# Canadian Pipe Company, 

 LIMITED

## MACHINE WIRE WOUND WOODEN PIPE

IRON SPECIALS AND FITTINGS FOR WATERWORKS SYSTEMS

WATERWORKS CONTRACTORS
-0000000.000000000000.0000000000000000
Factory and Offices: BEATTY STREET
North End Cambic Street Bridge
VANCOUVER, B. C.


$-1$


## WOOD PIPE AND WATER WORK SYSTEMS

In issuing our second catalogue we take the opportunity of thanking the public for the interest they have taken in this new Canadian industry. Since the death of Mr. Orchard the inventor of the Wire Wound Wood Stave Pipe) in August last, we are entirely a Canadian corporation, registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act ( 1862 Imperial).

In the following pages we will endeavour to give information and tables which will be of interest to those about to build new, or extend their present water works systems. Our factory is equipped with the most perfect machinery, thereby enabling us to manufacture and turn out expeditiously a perfect pipe in every respect.

The location of our factory affords us every facility to ship our products either by rail or water.

In thanking our patrons for their past orders, we can assure them that any future orders they entrust us with will have our utmost and prompt attention.

Those who contemplate using wood pipe in the future can rest assured that our experience is at their disposal, and by entrusting us with their orders we will strive to give such satisfaction as will be to our mutual benefit.

Enquiries are solicited, and all correspondence will have our prompt attention.

THE CANADIAN PIPE CO., LTD., Beatty Street, Cambie Street Bridge, Vancouver, B.C.

P.O. Box 915. Telephone 1642.

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## WATER SUPPLY AND PURITY

There is nothing more essential to the health of the community than a plentiful supply of pure water for the house, the farm, the ranch, the office, the work shop, the factory, the mine, and for fire protection; and the importance of having this supply conveyed in perfectly constructed pipes is most essential to the efficiency of the system. While we are anxious to give all the advice possible, yet we secognise that the outlining and and construction of water works should be directed by a competent hydraulic engineer. We have such an engineer in our employ whose services are always at the disposal of our patrons.

## THE TEST FOR PURE WATER

The following tests for pure water issued by the New Jersey State book of health, will be found useful.

COLOR: Fill a clean long bottle, made of colorless glass, with the water; look through the water at some black object; the water should appear perfectly colorless and free from suspended matter. A muddy or turbid appearance indicates the presence of soluble organic matter or solid matter in suspension.

ODOR: Empty out some of the water, leaving the bottle half full; cork up the bottle and place it for a few hours in a warm place; shake up the water, remove the cork and critically smell the air contained in the bottle. If it has any smell, and especially if the odor is in the least repulsive, the water should be rejected for domestic use. By heating the water to boiling, an odor is sometimes evolved that otherwise does not appear.

## CURVES

Where it is necessary to make short curves, we manufacture short lengths so that the variation in each joint is so slight that it is scarcely discernible.


In laying Machine Banded Wood Pipe, no other tools are required but a tompion and maul. We manufacture these and furnish at very reasonable prices.

## ADVANTAGES OF OUR PIPE

It is more durable than wrought iron or steel pipe.
It is cheaper than cast iron, wrought iron or steel pipe.
It has greater carrying capacity than iron or steel pipe of many years' service.

Its carrying capácity is never decreased by rust.
It conveys water sweeter, more wholesome and cooler.
It is cheaply laid.
It is easily and safely tapped.
It needs no caulking.
It can be fitted to any connection.
No frost bursts.
No electrolysis.
No contraction.
No corrosion.
Freight saved.
Greater longevity.
All pipe built in conformity to strict engineering rules and calculations.

The simplicity of the coupling renders great speed in laying possible, and obviates the necessity for skilled labor. The use of wood pipe has been thoroughly investigated, and not only found cheaper, but more suitable and durable than steel or iron.

## THE DURABILITY OF WOOD PIPE

Although the manufacture and use of Wire Wound Wood Stave Pipe is of comparatively recent date in Canada, it has been in use in the United States of America for the past fifteen years, and we have before us such a mass of favorable comments in the shape of letters from the users of this pipe, that we have no hesitation in recommending its use.

