

Sway Bracing Calculation

For

Homewood Suites

3500 South Meridian

Puyallup, WA. 98373

By

Discount Fire Protection, LLC.

4 Red Bluff Court

Mansfield, TX. 76063

Homewood Suites – Puyallup, W.A.

Earthquake Calculations for 4" standpipe

Refer to NFPA. 13(2016)

- a. Brace shape and size (from Table 9.3.5.11.8(b)):
 - 1" Sch. 40 (l/r – 200)
 - Angle from vertical = 45°- 90°
 - Maximum horizontal load = 1310 lb.
 - Allowable Load on Brace (from Table 9.3.5.2.3) = 1310/1.414 = 926 lb.

- b. Lateral braces every 29' – meet piping at right angles
Longitudinal braces every 29' – aligned with piping

- c. Sprinkler system load
 - 1. Load on lateral braces = $F_{pw} = 196.43$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 29' of 4" x (11.78/2) = 170.81
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 25.62
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 170.81 + 25.62 = 196.43$
 - 2. Load on longitudinal braces = $F_{pw} = 196.43$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 29' of 4" x 5.89 = 170.81
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 25.62
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 170.81 + 25.62 = 196.43$

- d. All expected loads are less than maximum loads permitted.

- e. Fasteners will be 1/2" x 2-1/2" through bolts in wood. Method of attachment will be one of the following from NFPA. 13(2016), Table 9.3.5.12.2(1)
 - Maximum load for (B) = 200 lb. Maximum load for (C) = 240 lb.
 - Maximum load for (E) = 280 lb. Maximum load for (F) = 480 lb.
 - Maximum load for (H) = 275 lb. Maximum load for (I) = 410 lb.

Result: for 4" standpipe

- Maximum length of brace = 7'-0"
- Lateral braces with no branch every 29' – meet piping at right angles
- Longitudinal braces every 29' – aligned with piping

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Earthquake Calculations for 6” standpipe

Refer to NFPA. 13(2016)

- a. Brace shape and size (from Table 9.3.5.11.8(b)):
 - 1” Sch. 40 (l/r – 200)
 - Angle from vertical = 45°- 90°
 - Maximum horizontal load = 1310 lb.
 - Allowable Load on Brace (from Table 9.3.5.2.3) = $1310/1.414 = 926$ lb.

- b. Lateral braces every 15’ – meet piping at right angles
Longitudinal braces every 15’ – aligned with piping

- c. Sprinkler system load
 - 1. Load on lateral braces = $F_{pw} = 198.64$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 15’ of 6” x 11.515 = 172.73
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 25.91
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 172.73 + 25.91 = 198.64$
 - 2. Load on longitudinal braces = $F_{pw} = 198.64$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 15’ of 6” x 11.515 = 172.73
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 25.91
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 172.73 + 25.91 = 198.64$

- d. All expected loads are less than maximum loads permitted.

- e. Fasteners will be 1/2” x 2-1/2” through bolts in wood. Method of attachment will be one of the following from NFPA. 13(2016), Table 9.3.5.12.2(1)
 - Maximum load for (B) = 200 lb. Maximum load for (C) = 240 lb.
 - Maximum load for (E) = 280 lb. Maximum load for (F) = 480 lb.
 - Maximum load for (H) = 275 lb. Maximum load for (I) = 410 lb.

Result: for 6” standpipe

- Maximum length of brace = 7’-0”
- Lateral braces with no branch every 15’ – meet piping at right angles
- Longitudinal braces every 15’ – aligned with piping

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Earthquake Calculations for 2-1/2” dry main

Refer to NFPA. 13(2016)

- a. Brace shape and size (from Table 9.3.5.11.8(b)):
 - 1” Sch. 40 (l/r – 200)
 - Angle from vertical = 45°- 90°
 - Maximum horizontal load = 1310 lb.
 - Allowable Load on Brace (from Table 9.3.5.2.3) = 1310/1.414 = 926 lb.

