

TABLE 3. USE ONLY FOR CONTINUOUS BEAMS

Safe Loading and Reinforcement for Rectangular Beams One Inch in Width. 1 : 2 : 4 Concrete. Mild Steel.

Based on $M = \frac{wl^2}{12}$, $n = 15$, $f_c = 650$, $f_s = 16000$. (See p. 508 and item 18, p. 519.)

Depth of Beam, (h) in.	Total Safe Load (w) per Linear Foot for Beam One Inch Wide including Weight of Beam For safe live load deduct weight of beam in column (22) (See important foot-notes.)																	Weight of Beam One Inch Wide per Linear Foot, lb.	Depth to Steel, (d) in.	Depth Below Steel, (e) in.	Steel Area in a Beam One Inch Wide,* sq. in. (25)	Safe Moment of Resistance, (M) in.-lb. (26)		
	Span in Feet (l).																							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25						30	35
5	70	48	36	28	22	17	14	12												(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
6	109	76	55	43	34	28	23	19												5.4	4.0	1.0	0.031	1454
7	155	109	80	61	48	40	32	25	20											6.4	5.0	1.0	0.038	2272
8	214	149	109	84	66	53	44	37	31	28	24									7.5	6.0	1.0	0.046	3272
9	262	182	133	102	80	66	54	46	38	34	29	25								8.6	7.0	1.0	0.054	4454
10	334	232	170	131	103	84	70	58	49	43	37	32	29							9.6	7.75	1.25	0.060	5460
11	415	288	211	162	128	103	85	72	61	53	46	41	36	32						10.7	8.75	1.25	0.067	6960
12	504	350	257	197	156	126	104	88	74	65	56	49	43	38	35					11.8	9.75	1.25	0.075	8640
13	577	401	294	226	178	144	119	101	85	73	64	56	50	44	40					12.8	10.75	1.25	0.083	10505
14	682	473	348	266	210	170	140	119	101	86	76	67	59	53	47	43				13.9	11.50	1.5	0.089	12025
15	796	552	406	311	245	199	164	138	118	101	89	78	68	61	55	49				15.0	12.5	1.5	0.096	14200
16	917	637	468	359	283	229	190	160	136	116	102	90	79	71	64	58				16.0	13.5	1.5	0.104	16565
17	1049	728	535	409	324	262	216	182	155	133	116	102	91	80	72	66	42			17.1	14.5	1.5	0.112	19115
18	1188	826	606	464	367	296	245	206	175	151	132	116	103	91	83	74	48			18.1	15.5	1.5	0.119	21840
19	1261	876	643	492	389	316	260	218	186	161	140	124	110	100	91	81	50			19.2	16.5	1.5	0.127	24750
20	1414	982	721	552	437	353	292	245	209	180	157	138	122	109	98	89	56			20.3	17.0	2.0	0.131	26270
22		1212	890	682	539	436	360	302	258	222	194	170	151	134	121	109	70	48		21.4	18.0	2.0	0.139	29450
24		1466	1078	824	652	528	436	367	312	269	235	206	182	163	146	132	84	59		23.6	20.0	2.0	0.154	36360
26			1282	982	775	628	518	437	372	320	280	245	217	194	174	157	101	70		25.7	22.0	2.0	0.169	43995
28				1152	910	737	610	512	442	376	328	288	256	228	204	185	118	82	60	27.9	24.0	2.0	0.185	52358
30				1336	1055	854	707	594	505	436	380	334	296	264	238	214	137	95	70	30.0	26.0	2.0	0.200	61440
36					1913	1511	1224	1012	850	725	624	544	478	424	378	340	306	196	136	32.1	28.0	2.0	0.216	71250
42					2660	2101	1702	1406	1182	1007	868	756	665	589	526	472	426	272	190	38.5	33.5	2.5	0.258	102000
48						2261	1869	1570	1338	1153	1005	883	782	697	626	565	501	361	251	44.9	39.5	2.5	0.304	141804
																				51.4	45.5	2.5	0.350	188400

- RULES. 1. For safe load of any width of beam multiply by width in inches.
 2. For area of cross-section of steel for any width of beam multiply column (25) by width in inches.
 3. Total loads for other spans (l) and the same depth of steel are inversely proportional to the squares of the spans.
 4. Total loads for other depths of steel (d) and the same span are proportional to the squares of the depths of steel.
 5. The values in this table may apply to a very carefully graded 1 : 2 1/2 : 5 mixture.

* This is for a ratio of steel $p = 0.0077$ (0.77 per cent) which is required for the given working stresses.