The City of Seattle, Washington, has between 30 and 40 miles of wood pipe in use under heads varying from 20 to 300 feet, and we are informed that further extensions, amounting to about 8 miles of 6 to 20 inch pipe, are contemplated in the near future. Our correspondent in Seattle states that the cost of . laying wood pipe is less than one half that of laying cast iron, and that the former is superior as regards répairs and facility of tapping.

Philipsburg, Montana, put in 10,000 feet of 8 and 10 inch and 2,800 feet of 6 inch wood pipe last year, and have just awarded a contract of 4,000 feet of 4 inch. The 12,800 feet now in use has a maximum head of 127 feet, but the 4,000 feet which will soon be laid will have a head of 400 feet.

About two years ago the City of Dayton, Washington, installed 2,500 feet of 10 inch wooden pipe. This city has decided upon improvements to its water system, which will require nearly 15,000 feet of 16 inch pipe. Wood pipe will be used throughout, as the city authorities will not even consider the purchase of iron pipe for extensions or improvements. The greater portion of their present system is composed of spiral steel pipe, laid thirteen years ago. It is now in bad condition, and will probably all have to be replaced within the next few years.

On the mountain division of the Canadian Pacific Railway 3,000 feet of 4 inch wooden pipe was laid in one day by a foreman and two men, and we are informed that the railway people are so pleased with it that they have discontinued the use of iron pipe altogether for their water supply.

The City of Tacoma, Washington, from April, 1900 to April, 1904, laid about 40 miles of wooden pipe, varying in size from 2 to 18 inches, which is giving every satisfiction, under pressure ranging from 90 to 130 lbs . per square inch. This city has practically abandoned the use of metal pipe since they have been able to procure first class wooden pipe.

The town of Kent, Washington, has installed over 6 miles of wood pipe in the last two years. Our correspondent there speaks very highly of wooden pipe, and draws our attention especially to its durability. He states that he has raised wooden pipe which has been in use for fourteen years and re-laid it, the pressure being changed from 45 lbs , to 82 lbs . per square inch. He also cites another case in which some wood piping has been in use on a farm near Kent for 28 years, and is still in excellent condition.

We also have a letter from W. Stokes, Cranbrook, dated November 11th, 1904.-"I have got the Cranbrook Water System all in, and it is all right. In the five and one half miles only four leaks showed up, all of which stopped in a short time when the wood had time to swell. I turned the water on and let it run out at the lower end for two days; then started and shut the valve and ran the pressure up to 100 lbs . and let it stand at that all day and found it all right. I might say that the Water Company are more than pleased with the pipe of the Canadian Pipe Company. I turned the first shovel of earth on the 15th of August, and had it all in on the 31st of Octoben, and the water in the town that night."
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## HOW MADE

Our Pipe is built of absolutely clear, thoroughly kiln dried B.C. Douglas Fir, free from knots, splits, shakes, pitch seams, etc.; the staves are dressed into perfectly true segments and spirally machine wound under tension, with galvanized steel wire. The spacing and size of the wire is adapted to the pressure under which the pipe is to serve. The interior of the pipe being perfectly smooth frictional loss is almost eliminated, and pipe built by us discharges from 10 per cent, to 20 per cent. more water than metal pipe of equal dimensions.

## IRRIGATION PIPE

We manufarture an exceptionally cheap irrigation pipe which possesses so many advantages over flumes that there should be no doubt or hesitancy about its use. It is built on the same principles as our pressure pipe. This pipe can be placed under ground, below plough dip, cuts off all waste of water by evaporation, and besides, saves right of way expense across ground owned by others.

It is adapted for all purposes of irrigation, as laterals can be run from main pipe and connected with taps, whereby water can be delivered to any point desired.

We can furnish our pipe for use as an Inverted Syphon where gulches are to be crossed, and save you the expense of building a ditch around the gulch or of building a flume, which is rendered useless in a short time.

