

STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF AN OFFICE BUILDING

A Thesis

**Comprising the structural plans, details, and
specifications for the construction of a reinforced
concrete office building**

**Presented to the faculty of the Graduate School
of
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by

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NOTATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The notations used are standard as defined in the Joint Committee Specifications, and also include:

V_c = shear to be carried by the concrete.

V_s = $V - V_c$ = shear to be carried by web reinforcement.

= pounds

' = feet

" = inches

sq. = square

#/ " = pounds per square inch

c.c. = center to center

J. C. S. = Joint Committee Specifications

Sec. = Section

Par. = paragraph.

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DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION

In this design of a reinforced concrete office building, with the structural plans and accompanying specifications, no attempt will be made to supply the necessary information and specifications to bring the building to completion ready for occupancy, but rather to concentrate on the structural phase of the construction, thereby gaining a more detailed and complete study and solution of structural design.

At the outset, conditions were created so that I might imagine myself a practicing engineer to whom an architect has come for the structural design for his building. To this end a complete set of architect's plans were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Fiske. The plans were drawn by R. H. Hunt Company, Architects, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas.

From this point, then, design began, and as problems and questions arose, they were met and answered by Professor Snow, with whom frequent consultations were made.

The following discussion is not intended as a treatise on the reinforced concrete structural design, but as a resumé of these problems which seem worthy of note.

Although the Joint Committee Specifications give moments coefficients for WL^2 for use in calculating moments in continuous beams, in general practice these coefficients are not frequently applicable, inasmuch as their use is limited to spans of equal length superimposed with a uniform load throughout. I have used the Hardy Cross method of moment distribution in a rigid frame structure in my design calculations. This method admits of easy solution, and I prefer it to the same solution by the three moment theorem with which I had become acquainted during my connection with a practicing engineering office in Washington, D. C.

In the calculation of moments in the rigid frame, there frequently arises a doubt as to the actual distribution of stresses into the respective members. However, any method that will give moments larger than those that will actually occur is a perfectly satisfactory one to use.¹ The calculations will be on the side of safety, but, of course, without respect to economic considerations.

In the choice of a beam size, it may be noted

1. Suggested by Prof. Snow.

that by using a relatively deep beam as compared to the width, the Σ_c can be reduced so that the steel used will approximate both A_s and Σ_c simultaneously, and thus eliminate, to a great extent, the use of a large excess of steel above that required to meet the A_s needs alone. The latter unbalanced condition is more frequently encountered in practice due to architectural limitations on the depth of the beam.

Another consideration is the using of uniform sized beams as much as possible, although upon close calculations smaller sizes could be safely used. This uniformity admits of greater ease of form building on the job, and reduces not only the cost but also the time of construction.

When stirrups were needed, I generally used specialy anchorage to carry $v = 0.03 f'_c$, and then permit the stirrups to carry the remainder of the shear. This reduces the number and size of stirrups with only a small increase in the size of the longitudinal steel. In no case did I omit vertical stirrups by assuming or calculating that the bent-up longitudinal reinforcing carried diagonal tension. In the pent house roof framing, beams have been used of sufficient size to give the unit shear a value less

than $0.03 f'_c$, and thus eliminate entirely the use of stirrups.

Professor Snow has suggested that a maximum of unit shear be limited to $v = 0.06 f'_c$. In the Joint Committee Specifications a maximum of $0.12 f'_c$ is permitted with the combination of special anchorage and web reinforcement. The change has been advanced on the belief that $0.12 f'_c$ is an excessive allowable working stress for the concrete. Another reason is that the J.C.S. require a 33% reduction in stirrup spacing for this higher stress, resulting in too great a number of stirrups.

Professor Snow has also indicated that in using piles in foundations, all the formulae ever devised will be unsatisfactory unless these formulae have been made or calibrated for the particular locality under consideration. The only satisfactory method of determining the capacity of a pile is to drive one until a penetration not exceeding $1/4"$ is obtained under a stroke of the pile-driver. This test pile is then loaded until slight settlement occurs. The load causing this settlement is the ultimate pile bearing, and is divided by a factor of safety of 3 or 4 for the actual working load.

The original design of the building called for

caissons 3'-0" in diameter to be sunk to rock beneath each column. However, for the sake of design, I have assumed firm clay soil beneath the building, and have used 3.5 tons/sq.ft. as the bearing value of the soil. I have also used the concrete, cast-in-place, type of piling with a safe working value of 13.5 tons/pile.

Standard specifications have not been quoted verbatim, but reference to them has been made.

As a general rule, rust that is not in the form of loose scale increases the bond strength of a bar. Any surface coating on a bar that is loose or that would seem likely to slip off, such as mud, grease or loose rust scale, decreases the bond strength. Except for a film of rust, or mill scale, which is not objectionable, it is best to have the bars clean.²

2. Johnson, R. W., Correspondence in answer to inquiries concerning factors affecting bond strength.

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

The following sample calculations are included to illustrate my method of design.

In the tile floor design, the architect required the slab to be a 6" tile with a 2" top covering (A). Figure 1 shows all the figures used in the design of 4S-1.³ The dead loads were assumed, and a live load of 75#/' was used⁴(B). First a shear test calculation was made after assuming a tile spacing of 16"c.c. (C), because this requirement usually governs the design. Over the support the shear is carried by the stem between the tile of $b' = 5"$ (D)⁵. Using a 1" fireproofing at the top, the effective depth was found to be $d = 7"$. The formulae used for shear were $V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot w \cdot L$, and $v = \frac{V}{b \cdot j \cdot d}$ (E). Special anchorage and no web reinforcing must be used.⁶

The moment was found by the formula $M = (1/12) \cdot w \cdot L^2$.

3. The marking of the various structural members on a floor furnishes a means of ready identification in the field. In the floor slab marking, the first figures represent the floor to which the slab belongs, the "S" denotes "slab", and the last figures represent the slab's own number on that floor. Thus, 4S-1 signifies the first slab on the fourth floor.

4. Atlanta Building Code, Sec. 39, p.52.

5. J. C. S., Sec. 124.

6. See footnote 28, p.23.

The figures are shown at (F)⁷. The arrangement at (G) of all the values needed for the design was suggested by Professor Snow. It has proved to be a time saver in routine design. The A_s was found by $0.76 \cdot \frac{M}{d} =$ ⁸
 $\frac{0.76 \cdot 4.86}{7} = 0.53 \text{ "}$, and the Σ_o was determined by Table # 6.

The total shear per tile row is distributed at the support over a 16" width, and therefore the load per foot of girder will be $1.75 \cdot \frac{12}{16} = 1.3 \text{ kips/ft.}$, the figures being shown at (H). During the design of the girder reference to (H) gives at once the uniform load per foot.

The amount of steel to be carried through the bottom into the supports is $7/12$ the area of the positive reinforcement.⁹ Referring to Table # 20, which is displayed before me, I select a B-bar¹⁰ of $7/8" \phi$ and an A-bar¹⁰ of $5/8" \phi$. The arrangement at (J) gives in an easily accessible form the

7. See Specification, Sec. 107, p.15.

8. See derivation p.21.

9. J. C. S., Sec. 140 (a).

10. The standard bar notation as given here is:
 A-bar, a straight bar through the bottom of the beam.
 B-bar, a bar bent-up to become negative reinforcement over the support.
 C-bar, a straight bar placed in the top.

45-1 Assume 6x2 Tile 16" c.c.

(A) (C)

$$L.L. = 75 \#/ft \quad (B)$$

$$\text{Finished fl.} = 15 \#/ft$$

$$\text{Wt of slab} = \frac{65 \#/ft}{155 \#/ft}$$

$$155 \cdot \frac{16}{12} = 206$$

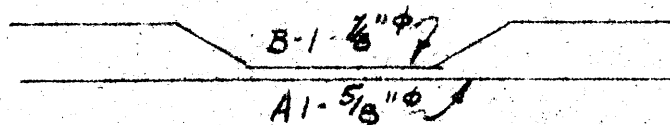
$$b' = 4 + \frac{1}{2}(2) = 5" \quad (D)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 155 \cdot 17 \cdot \frac{16}{12} = 1750 \#$$

$$v = \frac{1750 \cdot 8}{5.7 \cdot 7} = 57 \#/ft \quad (E)$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot 206 \cdot 17.0^2 = 4,860 \# \quad (F)$$

	(G)			
M	4.86	4.86	4.86	
V	1.75	1.75	1.75	(1.3 kips/ft) (H)
A _s	.53	.53	.53	
	.31	.31	.31	
Σ	2.8			



(J)

Design computations for T.C.T. slab

Figure # 1.

required steel to be used when drawing the structural plans.

As an example of continuous beam design I am using my computations of B405-6-7,¹¹ shown in Figure 2.

The line drawing at (A) gives a concise form in which to balance moments by the Hardy Cross method. I write the beam number and clear span length above each span, and use lower case letters to designate those points at which calculations of moments and shears must be made. I did not use three-way distribution of moments into columns as well as into beams. Assuming the stiffness factor of the center span to be $k = 1$, the stiffness factor for each other member is then found from the relation

$$k \text{ (member under consideration)} = \frac{\frac{EI}{L} \text{ (member under consideration)}}{\frac{EI}{L} \text{ (member for which } k = 1)} .$$

Assuming that the beams will be made the same size throughout the three spans, the EI term cancels out of the equation, and the computations appear at (B).

11. In continuation of Footnote # 3, p. 6, the beams are identified by the notation B405. The "B" signifies "beam". The first digit gives the floor number and the other two digits the respective number of the beam. A modification of this appears in the marking of the roof and pent house roof beams. These beams are designated by RB5 and PRB5, respectively.

B 405-6-7

Assume 12"x24"

B5 = 14'-3"

B6 = 21'-0"

B7 = 17'-0"

k=1.5			k=1			k=1.2		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	m
+47.1		-47.1	+103.0		-103.0	+43.4		-43.4
0		-33.5	-22.4		+25.1	+30.8		0
-16.8		0	+12.6		-11.2	0		+15.4
0		-7.6	-5.0		+5.0	+6.2		0
-3.8		0	+2.5		-2.5	0		+3.1
0		-1.5	-1.0		+1.1	+1.4		0
+26.5		-89.7	+89.7		-81.8	+81.8		-24.9

(A)

(A)

(B)
 $k_s = \frac{\sqrt{14.25}}{\sqrt{21.0}} = 1.5$; $k_7 = \frac{\sqrt{17.0}}{\sqrt{21.0}} = 1.2$

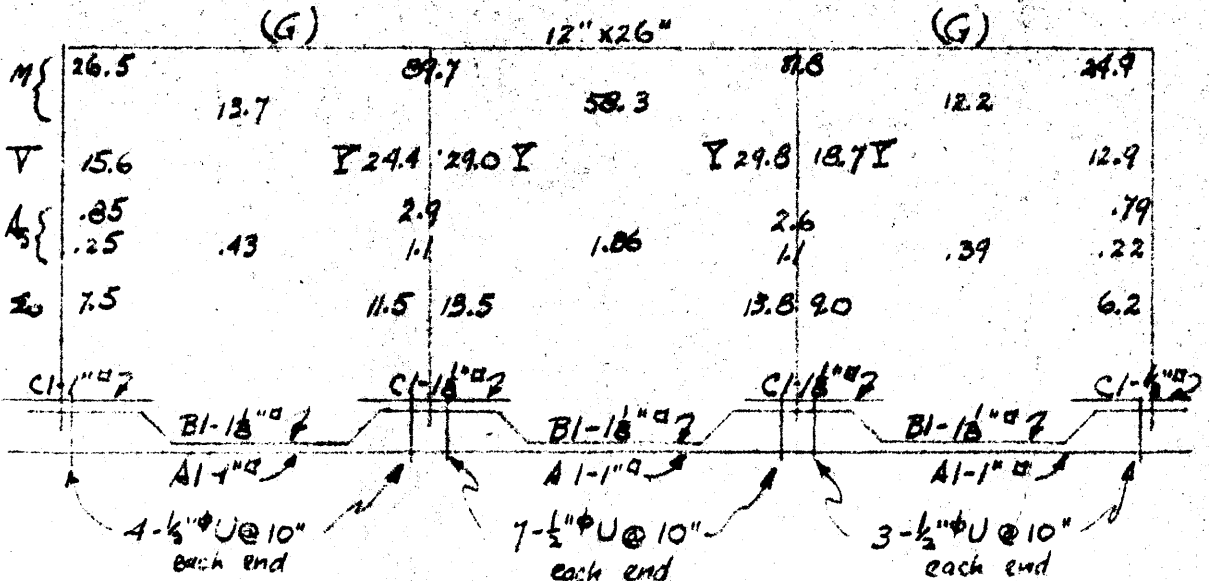
(C)
 $cd = \frac{1}{2.5} = 0.4$; $fg = \frac{1}{2.2} = 0.45$

(D)
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2.8 \cdot 14.25^2 = 47.1$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2.8 \cdot 21^2 = 103.0$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.8 \cdot 17^2 = 43.4$

(E)
 $V_b = 2.8 \cdot 14.25 = \frac{67.3}{14.25} = 15.6$ $V_c = 24.4$
 $V_d = \frac{2.8}{2} \cdot 21.0 + \frac{7.9}{21.0} = 24.0$ $V_f = 29.8$
 $V_g = \frac{1.8}{2} \cdot 17 + \frac{57.9}{17.0} = 18.7$ $V_m = 12.9$

(F)
 $M_b = -26.5 + 15.6 \cdot 7.13 - \frac{2.8}{2} \cdot 7.13^2 = +12.7$
 $M_c = -89.7 + 24.0 \cdot 10.5 - \frac{2.8}{2} \cdot 10.5^2 = +58.3$
 $M_d = -81.8 + 18.7 \cdot 8.5 - \frac{1.8}{2} \cdot 8.5^2 = +12.2$

(H)
 $V_b = 24.4 - 15.0 = 9.4$
 $x'' = 6 \cdot 14.25 \cdot \frac{9.4}{24.4} = 33"$
 $V_b = 29.8 - 15.0 = 14.8$
 $x'' = 6 \cdot 21.0 \cdot \frac{14.8}{29.8} = 63"$



Design computations for typical continuous beam system.

Figure #2

The fixed end moments for the three spans have been determined at (D) by¹² $M = (1/12) \cdot w \cdot L^2$. The uniform load includes the weight of the beam as well as the floor reactions and other superimposed loads. These moments are written in (A) with a positive sign at the left end of the span and a negative sign at the right end.¹³

Since the moments to be balanced will be pro-rated to the members in proportion to their respective stiffness factors, the member for which $k = 1$ will get the reciprocal of the sum of the factors times the balancing moment. Thus at cd, B406 will receive $1/2.5 = 0.4$ of the balancing moment (C). A moment of $+103.0 - 47.1 = +55.9$ is to be balanced. The constant factor from (C) of 0.4 is now used to give the moment going to d, so that B406 receives $0.4 \cdot 55.9 = 22.4$ kip-ft. The remainder, $55.9 - 22.4 = 33.5$ kip-ft., goes to c, and is most satisfactorily found by subtraction. In order to make all

12. This equation should not be confused with that given in Section 107 of the Specifications, p.15. The above equation gives the fixed end moments for a beam carrying a uniformly distributed load for use as the initial moment to be balanced by the Hardy Cross method. See p. vii for the fixed end moment equation for a concentrated load.

13. Hardy Cross notation.

the moments around cd in this bracket balance, the moments just determined must each carry a negative sign.

After completing balances and carry-overs in three brackets,¹⁴ the shears are found by

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot w \cdot L + \frac{M_R - M_L}{L} ,$$

in which the second term on the right corrects for unequal moments at the two ends of the span. It must be carefully noted that the sign of the moment at the left end of the span is positive as determined by Hardy Cross, but is in reality negative as will be seen if the moment diagram is drawn. The correction factor in the above equation has the proper signs only ^{for} direct use of the moments from (A).

Next, the moments are found at the center line of each span by means of the general moment equation

$$M_x = -M_A + V_A \cdot x - \frac{w \cdot x^2}{2} - P \cdot y .$$

In this general equation the sign of the first term on the right is for use with the moments as taken directly from the Hardy Cross solution at (A).

The values from (E) and (F) are tabulated at (G). Referring to Table # 3 we find that for our beam the

14. Three balances and successive carry-overs gives resulting moments sufficiently accurate for our design purposes.

shears are in region Y,¹⁵ requiring web reinforcement, calculations for which are given at (H). At $v = 60 \text{ \#}/\text{sq ft}$ the beam carries 15.0 kips,¹⁶ and at f the web reinforcement must carry $V_s = V - V_c$ ¹⁷ = $29.8 - 15.0 = 14.8$ kips. The distance beyond which no web reinforcement is necessary in a uniformly loaded beam is expressed by $x'' = 6 \cdot L \cdot (V_s / V)$ ¹⁸. Therefore stirrups are needed for $x'' = \frac{6 \cdot 21.0 \cdot 14.8}{29.8} =$

63". From Table # 10 it is found that a $\frac{1}{2}$ " ϕ U stirrup spaced 10" c.c. will be satisfactory, so that by placing the first stirrup in the plane of the face of the support 7 are needed. In choosing longitudinal reinforcing the B-bars¹⁹ will be lapped between beams, but C-bars¹⁹ must nevertheless be used to meet the Σ_o requirements.