TABLE 4. USE FOR END SPANS OF CONTINUOUS BEAMS. FOR SUPPORTED BEAMS DEDUCT 20 PER CENT.

Safe Loading and Reinforcement for Rectangular Beams One Inch in Width. 1 : 2 : 4 Concrete. Mild Steel.

Based on $M = \frac{wl^2}{10}$, $n = 15$, $f_c = 650$, $f_s = 16000$ (See p. 508 and item 18, p. 519).

For $M = \frac{wl^2}{8}$ deduct 20 per cent from safe loads, using same steel area.

Depth of Beam, (h) in.	Total Safe Load (w) per Linear Foot for Beam One Inch Wide including Weight of Beam. For safe live load deduct weight of beam in column (22) (See important foot-notes.)																	Weight of Beam One Inch Wide per Linear Foot, lb.	Depth to Steel, (d) in.	Depth Below Steel, (e) in.	Steel Area in a Beam One Inch Wide,* sq. in. (25)	Safe Moment of Resistance, (M) in.-lb. (26)		
	Span in Feet (l).																							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25						30	35
5	58	40	30	23	18	14	12	10												(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
6	91	63	46	36	28	23	19	16												5.4	4.0	1.0	0.031	1454
7	129	91	67	51	40	33	27	23	19	17										6.4	5.0	1.0	0.038	2272
8	178	124	91	70	55	44	37	31	26	23	20									7.5	6.0	1.0	0.046	3272
9	218	152	111	85	67	55	45	38	32	28	24	21								8.6	7.0	1.0	0.054	4454
10	278	193	142	109	86	70	58	48	41	36	31	27	24							9.6	7.75	1.25	0.060	5460
11	340	240	176	135	107	86	71	60	51	44	38	34	30	27						10.7	8.75	1.25	0.067	6960
12	420	292	214	164	130	105	87	73	62	54	47	41	36	32	29					11.8	9.75	1.25	0.075	8640
13	481	334	245	188	148	120	99	84	71	61	53	47	42	37	33					12.8	10.75	1.25	0.083	10505
14	568	394	290	222	175	142	117	99	84	72	63	56	49	44	39	36				13.9	11.50	1.5	0.089	12025
15	663	460	338	259	204	166	137	115	98	84	74	65	57	51	46	41				15.0	12.5	1.5	0.096	14200
16	764	531	390	299	236	191	158	133	113	97	85	75	66	59	53	48				16.0	13.5	1.5	0.104	16565
17	874	607	446	341	270	218	180	152	129	111	97	85	76	67	60	55	35			17.1	14.5	1.5	0.112	19115
18	990	688	505	387	306	247	204	172	146	126	110	97	86	76	69	62	40			18.1	15.5	1.5	0.119	21840
19	1051	730	536	410	324	263	217	182	155	134	117	103	91	83	75	66	42			19.2	16.5	1.5	0.127	24750
20	1178	818	601	460	364	294	243	204	174	150	131	115	102	91	82	74	47	40		20.3	17.0	2.0	0.131	26270
22		1010	742	568	449	363	300	252	215	185	162	142	126	112	101	91	58	40		21.4	18.0	2.0	0.139	29450
24		1222	898	687	543	440	363	306	260	224	196	172	152	136	122	110	70	49		23.6	20.0	2.0	0.154	36360
26			1068	818	646	523	432	364	310	267	233	204	181	162	145	131	84	58		25.7	22.0	2.0	0.169	43995
28				960	758	614	508	427	363	313	273	240	213	190	170	154	98	68	50	27.9	24.0	2.0	0.185	52358
30				1113	879	712	589	495	421	363	317	278	247	220	198	178	114	79	58	30.0	26.0	2.0	0.200	61440
36					1594	1259	1020	843	708	604	520	453	398	353	315	283	255	163	113	32.1	28.0	2.0	0.216	71250
42					2216	1751	1418	1172	985	839	723	630	554	491	438	393	355	227	158	38.5	33.5	2.5	0.304	141804
48						1884	1557	1308	1115	961	837	736	652	581	522	471	401	209	154	44.9	39.5	2.5	0.350	188400

- RULES. 1. For safe load of any width of beam multiply by width in inches.
 2. For area of cross-section of steel for any width of beam multiply column (25) by width in inches.
 3. Total loads of spans (l) and same depth of steel are inversely proportional to the squares of the spans.
 4. Total loads for other depths of steel (d) and same span are proportional to the squares of the depth of steel.
 5. The values in this table may apply to a very carefully graded 1 : 2 1/2 : 5 mixture.

* This is for a ratio of steel $p = 0.0077$ (0.77 per cent) which is required for the given working stresses.