- b. Lateral braces every 40’ – meet piping at right angles
Longitudinal braces every 55’ – aligned with piping

- c. Sprinkler system load
 - 1. Load on lateral braces = $F_{pw} = 135.47$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 40’ of 2.5” x 2.945 = 117.80
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 17.67
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 117.80 + 17.67 = 135.47$
 - 2. Load on longitudinal braces = $F_{pw} = 186.28$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 55’ of 2.5” x 2.945 = 161.98
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 24.30
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 161.98 + 24.30 = 186.28$

- d. All expected loads are less than maximum loads permitted.

- e. Fasteners will be 1/2” x 2-1/2” through bolts in wood. Method of attachment will be one of the following from NFPA. 13(2016), Table 9.3.5.12.2(1)
 - Maximum load for (B) = 200 lb. Maximum load for (C) = 240 lb.
 - Maximum load for (E) = 280 lb. Maximum load for (F) = 480 lb.
 - Maximum load for (H) = 275 lb. Maximum load for (I) = 410 lb.

Result: for 6” standpipe

- Maximum length of brace = 7’-0”
- Lateral braces with no branch every 40’ – meet piping at right angles
- Longitudinal braces every 55’ – aligned with piping

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Earthquake Calculations for 2” dry main

Refer to NFPA. 13(2016)

- a. Brace shape and size (from Table 9.3.5.11.8(b)):
 - 1” Sch. 40 (l/r – 200)
 - Angle from vertical = 45°- 90°
 - Maximum horizontal load = 1310 lb.
 - Allowable Load on Brace (from Table 9.3.5.2.3) = 1310/1.414 = 926 lb.

- b. Lateral braces every 40’ – meet piping at right angles
Longitudinal braces every 15’ – aligned with piping

- c. Sprinkler system load
 - 1. Load on lateral braces = $F_{pw} = 93.38$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 40’ of 2” x 2.030 = 81.20
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 12.18
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 81.20 + 12.18 = 93.38$
 - 2. Load on longitudinal braces = $F_{pw} = 186.76$ lb.
Using Sch. 10 pipe (Table A-9.3.5.9)
 - 80’ of 2” x 2.030 = 162.40
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 24.36
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 162.40 + 24.36 = 186.76$

- d. All expected loads are less than maximum loads permitted.

- e. Fasteners will be 1/2” x 2-1/2” through bolts in wood. Method of attachment will be one of the following from NFPA. 13(2016), Table 9.3.5.12.2(1)
 - Maximum load for (B) = 200 lb. Maximum load for (C) = 240 lb.
 - Maximum load for (E) = 280 lb. Maximum load for (F) = 480 lb.
 - Maximum load for (H) = 275 lb. Maximum load for (I) = 410 lb.

Result: for 6” standpipe

- Maximum length of brace = 7’-0”
- Lateral braces with no branch every 40’ – meet piping at right angles
- Longitudinal braces every 80’ – aligned with piping

Homewood Suites – Puyallup, W.A.

Earthquake Calculations for 2” CPVC pipe

Refer to NFPA. 13(2016)

- a. Brace shape and size (from Table 9.3.5.11.8(b)):
 - 1” Sch. 40 (l/r – 200)
 - Angle from vertical = 45°- 90°
 - Maximum horizontal load = 1310 lb.
 - Allowable Load on Brace (from Table 9.3.5.2.3) = $1310/1.414 = 926$ lb.

- b. Longitudinal braces every 75’ – aligned with piping

- c. Sprinkler system load
 - 1. Load on longitudinal braces = $F_{pw} = 189.75$ lb.
 - Using Blazemaster pipe
 - 75’ of 2” x 2.20 = 165.00
 - Add 15 % of load for fittings = 24.75
 - Sprinkler system load, $F_{pw} = 165.00 + 24.75 = 189.75$

- d. All expected loads are less than maximum loads permitted.

- e. Fasteners will be 1/2” x 2-1/2” through bolts in wood. Method of attachment will be one of the following from NFPA. 13(2016), Table 9.3.5.12.2(1)
 - Maximum load for (B) = 200 lb. Maximum load for (C) = 240 lb.
 - Maximum load for (E) = 280 lb. Maximum load for (F) = 480 lb.
 - Maximum load for (H) = 275 lb. Maximum load for (I) = 410 lb.

Result: for 2” CPVC pipe

Maximum length of brace = 7’-0”

Longitudinal braces every 75’ – aligned with piping