## THE COATING

For the further protection of the pipe the entire length is dipped on the outer surface in a hot bath of tar and refined asphelt, properly mixed to give best results. The coating received from the dipping is very heavy, and much more will adhere to wood pipe than to metal pipe-thus the wood of the pipe as well as the banding is protected.

## SLEEVE COUPLINGS

We Furnish our Pipe with any Style of Coupling Desired. Wood Sleeve or Intersection Coupling.

Experience has proven-and we recommend the Wood Sieeve Coupling as, the most perfect and cheapest coupling that

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other wire stron have
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used to se
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## ELECTROLYSIS DOES NOT AFFECT WOOD PIPE OR SERVICE PIPES CONNECTED WITH IT

In recent years iron pipe has found that it has a dangerous foe stretching along the streets and alleys with it; and this is the electric wire which carries the heavy voltage of electricity, thus causing what is called electrolysis action. Under this condition iron pipe is charged so thoroughly that the destructive effects of the current may be seen wherever such pipe is exposed.

## FROST

On account of wood being a non-conductor, the temperature of the water passing through wooden pipe is very uniform in winter and summer.

Freezing will not cause our make of pipe to burst like iron or other makes of wooden pipe. The wood expands and the stee! wire embeds itself. This salient feature should commend it strongly in all Northern climates. Ice and frozen connections have been the cause of many disastrous fires.

## SIZES

We manufacture the machine banded stave pipe in regular sizes of $2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22$ and 24 inches diameter, and in lengths of $8,10,12,14,16,18$ and 20 feet. When the size exceeds 24 inches we build the pipe in the trench, using steel rods to bind the staves together.

The spacing of the rod is governed by the size of rod to be used, the size of pipe to be made and the pressure head that it is to serve under.

## INSPECTION

All pipe made by us is carefully inspected at our factory before coating or testing in the press. While no shipments are made without such inspection, we are ready to afford at all times proper facilities to inspectors sent to our works by the purchasers of our pipe.


## COST

Our prices range from 25 to 65 per cent. lower than the price of metal pipe.

In addition to first cost per foot of metal pipe, is the expense of caulking each joint, and there is one joint every ten to 12 feet, adding the cost of the lead to the cost of labor, makes the expense per length of 12 feet over 9 'cents per foot for laying, and exclu. sive of earth.

There is no expense in laying our pipe except the driving together, which is nominal. The pipe is light to handle; four men (laborers) can lay in ditch 2,400 feet of 10 inch pipe in 10 hours.

In laying 10 inch cast iron pipe it would require 7 or 8 men at least to lay 300 feet in the same length of time.

The cost of taps for service connections is merely nominal, requiring simply the boring of a hole into the wood with a bit 1-32 of an inch smaller than the outside diameter of the pipe to be used, and in screwing the iron service pipe into the wood. The swelling of the wood with water in the pipe holds the tap like a vice; it will require a wrench to remove it.

Taps made in metal pipe require a saddle, an expense of from 75c. up, owing to size of pipe as well as the cost of the
pipe
lbs. t

## PRICES

We will be pleased to furnish prices on application. They vary according to size of pipe, the pressure required, size of bands used in banding and the style of coupling desired.

In writing for prices, kindly state approximate quantities and sizes for the different pressure heads, whether for a gravity or pumping system, and such other data as will enable us to quote you intelligently.

Inside diameter of pipe is always given, and price quoted per foot includes the coupling.

We furnish estimates and put in water works system complete if desired.

Full instructions in regard to laying pipe, making connections, cutting pipe, etc., are furnished upon request, or we carf send an experienced man to superintend the laying of the pipe if desired.

## PRESSURE

Owing to the class of material we use our machine banded pipe can be manufactured to safely withstand a pressure of 285 lbs. to the square inch.

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16 CaNADIAN PIPE COMPANY, LTD., VANCOUVER, B, C.
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## CONTINUOUS STAVE PIPE

We build continuous stave pipe of any dimension, and according to any specifications furnished, us. We contract for this work everywhere. We will be pleased to quote prices on this work upon application and receipt of specifications, with data necessary to intelligently understand the requirements.