TABLE 5. USE FOR DESIGNING SLABS, IF FULLY CONTINUOUS, ADD 20% TO LOADS

Safe Loadings per Square Foot and Reinforcement for Slabs for Various Working Stresses in Steel (fs) and Concrete (fc). (See pp. 508 and 420.)

Based on M = wl^2/10 For supported ends, (M = wl^2/8), deduct 20% from loads. For fully continuous,

(M = wl^2/12), add 20%. For square slabs multiply by 2. Use same steel area always.

Table with columns for Total depth of slab (h), Span in feet (l), Total safe load (w), Weight of slab per square foot, Depth below steel, Steel area in section of slab one foot wide, and Safe Moment of resistance. Includes handwritten notes on the left side.

TABLE 5- Continued.

Table with columns for Total depth of slab (h), Span in feet (l), Total safe load (w), Weight of slab per square foot, Depth below steel, Steel area in a section of slab one foot wide, and Safe moment of resistance. Includes handwritten notes on the right side.

- RULES. 1. For load for any width of slab multiply by width in feet. 2. For area of cross-section of steel for any width of slab multiply column (18) by width in feet. 3. Total loads for other spans (l) and same depth of steel are inversely proportional to the squares of the spans. 4. Total loads for other depths of steel (d) and same span are proportional to the squares of the depths of steel.

TABLE 6. USE FOR REVIEWING DESIGNS, IF FULLY CONTINUOUS
ADD 20% TO LOADS.

Safe Loads per Square Foot and Reinforcement for Slabs. Proportions 1:2:4.
(See p. 508).

Based on $M = \frac{wl^2}{10}$
 $f_c = \text{or } < 650$ $n = 15$
 $f_s = \text{or } < 1600$

For supported ends, $(M = \frac{wl^2}{8})$, deduct 20% from loads
 For fully continuous, $(M = \frac{wl^2}{12})$, add 20% to loads
 For square slabs, $(M = \frac{wl^2}{20})$, multiply loads by 2.

Ratio of cross-section steel to beam above steel.	Total depth of slab.	Total safe load (w) per square foot including weight of slab. For safe live load deduct weight of slab in column (15). (See important footnotes.)															Weight of slab per square foot.	Depth to steel.	Depth below steel.	Steel area in a section of slab one foot wide.	Safe moment of resistance.
		Span in feet (l)																			
(p)	(h) in.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	(15) lb.	(16) in.	(17) in.	(18) sq. in.	(19) in. lb.			
0.002	3	95	60	42												38	2 1/2	0.054	1800		
	4	198	125	88	64	49	39									51	3 1/2	0.078	3760		
	5	300	190	133	97	74	59	48								64	4	0.096	5702		
	6	409	297	207	151	116	92	74								77	5	0.120	8910		
	7	675	428	298	218	167	132	107								90	6	0.144	12830		
	8	919	582	406	296	227	180	146	120							103	7	0.168	17460		
	9	1201	760	531	387	296	235	190	157							116	8	0.192	22810		
	10	1519	962	671	388	375	298	241	199	167						128	9	0.216	28870		
	0.004	3	185	117	82	60	46	36	29								38	2 1/2	0.108	3510	
		4	385	244	170	124	95	76	61	50							51	3 1/2	0.156	7324	
5		584	370	258	188	144	114	92	77	64						64	4	0.192	11100		
6		913	578	403	294	225	179	144	120	100						77	5	0.240	17340		
7		1314	832	581	423	324	257	208	172	144						90	6	0.288	24970		
8		1788	1133	790	576	441	350	283	234	196	167	145	126			103	7	0.336	33980		
9		2336	1479	1032	752	576	458	370	306	257	219	189	164	126		116	8	0.384	44380		
10		2957	1873	1307	952	730	579	468	387	325	277	239	208	164	126	128	9	0.432	56180		
0.006		3	272	172	120	87	67	52	43	36							38	2 1/2	0.162	5160	
		4	567	359	250	183	140	111	90	74	62						51	3 1/2	0.234	10770	
	5	858	544	379	276	212	168	136	112	94						64	4	0.288	16310		
	6	1342	850	593	432	331	263	212	176	147						77	5	0.360	25490		
	7	1932	1223	854	622	477	378	306	253	212						90	6	0.432	36700		
	8	2630	1665	1162	847	649	515	416	345	289	246	213	185	126		103	7	0.504	49960		
	9	3435	2175	1518	1106	848	673	544	450	377	321	278	242	185	126	116	8	0.576	65260		
	10	4348	2753	1921	1400	1073	852	688	570	478	407	351	306	242	185	128	9	0.648	82600		
	0.008	3	348	220	153	112	86	68	55	46							38	2 1/2	0.216	6610	
		4	726	460	321	234	179	142	115	95	80						51	3 1/2	0.312	13790	
5		1100	697	486	354	271	215	174	144	121						64	4	0.384	20900		
6		1719	1088	760	553	424	337	272	225	189						77	5	0.480	32650		
7		2475	1567	1094	797	611	485	392	324	272	231	200				90	6	0.576	47020		
8		3369	2134	1489	1085	831	660	533	441	370	315	272	237	185	126	103	7	0.672	64000		
9		4401	2787	1945	1417	1086	862	697	577	483	412	356	310	242	185	116	8	0.768	83600		
10		5570	3527	2461	1793	1374	1091	882	730	612	521	450	392	310	242	128	9	0.864	105800		
0.010		3	374	237	165	120	92	73	59	49							38	2 1/2	0.270	7100	
		4	781	494	345	251	193	153	124	102	86						51	3 1/2	0.390	14820	
	5	1182	749	522	381	292	232	187	155	130						64	4	0.480	22460		
	6	1847	1170	816	595	456	362	292	242	203	173	149				77	5	0.600	35090		
	7	2660	1684	1175	856	650	521	421	348	292	249	215	187	149		90	6	0.720	50520		
	8	3618	2292	1599	1165	893	709	573	474	397	339	292	255	187	149	103	7	0.840	68750		
	9	4727	2993	2089	1522	1166	926	748	619	519	442	382	333	255	187	116	8	0.960	89800		
	10	5986	3790	2645	1927	1477	1172	948	784	657	560	484	421	333	255	128	9	1.080	113700		