15. See Footnote 28, p. 23.

16. Refer to Table # 3.

17. See p. vii.

18. See p. vii.

19. See Footnote 10, p. 7.

SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS

The design and construction of the Office Building shall be carried out in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete as approved by the Joint Committee, August 1924, except for changes as noted.

Section 10. Fine aggregate shall be of such quality that mortar briquettes, cylinders, or prisms, consisting of one part by weight of Portland cement and three parts by weight of fine aggregate, mixed and tested in accordance with the methods described in the "Standard Specifications and Tests for Portland Cement" (Serial Designation: C9-21) of the American Society for Testing Materials, will show a tensile or compressive strength at ages of 7 and 28 days not less than 100 per cent of that of 1:3 standard Ottawa sand mortar of the same plasticity made with the same cement.

Section 14. Coarse aggregate shall range in size from fine to coarse within the following limits, the percentages to be by weight:

Passing 3/4" sieve	not less than 95%
" No. 4 "	not more than 10%
" No. 8 "	not more than 5%

Section 21. The metal reinforcements shall

meet the following requirements:²⁰

Reinforcing steel shall be domestic deformed bars of intermediate grade complying with the American Society for Testing Materials specification A15-30 rolled from identified heats of new billets manufactured by the open-hearth process. No re-rolled material will be accepted. Bars shall bear mill identification symbols whereby they can be traced to the mill of origin. The reinforcing bar sub-contractor shall execute an affidavit in proper form certifying to the above facts, stating specifically the mill which manufactured the billets and their numbers and shall accompany such certificate with authenticated copies of the regular mill test reports.

Section 24. Structural steel shapes shall conform to the requirements of the "Standard Specifications for Structural Steel for Buildings" (Serial Designation: A9-24) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Section 28. The aggregates shall be measured separately by volume. Proper allowances in the measurement of the fine aggregate shall be made to

20. Recommended specification, Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute, Chicago, 1933.

correct for bulking. It shall be the duty of the Engineer to daily check measurements of the fine aggregate, and to require the necessary changes to secure the specified proportions in each batch.

Section 29. Concrete shall be mixed in the following proportions by volume:

Part of Structure	Cement	Fine Aggregate	Coarse Aggregate	Concrete Comp. Strength 28 days - #/sq"
Beams, girders, slabs				
Columns above 5th floor	1	2	4	2000
Footings				
Columns below 5th floor	1	1½	3	3000
Sidewalk slabs				

The surface moisture in the aggregate must be included as part of the mixing water.

Section 30. The quantity of water used shall be the minimum necessary to produce concrete of a workability required by the Engineer, but shall in no case exceed a water-cement ratio of 7 U.S. gallons per sack of cement for 1:2:4 concrete, and 6 U. S. gallons per sack of cement of 1:1½:3 concrete. The maximum slump shall be 6".

Section 60.²¹ Metal reinforcement, before being

21. See Par. 3, p. 5.

placed, shall be thoroughly cleaned of mud, grease or loose scale that will destroy or reduce the bond.

Section 63. The minimum spacing for parallel bars shall be 3 diameters center to center. The maximum number of bars that may be placed in a given width shall be determined by the formula

$$\text{Minimum } b = 3 (N - 1) D + D + 3.$$

The diameter shall be considered as the nominal size of the bar for both round and square bars.

Section 78. Integral compounds shall not be used for water-proofing, except that slacked lime may be used in a proportion not to exceed 10% by weight of cement.

Section 107.²² Beams and slabs built to act integrally with beams, girders, or other restraining supports, and beams and slabs continuous for two or more equal spans, carrying uniformly distributed loads, shall be designed for a maximum positive moment at the center of the span and a negative moment over the support, as determined by the equation

$$M = \frac{w \cdot L^2}{12}$$

Section 127.²³ Special anchorage of longitudinal reinforcement shall be provided by hooks of

22. The Designers' Method.

23. Practice of the Truscon Steel Company.

4" for all bars up to and including $7/8"$ ϕ , and 6" for bars $1"$ ϕ and over. All bends to be right angle bends.

Section 128.²⁴ The unit shearing stress as computed by the formula

$$v = \frac{V}{b \cdot j \cdot d}$$

shall not exceed $0.06 f'_c$, but the concrete may be assumed to carry $0.03 f'_c$ when the longitudinal reinforcement is anchored in accordance with Section 127, and web reinforcement may carry the remaining $0.03 f'_c$.

The following general specifications shall also be complied with:

Dimensions shall be taken from figured dimensions and shall in no case be scaled. Where there is any discrepancy, the Engineer shall call the attention of the Architect to the same. He shall make the necessary corrections with the approval of the Architect.

The structural steel shall, in general, comprise the two large girders over the banking floor, steel for framing around skylights, all continuous lintels at each floor, I-beams to support the two water tanks in the pent house, channel- and I-beams supporting the elevator machinery, angles for supports at each

24. See Par. 1, p. 4.

floor for the chimney carried up on the exterior of the building, and all miscellaneous steel as shown on the plans. All structural steel shall be given one coat of sublimed blue lead paint, as manufactured by the F. J. Cooledge and Sons Company, before erection.

Complete tests shall be made on the sand, aggregates, and cement in quantities of not more than carload lots. Reports of all tests shall be filed with the Engineer.

The floor system shall consist of 3-cell 12" x 12" terra cotta tile of thickness and spacing as shown on the structural drawings. Tile must be all hard burned and free from imperfections that will impair its strength. All soft or broken tile must be rejected.

Tile shall be laid true to line and all ends must butt. The ends of all tile rows are to be plugged to prevent concrete from flowing into them. The tile shall be thoroughly wet down before placing of the concrete.²⁵

No load or weight shall be placed on any portion of the construction until the concrete has fully set and centers have been removed.

25. Hunt, R. H., Specifications, p. 21.

The first stirrup shall be placed in the plane of the face of the support.

Forms for concrete members shall be substantial and unyielding, plumb and true, and shall be made as nearly watertight as possible. The minimum time for removing forms shall be: 4 days for columns and sides of beams; 10 days for floor slabs; and 21 days under beams and girders.²⁶ The Engineer shall have the authority to increase the above specified times.

The building shall be equipped with four gearless traction self-leveling passenger elevators having unit multi-volt signal control, as manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company.²⁷ The elevators shall travel from the basement to the tenth floor, a distance of 115'-8", each elevator serving 11-stops and 11-openings.

Each elevator shall travel at a speed of 700 feet per minute, with a maximum load of 2500 pounds in addition to the weight of the car. The size of each car shall be approximately 6'-0" x 5'-6".

Steel tee-guides for car and counterweights shall be securely fastened to I-beams at each floor level.

26. Hunt, R. H., Specifications, p. 18-9.

27. Specifications, Otis Elevator Company, This and the 3 following paragraphs are from the same reference.

The concrete slabs shown to be placed over the hatchway shall not be poured except on the approval of the representative of the Otis Elevator Company after the machinery has been hoisted to the pent house.

Exposed steel work to be installed by the Otis Elevator Company shall be coated with one coat of sublimed blue lead paint before erection, and one finish coat of the same base paint.

CHARTS AND TABLES

DESIGN CHARTS AND TABLES

The graphical solution of many of the design formulae furnishes a quick and easy means of design with a minimum use of a slide rule. In certain cases, for example in column design, the use of Tables # 11 and # 12 together admits of rapid determination whether compression exists over the entire section or tension over part of the section.

Several tables reproduced here from handbooks furnish their data in quickly available form and avoids too many cumbersome books on one's desk during design. In this regard Table # 17 is an example. The advantage in its use lies solely in having it easily accessible, otherwise by slide rule computation a double set of the rule could be made more easily than hunting for the table. Also, Table # 20 should be posted in a conspicuous place where it is readily visible.

Table # 1 gives a convenient means of approximating the moment value that can be used to arbitrarily choose a size of beam from Tables # 2 and # 3. Unfortunately, the architectural limitations usually prevent the proportioning of the size of a beam to those given in the latter two tables.

Modifications of Tables # 4 and # 5 are found

in various text books on design. I have found that there is almost as much slide rule computation and time involved in their use as in the direct solution of the $A_s = \frac{M}{f_s \cdot j \cdot d}$ formula. However, a simple means for this solution is the use of a constant determined as follows:

$$A_s = \frac{M}{f_s \cdot j \cdot d} = \frac{M \cdot 12 \cdot 8}{18 \cdot 7 \cdot d} = 0.76 \left(\frac{M}{d} \right)$$

in which M is expressed in kip-feet, and d in inches. It will be noted that this constant is applicable only for designing on the basis of $f_s = 18,000 \text{ #/sq "}$, although other constants may be determined for any desired value of f_s. The use of this constant also permits ready location of the decimal point.

During design, it is more convenient to have the tables used in sheet form, and spread them about on the desk rather than try to thumb through a large bound volume of tables, many of which would be of no service for the particular type of design being carried through.

The following discussions of the tables are designed to be of sufficient scope to render the tables usable and not to derive or prove them.

The tables were drawn on the basis of:

$$f'_c = 2,000 \text{ \#/\square "}$$

$$f_s = 18,000 \text{ \#/\square "}$$

$$u = 100 \text{ \#/\square "}$$

TABLE 1

The determination of moments in inch-pounds is facilitated by this table, when the beam carries uniformly distributed loads.

Assume a 450 $\#/\text{'}$ uniform load on a 20' span, and the moment coefficient to use in design as $(1/12) \cdot w \cdot L^2$.

Enter the diagram with the argument of 20' span at the right, go horizontally to the curve marked 12, and descend vertically to the scale at the bottom, finding the value 400. Using this as a multiplier of our uniform load, we get $400 \cdot 450 = 180,000 \text{ "}\cdot\text{\#}$.

TABLE 2 & 3

Continuing the same problem as in the foregoing, and using the value of 180,000 $\text{"}\cdot\text{\#}$ as an argument to enter on the right hand scale, go horizontally to the curve $K = 138.7$, and vertically below find the beam size 7" x 14". The weight of the beam has not yet been taken into account, so use the next larger sized beam, whose weight is 131 $\#/\text{'}$. This load will give a moment of $M = 400 \cdot 130 = 52,000 \text{ "}\cdot\text{\#}$, which added to the moment of the superimposed load

gives a total $M = 232,000$ "#. The moment scale at the right shows that a beam $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 15"$ will carry a moment of $238,000$ "#, so this beam meets the moment requirement.

Next a check for shear is made. Thus, $V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot w \cdot L$.
 $V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 580 \cdot 20 = 5,800$ #. Using the scale at the left, enter the diagram with 5.8 kips as an argument, and find that a horizontal from here will intersect the vertical from our beam size in Region X.²⁸

The value of d is the effective depth, to which 2" must be added for fireproofing when listing the beam size on the structural plan.

TABLES 4 & 5²⁹

To find the steel area by means of these diagrams, divide the total external moment by the width of the

28. In order to distinguish the shear conditions during design, I have used N, X, and Y to designate the three conditions of unit shear respectively:

In Region N, $v < 0.02 f'_c$, and neither web reinforcement nor special anchorage is necessary.

In Region X, $v > 0.02 f'_c < 0.03 f'_c$, requiring special anchorage without web reinforcement.

In Region Y, $v > 0.03 f'_c < 0.06 f'_c$, requiring web reinforcement but no special anchorage.

Using $f'_c = 2,000$ #/sq in, the above values become:

$$0.02 f'_c = 40 \text{ #/sq in}$$

$$0.03 f'_c = 60 \text{ #/sq in}$$

$$0.06 f'_c = 120 \text{ #/sq in}$$

These numerical values are recorded on curves on Tables # 2 and # 3.

Refer to Par. 3, p. 3, and also to Par. 1, p. 4.

29. Hool, G. A., Vol. I, Diagram 7, p. 346. My tables are modifications of those given in the reference.

beam. Thus, $\frac{232,000}{7.5} = 30,900$ "#/1" width.

Entering the diagram on the right-hand scale, intersect horizontally with the curve $d = 15"$, and vertically below find A_s (for $b = 1"$) = $0.131"$. Therefore the total A_s for the beam is $7.5 \cdot 0.131 = 0.98 \square"$.

TABLES 6 & 7

The bond requirements is determined from these two tables.³⁰ Using Table # 7, a horizontal through $V = 5.8$ kips intersects a vertical from $d = 15"$ at $\sum_o = 4.4"$ (approximately).

Because of the straight-line variation of the shear in the formula $\sum_o = \frac{V}{u \cdot j \cdot d}$, any value for the shear may be easily found by dividing the total shear by a suitable integer, determining the corresponding \sum_o therefrom, and then multiplying the tabular value by the integer to obtain the total \sum_o .

TABLE 8

This diagram corresponds to Tables # 2 and # 3,

30. Care must be exercised in the use of these tables to put all values into thousands of pounds or thousands of inch-pounds before entering the diagram. I found it most convenient to work with the figures with the decimal point three places to the left of its exact position, the figures being much smaller and easier to handle.

and is used for flat slabs with a width $b = 12"$.

TABLE 9

This diagram corresponds to # 4 and # 5, except that in its use the moments are in terms of $b = 12"$, so that in order to enter the diagram no preliminary division is necessary.³¹

TABLE 10³²

The spacing for vertical stirrups is found by these diagrams. For example, assume a concentrated load of 10,000 # at the center line of our foregoing illustrative example. The shear is then $V = 5.8 + (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10.0) = 10.8$ kips. From Table # 2 it is found that when $v = 60 \text{ #/sq in.}$ ³³, the beam will carry $V_c = 6.0$ kips. The amount of shear to be carried by the stirrups is V_s ³⁴ $= V - V_c = 10.8 - 6.0 = 4.8$ kips. Using the diagram for the $\frac{1}{2}" \nabla$ U stirrup, enter at the top with the effective depth of $d = 15"$ as an argument, and drop down to an intersection with a horizontal from $V = 4.8$, obtaining a spacing of $s = 5"$. We might, however,

31. With reasonable access to this table, it admits of solution as easy if not easier than by the method described in Par. 1, p. 21.

32. Snow, Prof. F. C., This table is a reproduction of Diagram # 3 from the notes for C. E. 155-6, with the addition of the spacing diagram for the $\frac{1}{2}" \nabla$ U.

33. See Footnote 28, p. 23.

34. See p. vii.

enter the diagram for the $3/8" \nabla$ U stirrup, and there find that at maximum spacing $V_s = 7.7$ kips. It probably would be preferable to use this size stirrup and thereby reduce the number of stirrups to be placed on the job.

TABLE 11³⁵

This chart gives design data for eccentric columns in which there is compression over the entire section, and is used in conjunction with Table # 12.

For illustration,³⁶ assume a moment of 600,000 ∇ , and a load of 1,800,000 ∇ . The eccentricity is

$$x_o = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{600,000 \cdot 12}{1,800,000} = 4".$$

Assume $b = 42"$; $t = 54"$; $f'_c = 2500 \nabla/\square "$.

The necessary arguments with which to enter the diagram are next calculated.

$$f_c = 0.3 f'_c = 0.3 \cdot 2500 = 750 \nabla/\square "$$

$$\frac{f_c \cdot b \cdot t}{N} = \frac{750 \cdot 42 \cdot 54}{1,800,000} = 0.94$$

$$\frac{x_o}{t} = \frac{4}{54} = 0.074 ; \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d'}{t} = \frac{2}{54} = 0.04.$$

On the diagram marked $d'/t = 0.05$, which has a value nearest to ours, use the two arguments, of 0.94

35. Snow, Prof. F. C., Reproduction of Diagram # 4.

36. Example from class lecture notes.

at the side scale, and of 0.04 on the bottom scale, and the intersection of lines from these two values gives a value of $(n-1)p = 0.38$, from which $p = 0.035$.

If the intersection of a horizontal from a value of $\frac{f_c \cdot b \cdot t}{N}$ and a vertical from a value of $\frac{x_o}{t}$

is below the diagonal limits, the column is too small, and if above the limits, too large. In the latter case the minimum steel of $p = 0.005$ must be used. If the intersection is to the right of the limits, then there is tension over part of the section and Table # 12 is the one to use.³⁷

Both Tables # 11 and # 12 can be used for all values of n.

TABLE 12³⁸

The use of this table is the same as that of the preceeding one as explained in the paragraph immediately above.

TABLE 13³⁹

The discussion of the two diagrams of this table follows closely that given for the use of Table # 11. The two diagrams may be used for all values of n.

37. Snow, Prof. F. C., Class notes on the use of this diagram.

38. Ditto, A reproduction of Diagram # 5.

39. Ditto, Reproductions of Diagrams # 6 and # 7, respectively.

TABLE 14⁴⁰

This table gives the sectional areas of reinforcing bars in groups of varying numbers, and the area per foot of slab at various spacings of bars.

TABLE 15

The first tabulation on this Table was compiled by the use of the formula $\text{min. } b = 3(N-1)D + D + 3$. The values tabulated are the maximum number of bars that can be put into a beam of width given at the left. The overlined numbers indicate that that number of bars will fit into a beam $\frac{1}{8}$ " narrower than indicated at the left.