40 inch Irrigation Pipe at
Brandon, Man.

> For Power Plants
> Water Companies and Irrigation Systems

## AMOUNT IN CAR LOADS

Approximate number of feet of Wood Pressure Pipe contained in a 36 foot car.

| Diameter | lbs. Weight per ft. |  | Number of feet in car. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 inches | $21 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$. |  | 18000 ft . |
| 3 " | 37/8 " |  | 10500 ft . |
| 4 " | 41/4 " |  | 7000 ft . |
| 5 " | $7{ }^{4}$ | * | 5700 ft . |
| $6 \quad 4$ | 8 " |  | 3800 ft . |
| 8 | 10 " |  | 2500 ft . |
| 10 | 121/2 " |  | 1500 ft . |
| 12 " | $141 / 2$ " |  | 1050 ft . |
| 14 " | 17 " | Flat Cars | 850 ft . |
| 16 " | 22 " |  | 700 ft . |
| 18 " | 26 * |  | 650 ft . |
| 20 " | 33 ' |  | 500 ft . |
| 22 " | 35 " |  | 500 ft . |
| 24 " | 38 |  | 500 ft . |

When ordering, so as to take advantage of the minimum freight rates, it is well where possible to order so that the pipe can be nested thus :

| $2^{\prime \prime}$ in $5^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime \prime}$ in $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $10^{\prime \prime}$ in $14^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ in $6^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime \prime}$ in $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ in $16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ in $8^{\prime \prime}$ | $8^{\prime \prime}$ in $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $14^{\prime \prime}$ in $18^{\prime \prime}$ |
| so on. |  |  |



TEES


Manufactured by the Canadian Pipe Company, Ltd. Vancouver, B. C.

## OUR CAST IRON FITTINGS AND CAST IRON SPECIALS FOR WOOD PIPE

Our machine-banded pipe can be fitted to standard cast iron fittings " bell or hub" ends, but we make them according to our own patterns and can furnish our fittings of lighter weight, with stencil strength greater than that of the pipe. All our fittings are made smoother and better finish in the "bell or hub " ends and at less cost. We manufacture everything in cast iron "specials" in connection with Wood Pipe.

We give herewith approximate weights of the smaller fittings. Weights of larger and different special fittings will be given on application.

Prices quoted on application.
$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.
$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .54$
$4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . .$.
$4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$.
$6 \times 6 \times 4 \times 4 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .121$
$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 4 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .133$
$8 \times 8 \times 4 \times 4 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
$8 \times 4 \times 8 \times 4 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . .164$
$8 \times 8 \times 6 \times 4 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
$8 \times 8 \times 6 \times 6 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .$.
$8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .197$

## ELLS

2 inch................................ 14
3 inch............................... 23
4 inch............................... 44
6 inch................................ 62
8 inch................................ 82

## TEES

## Approximate Weight in Pounds

$2 \times 2 \times 2$. ..... 25
$3 \times 3 \times 3$. ..... 43
$3 \times 3 \times 2$. ..... 57
$4 \times 2 \times 2$. ..... 55
$4 \times 3 \times 3$. ..... 58
$4 \times 4 \times 3$ ..... 57
$4 \times 4 \times 4$ ..... 71
$6 \times 2 \times 4$ ..... 87
$6 \times 4 \times 4$ ..... 91
$6 \times 6 \times 4$ ..... 100
$6 \times 6 \times 6$ ..... 113
$6 \times 6 \times 8$ ..... 133
$8 \times 8 \times 4$ ..... 122
$8 \times 8 \times 6$ ..... 135
$8 \times 8 \times 8$ ..... 155
BENDS
4 inch, 45 deg ..... 37
6 inch, 30 deg ..... 48
6 inch, 45 deg ..... 52
6 inch, 20 deg ..... 46
8 inch, 20 deg ..... 51
8 inch, 30 deg ..... 62

## HYDRANTS, GATE VALVES, AIR VALVES, RELIEF VALVES, ETC.



Directions for Ordering Hydrants:
1st. Give size of valve opening or inside diameter of Standard Pipe.

