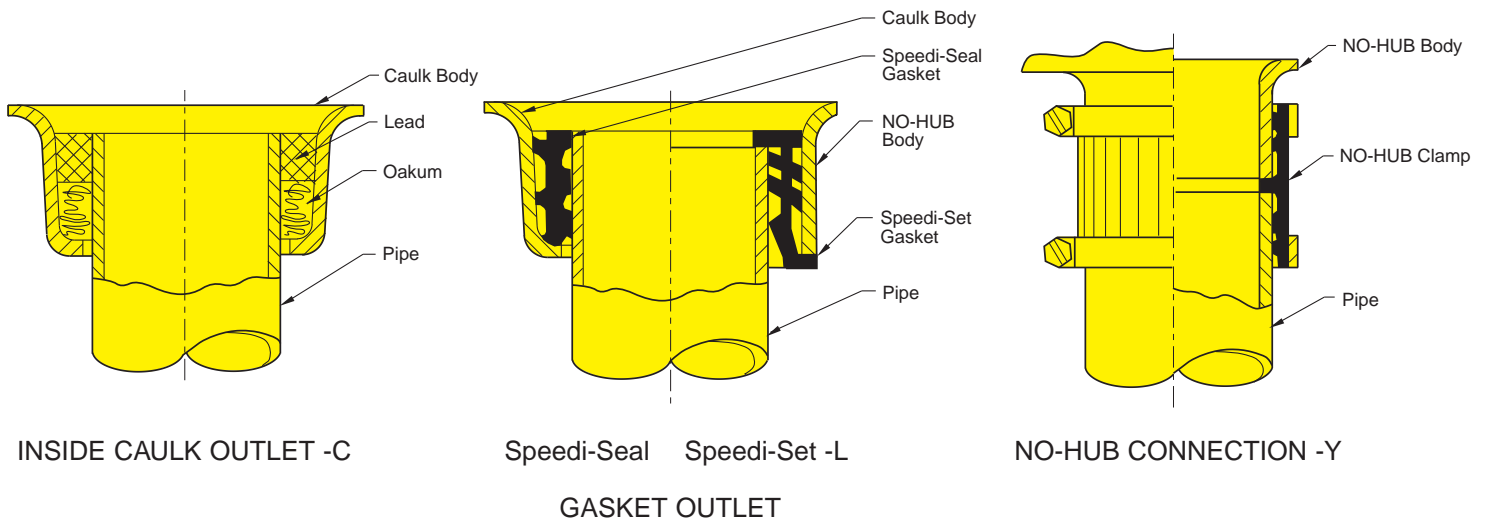
Other than the baffle, a siphonic roof drain has the same features as a traditional roof drain including a drain body, flashing ring, dome strainer, and fastening hardware.

In contrast to traditional roof drains, siphonic roof drains are not designed with a large diameter or deep sump bowl because their operation is by means of sub-atmospheric pressure generated at the under side of the baffle and outlet. The depth of water maintained on the roof is dependent only on the resistance value of the drain assembly while

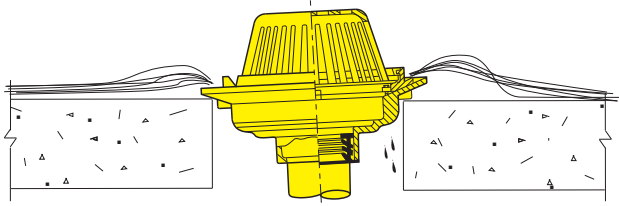
operating under siphonic conditions. Any viscous weir effect of the drain body becomes minor and the flow is determined by simple inertial hydraulic effect of flow from a high pressure (atmospheric pressure at the roof surface) to low pressure (within the piping system).

Unlike a traditional roof drain system, a siphonic system is designed to operate with the piping completely filled with water during a rainstorm. Several drains tie into a horizontal collector that is routed to a convenient point where it transitions into a vertical stack, once it reaches the ground, is piped to a vented manhole or inspection-chamber where the water is discharged at atmospheric pressure and low velocity into the storm system.

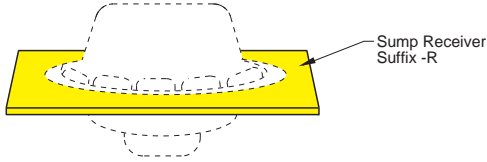
PIPE CONNECTIONS



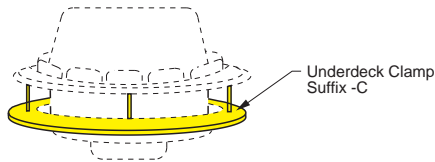
OPTIONAL VARIATIONS



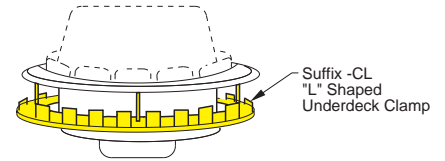
A poor installation occurs when a circular hole has been cut in the roof that ends up off center of the leader pipe. The result is usually a crooked or off-set leader. The Smith square sump receiver allows the hole to be cut oversize and square permitting the drain to be shifted and centered over the pipe. The illustration shows the probable result of not using a sump receiver. The drain body is improperly seated on the deck, causing roofing felts and other roofing materials to create a dam-like effect around the drain, resulting in a puddle in the vicinity of the drain. This problem can always be eliminated with a sump receiver.



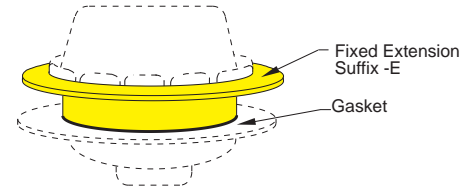
SUFFIX -R SUMP RECEIVER should be specified on all but poured-in-place roof drain installations. The sump receiver is a square metal plate with recessed center opening to accept the drain body flange. This eliminates the puddle of water surrounding many roof drain installations due to the flange resting on top of a circular hole cut in the roof.