* Percentages of steel are values in this column multiplied by 100.
 Compression in concrete under tabular loads with the different percentages of steel:
 Ratio of steel 0.002 0.004 0.006 0.008 0.010
 Compression in concrete, lb. per sq. in. 370 500 610 650 650

RULES. 1. For load for any width of slab multiply by width in feet.
 2. For area of cross-section of steel for any width of slab multiply column (18) by width in feet.
 3. Total loads for other spans (e) and same depth of steel are inversely proportional to the squares of the spans.
 4. Total loads for other depths of steel (d) and same span are proportional to the squares of the depths of steel.

TABLE 7. CINDER CONCRETE SLABS

A ratio of elasticity of $n = 33$ is used in the table below, although it is permissible to design with a ratio of 15 in very conservative practice.

The loads for slabs with a ratio of steel of 0.002 are limited by the working strength of the steel, and the values with the higher ratios by the working strength of the cinder concrete.

It is noticeable that less steel can be used economically for a given thickness of slab than with broken stone or gravel concrete, because the strength of the slab is more apt to be limited by the strength of the cinder concrete than by the strength of the steel.

Safe Loading and Reinforcement for CINDER CONCRETE SLABS One Foot in Width.
 Proportions 1:2 1/2:5. Mild Steel. (See p. 515).

Based on $M = \frac{wl^2}{10}$ $f_c = \text{or } < 225$, $f_s = \text{or } < 14000$, $n=35$

Ratio cross-section steel to beam above steel.	Total depth of slab.	Total safe load (w) per square foot including weight of slab. For safe live load deduct weight of slab in column (12). (See important foot-notes.)										Weight of slab per square foot.	Depth to steel.	Depth below steel.	Steel area in a section of slab one foot wide.	Safe moment of resistance.	
		Span in Feet (l)															
(p)	(h) in.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				(10) lb.	(11) in.	(12) in.	(13) sq. in.	(14) in. lb.	
0.002	2 1/2																
	3	48															
	3 1/2	70	31														
	4	119	76	35	26												
	5	166	106	74	54	41											
	6	251	123	85	63	48	50										
	7	392	161	112	82	63	50										
	8	565	251	174	128	98	78	63	58	5	1	0.120	7530				
	9	768	361	251	184	141	112	90	68	6	1	0.144	10840				
	10	1013	492	341	251	192	152	123	77	7	1	0.168	14750				
0.004	2 1/2	76	48	34	25												
	3	125	80	56	41	31											
	3 1/2	187	120	83	61	47	37										
	4	261	167	116	85	65	52	42	39	3 1/2	1	0.156	5020				
	5	303	194	135	99	76	60	48	43	3 1/2	1	0.168	5820				
	6	396	253	176	129	99	78	63	48	4	1	0.192	7600				
	7	619	396	275	202	155	122	99	58	5	1	0.240	11880				
	8	891	570	396	291	223	176	143	68	6	1	0.288	17110				
	9	1213	776	539	396	303	240	194	77	7	1	0.336	23290				
	0.006	2 1/2	86	55	38	28											
3		141	90	63	46	35											
3 1/2		211	135	94	69	53	42	34	29	2 1/2	1	0.126	1640				
4		295	189	131	96	74	58	47	39	3 1/2	1	0.234	5660				
5		342	219	152	112	85	68	55	43	3 1/2	1	0.252	6570				
6		447	286	199	146	112	88	72	48	4	1	0.288	8580				
7		698	447	310	228	175	138	112	58	5	1	0.360	13400				
8		1005	643	447	328	251	199	161	68	6	1	0.432	19300				
9		1368	876	608	447	342	270	219	77	7	1	0.504	26270				