2nd. Give length from surface of ground to bottom of connection Pipe.

3rd. Give size of bottom connecting. Pipe Hydrants for Wood Pipe have Hub or Bell Ends.

These rules govern in ordering any make of Hydrants.

## In Ordering Valves:

Always give number pounds pressure, or head under which Valves are to work.

We can furnish any make of Standard Hydrant desired, and can be shipped with orders for







## OF WATER.


FLOW OF WATER.

FLOW OF WATER.

| Head in <br> ft . per 1000 ft . for friction | DIAMETER OF PIPE IN INCHES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 34 |  |  |
|  | Velocity in feet per second | Cubic Feet per second | Miner's Inches | Velocity in feet per second | Cubic Feet per second | Miner's Inches | Velocity in feet second | Cubic Feet per second | Miner's Inches |
| 05 | 231 | 11340 | 56700 | 240 | 13404 | 67020 | 251 | 15825 | 79125 |
| 06 | 253 | 12420 | 62100 | 263 | 14688 | 73440 | 2.75 | 17339 | 86695 |
| 07 | 273 | 13401 | 67005 | 285 | 15817 | 79085 | 296 | 18663 | 93315 |
| 08 | 292 | 14334 | 71670 | 305 | 17034 | 85170 | 317 | 19987 | 99935 |
| 09 | 309 | 15169 | 75845 | 322 | 17984 | 89929 | 338 | 21311 | 106555 |
| 10 | 326 | 16003 | 80015 | 340 | 18989 | 94945 | 356 | 22446 | 112230 |
| 15 | 399 | 19587 | 97935 | 410 | 23234 | 116170 | 435 | 27426 | 137130 |
| 20 | 463 | 22828 | 114140 | 482 | 26920 | 134600 | 503 | 31714 | 158570 |
| 30 | 565 | 27736 | 138680 | 588 | 32840 | 164200 | 616 | 38839 | 194195 |
| 40 | 652 | 31907 | 159535 | 682 | 38090 | 190450 | 710 | 44765 | 223825 |
| 50 | 729 | 35786 | 188930 | 765 | 42725 | 213625 | 795 | 50125 | 250625 |
| 60 | 797 | 39125 | 195625 | 835 | 46635 | 233175 | 868 | 54727 | 273625 |
| 70 | 863 | 42365 | 211825 | 902 | 50376 | 251880 | 937 | 59078 | 295390 |
| 80 | 923 | 45310 | 226550 | 964 | 53839 | 269195 | 1003 | 63239 | 316195 |
| 90 | 978 | 48010 | 240050 | 1024 | 57190 | 285950 | 1066 | 67211 | 336055 |
| 100 | 1032 | 50661 | 253305 | 1077 | 60150 | 300750 | 1123 | 70805 | 354025 |
| 120 | 1130 | 55472 | 277360 | 1181 | 65959 | 329795 | 1230 | 77551 | 387755 |
| 140 | 1220 | 59890 | 290450 | 1278 | 71376 | 356880 | 1330 | 83856 | 419280 |
| 160 | 1303 | 63964 | 319820 | 1362 | 76068 | 380340 | 1419 | 89468 | 447340 |
| 180 | 1378 | 67646 | 338230 | 1445 | 80703 | 403515 | 1508 | 95079 | 475395 |
| 200 | 1460 | 71671 | 358355 | 1524 | 85115 | 425575 | 1590 | 100249 | 501245 |