SUFFIX -C UNDERDECK CLAMP should be specified on all but poured-in-place installations. Roof drains must be firmly secured to the roof with an underdeck clamp, otherwise, due to snow loads, rain loads and regular expansion and contraction, the drain will work in and out of the roofing, causing roofing membranes to flex and fail. Brittle tar will crack and leaks will occur.

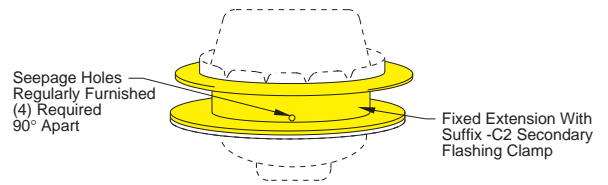


An "L" shaped underdeck clamp Suffix -CL is available for use when the regular underdeck clamp is not acceptable. Specify the "L" shaped underdeck clamp when the deck thickness is less than the minimum dimension shown for the regular underdeck clamp. This is particularly applicable for roof drain installations in metal roof decks.



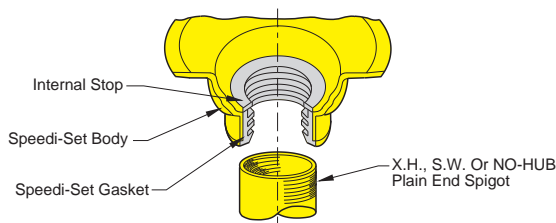
EXTENSION HEIGHT SHOULD BE SPECIFIED 1/2" LESS THAN INSULATION THICKNESS

SUFFIX -E FIXED EXTENSION is specified when insulation is used, it is available in any height from 3/4" (minimum). During construction, prior to installation of insulation, the extension can be removed to eliminate water build-up. The extension is sealed by gasketing. Adjustable type extensions are available. (See Fig. 1015)



SUFFIX -C2 SECONDARY FLASHING CLAMP is specified when an extension is required with a flashing clamp at the bottom of the extension to clamp the flashing at that location in lieu of the upper flashing clamp or it may be used to clamp a secondary flashing.

SPEEDI-SET



OUTLET TYPE L SPEEDI-SET connection consists of a push on outlet with a factory inserted neoprene gasket. This connection can be used with all piping materials, including service weight, extra heavy, "NO-HUB", steel and plastic. **NOTE:** Piping material must be specified.

EXPANSION JOINTS

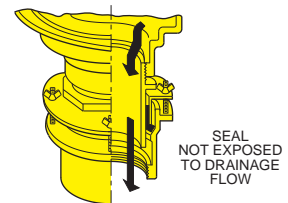
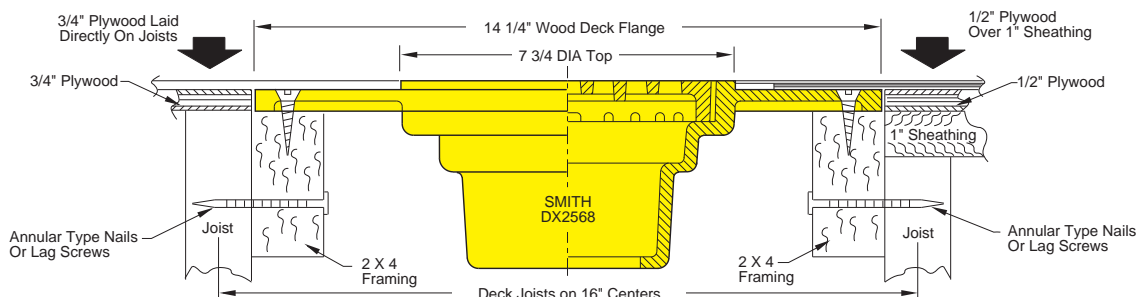


FIG. 1710 SEPARATE EXPANSION JOINT with internal seal not exposed to the flow drainage passing; however, provisions must be made in installation for access to the outside packing gland adjustment nuts. These units should only be used in a vertical position and with a roof drain. **NOTE:** Do not use with speedi-seal and plastic leaders.

DX DRAIN IN WOOD DECK INSTALLATION



NOTE: For concrete deck installation see pg. 1-04.

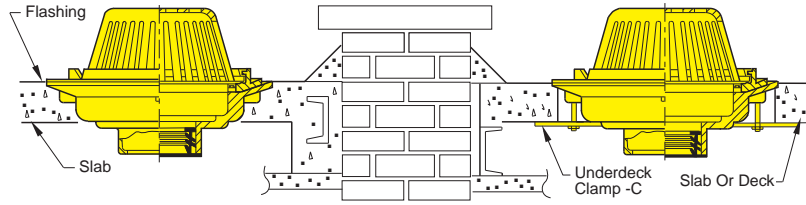
CONSTRUCTION VARIATIONS

APPLICATIONS AND ACCESSORIES

POURED CONCRETE

Fig. 1010

Drain set in poured roof deck slab. Flashing is secured by a non-puncturing flashing clamp.



PRECAST DECK

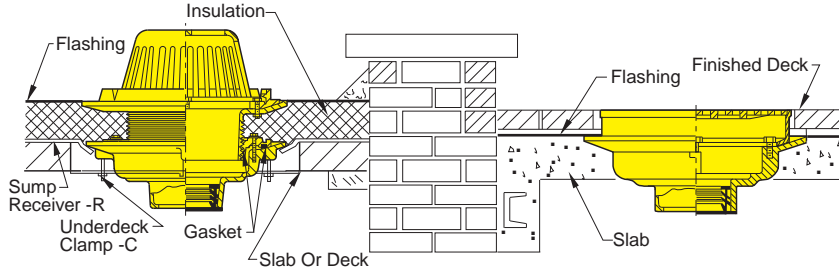
Fig. 1010 (-C)

Drain with underdeck clamp -C used where roof drain openings are presleeved in the slab. Underdeck clamp provides positive anchoring of the drain body. May be used in any slab or deck. **NOTE:** Drain flange rests in a recessed portion of the deck, eliminating sump receiver.