The second tabulation is of perimeters of bars in groups of varying numbers.⁴⁰

The next to the lowest line represents the length in inches that a bar must extend beyond the point of maximum tension in order to develop sufficient bond action to make the bar effective. Computations were made from the formula $L = \left(\frac{f_s}{4 \cdot u} \right) \cdot D$.

The lowest line gives the weight of bars in pounds per foot.

40. The compilation of this table was facilitated by reference to a similar table in Prof. Snow's notes.

TABLE 16⁴¹

The values given are the volumes per linear foot of a beam whose width and depth are given in the scales at the top and left respectively.

For concrete weighing 150 #/cu.ft., to convert a tabular value into #/lin.ft. of beam, add one-half of a value to itself, and move the decimal point two places to the right. For example, for a beam 12" x 18", the table gives the value of 1.50. Thus the weight is $1.50 + (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.50) = 225$ #/lin.ft.

The small table at the foot of Table # 16 gives similar values for one square foot of slab for a given thickness.

TABLE 17

The upper chart gives the decimals of a foot for inches and fractions of inches.

The remainder of the table gives values for the square of the span,⁴² expressed in feet and inches.

TABLE 18

Moments of inertia expressed in inches to the fourth power for rectangles of given widths and depths are given in this table.

41. Hool and Johnson, Vol. I, p.166.

42. See Par. 2, p. 20.

TABLE 19⁴³

The lengths given here are for the bending of reinforcing bars. If the angle of bending is 30° then B (the horizontal projection of the diagonal bend) is given in the designated column for values of H (the vertical projection). The diagonal dimension S is then 2H.

And if the angle of bending is 45° , then $B = H$, and the proper diagonal values are given in the "S" column for corresponding H values.

Lengths are also listed for the 30 diameters of bar for the various sizes of bars.

TABLE 20

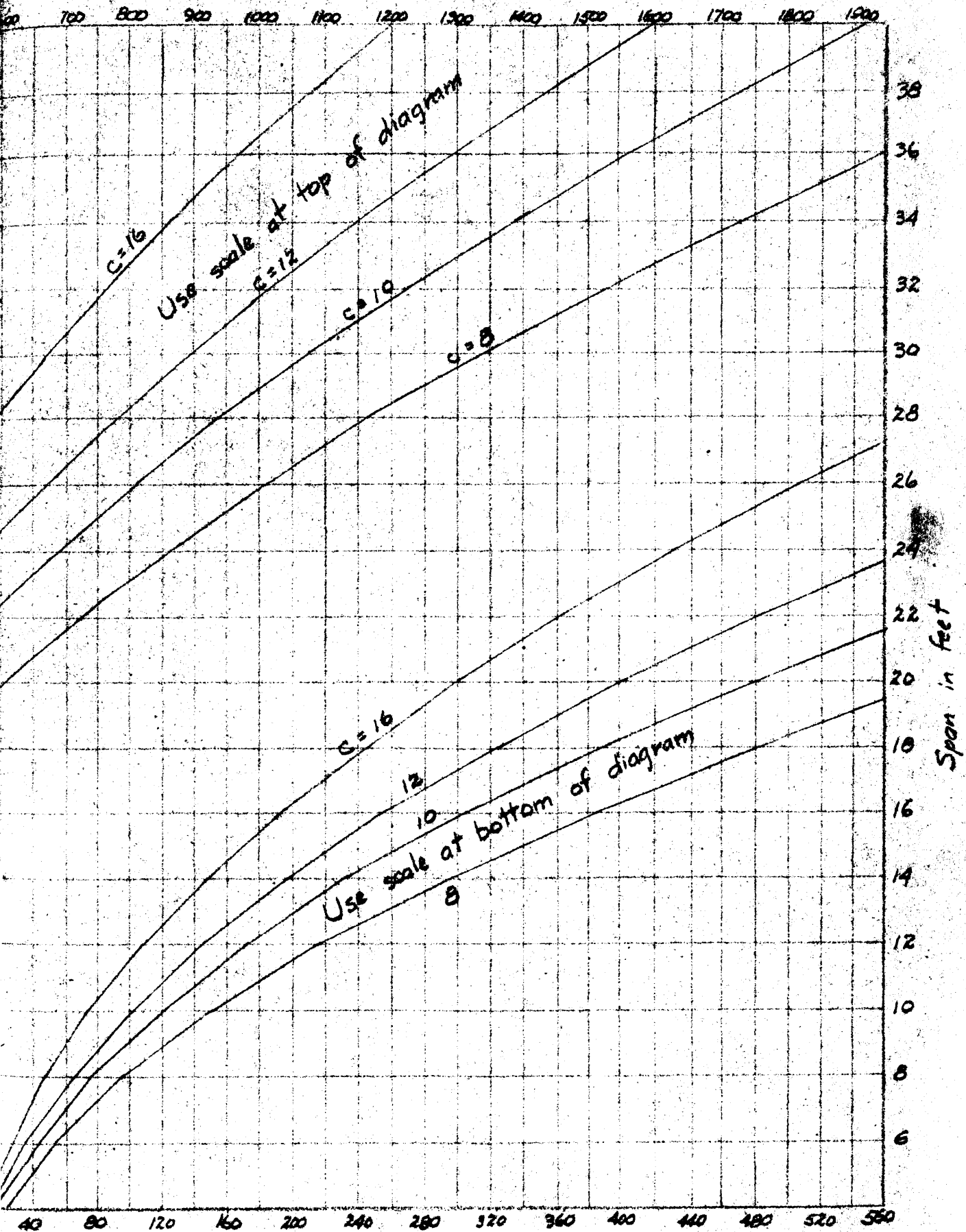
This chart should be posted on the wall where it may be readily visible.

43. Used by the Truscon Steel Company.

Coefficients of w ($\#/ft$) giving moments in inch-pounds.

1

$$M = \frac{1}{8} w l^2$$



Rectangular Beams Moments & Shears

2

$$bd^2 = \frac{M}{K}$$

$$bd = \frac{V}{vj}$$

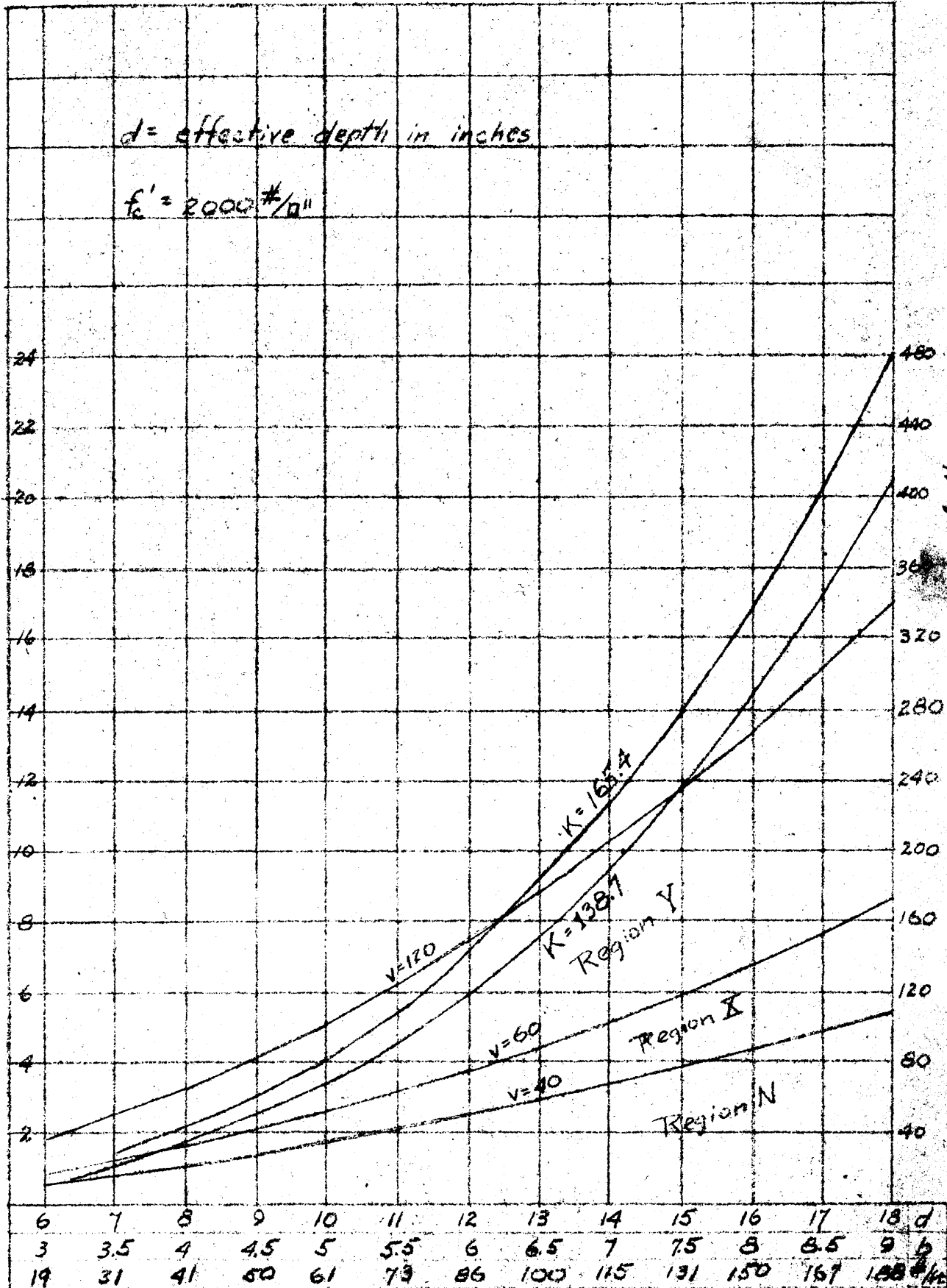
$$f'_c = 4,000 \text{ #/in}^2$$

d = effective depth, in inches

$$f'_c = 2000 \text{ #/in}^2$$

Shear in 1000 #

Moment in 1000 in-lbs.



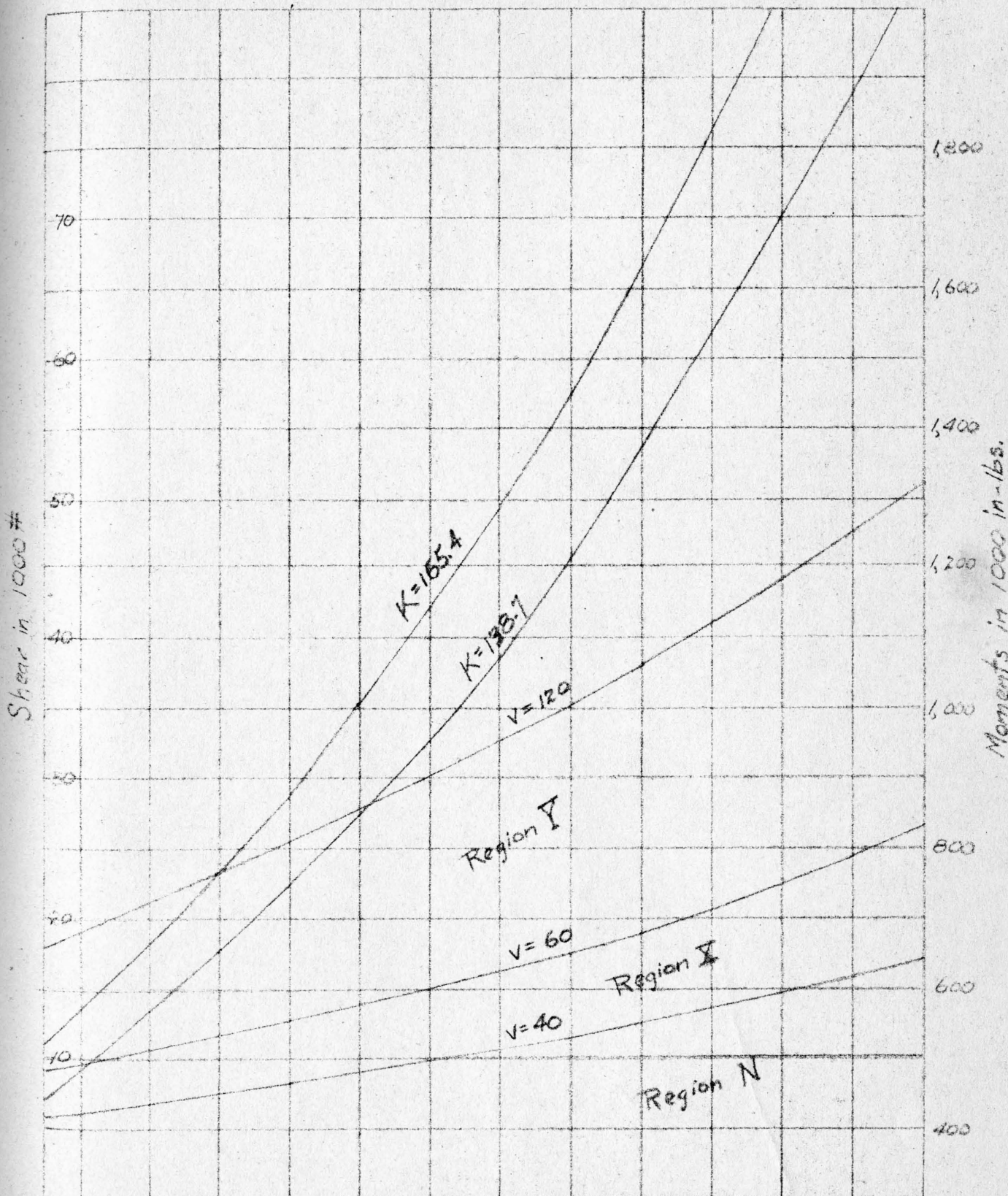
Rectangular Beams Moments & Shears

3

$$bd^2 = \frac{M}{K}$$

$$bd = \frac{V}{vj}$$

$$f_c' = 2,000 \text{ psi}$$



19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	d
9.5	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	14.5	15	b
206	228	250	274	298	324	350	380	406	437	467	500	#14

Area of Tension Steel

4

$$f_s = \frac{M}{p_j b d^2}$$

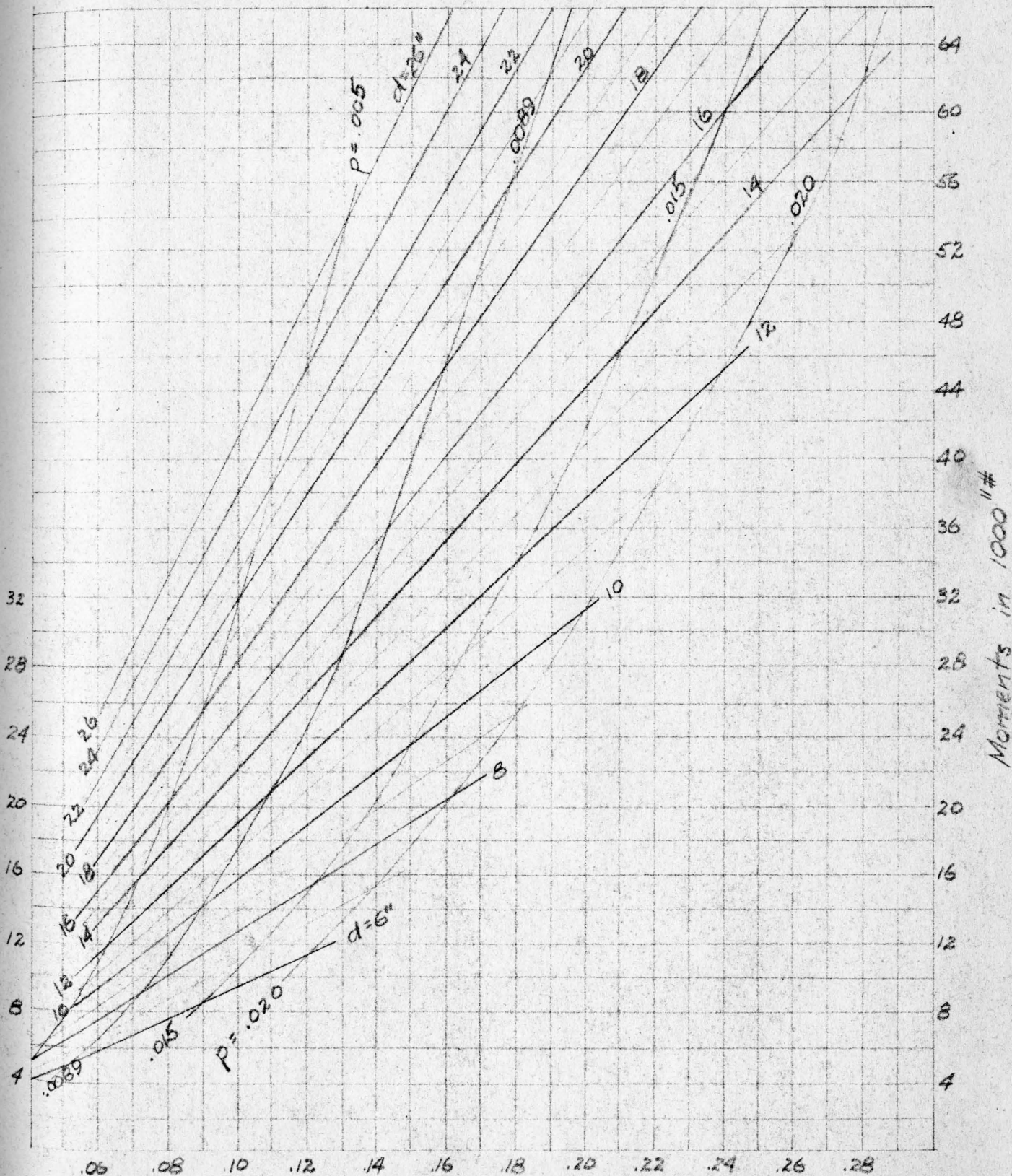
$$p b d = A_s$$

$$f_s = 18,000 \text{ #/sq. in.}$$

$$f'_c = 2,000 \text{ #/sq. in.}$$

$$n = 15$$

$p = .0089$ for balanced design



A_s in sq.in. for $b = 1$ "