| Head in ft. per 1000 ft . for friction | DIAMETER OF PIPE IN INCHES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 42 |  |  | 44 |  |  | 48 |  |  |
|  | Velocity in feet per second | Cubic Feet per second | Miner's Inches | Velocity in feet per second | Cubic Feet per second | Miner's Inches | Velocity <br> in feet per second | Cubic Feet per second | Miner's Inches |
| 05 | 291 | 27997 | 139985 | 298 | 31469 | 157345 | 316 | 39708 | 198540 |
| 06 | 318 | 30594 | 152970 | 327 | 34531 | 172555 | 346 | 43478 | 217390 |
| 07 | 346 | 33288 | 166440 | 353 | 37277 | 186375 | 374 | 46996 | 234980 |
| 08 | 367 | 35309 | 176545 | 378 | 39917 | 199585 | 400 | 50264 | 251320 |
| 09 | 390 | 37522 | 187610 | 401 | 42345 | 211725 | 423 | 53154 | 265770 |
| 10 | 412 | 39638 | 198190 | 423 | 44669 | 223345 | 447 | 56170 | 280850 |
| 15 | 504 | 48490 | 242450 | 518 | 54701 | 273505 | 547 | 68736 | 343680 |
| 20 | 582 | 55994 | 279970 | 597 | 63043 | 315215 | 631 | 79291 | 396455 |
| 30 | 714 | 68694 | 343470 | $733^{*}$ | 77405 | 387025 | 775 | 97386 | 486930 |
| 40 | 824 | 79277 | 396375 | 846 | 89337 | 446675 | 894 | 112340 | 551700 |
| 50 | 920 | 88513 | 442565 | 946 | 99897 | 499485 | 999 | 125534 | 627670 |
| 60 | 1007 | 96883 | 484415 | 1036 | 109401 | 547005 | 1094 | 137472 | 688360 |
| 70 | 1090 | 104868 | 524340 | 1117 | 117955 | 589775 | 1182 | 148530 | 742650 |
| 80 | 1165 | 112085 | 560425 | 1197 | 126403 | 632015 | 1264 | 158834 | 794170 |
| 90 | 1235 | 118819 | 594095 | 1269 | 134006 | 670030 | 1340 | 168384 | 841920 |
| 100 | 1302 | 125265 | 626325 | 1338 | 141293 | 706465 | 1412 | 177432 | 887160 |
| 120 | 1427 | 137291 | 686455 | 1465 | 154704 | 773520 | 1545 | 194145 | 970725 |
| 140 | 1540 | 148163 | 740815 | 1584 | 167270 | 836350 | 1670 | 209852 | 1049260 |
| 160 | 1646 | 158361 | 791805 | 1693 | 178781 | 893905 | 1787 | 224554 | 1122770 |
| 180 | 1747 | 168079 | 840395 | 1795 | 189552 | 947760 | 1895 | 238125 | 1190625 |
| 200 | 1843 | 177315 | 886575 | 1892 | 199795 | 998975 | 1997 | 250943 | 1254715 |



Showing our 14 inch Machine Banded Pressure Pipe being laid.

## USEFUL INFORMATION

To find area of a circle multiply square of diameter by .7854.
To find diameter of a circle multiply circumference by . 31831 .

To find circumference of a circle multiply diameter by 3.1416.

To determine approximately the number of gallons in reservoir, multiply the length, width and depth in feet. This by 7.48 .

To find pressure of water where head is given, multiply the head by 433 .

To find the head when pressure is given, divide the pressure by .433.

Doubling the diameter of a pipe ificreases its capacity four times.

One cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons and weighs 62.4 .
A miner's inch of water is equal to nine gallons per minute.
Theoretically water can be raised by suction 33 feet, but practically only 26 to 29 feet.

To find capacity in cubic feet: square diameter of bottom in feet, multiply by .7854 and by inside height of tank in feet.

Height of tank being known, to find diameter of tank needed for any capacity: divide quantity desired by . 0034 , divide remainder by height in inches and obtain square root. The value thus obtained is the diameter in inches, divide by 12 to obtain diameter in feet.

To find capacity of tank in gallons: square diameter in inches, multiply by height in inches, multiply by .0034, the product is the capacity in gallons.


30" Built at Nanaimo by the Canadian Pipe Co., Ltd.