Fig. 1015 (-R-C)

Drain with adjustable extension sleeve, sump receiver -R and underdeck clamp -C. Extension sleeve adjusts for any specified thickness of insulation required above the roof slab or deck. Removal of the extension sleeve permits roof drainage during construction.

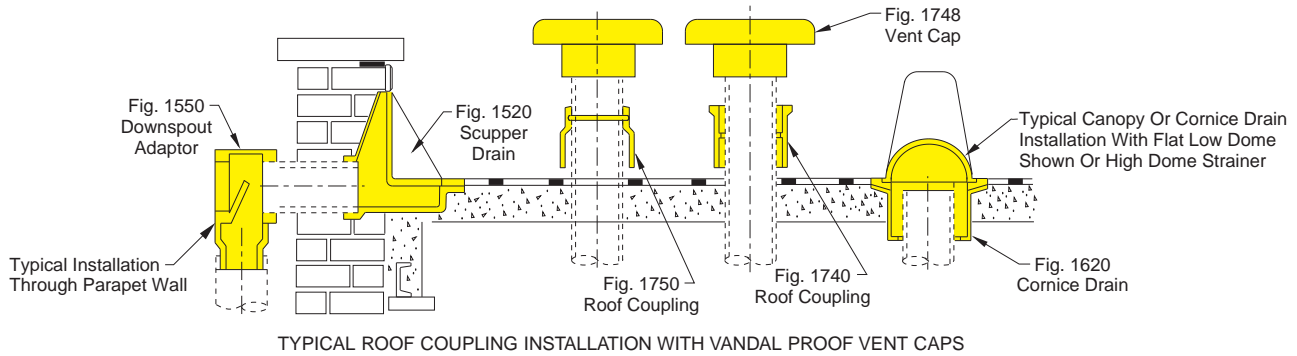
ANY INSULATED DECK



PROMENADE FINISHED DECK

Fig. 1410

Promenade deck drain set in finished roof deck. The construction provides for waterproof flashing at the roof slab and topping of tile or any finished roof deck material.



TYPICAL ROOF COUPLING INSTALLATION WITH VANDAL PROOF VENT CAPS

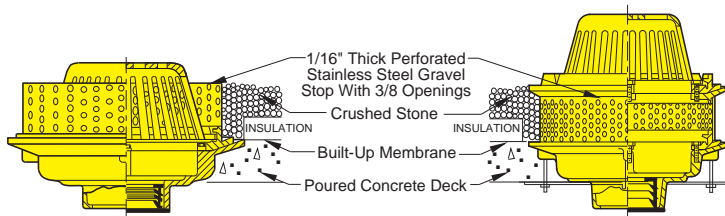


Fig. 1011

POURED CONCRETE OR GYPSUM DECK

Fig. 1017

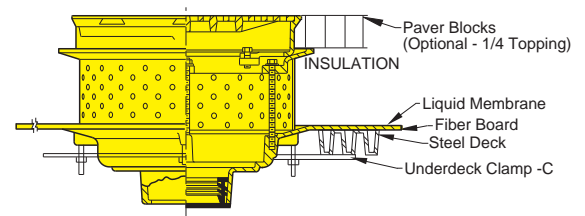


Fig. 1419

IRMA SYSTEMS (INSULATED ROOF MEMBRANE ASSEMBLY)

The "Insulated Roof Membrane Assembly" design turns conventional roofing upside down.

Conventional Roofing has the waterproof membrane (built-up felts and asphalt) as the top layer, exposed to all outside weather conditions. Insulation, when used, is installed under the membrane (directly on deck or structural slab). Thus, the membrane is continuously exposed to extremes of weather which severely test its performance and durability.

"Insulated Roof Membrane Assembly" (sometimes called "Inverted Membrane") places the waterproofing membrane directly on the structural deck. Rigid foam type insulation from 1" to 3" thick is placed over the membrane layer. A layer of crushed stone or a finished traffic deck is then installed over the insulation. The insulation, placed in this manner, insulates the building roof and also protects the membrane layer from weather and temperature extremes. Proponents state that the insulated roof membrane assembly prolongs roof life, practically eliminating membrane failures.

Some insulated membrane systems use a liquid membrane instead of the built-up felt and asphalt type membrane. Since either of these two membrane materials may be specified, Smith offers a separate body design for each type.

Drain Figure Numbers and Application--For insulated membrane systems:

Built-Up Membrane Type

Uses conventional hot asphalt and felt layers which are clamped to the drain body with our conventional roof drain flashing clamp.

Smith figure numbers are:

Roof Drain - Fig. 1011 - This is similar to the regular Fig. 1010 drain and is regularly furnished with a 4" high perforated stainless steel gravel stop. (see also Fig. 1017)

Deck Drain - Fig. 1409 - This is similar to Fig. 1410 (-E) except a secondary clamping device and extension perforated with seepage holes, are regularly furnished.

Liquid Membrane Type

A liquid membrane is a self-adhering liquid polymer which cures to a flexible rubber-like seamless blanket. This material is not clamped to the drain body, but is bonded to a wide flange drain body.

Smith figure numbers are:

Roof Drain - Fig. 1019 - Body has a 20" diameter integral bonding flange to bond the liquid membrane. Drain is regularly furnished with a 4" perforated stainless steel gravel stop. (see also Fig. 1018)

Deck Drain - Fig. 1419 - Body has a 20" diameter integral bonding flange and is regularly furnished with a perforated extension with rows of seepage holes.