Area of Tension Steel

5

$$f_s = \frac{M}{pjb d^2}$$

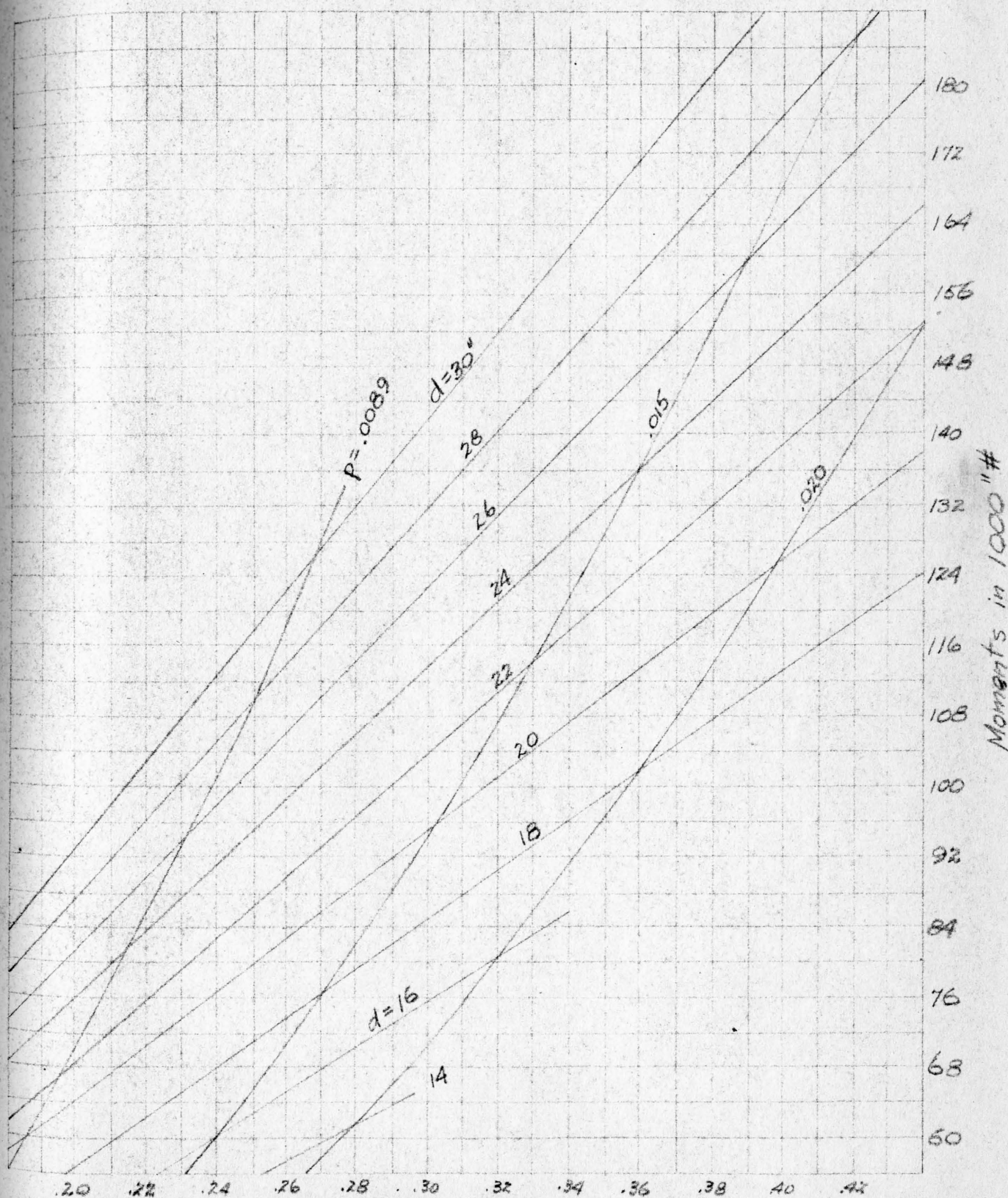
$$pbd = A_s$$

$$f_s = 18,000 \text{ #/sq"}$$

$$f_c' = 2,000 \text{ #/sq"}$$

$$n = 15$$

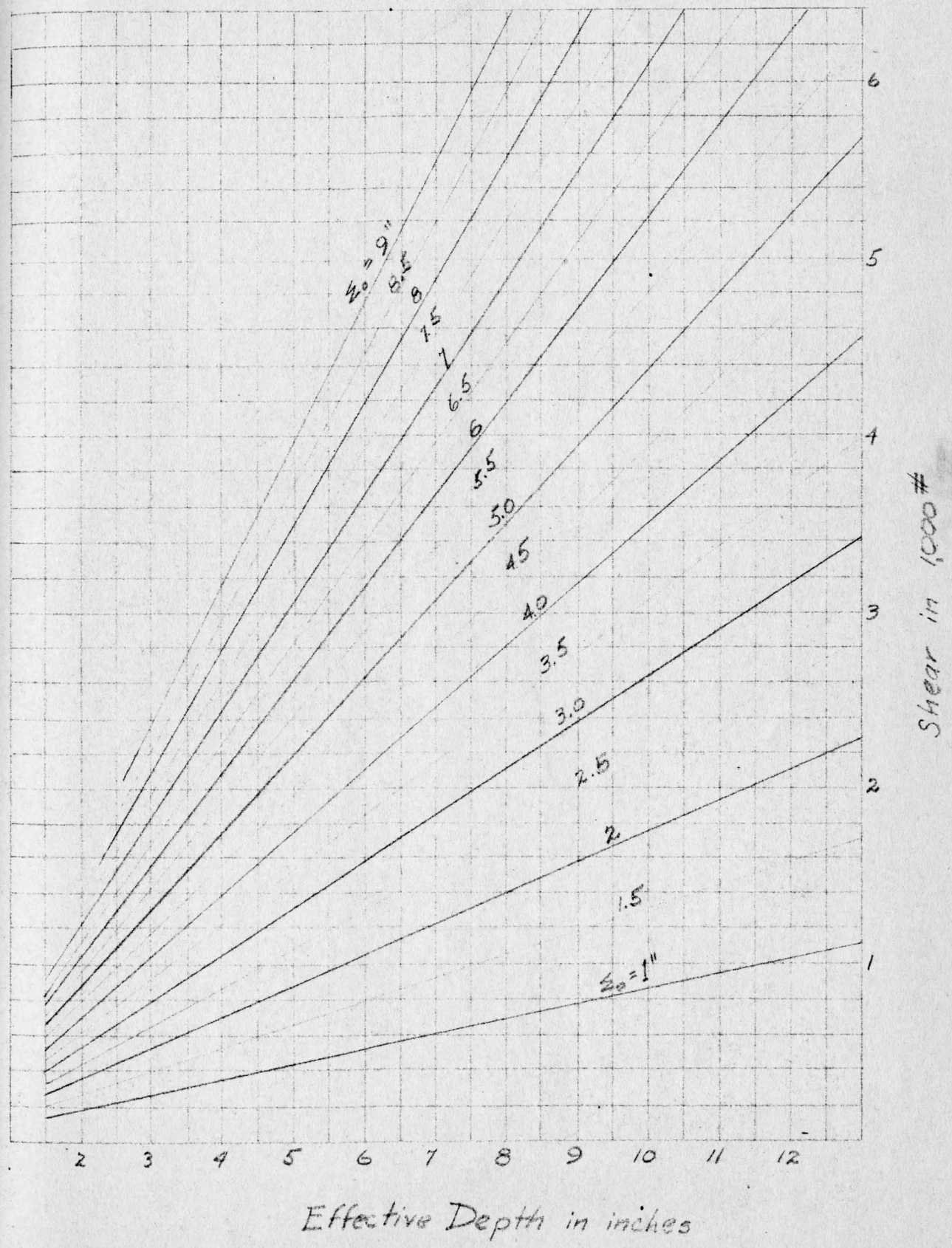
$p = .0089$ for balanced design



A_s in sq" for $b = 1$ "

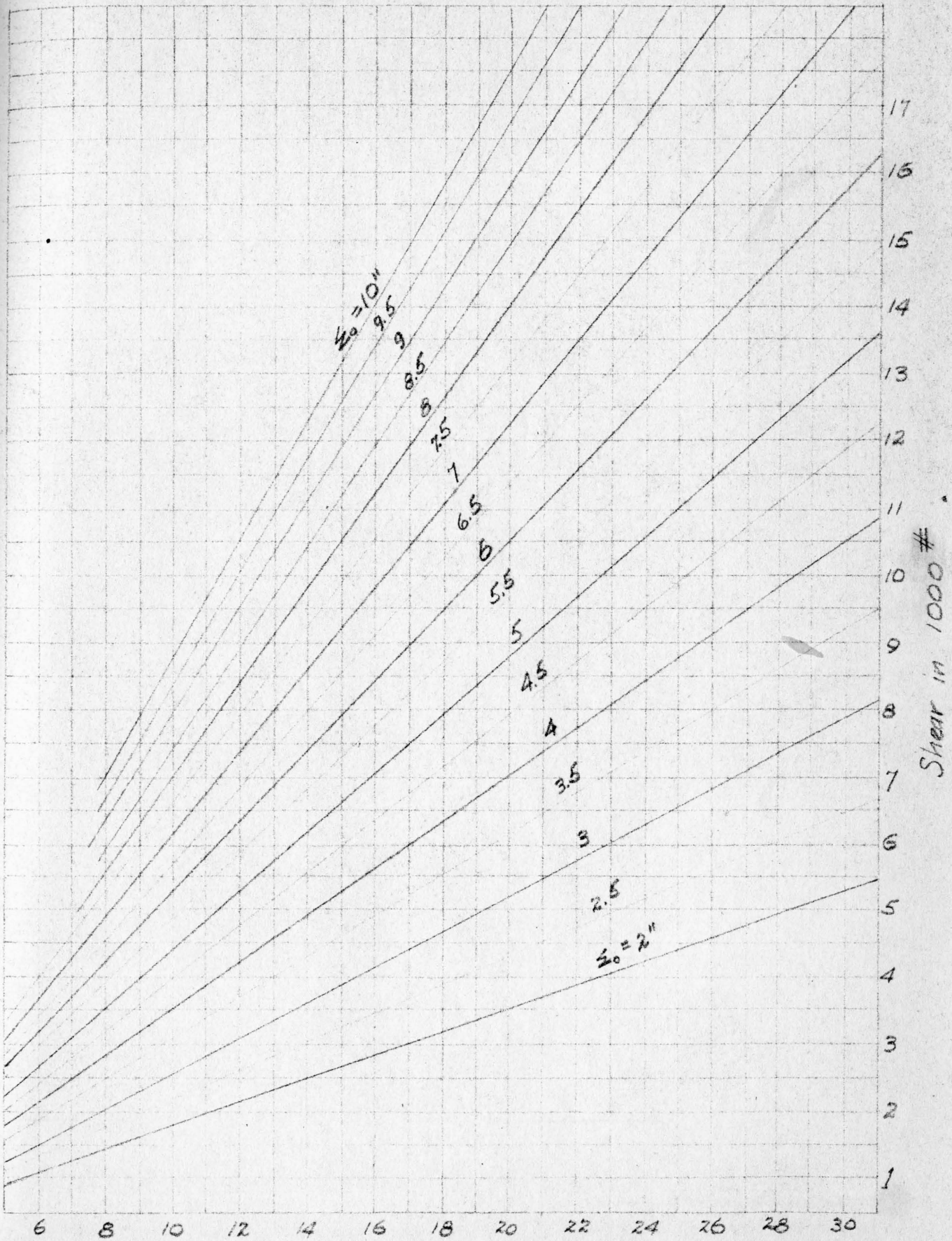
Bond

$$\Sigma_o = \frac{V}{u_j d} \quad u = 100 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{sq in}} \text{ Deformed Bars}$$