Loss of Head caused by Friction in Long Wooden Pipe.

| Diameter of Pipe Inches | Volumeof Water Cu . Ft. per min. | Velocity of Flow Feet per Second | Fractional Head per 1000 Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | . 9 | 1.13 |
|  | 8 | 1.4 | 2.36 |
|  | 10 | 1.9 | 411 |
|  | 13 | 2.3 | 6.25 |
| 6 | 18 | 1.5 | 1.69 |
|  | 23 | 1.6 | 2.75 |
|  | 28 | 2.3 | 3.95 |
|  | 30 | 2.5 | 4.66 |
| 8 | 35 | 1.7 | 1.51 |
|  | 45 | 2.1 | 2.42 |
|  | 55 | 2.6 | 3.55 |
|  | 23 | 1.9 | 2.75 |
|  | 65 | 3.1 | 4.86 |
|  | 75 | 3.6 | 636 |
| 10 | ¢80 | 2.4 | 2.37 |
|  | 90 | 2.8 | 2.96 |
|  | 100 | 3.1 | 3.62 |
|  | 110 | - 3.3 | 4.34 |
|  | 120 | 3.7 | 5.11 |

Amount of Water in gallons per minute that will discharge through
a Wooden Pipe 1,000 feet or longer for given sizes under different heads:

| Head in Feet | DIAMETER OF PIPE INCHES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 in. | 4 in. | 6 in. | 8 in. | 10 in. | 12 in. | 16 in . |
|  | 117 | 258 |  |  | $2660^{\circ}$ |  | 9, 119 |
| 60 | 139 | 288 | 816 | -1689 | 2975 | 4.398 | 10, 195 |
| 80 | 174 | 364 | 1032 | 2190 | 3876 | 6,196 | 12,896 |
| 100 | 195 | 407 | 1177 | 2448 | 4334 | 6,9a7 | 14.419 |
| 125 | 218 | 464 | 1315 | 2737 | 4845 | 7,645 | 16,124 |
| 150 | 239 | 508 | 1441 | 2998 | 5308 | 8,484 | 17,660 |
| 175 | 264 | 550 | 1556 | 3239 | 5733 | 9,164 | 19,076 |
| 200 | 282 | 587 | 1664 | 3462 | 6129 | 9,796 | 20,39a |
| 225 | 299 | 622 | ${ }^{1765}$ | 3672 | 6501 | 10,391 | 21,630 |
| 250 | 315 | 656 | 1860 | 3870 | 6853 | 10,953 | 32,800 |
| 300 | 345 | 719 | 2038 | 4273 | 7506 | 11,998 | 24.976 |

## A Miner's Inch

The definition of a miner's inch in different mining regions does not always agree. Usually, however, one square inch openirg under a 6 -inch head is taken as a standard measure. The amount of water that will discharge through this orifice in one minute will equal $\mathbf{5} / 1 / 2$ cubic feet, or 1 x .a2 gallons.
ipe.
al Head
o Feet

25
39
5
15
5
12
$\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 15 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$
'5
16
16
17
6
2
4
1
hrough

16 in.
9, 119 10, 195 -12,896
14.419

16,124
17,660
19,076
20,392 21,630 22,800
24.976
:always s taken gh this

## FLOW OF WATER

| Diam. Pipe in Inches | Area in Square Feet | Hydrauli? Mean Depth in Feet | Coeff. of Formula Velocity | Friction Head in Feet |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Per 1000 ft . | Per Mile |
| 3 | 0049 | 0063 | 100 | 05 | 264 |
| 4 | 0087 | 0084 | 101 | 06 | 317 |
| 5 | 0136 | 0104 | 102 | 07 | 370 |
| 6 | 0196 | 0125 | 103 | 08 | 422 |
| 8 | 0349 | 0167 | 104 | 09 | 475 |
| 10 | 0545 | 0208 | 105 | 10 | 528 |
| 12 | 0785 | 0250 | 106 | 15 | 792 |
| 14 | 1069 | 0292 | 109 | 20 | 1056 |
| 16 | 1396 | 0333 | 112 | 30 | 1584 |
| 18 | 1767 | 0375 | 115 | 40 | 2112 |
| 20 | 2182 | 0417 | 118 | 50 | 2640 |
| 22 | 2640 | 0458 | 120 | 60 | 3168 |
| 24 | 3142 | 0500 | 122 | 70 | 3696 |
| 26 | 3687 | 0542 | 1235 | 80 | 4224 |
| 28 | 4276 | 0583 | 1255 | 90 | 4752 |
| 30 | 4909 | 0625 | 127 | 100 | 5280 |
| 32 | 5585 | 0667 | 1285 | 120 | 6336 |
| 34 | 6305 | 0708 | 130 | 140 | 7392 |
| 36 | 7068 | 0750 | 1315 | 160 | 8448 |
| $38-$ | 7875 | 0792 | 133 | 180 | 9504 |
| 40 | 8726 | 0833 | 134 | 200 | 10530 |
| 42 | 9621 | 0875 | 1355 | 220 | 11616 |
| 44 | 10560 | 0917 | 136 | 240 | 12672 |
| 48 | 12566 | 1000 | 1375 | 260 | 13728 |
| 54 | 15904 | 1125 | 139 | 280 | 14784 |
| 60 | 19635 | 1250 | 141 | 300 | 15840 |