RAINTROL[®] ROOF DRAINS



**control flow to sewers
reduce material and labor cost**

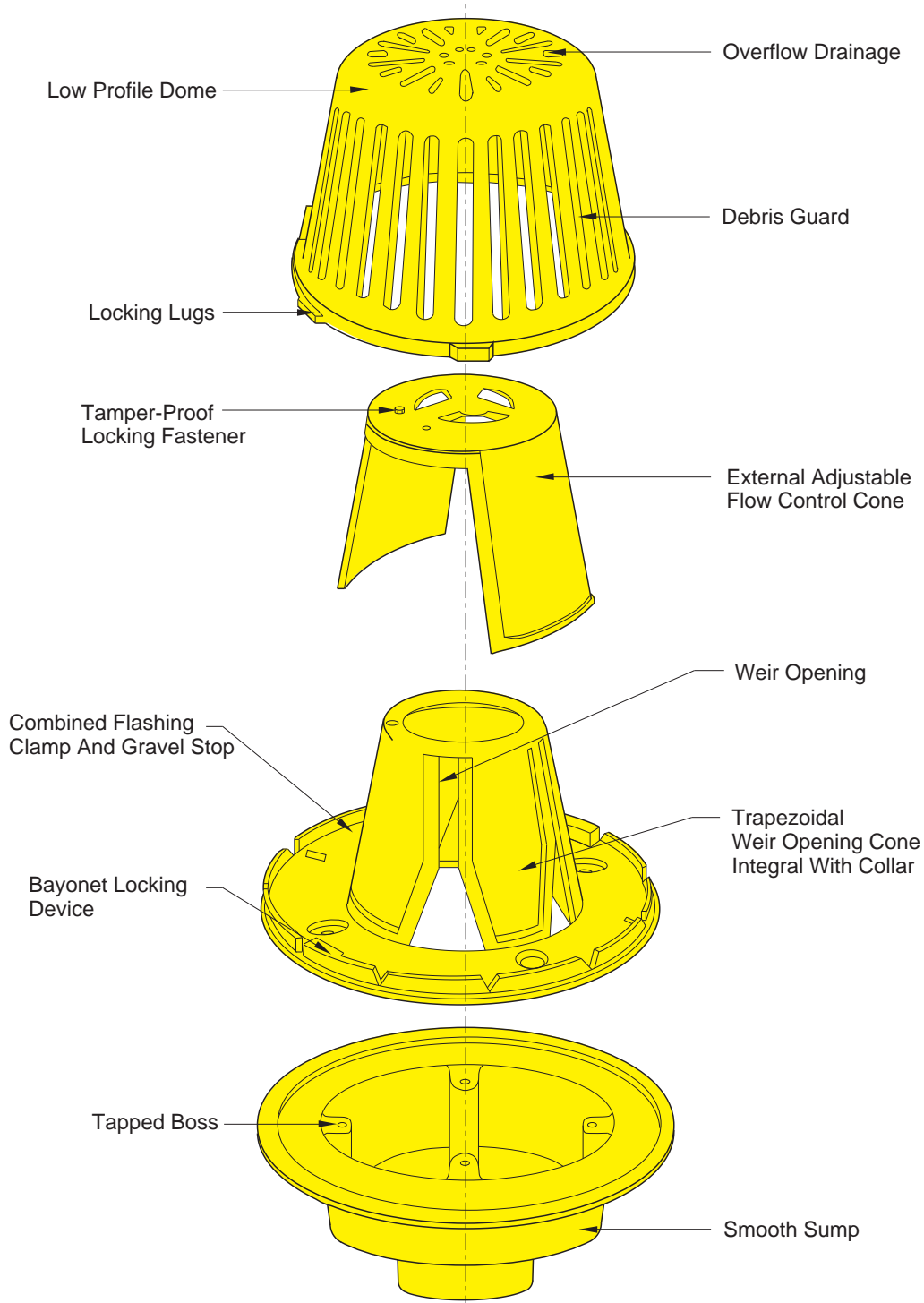


Fig. 1085

RAINTROL[®] FLOW CONTROL DRAIN

The RAINTR[®] roof drain was developed to offer certain advantageous features. Drains, leaders, storm sewers, etc., can be economically sized by controlling the flow of water. This will reflect in significant cost savings, both in material and labor. In addition, by controlling the drain rate, existing facilities can be utilized without overloading, thus, new construction can be undertaken and tied into the present storm drains.

To accomplish the above, the RAINTR[®] drain retains water on the roof. The water is allowed to build up to a predetermined height while the excess is drained off at a known maximum rate. The amount of net build-up is a function of rainfall intensity, time, roof area and drain flow rate. Also note that the flow rate is a function of the build-up or head of water, and not the height of the weir. As an example, water at a 2" depth will flow through either the three inch or six inch high weir at the same rate.

The area rating, flow rate and drain down time are given for various locations, consistent with the rainfall data for the localities. The data has been established for over 200 localities. Use of this data and tables will allow the engineer to lay out an efficient roof drainage system which will result in significant economies. Local codes must be observed to avoid conflict and approval problems.

THE AREA RATING IS THE MAXIMUM AREA WHICH CAN BE HANDLED BY ONE WEIR OPENING. The corresponding flow rate and drain down time are also given. Data is presented for four

conditions of roof slope and four return periods. This provides data for sixteen conditions for each locality. In cases where the area rating would exceed 25,000 sq. ft., the rating is limited to 25,000 sq. ft. with a resulting lower flow rate and drain down time. Depth or build-up, the other limit upon which the table data is based, is as follows: 3" depth for flat roof, 4" for 2" rise, 5" for 4" rise and 6" for 6" rise.

DATA DERIVATIONS

The data presented is the result of extensive computer processing. Rainfall information obtained from isopluvial maps was computer matched with the flow characteristics of the weir. The results were computer plotted and tabulated in the final pages of tables.

The Weather Bureau Technical Bulletin No. 40, contains the isopluvials which provide the information for the Weiss Equations of Rainfall Intensity. This is more representative than other data available for design purposes. It also covers all areas, not just point locations. The weir equations were developed from test data. When the two equations are solved simultaneously, the area ratings in the tables are produced. Because of the methods employed, extreme accuracy was realized. Fig. 1 is an example of an isopluvial map. Cities along the same isopluvial will have similar rainfall. This allows use of the data for locations which are not listed.