$$\sum_0 = \frac{V}{u_j d}$$

$u = 100 \text{ #/sq"} \text{ Deformed Bars}$



Effective Depth in inches

Shear in 1000 #

Flat Slab Moments & Shears

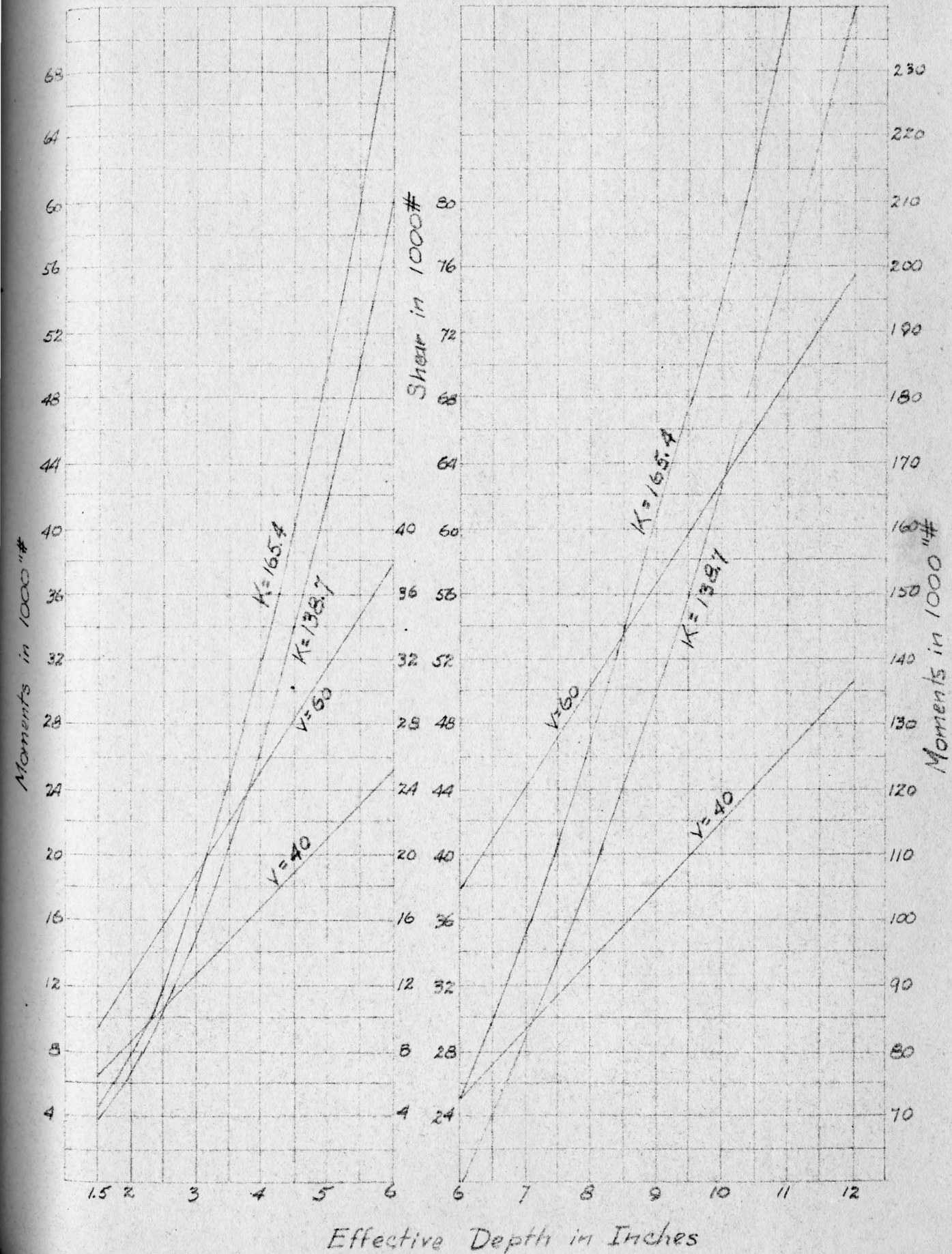
8

$$bd^2 = \frac{M}{K}$$

$$bd = \frac{V}{v_j}$$

$$f'_c = 2,000 \text{ #/sq"} \quad b = 12"$$

$$b = 12"$$



Area of Steel for Slab

9

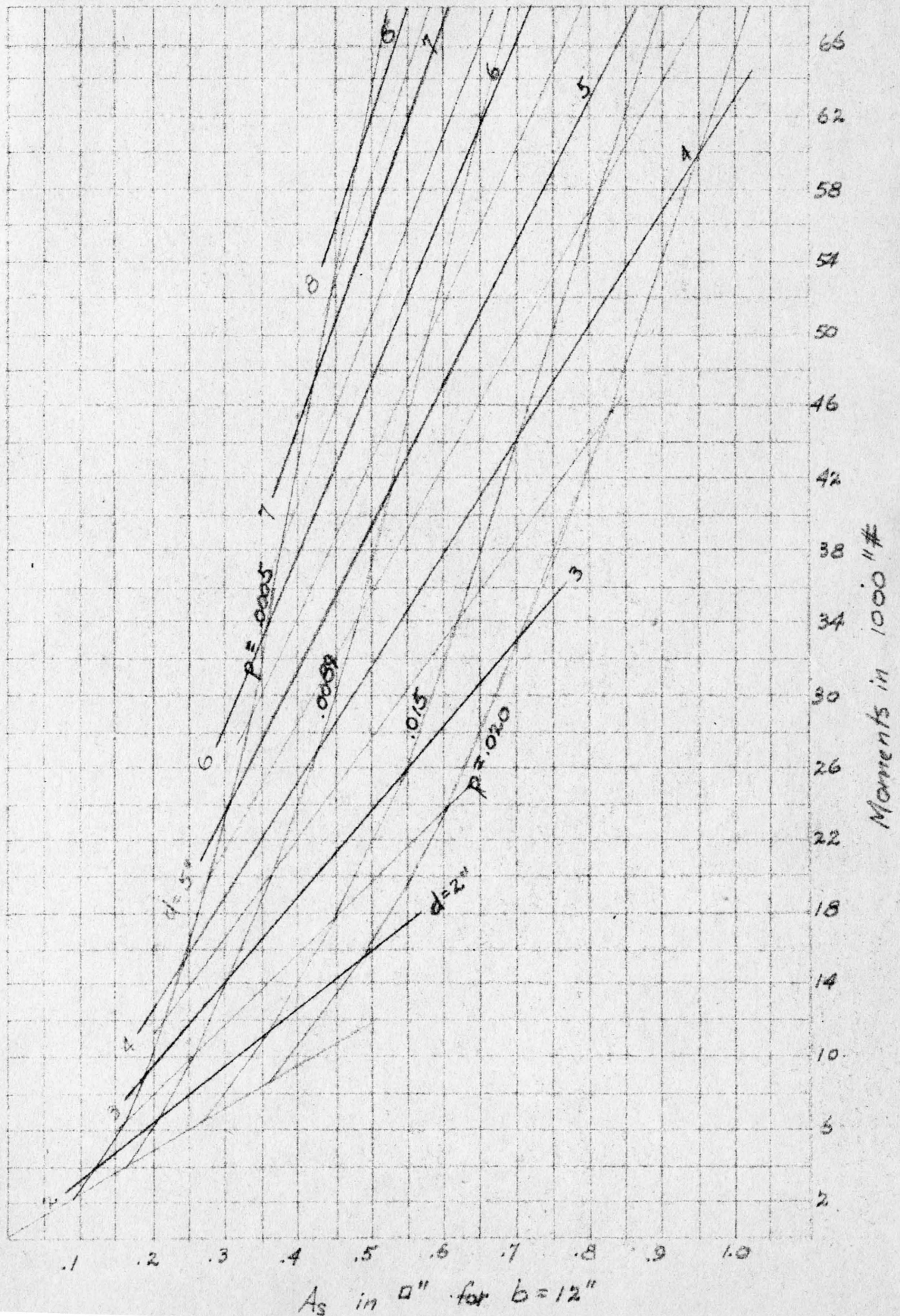
$$A_s = pbd$$

$$b = 12''$$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{p_j b d^2}$$

$$f_s = 18,000 \text{ #/sq''}$$

$p = .0089$ for balanced design



Vertical Stirrup Spacing

10

$$s = \frac{A_s f_s j d}{V_s}$$

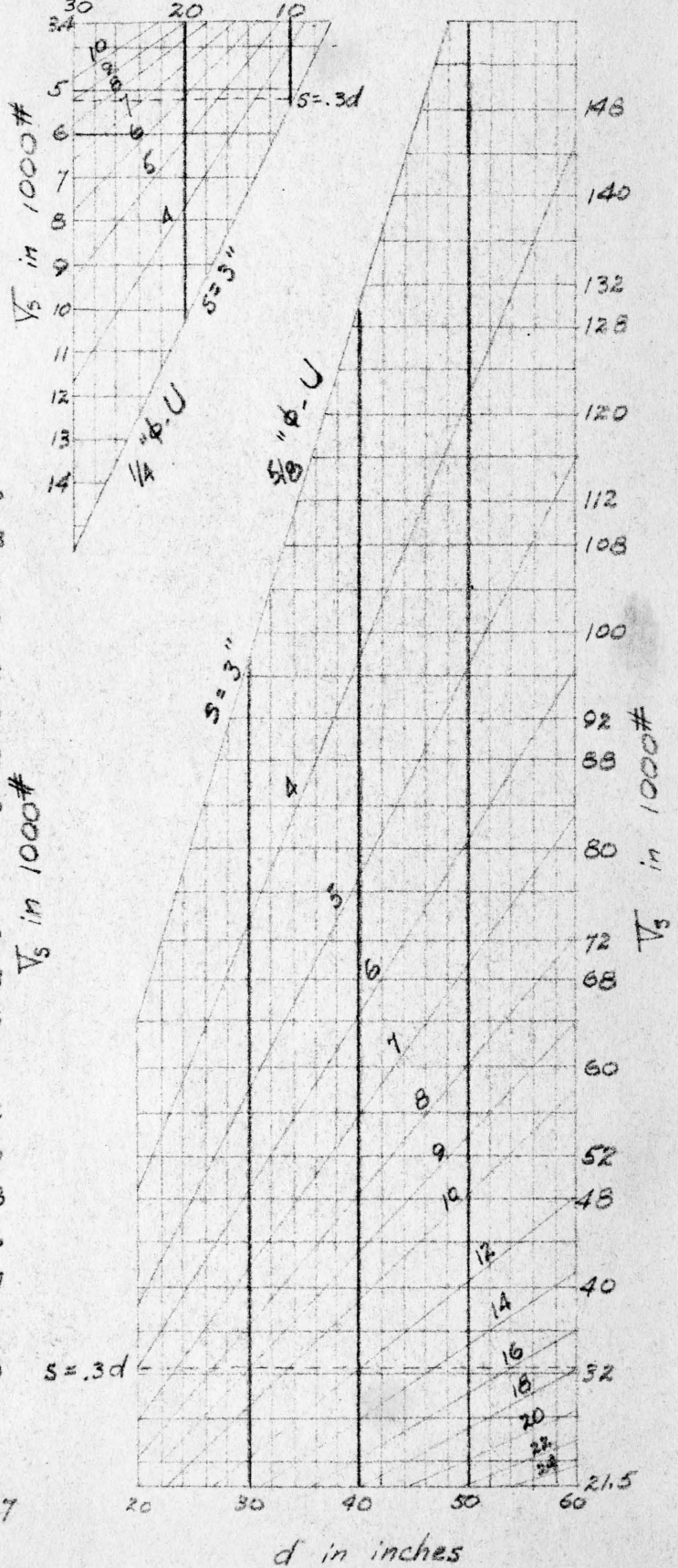
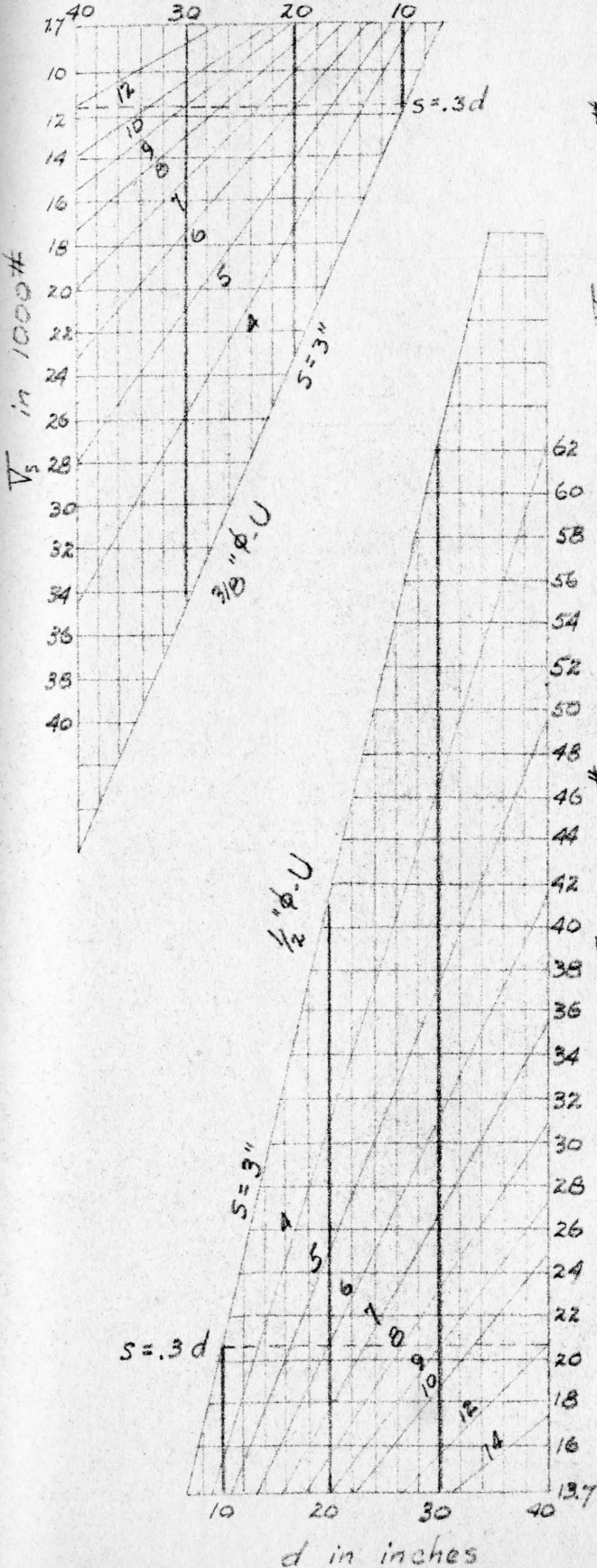
$$s_{max} = .45 d$$

$$f_s = 18,000 \text{ #/in}^2$$

$$V_s = V - V_c$$

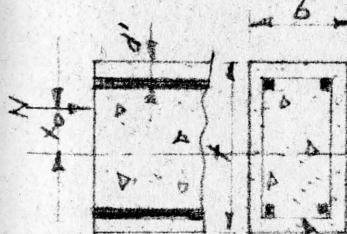
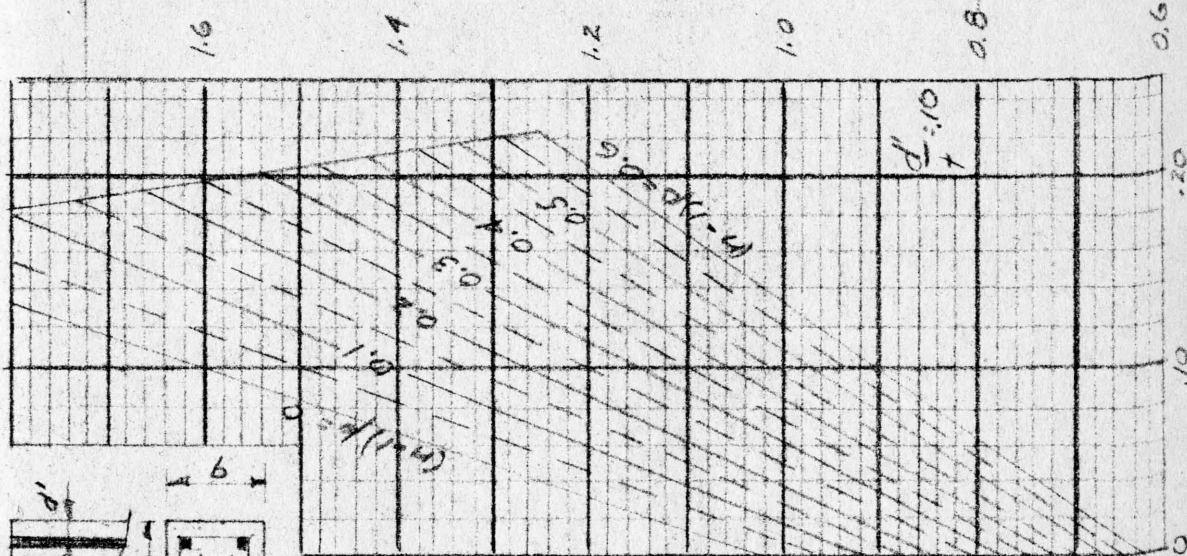
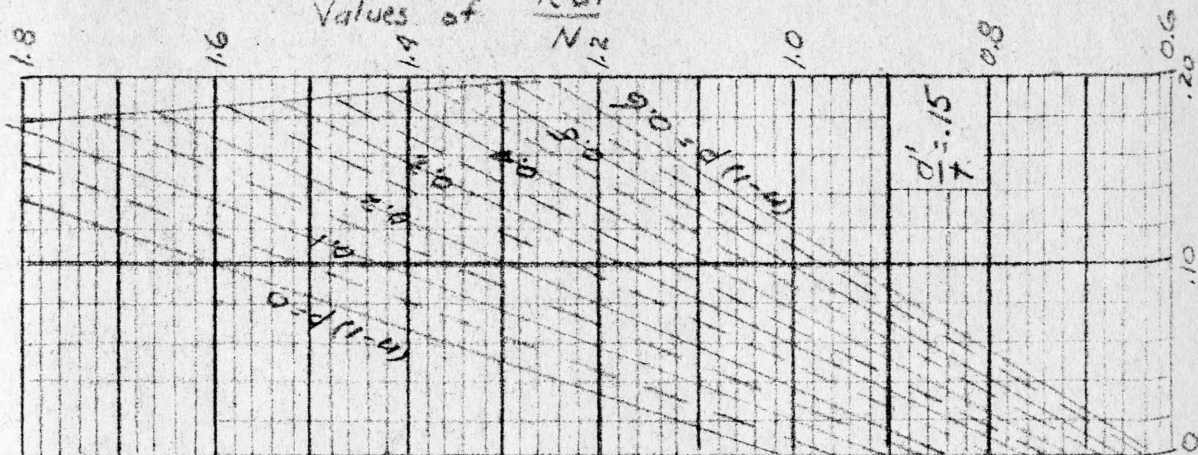
d in inches

d in inches

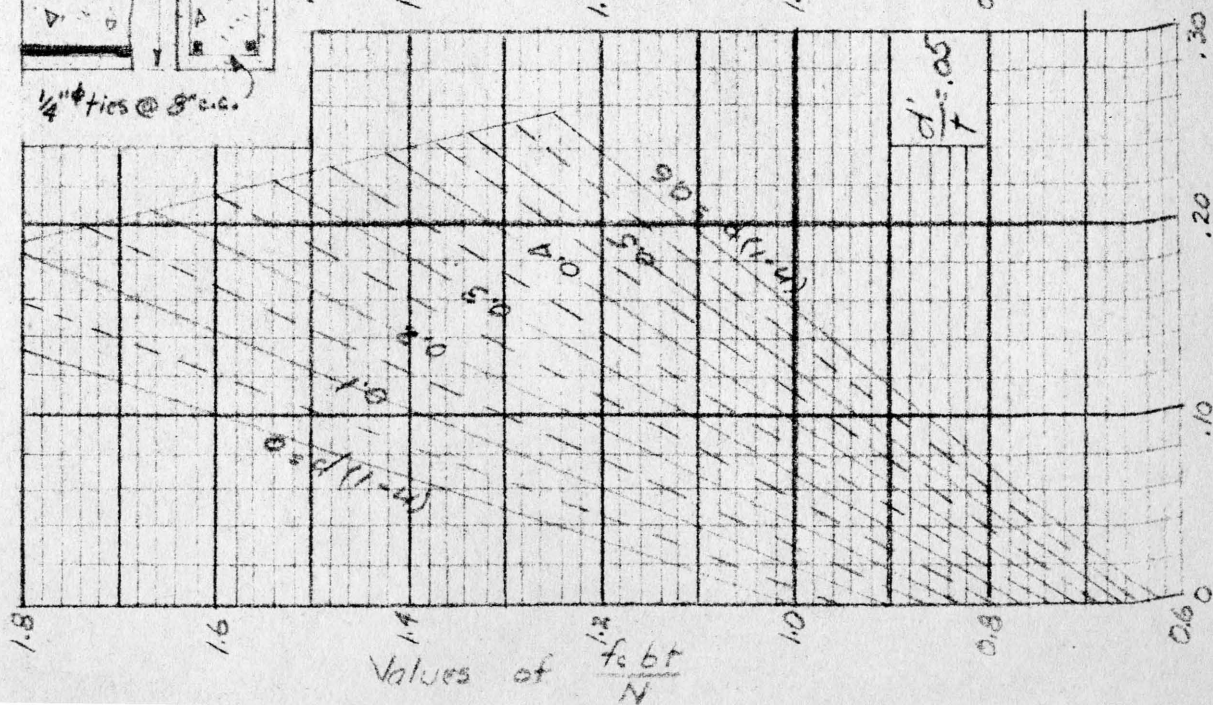


Rectangular Eccentric Columns Compression Over the Entire Section.