Pressure of Water at Different Elevations.

| Head <br> in Feet | Pressure <br> per Sq. In. | Head <br> in Feet | Pressure <br> per Sq. In. | Head <br> inFFet | Pressure <br> per Sq. In. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.43 | 130 | 56.31 | 260 | 112.60 |
| 5 | 2.16 | 135 | 58.48 | 265 | 114.79 |
| 10 | 4.33 | 140 | 60.64 | 270 | 116.96 |
| 15 | 6.49 | 145 | 62.81 | 275 | 119.12 |
| 20 | 8.66 | 150 | 64.97 | 280 | 121.29 |
| 25 | 10.82 | 155 | 67.14 | 285 | 123.45 |
| 30 | 12.99 | 160 | 69.31 | 290 | 125.62 |
| 35 | 15.16 | 165 | 71.47 | 295 | 127.78 |
| 40 | 17.32 | 170 | 73.64 | 300 | 129.95 |
| 45 | 19.49 | 175 | 75.80 | 310 | 134.28 |
| 50 | 21.65 | 180 | 77.97 | 320 | 138.62 |
| 55 | 23.82 | 185 | 80.14 | 330 | 142.95 |
| 60 | 25.99 | 190 | 82.30 | 340 | 147.28 |
| 65 | 28.15 | 195 | 84.47 | 350 | 151.61 |
| 70 | 30.32 | 200 | 86.63 | 360 | 155.94 |
| 75 | 32.48 | 205 | 88.80 | 370 | 160.27 |
| 80 | 34.65 | 210 | 90.96 | 380 | 164.61 |
| 85 | 36.82 | 215 | 93.14 | 390 | 168.94 |
| 90 | 38.98 | 220 | 95.30 | 400 | 173.27 |
| 95 | 41.15 | 225 | 97.49 | 500 | 216.58 |
| 100 | 43.31 | 239 | 99.63 | 600 | 259.90 |
| 105 | 45.48 | 235 | 101.79 |  |  |
| 110 | 47.64 | 240 | 103.96 |  |  |
| 115 | 49.81 | 245 | 106.13 |  |  |
| 120 | 51.98 | 250 | 108.29 |  |  |
| 125 | 54.15 | 255 | 110.46 |  |  |

Miner's Inch
The miner's inch given in the tables is the statutory miner's inch of Cal., and is as follows :

1 Miner's inch $\qquad$ 0.02
cubic feet per second
1 Miner's inch....................... 1.20
1 Miner's inch........................ 72.
1 Miner's inch $\qquad$ 1728.
$\times \quad 0.1496$
$\begin{array}{lll}1 \text { Miner's inch......................... } & 0.1496 \\ 1 \text { Miner's inch.................... } \\ 8.976\end{array}$
1 Miner's inch........................ 538.56
1 Miner's inch
h.
12925.44 cubic feet per minute cubic feet per hour cubic feet per day
gallons per second gallons per minute gallons per hour gallons per day 0
A miner's inch will flood to acres 1.45 teet in depth in one year; or $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 9}$ acres one foot deep; or 18.11 acres 9 in . deep.