100-YEAR 1-HOUR RAINFALL (INCHES)

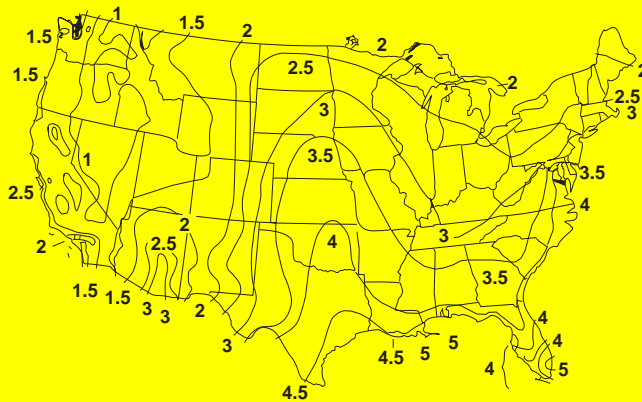


Fig. 1

ROOF TYPES

The roof to be drained may vary from flat to a slope of 6" rise. Rise is measured, vertically from the low point or valley to the high point or ridge. (Refer to Fig. 2 below.)

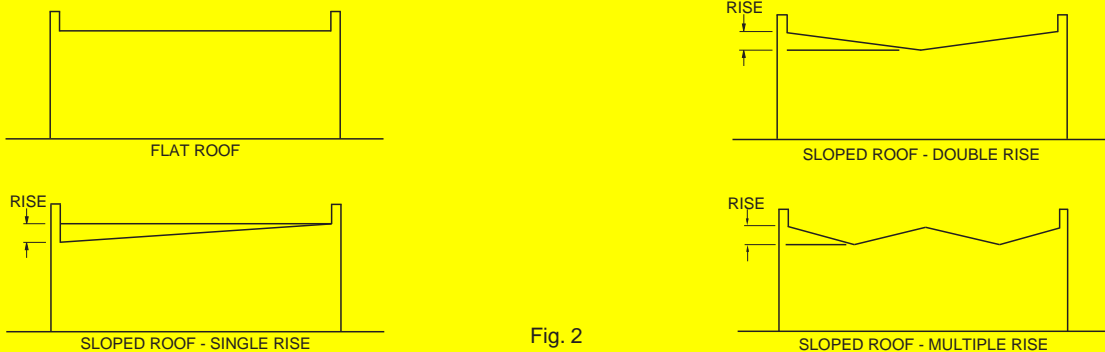


Fig. 2

RAINTROL® SPECIFICATIONS

The RAINTRON® drain is offered in two basic designs. The three inch high weir is principally for flat roofs. Though this may be used on sloped roofs, the limited factor is the build up which can not exceed 3". The second design is the six inch weir which can be used on all roofs up to and including a sloped roof with a 6" rise.

NOTE: The roof drains are supplied in increments of weir openings. They are shipped from the factory with the correct weir openings in accordance with the specifications.

However, should some requirements or conditions change, the drain can be adjusted. Vandal proof fasteners prevent unauthorized tampering with the setting.

Included in this section are tables of data for a number of localities. For locations not listed, use values for similar or nearby locations. For specific conditions which require more information, contact Jay R. Smith Mfg. Co.®, Montgomery, Alabama.

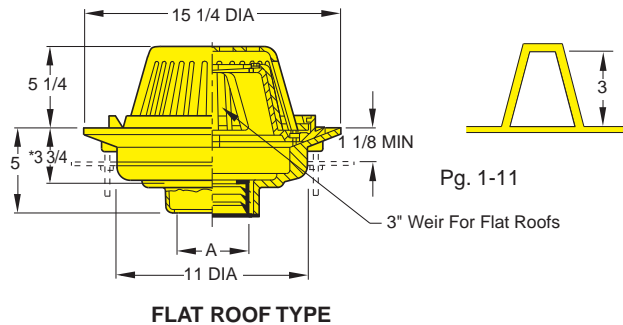


Fig. 1083BOTTOM OUTLET
Fig. 1088SIDE OUTLET

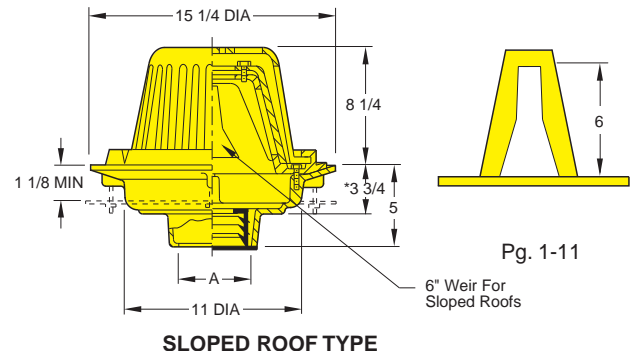


Fig. 1085BOTTOM OUTLET
Fig. 1089SIDE OUTLET

*This Dimension to Internal Stop of Speedi-Set Gasket.

DRAIN SYSTEMS

The engineer should lay out the roof drain system consistent with the structural design strength of the roof. Normally for a flat roof with a 30 lb. sq. ft. design load, the water depth or build-up would be limited to 3". This will keep the load down to approximately 15 lbs. per square foot. For sloped roofs, the allowed water depth can be greater, but only to the point where the stresses will be within the design limitations. This will be up to the discretion of the engineer.