Values of $\frac{f_c b t}{N}$



$\frac{1}{4}" \phi$ ties @ 8" c.c.

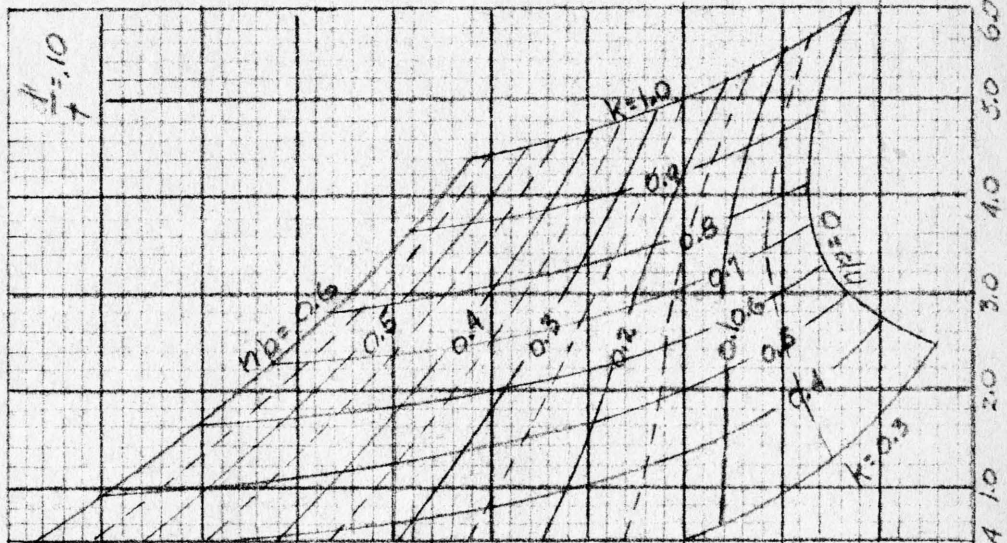
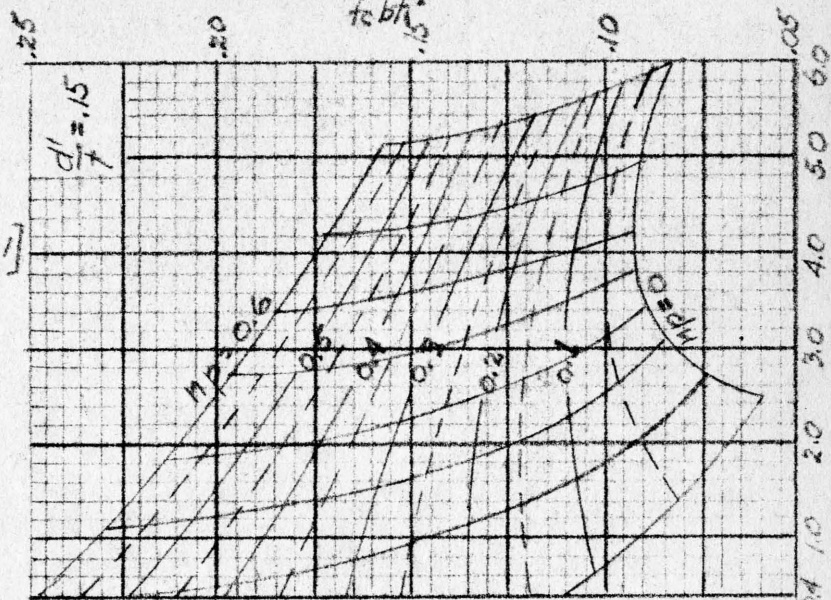
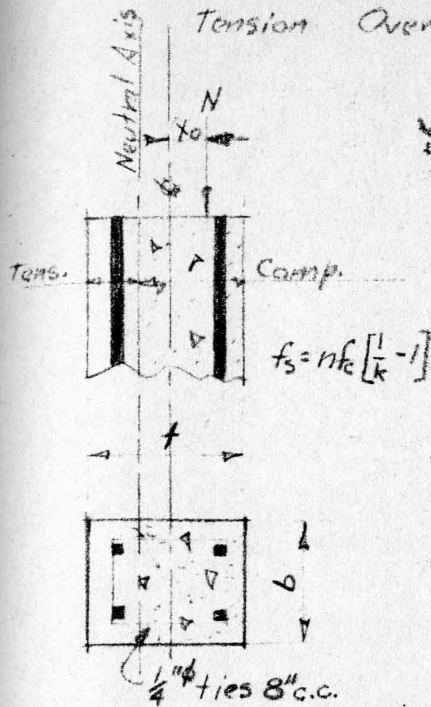


Values of $\frac{x_g}{t}$

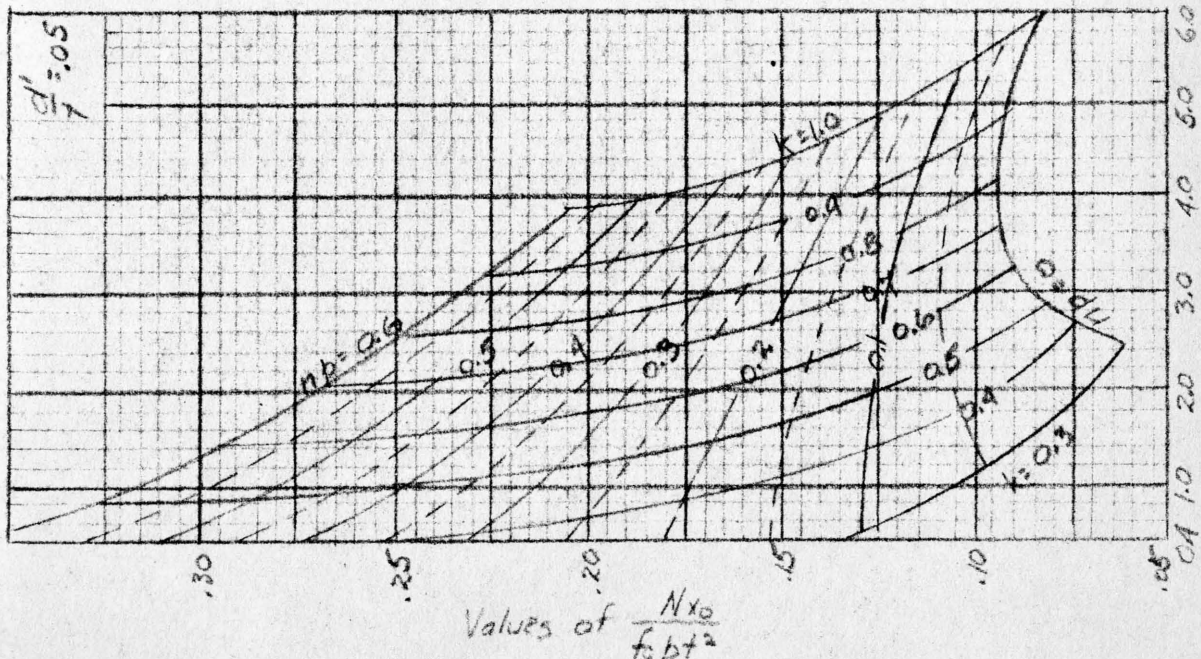
Rectangular Eccentric Columns

Tension Over Part of the section.

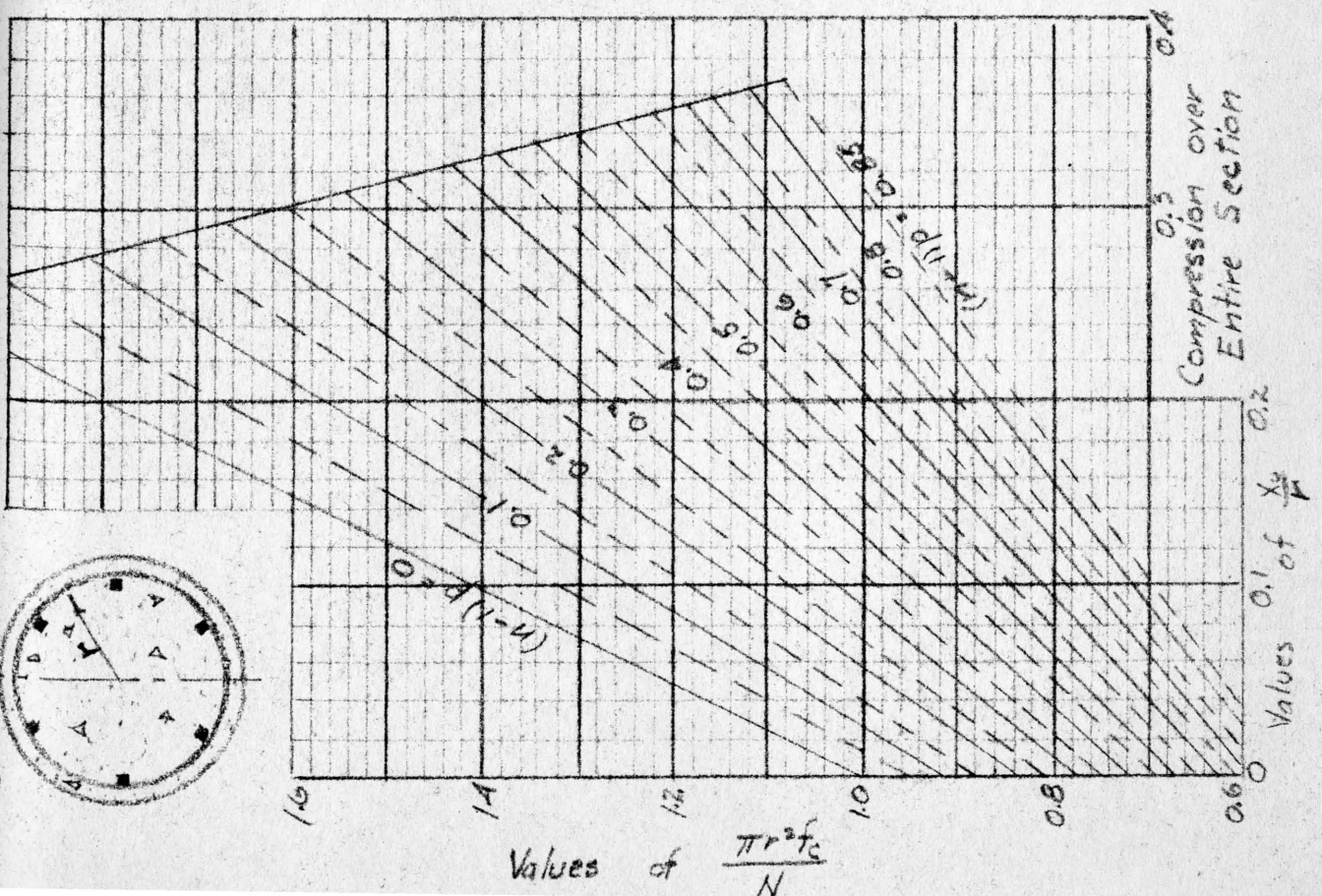
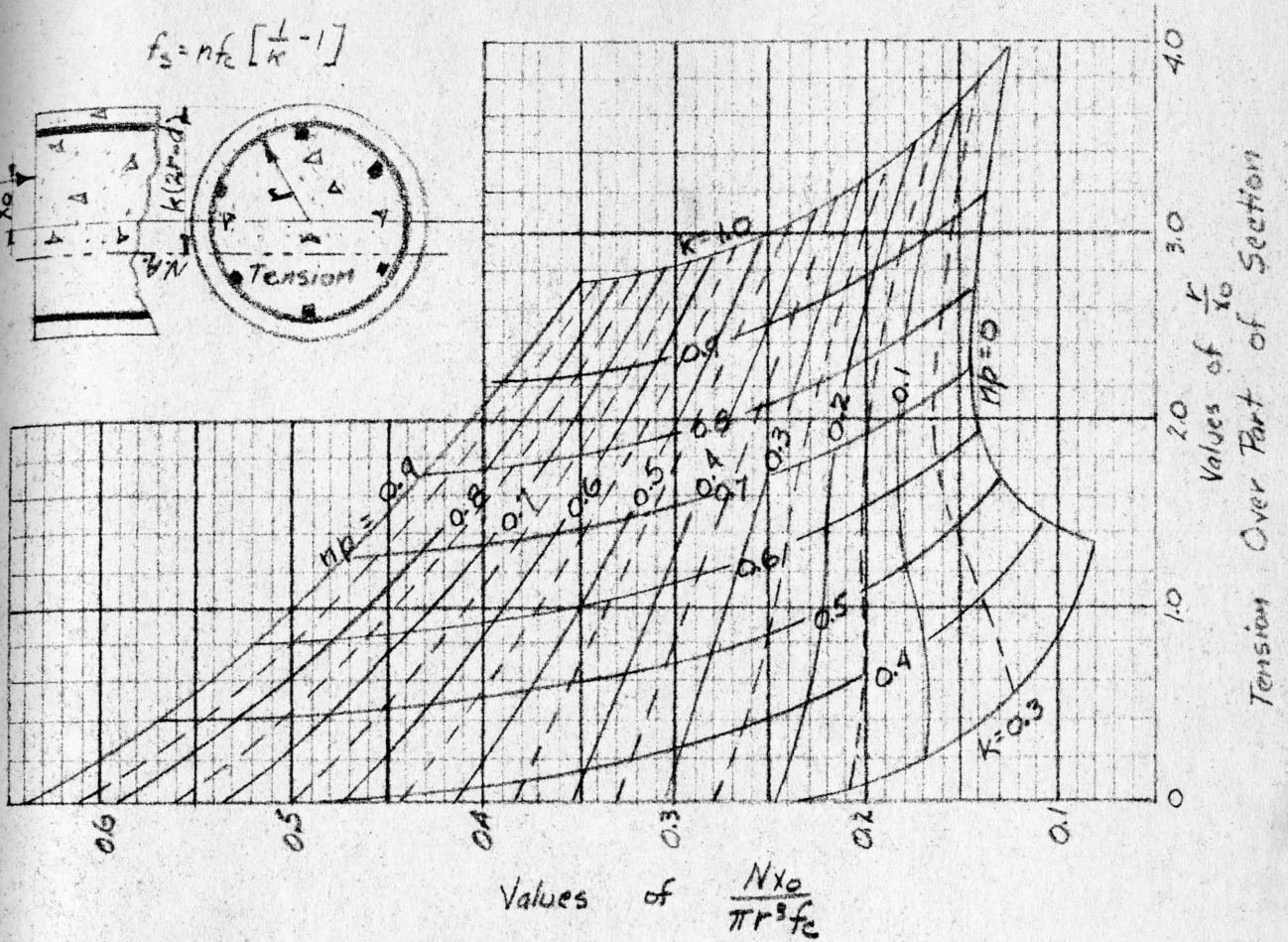
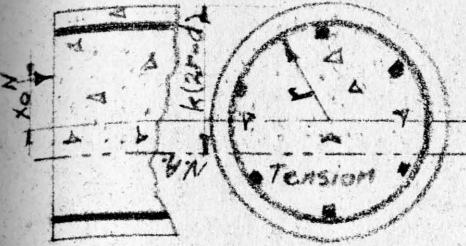
Values of $\frac{N x_0}{f_c b t^2}$



Values of $\frac{t}{x_0}$



$$f_s = m f_c \left[\frac{1}{k} - 1 \right]$$



Areas

Size	Number of Bars										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1/4" ϕ	0.049										
3/8" ϕ	0.110	0.22	0.33	0.44	0.55	0.66	0.77	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.21
1/2" ϕ	0.196	0.39	0.58	0.78	0.98	1.18	1.37	1.57	1.77	1.96	2.16
5/8" ϕ	0.250	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75
3/4" ϕ	0.307	0.61	0.91	1.23	1.53	1.84	2.15	2.45	2.76	3.07	3.37
7/8" ϕ	0.442	0.88	1.32	1.77	2.21	2.65	3.09	3.53	3.98	4.42	4.86
1" ϕ	0.601	1.20	1.80	2.41	3.01	3.61	4.21	4.81	5.41	6.01	6.61
1" \square	0.785	1.57	2.35	3.14	3.93	4.71	5.59	6.28	7.07	7.85	8.64
1 1/8" \square	1.000	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.0	11.0
1 1/4" \square	1.266	2.53	3.79	5.06	6.33	7.59	8.86				
1 1/2" \square	1.563	3.12	4.68	6.25	7.81	9.37					

