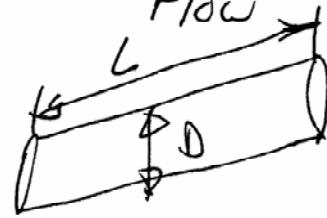


Pipelines (Closed Conduit Flow / Pressure Flow)

Hazen-Williams Formula

$$h_L = \frac{L Q^{1.85}}{17,076 (C)^{1.85} (D)^{4.87}}$$



where: h_L = headloss in feet (friction)

L = pipe length (ft)

C = roughness (Table 11.1 p. 349, Lindsay)

D = pipe diameter (feet)

Q = flow (gpm)

Ex: $L = 100$ ft

$D = 2$ ft

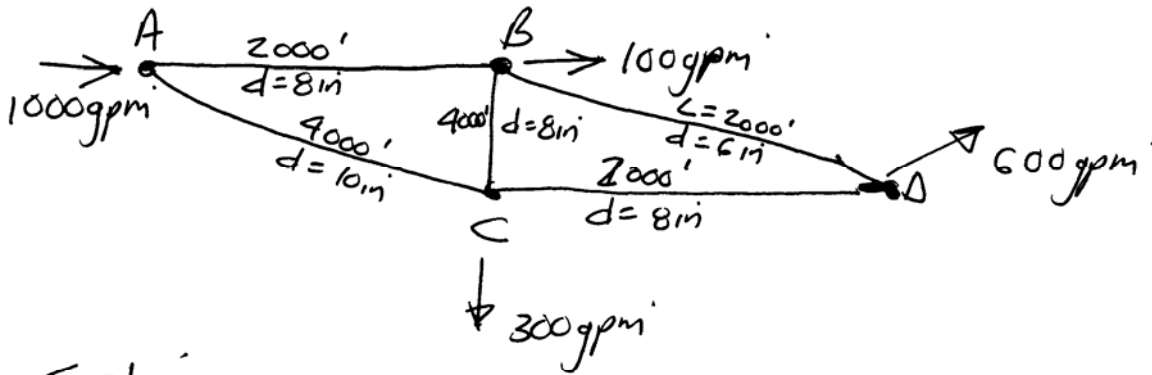
$Q = 1000$ gpm

$C = 130$ new DIP, ductile iron (table 11.1 p. 349)

$$h_L = \frac{100 (1000)^{1.85}}{17,076 (130)^{1.85} (2)^{4.87}} = \frac{35,481,338}{17,076 (8143) (20)} (1)$$

$$h_L = 0.25 \text{ ft}$$

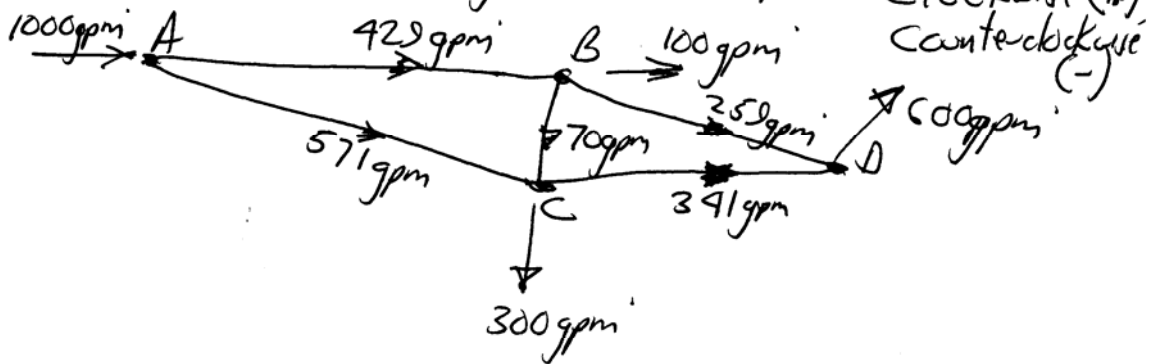
Hardy-Cross Method



5 steps

① Number each of the various loops

② Assume a flow direction and assume a flow through each pipe. clockwise (+) counter-clockwise (-)



③ Calculate the head losses for each pipe

$$h_2 = \frac{L Q^{1.85}}{17,076 (C)^{1.85} (D)^{4.87}}$$

$$h_{AB} = \frac{(2000)(429)^{1.85}}{17,076 (130)^{1.85} \left(\frac{8}{12}\right)^{4.87}} = \frac{2000(79,139)^{3/4}}{(17,076)(8193)^{3/4} (0.139)^{3/4}}$$

$$h_{AB} = + 7.63 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_{BC} = \frac{(4000)(.70)^{1.85}}{17,076 (130)^{1.85} \left(\frac{8}{12}\right)^{4.87}} = + 0.54 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_{AC} = \frac{4000(571)^{1.85}}{17,076 (130)^{1.85} \left(\frac{10}{12}\right)^{4.87}} = - 8.8 \text{ ft}$$

④ Sum head losses in all pipes in each loop

$$\sum h_L = h_{AB} + h_{BC} - h_{AC} < 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$7.63 + 0.54 - 8.8 = - 0.63 \text{ ft} < \underline{1 \text{ ft OK}}$$

⑤ If $\sum h_L$ not less than one, use correction factor.

$$C = \frac{-\sum h_L}{\sum \frac{1.85(h)}{8} \text{ each loop}}$$

=

4/4

$$= \frac{-0.53}{\frac{1.85(7.63)}{4.29} + \frac{1.85(0.54)}{70} + \frac{1.85(-8.8)}{571}}$$

$Q = 39$, so add 39 gpm to each flow
in pipe