The roof drainage design can be based on a number of factors. The prime consideration could be economy, using minimum leaders and storm sewers. The allowable roof load or build-up could limit the design. Or possibly, drain down time could be the limiting design criteria. In any case, knowing the maximum flow rates, which are controlled, the engineer can properly size leaders and storm sewers economically consistent with his selected design criteria.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

When designing the roof drain system, the engineer must remember that the roof is being utilized as a temporary reservoir to retain some water. Flashing and waterproofing should be high enough to prevent any leakage. The engineer must also provide adequate strength for structural safety. In addition, the following considerations should be observed:

- a. On all roofs, use minimum of two drains, if possible.
- b. On larger roofs, use a greater number of drains as dictated by design layout.
- c. Limit roof area to 25,000 sq. ft. per weir opening.
- d. Recommended maximum distance from roof edge to drain is 50 ft. (flat roofs).
- e. Recommended maximum distance from end of valley to drain is 50 ft. (sloped roofs).
- f. Recommended maximum distance between drains is 200 ft.
- g. Provide adequate flashing at parapets, openings, walls, joints, etc.
- h. Limit parapet walls or provide overflow scuppers. These should be located at the anticipated maximum water depth (build-up). If located in a higher position which could result in a greater flow rate, piping must be sized accordingly.
- i. Consider wind effect in locating the drains, and the number of drains.
- j. Possible roof deflection due to load. This could create low spots and adversely affect drainage and/or structural safety.

These are not absolute requirements, but are suggestions to be considered. The final design is at the discretion of the design engineer and should be consistent with the roof requirements.

SPECIFYING AND SIZING

A convenient worksheet (Form No. 2052) is available for sizing and determining RAINROL[®] requirements. Refer to page 19 for sample.

Specifying can be done quickly and easily.

1. Determine roof area to be drained. Each area that is bounded by expansion joints, ridges and any enclosure is considered a separate roof area.
2. Divide the roof area by the area rating from the Table of Area Ratings (Table 1) to obtain the total number of weir openings.
3. Determine the number of roof drains. This is determined by the engineer and/or roof layout, using the above design consideration as a guide.
4. Divide the number of drains into the number of weir openings to obtain the number of weir openings per drain. It is not necessary that all drains have the same number of weir openings. As an example, a roof may require eight weir openings, but only six drains. In this case, four drains could have one weir opening and two drains would have two weir openings.

NOTE: There is a minimum of one weir opening per drain.

Table 1, from which the area rating is selected, also lists the corresponding flow rate and drain down time. With this data, the engineer can select the proper leader and storm sewer to accommodate the flow (Table 3). Scupper or overflow protection must be set at the depth corresponding to the flow rate (Tables 1 and 2). This would limit the potential build-up, flow rate and roof loading. The weir height is the maximum potential build-up. If the scuppers are set at a higher level, the potential build-up would be greater. Leaders and storm sewers would have to be sized for the higher flow rates which correspond to the greater build-up. Also, a greater load might be placed on the roof. Refer to Table 3 on page 1-30 for allowable flow rates. Select leaders and storm sewers, which will accommodate the maximum potential flow.

Local codes may be the determining criteria and deviation must be approved.

TABLES

Table 1 on pages 11 thru 15 is the area rating table for one weir and contains the principal data. It is arranged in alphabetical order by states and cities. The data is divided according to roof type. Example: Flat, 2" 4" or 6" rise. Then four return periods are listed under each roof type. Each block shows three values. The top figure is the area rating, the lower left is the maximum flow rate for the particular area, and the lower right figure gives the corresponding drain down time. The drain down time is based on draining from the maximum depth to a depth of one half inch, which is the practical minimum. (Refer to Fig. 3 below).

For values not shown in Table 1, straight line interpolation will give acceptable figures. Using this table will provide practical solutions. For necessary data not listed, the factory should be contacted. The limits on which Table 1 is based are allowable build-up and maximum area. The build-up limit is 3" for flat roofs, 4" for 2" rise, 5" for 4" rise and 6" for 6"

rise. The area ratings are the square foot areas that will produce the above build-ups. However, if the area rating would exceed 25,000 sq. ft., the area rating was limited to 25,000 and the corresponding maximum flow rate and drain down time recorded. The corresponding build-up can be obtained from Table 2 on page 1-30. Interpolate between values shown when intermediate values are desired.

Table 2 lists flow rates for various heads in 1 inch increments.

Table 3 lists the allowable flow rates for various pipe sizes. Rates are given for vertical leaders, and horizontal storm drains installed at three different slopes. These values are consistent with the National Plumbing Code, and values obtained using Mannings formula.

EXPLANATION OF AREA RATING TABLE 1

Roof Type	RETURN PERIOD	FLAT		
		AREA RATING SQ. FT.	DRAIN DOWN TIME HR.	
ALABAMA	10 Yr.	BIRMINGHAM	7500 28 15	4200 28 9
		DOTHAN	4200 28 9	2600 28
	25 Yr.	HUNTSVILLE	11000 28	22
		MOBILE		

Fig. 3

TABLE 2

FLOW RATE VS. BUILD-UP - ONE WEIR						
Depth - Inches	1	2	3	4	5	6
Flow - G.P.M.	9.2	18.6	28.4	38.6	49.1	60.0

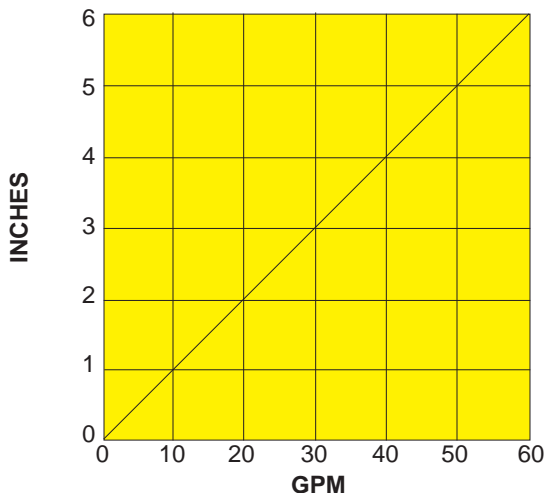


TABLE 3

ALLOWABLE FLOW FOR VERTICAL LEADERS AND HORIZONTAL STORM DRAIN

PIPE SIZE	ALLOWABLE FLOW IN G.P.M.			
	VERTICAL LEADER	HORIZONTAL STORM DRAIN		
		SLOPE PER FOOT		
		1/8"	1/4"	1/2"
2	30	12	17	24
3	90	36	51	72
4	192	78	111	157
5	348	142	201	284
6	-	231	327	462
8	-	498	705	996
10	-	902	1275	1804
12	-	1467	2076	2934
15	-	2666	3774	5332