Area per foot of slab

Spacing inches	Size of bar in inches										
	Round Bars							Square Bars			
	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1/2	1	1 1/2	1 1/4
3	0.20	0.44	0.78	1.23	1.77	2.40	3.14	1.00	4.00	5.06	6.35
3.5	0.17	0.38	0.67	1.05	1.51	2.06	2.64	0.96	3.43	4.34	5.36
4	0.15	0.33	0.59	0.92	1.32	1.80	2.36	0.95	3.80	3.80	4.57
4.5	0.13	0.29	0.52	0.82	1.10	1.60	2.09	0.67	2.67	3.37	4.17
5	0.12	0.26	0.47	0.74	1.06	1.44	1.88	0.60	2.40	3.04	3.75
5.5	0.11	0.24	0.43	0.67	0.96	1.31	1.71	0.55	2.18	2.76	3.41
6	0.10	0.22	0.39	0.61	0.88	1.20	1.59	0.50	2.00	2.53	3.12
6.5		0.20	0.36	0.57	0.82	1.11	1.45	0.46	1.85	2.34	2.89
7		0.19	0.34	0.53	0.76	1.03	1.35	0.43	1.71	2.17	2.63
7.5		0.18	0.31	0.49	0.71	0.96	1.26	0.40	1.60	2.02	2.50
8		0.17	0.29	0.46	0.66	0.90	1.18	0.37	1.50	1.84	2.34
9		0.15	0.26	0.41	0.59	0.80	1.05	0.33	1.33	1.69	2.08
10		0.13	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.72	0.92	0.30	1.20	1.52	1.87
12		0.11	0.20	0.31	0.44	0.60	0.78	0.25	1.00	1.27	1.56

Bar Spacing

$$\text{Minimum } b = 3(N-1)D + D + 3$$

Maximum Number of Bars for Given Width

	Round Bars							Square Bars			
	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1/2	1	1 1/2	1 3/4
6		3	2	2	2	1	1				
7		4	3			2	2				
8		5	4	3						2	2
9		6			3						
10			5	4		3	3				
11		7	6		4					3	
12		8		5		4					3
13		9	7	6	5		4				
14		10	8								
15		11		7	6	5				4	
16		12	9				5				4
17		13	10	8		6					
18		14			7						
19			11	9			6			5	
20		15	12		8	7					5
21		16		10							
22		17	13		9		7			6	
23		18	14	11		8					6
24		19			10						

Perimeter in inches of Groups of Bars											
No. Bars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	0.785	1.178	1.571	1.964	2.356	2.749	3.142	3.535	3.927	4.320	4.713
2	1.57	2.36	3.14	3.93	4.71	5.50	6.28	7.07	7.85	8.64	9.42
3	2.36	3.53	4.71	5.89	7.07	8.25	9.43	10.61	11.79	12.97	14.15
4	3.14	4.71	6.28	7.85	9.42	11.0	12.6	14.15	15.72	17.29	18.86

Length for Bond: $L = [f_s/4u] D$ [Inches]											
11.3	16.3	22.5	28.2	33.7	39.4	45.0	50.6	56.3	61.9	67.6	73.2

Weight of Bar in Pounds per Foot											
0.17	0.38	0.67	1.04	1.50	2.04	2.67	3.40	4.30	5.31	6.43	7.65

Volumes

$\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{Tabular value}) \times 100 = \text{Weight of } 150 \#/\text{cu. ft. concrete}$

Cubic feet in one linear foot of beam when width is:

d	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	0.33	0.39	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.61	0.67	0.72	0.78	0.83	0.89
9	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94	1.00
10	0.42	0.49	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.90	0.97	1.04	1.11
11	0.46	0.53	0.61	0.69	0.76	0.84	0.92	0.99	1.07	1.15	1.22
12	0.50	0.59	0.67	0.75	0.83	0.92	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.25	1.34
13	0.54	0.63	0.72	0.81	0.90	0.99	1.08	1.17	1.26	1.36	1.45
14	0.58	0.68	0.78	0.88	0.97	1.07	1.17	1.26	1.36	1.46	1.56
15	0.63	0.73	0.83	0.94	1.04	1.15	1.25	1.36	1.46	1.56	1.67
16	0.67	0.78	0.89	1.00	1.11	1.22	1.33	1.45	1.56	1.67	1.78
17	0.71	0.83	0.94	1.06	1.18	1.30	1.42	1.54	1.65	1.77	1.89
18	0.75	0.88	1.00	1.12	1.25	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.88	2.00
19	0.79	0.92	1.06	1.19	1.32	1.45	1.58	1.72	1.85	1.98	2.11
20	0.83	0.97	1.11	1.25	1.39	1.53	1.67	1.81	1.94	2.08	2.22
21		1.03	1.17	1.31	1.46	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.04	2.19	2.34
22		1.07	1.22	1.37	1.53	1.68	1.83	1.99	2.14	2.29	2.44
23		1.12	1.28	1.44	1.60	1.76	1.92	2.08	2.24	2.40	2.56
24		1.16	1.33	1.50	1.67	1.83	2.00	2.17	2.33	2.50	2.67
25		1.22	1.39	1.56	1.74	1.91	2.08	2.26	2.43	2.60	2.78
26		1.26	1.44	1.62	1.80	1.99	2.16	2.35	2.53	2.71	2.89
27		1.31	1.50	1.69	1.87	2.06	2.25	2.44	2.62	2.81	3.00
28			1.55	1.75	1.94	2.14	2.33	2.53	2.72	2.92	3.11
29			1.61	1.81	2.01	2.22	2.42	2.62	2.82	3.02	3.22
30			1.67	1.87	2.08	2.29	2.50	2.71	2.92	3.12	3.34
31			1.72	1.94	2.15	2.37	2.58	2.80	3.01	3.23	3.44
32			1.78	2.00	2.22	2.44	2.67	2.89	3.11	3.33	3.56
33			1.84	2.06	2.29	2.52	2.76	2.98	3.21	3.43	3.67

Cubic feet in one square foot of slab when thickness is:

t =	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8
cu. ft. =	.25	.29	.33	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.63	.67

Decimals of a Foot

Inches

Fractions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0		.0833	.1667	.2500	.3333	.4167	.5000	.5833	.6667	.7500	.8333	.9167
1/8	.0104	.0938	.1771	.2604	.3438	.4271	.5104	.5938	.6771	.7604	.8438	.9271
1/4	.0208	.1042	.1875	.2708	.3542	.4375	.5208	.6042	.6875	.7708	.8542	.9375
3/8	.0313	.1146	.1979	.2813	.3646	.4479	.5313	.6146	.6979	.7813	.8646	.9479
1/2	.0417	.1250	.2083	.2917	.3750	.4583	.5417	.6250	.7083	.7917	.8750	.9583
5/8	.0521	.1354	.2188	.3021	.3854	.4688	.5521	.6354	.7188	.8021	.8854	.9688
3/4	.0625	.1458	.2292	.3125	.3958	.4792	.5625	.6458	.7292	.8125	.8958	.9792
7/8	.0729	.1563	.2396	.3229	.4063	.4896	.5729	.6563	.7396	.8229	.9063	.9896

Feet

Table of L² (feet)

Inches	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	25.00	36.00	49.00	64.00	81.00	100.0	121.0	144.0	169.0	196.0	225.0	256.0
2	26.62	38.07	51.41	66.74	84.01	103.4	124.8	148.1	173.4	200.8	230.1	261.4
4	28.41	40.07	53.73	69.39	87.05	106.7	128.2	152.0	177.7	205.3	235.0	267.8
6	30.25	42.25	56.25	72.25	90.25	110.3	132.3	156.3	182.3	210.3	240.3	272.3
8	32.14	44.49	58.83	75.17	93.51	113.8	136.2	160.5	186.9	215.2	245.5	277.8
10	33.99	46.65	61.31	77.97	96.63	117.3	139.9	164.6	191.3	219.9	250.6	283.3

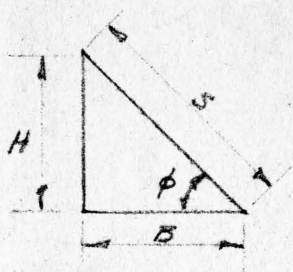
Inches

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	289.0	324.0	361.0	400.0	441.0	484.0	529.0	576.0	625.0	676.0	729.0	784.0
2	294.6	330.0	367.4	406.8	448.0	491.4	536.7	584.0	633.4	684.7	738.0	793.4
4	300.5	336.1	373.8	413.3	455.1	498.8	544.4	592.1	641.8	693.5	747.1	802.8
6	306.3	342.3	380.3	420.3	462.3	506.3	552.3	600.3	650.3	702.3	756.3	812.3
8	322.2	348.4	384.8	427.3	469.5	513.7	560.0	608.4	658.7	711.1	765.4	821.7
10	318.0	354.7	393.3	434.0	476.7	521.1	567.7	616.5	667.2	719.9	774.6	831.2

Inches

	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	841.0	900.0	961.0	1024	1089	1156	1225	1296	1369	1444	1521	1600
2	850.7	910.0	971.4	1034	1100	1174	1237	1308	1381	1457	1534	1613
4	860.5	920.1	981.8	1045	1111	1182	1248	1320	1393	1469	1546	1626
6	870.3	930.3	992.3	1056	1122	1190	1260	1332	1406	1482	1560	1640
8	880.1	940.5	1002	1066	1133	1198	1271	1344	1418	1494	1573	1653
10	889.9	950.7	1005	1071	1144	1206	1283	1356	1431	1507	1586	1667

Bar Bending Table



$$\text{If } \phi = 30^\circ, S = 2H$$

$$\text{If } \phi = 45^\circ, B = H$$

$$S(45^\circ) = H \cdot 1.414$$

$$B(30^\circ) = H \cdot 1.732$$

H	S-45°	B-30°
3	4	5
3½	5	6
4	5½	7
4½	6½	7¾
5	7	8½
5½	7½	9½
6	8½	10
6½	9	11
7	9½	11½
7½	10½	12½
8	11	13½
8½	11½	14½
9	12	15½
9½	12½	16½
10	13	17½
10½	13½	18½
11	14	19½
11½	14½	20½
12	15	21½
12½	15½	22½
13	16	23½
13½	16½	24½
14	17	25½
14½	17½	26½
15	18	27½
15½	18½	28½
16	19	29½
16½	19½	30½
17	20	31½
17½	20½	32½
18	21	33½
18½	21½	34½
19	22	35½

30 dia.

Bar 300

¾ 0-11"

½ 1-3"

⅝ 1-7"

¾ 1-11"

⅞ 2-2"

1 2-6"


1⅝ 2-10"

1½ 3-2"

H	S-45°	B-30°
1'-10"	2'-6½"	3'-2"
1'-11"	2'-8"	3'-3½"
2'-0"	2'-9½"	3'-5½"
2'-1"	2'-11"	3'-7"
2'-2"	3'-0½"	3'-9"
2'-3"	3'-1½"	3'-10½"
2'-4"	3'-3"	4'-0"
2'-5"	3'-4½"	4'-2"
2'-6"	3'-6"	4'-3½"
2'-7"	3'-7½"	4'-5½"
2'-8"	3'-9"	4'-7"
2'-9"	3'-10½"	4'-9"
2'-10"	4'-0"	4'-10½"
2'-11"	4'-1½"	5'-0"
3'-0"	4'-3"	5'-2"
3'-1"	4'-4"	5'-3½"
3'-2"	4'-5½"	5'-5½"
3'-3"	4'-6½"	5'-7"
3'-4"	4'-8"	5'-9"
3'-5"	4'-10"	5'-10½"
3'-6"	4'-11"	6'-0½"
3'-7"	5'-0½"	6'-2"
3'-8"	5'-2"	6'-4"
3'-9"	5'-3½"	6'-5½"
3'-10"	5'-4½"	6'-7"
3'-11"	5'-6"	6'-9"
4'-0"	5'-7½"	6'-11"
4'-1"	5'-9"	7'-0½"

	A_s	Σ	Wt.
$1/4''\phi$	.049	.785	.17
$3/8''\phi$	.110	1.18	.38
$1/2''\phi$	.196	1.57	.67
$1/2''\square$	.250	2.00	.85
$5/8''\phi$	.307	1.96	1.04
$3/4''\phi$	.442	2.36	1.50
$7/8''\phi$	.601	2.75	2.04
$1''\phi$	.785	3.14	2.67
$1''\square$	1.00	4.00	3.40
$1\frac{1}{8}''\square$	1.27	4.50	4.30
$1\frac{1}{4}''\square$	1.56	5.00	5.31


SLAB SCHEDULE FOR 1ST FLOOR

Designation				Bars				Dimension E out-to-out.							RE-MARKS	
No.	Mark	Concrete		Type	Diam.	Number		Length								
Req'd.		Size	Bar MK.			Per Joist	Total				A	B	C	B	D	E	F
6	15-1	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	112	18'-0"								Hook "A" end only
			0806	bt.	1"φ	1	112	22'-4"	2'-10"	11"	10'-0"	11"	6'-5"	8"	6"	
10	15-2	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	194	18'-0"								
			503	bt.	5/8"φ	1	194	22'-6"	5'-0"	11"	10'-0"	11"	5'-0"	8"		
	15-3	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	35	9'-5"								Hook both ends
			504	bt.	5/8"φ	1	35	10'-9"	1'-7"	11"	5'-1"	11"	1'-7"	8"	4"	
	15-4	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	3	11'-3"								Hook both ends @ 12" c.c.
			505	bt.	5/8"φ	1	3	12'-4"	1'-10"	11"	6'-2"	11"	1'-10"	8"	4"	
	15-5	4" solid		st.	3/8"φ		5	3'-10"								do. 3 bars each direction
				st.	3/8"φ		3	5'-6"								
	15-6	4" solid		st.	3/8"φ		6	3'-8"								
	15-7	4" solid		st.	3/8"φ		3	3'-6"								
2	15-8	4" solid		st.	1/2"φ	1	7	10'-0"								Hook both ends In bottom
			506	bt.	5/8"φ	1	7	10'-10"	1'-6"	11"	5'-4"	11"	1'-6"	8"	4"	
1	15-9	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	7	4'-6"								Hook both ends
1	15-10			st.	5/8"φ	1	6	14'-6"								
			604	bt.	3/4"φ	1	6	15'-0"	2'-6"	11"	7'-6"	11"	2'-6"	8"	4"	Hook both ends
	15-11	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	3	12'-8"								
			708	bt.	1/8"φ	1	3	13'-10"	2'-3"	11"	6'-10"	11"	2'-3"	8"	4"	Hook both ends Camber 30° on bent rods
	15-12	6" solid		st.	1/2"□		114	11'-3"								
			803	bt.	1"□		114	12'-5"	2'-1"	9"	5'-9"	9"	2'-1"	3"	6"	Hook both ends
	15-14	6" solid		st.	3/4"φ		60	14'-1"								
	15-15	6" solid		st.	3/4"φ		103	13'-8"								
1	15-16	6" solid		st.	3/4"φ		30	14'-7"								
	15-17	6" solid		st.	3/4"φ		19	7'-3"								
1	15-18	6" solid		st.	3/4"φ		16	21'-7"								
2	15-20	8+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ		20	17'-1"								
			0807	bt.	1"φ		20	18'-6"	3'-1	11"	9'-6"	11"	3'-1"	8"	6"	

SLAB SCHEDULE FOR 2ND FLOOR

4	25-1	6+2 T.C.T.	701	st.	5/8"φ	1	91	17'-7"								
				bt.	1/8"φ	1	91	21'-8"	2'-11"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-5"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
4	25-2	6+2 T.C.T.	501	st.	5/8"φ	1	75	18'-0"								
				bt.	5/8"φ	1	75	23'-0"	5'-6"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	5'-6"	6"		
3	25-3	6+2 T.C.T.	0808	st.	3/4"φ	1	27	18'-0"								
				bt.	1"φ	1	24	26'-0"	6'-7"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-7"	6"		
	25-4	6+2 T.C.T.	0802	st.	3/4"φ	1	16	17'-7"								
				bt.	1"φ	1	19	22'-2"	2'-11"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-7"	6"	6"	Hook "A" end only
	25-5	6+2 T.C.T.	0809	st.	3/4"φ	1	11	18'-0"								
				bt.	1"φ	1	11	18'-8"	2'-10"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	2'-10"	6"	6"	Hook both ends
	25-6	6+2 T.C.T.	804	st.	3/4"φ	1	8	15'-6"								
				bt.	1"□	1	8	16'-10"	2'-9"	1'-0"	8'-4"	1'-0"	2'-9"	6"	6"	Hook both ends
	25-7	6+2 T.C.T.	605	st.	1/2"φ	1	3	10'-6"								
				bt.	3/4"φ	1	3	13'-3"	1'-9"	1'-0"	5'-10"	1'-0"	3'-10"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
	25-8	6+2 T.C.T.	0810	st.	1/2"□	1	33	14'-5"								
				bt.	1"φ	1	33	15'-4"	2'-4"	1'-0"	7'-8"	1'-0"	2'-4"	6"	6"	Hook both ends
	25-9	6+2 T.C.T.	709	st.	5/8"φ	1	7	15'-1"								
				bt.	1/8"φ	1	7	18'-9"	2'-6"	1'-0"	8'-8"	1'-0"	5'-3"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
2	25-10	3" solid		st.	3/8"φ		24	4'-0"								@ 12" c.c.
1	25-11	6+2 T.C.T.	0811	st.	3/4"φ	1	4	11'-2"								
				bt.	1"φ	1	4	13'-6"	1'-8"	1'-0"	6'-2"	1'-0"	1'-8"	6"	6"	Hook both ends
2	25-12	6+2 T.C.T.	606	st.	3/8"φ	1	28	9'-5"								
				bt.	3/4"φ	1	28	10'-7"	1'-5"	1'-0"	5'-1"	1'-0"	1'-5"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
1	25-13	3" solid		st.	3/8"φ		10	3'-10"								@ 12" c.c.
1	25-14	6+2 T.C.T.	710	st.	1/2"φ	1	8	13'-2"								
				bt.	1/8"φ	1	8	13'-10"	2'-2"	1'-0"	6'-10"	1'-0"	2'-2"	6"	4"	Hook both ends