EXAMPLES

These examples will indicate the potential savings by illustrating material differences, both in size and quantity. Labor savings will follow the same pattern. Because of the many variations throughout the country in labor, materials, organization, etc., it is too difficult to give

dollar values that will be consistent. However, a quick comparison of the examples will show the possible savings available. Each individual can then relate this to their own situation and realize the money saved through the cost reduction.

The following examples illustrate the potential savings and advantages that can be achieved with RAINTRON[®] roof drains.

CONDITIONS APPLY TO ALL EXAMPLES 1 THRU 7:

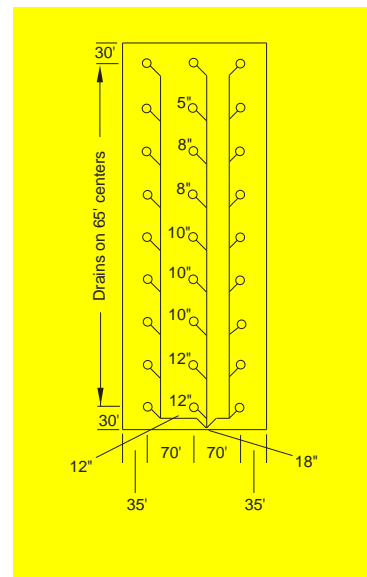
LocationPaducah, Kentucky
 Rainfall.....4" per hour
 Flow Control.....10 yr. storm return period
 Leaders.....Vertical- 20 ft. high
 Storm Sewers.....1/4" per ft. slope
 Roof Size210' x 580' or 121,800 sq. ft.
 Type Roof.....Flat Roof or 4" Rise (as indicated)

EXAMPLE 1 - CONVENTIONAL METHOD USING SMITH 4" FIG. 1010 ROOF DRAIN FOR FLAT ROOF

Roof Area/Drain.....4,600 sq. ft. (From Table 1, pg. 1-03)
 No. of drains121,800 ÷ 4,600 = 26.5 or 27 drains
 Area/Drain121,800 ÷ 27 = 4,511 sq. ft.
 Flow Rate = 4,511 (sq. ft.) x $\frac{4(\text{in/hr})}{12(\text{in/ft})} \times \frac{1}{60}$ (min. / hr) x 7.48 (gal/cu. ft.) = 187.5 gpm/drain

PIPE REQUIREMENTS
 4" dia. pipe - 540'
 5" dia. pipe - 195'
 8" dia. pipe - 390'
 10" dia. pipe - 585'
 12" dia. pipe - 530'
 18" dia. pipe - 30'

DRAIN REQUIREMENTS
 (27) 04" Fig. 1010 roof drains



EXAMPLE 5 – CONVENTIONAL METHOD USING SMITH 6" FIG. 1010 ROOF DRAIN FOR 4" RISE ROOF

Roof Area/Drain.....13,500 sq. ft. (From Table 1, Pg. 1-03)

No. of drains.....121,800 ÷ 13,500 = 9.02 or 10 drains

Area/Drain.....121,800 ÷ 10 = 12,180 sq. ft.

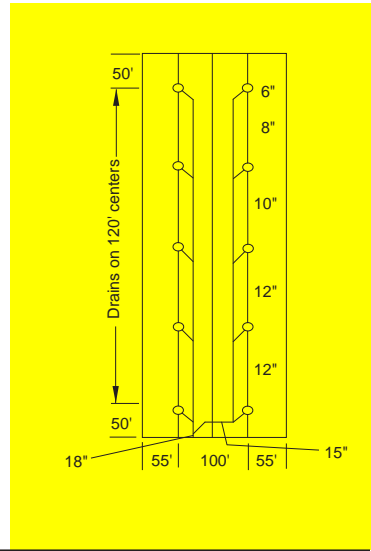
Flow Rate = 12,180 x $\frac{4}{12}$ x $\frac{1}{60}$ x 7.48 = 506.1 gpm/drain

PIPE REQUIREMENTS

- 6" dia. pipe – 200'
- 8" dia. pipe – 240'
- 10" dia. pipe – 240'
- 12" dia. pipe – 480'
- 16" dia. pipe – 100'
- 18" dia. pipe – 50'

DRAIN REQUIREMENTS

(10) 06" Fig. 1010 roof drains



EXAMPLE 6– RAINROL® METHOD – MAXIMUM - ECONOMY FOR 4" RISE ROOF

Roof Area/Drain.....25,000 sq. ft./weir opening (From Table 1, Pg. 1-26)

Build-up 5" (max for 4" rise)Drain down time –29 hours

Weir Openings.....121,800 ÷ 25,000 = 4.9 (use 8)*

Area/Weir Opening.....121,800 ÷ 8 = 15,225 sq. ft.

No. of Drains.....Use 8 with 1 weir opening each -WR1

*Refer to Design Considerations – Page 1-23, paragraphs (e) and (f).

Flow Rate = 49 gpm/weir opening @ 5" depth

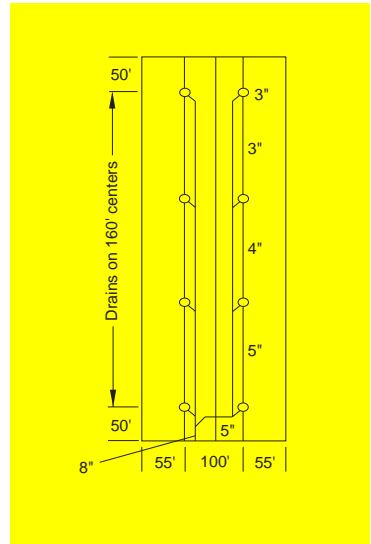
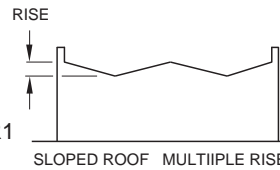
Drain Down time29 hrs. x $\frac{15,225 \text{ sq. ft.}}{25,000 \text{ sq. ft.}}$ = 17.7 hrs. (approx.)

PIPE REQUIREMENTS

- 3" dia. pipe – 480'
- 4" dia. pipe – 320'
- 6" dia. pipe – 420'
- 8" dia. pipe – 50'

DRAIN REQUIREMENTS

(8) 03" Fig. 1085 roof drains with 1 weir opening -WR1



EXAMPLE 7– RAINROL® METHOD – LIMIT DRAIN DOWN TIME TO 12 HOURS FOR 4" RISE ROOF

Roof Area/Drain..... $\frac{12 \text{ hrs.}}{29 \text{ hrs.}}$ x 25,000 sq. ft. = 10,344 sq. ft./weir opening

Build-up 5" (max for 4" rise)Drain down time -12 hrs.

Weir Openings.....121,800 ÷ 10,344 = 11.8 or 12

Area/Weir Opening.....121,800 ÷ 12 = 10,150 sq. ft.

No. of Drains.....Use 8 to total 12 weir openings

4 drains with 1 weir opening -WR1

4 drains with 2 weir openings -WR2

Flow Rate = 49 gpm/weir opening @ 5" depth

4 drains – 49 gpm ea. 4 drains – 98 gpm ea.

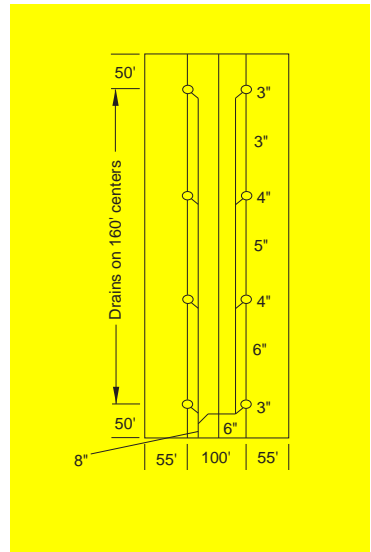
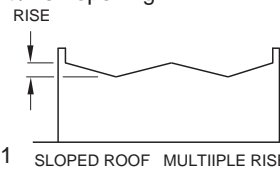
PIPE REQUIREMENTS

- 3" dia. pipe – 400'
- 4" dia. pipe – 80'
- 5" dia. pipe – 400'
- 6" dia. pipe – 400'
- 8" dia. pipe – 50'

DRAIN REQUIREMENTS

(4) 03" Fig. 1085 roof drains with 1 weir opening -WR1

(4) 04" Fig. 1085 roof drains with 2 weir openings -WR2



RAINTROL® FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAIN SIZING WORKSHEET

(To be used in conjunction with Pages 7 thru 18)

Date _____

By _____

1. JOB DATA: PLANT/ENGINEER

- a. Job Name Example No. 6
- b. For roof area identified as Main Bldg.
- c. Location: City: Paducah State: Ky
- d. Type Roof: (Circle one) Flat (Use Fig. 1083) Sloped (Use Fig. 1085) (Indicate rise) 2" Rise 4" Rise 6" Rise
- e. Return Period (Circle one) 10 yr. 25 yr. 50 yr. 100 yr.
- f. Overflow Provisions: Parapet Height 24" Scupper or Overflow Height 5"

2. SIZING

- a. Area Length: 580 ft. X Width 210 ft. = 121,800 sq. ft.
- b. Data from Table 1 for One Weir Opening
Area Rating 25,000 sq. ft. Flow Rate 49 G.P.M. Drain Down Time 29 hrs.
- c. Build-up (Refer to Table 2) 5 inches
- d. Area 121,800 sq. ft. ÷ Area Rating 25,000 sq. ft. = 4.9 5 No. of weir openings required
- e. Number of Roof Drains 8 (refer to Pg. 1-23, (e and f))
(Determined by Roof Layout, Specifications and Design Considerations. Minimum of (2) up to 10,000 sq. ft. or (4) over 10,000 sq. ft.)
- f. Number Weir Openings 5 ÷ Number of Drains 8 = ~~5~~ 1 Weir Opening per Drain
No. of Drains 8 with (1) Weir Opening = 8 Weir Openings
No. of Drains _____ with (2) Weir Openings = _____ Weir Openings
No. of Drains _____ with (3) Weir Openings = _____ Weir Openings
No. of Drains _____ with (4) Weir Openings = _____ Weir Openings
- g. Total No. of Drains 8 Total No. of Weir Openings 8 (Not less than 2-d)
- h. Leader Sizing
Potential Build-up 5 inches (Indicate condition selected: Table 1, Scupper Ht. or Weir Ht.)
Corresponding Flow Rate 49 G.P.M. per Weir (Table 2)
- i. Flow per Drain: No. Weir Openings per Drain X Flow Rate per Weir = Flow per Drain Leader Size (Table 3)
- | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|--------|-----------|
| <u>1</u> | X | <u>49</u> | = | <u>49</u> | G.P.M. | <u>3"</u> |
| _____ | X | _____ | = | _____ | G.P.M. | _____ |
| _____ | X | _____ | = | _____ | G.P.M. | _____ |

3. DRAIN SPECIFICATION:

Fig. No. <u>1085</u>	No. Weir Openings <u>1</u>	Quantity <u>8</u>	Outlet <u>caulk</u>	Size <u>03"</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



JAY R. SMITH MFG. CO.®