SLAB SCHEDULE FOR 3rd FLOOR

Designation				Bars				Dimension E out-to-out							REMARKS	
No.	Mark	Concrete		Type	Diam.	Number		Length								
Req'd.		Size	Bar MK.			Per Joist	Total				A	B	C	B	D	E	F
	35-1	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	110	17'-11"								
		701		bt.	7/8"φ	1	110	21'-8"	2'-11"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-5"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
	35-2	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	56	18'-0"								
		501		bt.	5/8"φ	1	56	23'-0"	5'-6"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	5'-6"	6"		
	35-3	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/4"φ	1	178	18'-0"								
		601		bt.	3/4"φ	1	178	24'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-0"	6"		
	35-4	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	6	10'-0"								
		401		bt.	1/2"□	1	6	11'-0"	0'-7"	1'-0"	5'-1"	1'-0"	3'-0"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
	35-5	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	5	12'-6"								
		502		bt.	5/8"φ	1	5	15'-0"	3'-8"	1'-0"	6'-11"	1'-0"	2'-1"	6"	4"	Hook "D" end only
	35-6	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	1/2"□	1	8	16'-9"								
		702		bt.	7/8"φ	1	8	17'-6"	2'-10"	1'-0"	9'-4"	1'-0"	2'-8"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
	35-7	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	8	11'-0"								
		402		bt.	1/2"□	1	8	11'-10"	1'-7"	1'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	1'-7"	6"	4"	Hook both ends @ 12" c.c.
	35-8	3" solid		st.	3/8"φ		12	4'-0"								do.
	35-9	3" solid		st.	1/2"φ		9	5'-6"								do.
	35-10	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	2	12'-9"								Adjoining flue at col. 43
		602		bt.	3/4"φ	1	2	13'-9"	2'-0"	1'-0"	7'-1"	1'-0"	2'-0"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
	35-11	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	7	18'-10"								
		0801		bt.	1"φ	1	7	20'-3"	3'-3"	1'-0"	10'-9"	1'-0"	3'-3"	6"	6"	Hook both ends @ 12" c.c.
	35-12	4" solid		st.	3/8"φ		10	4'-9"								do.
	35-13	do.		st.	3/8"φ		10	3'-9"								do.
	35-14	do.		st.	3/8"φ		4	5'-6"								do. Parallel B342
				st.	3/8"φ		5	4'-5"								do. Parallel B354
	35-15	do.		st.	3/8"φ		3	2'-6"								do.
	35-16	do.		st.	3/8"φ		11	3'-10"								do.
	35-17	do.		st.	3/8"φ		5	2'-0"								do.
	35-18	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	11	9'-0"								
		0401		bt.	1/2"φ	1	11	10'-5"	1'-3"	1'-0"	5'-3"	1'-0"	1'-3"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
	35-19	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	12	18'-0"								
		0802		bt.	1"φ	1	12	22'-2"	2'-11"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-9"	6"	6"	Hook "A" end only
	35-20	6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	6	18'-0"								
		601		bt.	3/4"φ	1	6	24'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-0"	6"		
		4" solid		st.	3/8"φ		2	4'-8"								Roof adjacent B334 one
	do.			st.	3/8"φ		2	7'-4"								Roof adjacent col. 32 each
																Roof adjacent B352.

SLAB SCHEDULE FOR 4th FLOOR

45-1	6+2 T.C.T.	701	st.	5/8"φ	1	108	17'-9"									
			bt.	7/8"φ	1	108	21'-8"	2'-11"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-5"	6"	4"		Hook "A" end only
45-2	6+2 T.C.T.	501	st.	5/8"φ	1	56	18'-0"									
			bt.	5/8"φ	1	56	23'-0"	5'-6"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	5'-6"	6"			
45-3	6+2 T.C.T.	601	st.	3/4"φ	1	178	18'-0"									
			bt.	3/4"φ	1	178	24'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-0"	6"			
45-4	6+2 T.C.T.	401	st.	3/8"φ	1	6	10'-0"									
			bt.	1/2"□	1	6	11'-0"	0'-7"	1'-0"	5'-1"	1'-0"	3'-0"	6"	4"		Hook "A" end only
45-5	6+2 T.C.T.	502	st.	3/8"φ	1	5	12'-6"									
			bt.	5/8"φ	1	5	15'-0"	3'-8"	1'-0"	6'-11"	1'-0"	2'-1"	6"	4"		Hook "D" end only
45-6	6+2 T.C.T.	702	st.	1/2"□	1	8	16'-9"									
			bt.	7/8"φ	1	8	17'-6"	2'-10"	1'-0"	9'-4"	1'-0"	2'-8"	6"	4"		Hook both ends
45-7	6+2 T.C.T.	402	st.	3/8"φ	1	8	11'-0"									
			bt.	1/2"□	1	8	11'-10"	1'-7"	1'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	1'-7"	6"	4"		Hook both ends @ 12" c.c.
45-8	3" solid		st.	3/8"φ		12	4'-0"									do.
45-9	3" solid		st.	1/2"φ		9	5'-6"									do.
45-10	6+2 T.C.T.	602	st.	5/8"φ	1	2	12'-9"									Adjoining flue at col. 43
			bt.	3/4"φ	1	2	13'-9"	2'-0"	1'-0"	7'-1"	1'-0"	2'-0"	6"	4"		Hook both ends
			st.	3/4"φ		2	4'-6"									Adjoining flue at col. 43
		711	bt.	7/8"φ	1	2	20'-0"	3'-8"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	3'-8"	6"	4"		Hook both ends

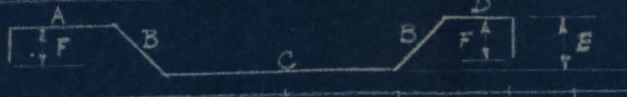
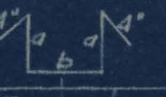
SLAB SCHEDULE FOR ROOF

Designation				Bars				Dimension E out-to-out							RE-MARKS All hooks to be 90° bends Camber to be 30°	
No. Reqd.	Mark	Concrete		Type	Diam.	Number		Length								
		Size	Bar MK.			Per Joist	Total		A	B	C	B	D	E		F
RS-1		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	7/8"φ	1	108	17'-11"								
			701	bt.	7/8"φ	1	108	21'-8"	2'-11"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	6'-5"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
RS-2		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	173	18'-9"								
			501	bt.	5/8"φ	1	173	23'-0"	5'-6"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	5'-6"	6"		
RS-3		4" solid		st.	5/8"φ		38	14'-0"								@ 9" c.c.
RS-4		do.		st.	3/8"φ		20	4'-7"								@ 12" c.c.
RS-5		3" solid		st.	3/8"φ		24	3'-4"								do.
RS-6		do.		st.	3/8"φ		8	3'-6"								do.
RS-7		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	3/8"φ	1	8	10'-9"								
			0402	bt.	1/2"φ	1	8	12'-0"	1'-8"	1'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	1'-8"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
RS-8		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	1/2"φ	1	14	12'-9"								
			712	bt.	7/8"φ	1	14	16'-9"	4'-9"	1'-0"	6'-10"	1'-0"	2'-6"	6"	4"	Hook "A" end only
RS-9		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	1/2"φ	1	8	13'-0"								
			713	bt.	7/8"φ	1	8	14'-6"	2'-6"	1'-0"	6'-10"	1'-0"	2'-6"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
RS-10		4" solid		st.	3/8"φ		8	5'-6"								@ 12" c.c.
RS-11		do.		st.	3/4"φ		30	7'-10"								do.
RS-12		3" solid		st.	3/8"φ		8	4'-3"								
RS-13		4" solid		st.	5/8"φ		4	6'-0"								@ 9" c.c.
RS-14		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	2	12'-9"								Adjoining flue at col. 43.
			602	bt.	3/4"φ	1	2	13'-9"	2'-0"	1'-0"	7'-1"	1'-0"	2'-0"	6"	4"	Hook both ends
RS-15		6+2 T.C.T.		st.	5/8"φ	1	2	19'-0"								
			711	bt.	7/8"φ	1	2	20'-9"	3'-8"	1'-0"	10'-0"	1'-0"	3'-8"	6"	4"	Hook both ends

SLAB SCHEDULE FOR PENT HOUSE ROOF

PRS-1	8+2 T.C.T.	st.	1/2"φ	1	37	14'-3"										
		607	bt.	3/4"φ	1	37	17'-6"	4'-5"	1'-4"	7'-8"	1'-4"	2'-5"	8"	4"		Hook "D" end only
PRS-2	6+2 T.C.T.	st.	3/8"φ	1	37	18'-5"										Extends through PRS-3
		0403	bt.	1/2"φ	1	37	21'-7"	2'-0"	1'-0"	6'-0"	1'-0"	11'-3"	6"	4"		do.
																Hook "A" end only

BEAM SCHEDULE FOR FIRST FLOOR

Designation			Bars bent bar marks same as Beam mark										Stirrups							Remarks				
No.	Rep'd.	Mark	Concrete Size	Type	Diam.	Per	Total	Length							Dimension E out-to-out	Number		MK.	Diam.	Length			Spacing	First stirrup placed in plane of face of support
2	B101	17x30	st.	1"φ	1	2	24'-7"	4'-7"	3'-1"	11'-1"	3'-1"	7'-6"	2'-2"	6"	Hook "A" end only In top over cols. 12 & 37	16	32	0432	1/2"φ	6'-2"	2'-2"	1'-2"	6/8/8/10/10/12/	1
1	B102	17x30	st.	1"φ	1	1	20'-4"								In top In bottom	10	140	0428	1/2"φ	3'-7"	1'-0"	1'-1"	6/6/8/8/	1
14	B100	12x16	st.	1"φ	2	28	16'-0"	2'-0"	1'-5"	9'-10"	1'-5"	2'-0"	1'-0"	6"	Hook both ends									
3	B104	12x26	st.	1"φ	1	3	9'-9"	1'-3"	2'-7"	3'-7"	2'-7"	1'-3"	1'-10"	6"	Hook both ends	12	12	0433	1/2"φ	5'-1"	1'-9"	11"	6/6/8/8/10/	1
1	B105	14x25	st.	1"φ	2	2	16'-0"	2'-2"	2'-6"	7'-6"	2'-6"	3'-9"	1'-9"	6"	Hook "A" end only	12	108	0434	1/2"φ	4'-1"	1'-4"	9"	6/6/6/8/8/	1
9	B108	12x20	st.	1"φ	1	9	18'-0"	7'-4"	1'-11"	10'-6"	1'-11"	7'-4"	1'-4"		In top over cols. 9 & 11 only	14	28	0435	1/2"φ	4'-3"	1'-4"	11"	6/6/6/8/8/10/	1
2	B109	16x20	st.	1"φ	2	4	15'-0"	6'-6"	1'-11"	7'-4"	1'-11"	3'-9"	1'-4"	6"	Hook "D" end only	10	110	0436	1/2"φ	6'-1"	2'-2"	1'-1"	8/8/8/10/	1
11	B111	16x30	st.	1"φ	1	11	16'-0"	2'-2"	3'-1"	7'-6"	3'-1"	7'-3"	2'-2"	6"	Hook "A" end only	22	110	0437	1/2"φ	7'-9"	2'-10"	1'-3"	4/6/6/6/8/8/10/10/12/	1
5	B112	18x36	st.	1"φ	2	10	23'-7"	7'-3"	4'-0"	12'-9"	4'-0"	7'-3"	2'-10"											
4	B113	10x24	st.	1"φ	1	4	16'-0"	2'-3"	2'-10"	7'-6"	2'-10"	2'-3"	2'-0"	6"	Hook both ends	16	16	0432	1/2"φ	6'-2"	2'-2"	1'-2"	6/6/6/8/8/10/10/	1
1	B114	17x30	st.	1"φ	2	2	25'-0"	4'-8"	3'-0"	11'-10"	3'-0"	4'-8"	2'-2"	6"	Hook both ends In top over cols. 24 & 25	10	10	0438	1/2"φ	4'-1"	1'-4"	9"	6/6/8/8/	1
1	B115	12x20	st.	1"φ	1	1	15'-6"	2'-2"	1'-11"	9'-2"	1'-11"	7'-1"	1'-4"	6"	Hook "A" end only	8	8	0438	1/2"φ	4'-1"	1'-4"	9"	6/8/8/8/	1
1	B116	12x20	st.	1"φ	1	1	12'-6"	2'-2"	1'-11"	6'-2"	1'-11"	7'-1"	1'-4"	6"	do.	8	8	302	3/8"φ	5'-1"	1'-10"	9"	@6"	1
1	B117	12x24	st.	1"φ	1	1	20'-0"								In top thru B118	8	8							
1	B118	12x24	st.	1"φ	1	1	16'-0"								In bottom thru B117									
2	B119	10x20	st.	1"φ	2	4	7'-10"								Top & bottom									
1	B120	10x20	st.	1"φ	1	1	11'-4"	1'-8"	1'-11"	5'-4"	1'-11"	1'-8"	1'-4"	6"										
1	B121	6x12	st.	5/8"φ	2	2	7'-0"								Top & bottom									
1	B122	6x14	st.	7/8"φ	1	3	11'-6"	2'-0"	1'-2"	5'-10"	1'-2"	2'-0"	10"	6"	Hook both ends									
1	B123	6x20	st.	3/4"φ	2	2	10'-0"								Top & bottom									
1	B125	8x20	st.	5/8"φ	2	2	7'-9"								do.									
1	B126	8x16	st.	7/8"φ	2	2	14'-3"								do.									
1	B127	10x24	st.	1"φ	1	1	17'-0"	2'-7"	2'-4"	9'-4"	2'-4"	6'-4"	1'-8"	6"	Hook "A" end only	10	10	0439	1/2"φ	4'-7"	1'-8"	7"	@8"	1
1	B128	10x24	st.	3/4"φ	1	1	15'-0"	7'-0"	2'-4"	7'-1"	2'-4"	7'-0"	1'-8"											
1	B129	8x30	st.	1"φ	1	1	18'-0"	2'-5"	3'-1"	8'-10"	3'-1"	6'-7"	2'-2"	6"	Hook "A" end only In top over col. 34	14	14	0404	1/2"φ	5'-5"	2'-2"	5"	6/6/6/8/8/10/	1
1	B130	8x25	st.	1"φ	1	1	6'-0"	1'-4"	2'-6"	4'-8"	2'-6"	4'-2"	1'-9"	6"	Hook "A" end only	10	10	0440	1/2"φ	4'-7"	1'-9"	5"	6/6/6/8/	1
1	B131	8x25	st.	1"φ	1	1	11'-6"	1'-3"	2'-6"	5'-3"	2'-6"	5'-3"	1'-9"	4"	do.									
3	B132	8x36	st.	1"φ	1	3	15'-11"	6'-4"	2'-7"	7'-1"	2'-7"	2'-7"	1'-10"	6"	Hook "D" end only	10	30	0432	1/2"φ	4'-9"	1'-10"	5"	6/6/8/10/	1
1	B133	8x36	st.	1"φ	1	3	21'-10"	6'-4"	2'-7"	7'-1"	2'-7"	2'-7"	1'-10"	6"	do.	10	10	0432	1/2"φ	4'-9"	1'-10"	5"	6/6/8/10/	1
1	B134	8x25	st.	1"φ	1	1	11'-0"	1'-3"	2'-6"	5'-3"	2'-6"	5'-3"	1'-9"	4"	Hook "A" end only	8	8	0440	1/2"φ	4'-7"	1'-9"	5"	@6"	1
2	B135	14x25	st.	3/4"φ	1	2	18'-0"	2'-8"	2'-6"	9'-3"	2'-6"	6'-4"	1'-9"	6"	do.									
1	B136	14x25	st.	1"φ	1	2	23'-9"	2'-8"	2'-6"	9'-3"	2'-6"	6'-4"	1'-9"	6"	do.									
1	B137	12x18	st.	1"φ	1	1	18'-0"	6'-4"	2'-6"	9'-3"	2'-6"	6'-4"	1'-9"											
1	B138	17x15	st.	1"φ	1	1	14'-10"	2'-1"	1'-8"	6'-4"	1'-8"	2'-1"	1'-2"	6"	Hook both ends In top									



DETAIL OF BRACKETS Cols. 1-24-25-44

SECTION D-D

SECTION I-I

DETAILS AROUND STAIRS & ELEVATORS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DETAIL BEAMS 402-424

BEAM 426

Scale: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$ FOURTH FLOOR PLAN (TYPICAL) Revisions Date 3-19-84

Checked <i>[Signature]</i> / <i>ICNOLOGY</i>	Total Sheets / /
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Corrections 4-30-34
 Corrections 4-17-34
 Add P430 4-16-34
 Slab at Col 43 4-11-34
 Addenda 3-26-34
 Addenda 3-22-34
 Addenda 3-21-34
 Addenda 3-20-34
 Beam 431 3-20-34
 Beam 3 440-41 3-20-34
 Slab Steel 3-20-34

ROBB
CANDIDATE