* Percentages of steel are values in this column multiplied by 100.

RULES. 1. For load for any width of slab multiply by width in feet.
 2. For area of cross-section of steel for any width of slab multiply column (13) by width in feet.
 3. Total loads for other spans (e) and same depth of steel are inversely proportional to the squares of the spans.
 4. Total loads for other depths of steel (d) and same span are proportional to the squares of the depths of steel.

TABLE 8. USE FOR BEAMS WITH STEEL IN TOP AND BOTTOM.

Constants for Determining Depth of Beam, Moment of Resistance, and Fiber Stresses for Different Percentages of Steel. [See p. 428.] (See Example on page 470.)

Ratio of Elasticity of Steel to Concrete, n = 15.

Depth of beam d = sqrt(M / (b * fc * Cc)) or sqrt(M / (b * fs * Cs)) whichever is greater

Fiber stresses, fc = M / (Cc * b * d^2), fs = M / (Cs * b * d^2), fs' = M / (Cs' * b * d^2)

Moment of resistance, M = fc * Cc * d^2 or fs * Cs * b * d^2, whichever is less.

Rule 1. To determine Depth of Beam:

- Assume p, ratio of tension steel and p' ratio compression steel. Assume a, ratio depth of steel in compression to depth in tension. Locate these values in table and find Cc and Cs corresponding.

Substitute values Cc and Cs in formulas for depth, d (above.) Accept the larger value as depth from compressed surface of beam to center tension steel.

Rule 2. To determine Fiber Stresses and Moment of Resistance in a given beam:

- Compute p and p' and a. Locate these values in table and find required constants. Substitute values in formulas above and obtain required stresses or moment of resistance.

Rule 3. To determine Depth of Haunch at support of a beam or girder.

- Decide tentatively amount of steel in tension and compression. Assume a trial depth of haunch. Determine by Rule 2 the fiber stresses. If stresses are not as required, assume new depth of haunch and re-compute. (See Example 6, page 470.)

Rule 4. To interpolate values of any C when required ratio of p to p' is given in table:

Example: Given a = 0.15, p = 0.012, p' = 0.006. Then p' = 0.5 p, and interpolating in this group between p = 0.1, p' = .005 and p = .015, p' = .0075. gives Cc = .23 and Cs = 0.0103.

Rule 5. To interpolate values of any C when required ratio of p to p' is not given in table.

Example: Given a = 0.1, p = 0.013, p' = 0.009. Then p' = 0.69 p, which lies between groups p' = 0.5 p; and p' = p.

Find by interpolation in group p' = 0.5 p; for p = 0.013; p' = 0.0065, Cc = .24 and Cs = 0.0114.

and in group p' = p; for p = 0.013 and p' = 0.013; Cc = .29 and Cs = .0115.

Interpolate between the two above values and find for p = 0.013 and p' = 0.09, Cc = 0.26 and Cs = 0.0114.

p = Ratio Cross Section of Steel in Tension to Concrete above it.

p' = Ratio Cross Section of Steel in Compression to Concrete.

k = Ratio Depth of Neutral Axis to Depth of Tension Steel.

Cc, Cs, Cs' = Constants in formulas above.

Table with 12 columns: p, p', k, Cc, Cs, Cs', d, p', k, Cc, Cs, Cs'. It contains data for various ratios of depth of steel in compression to depth of steel in tension (a) and various ratios of steel in tension to concrete (p).

TABLE 8.—Continued.

p = Ratio Cross Section of Steel in Tension to Concrete above it. p' = Ratio Cross Section of Steel in Compression to Concrete. k = Ratio Depth of Neutral Axis to Depth of Tension Steel. Cc, Cs, Cs' = Constants in formulas above.

Continuation of Table 8, containing data for a = 0.15, a = 0.2, a = 0.25, and a = 0.3. It includes sub-sections for different ratios of p to p' (e.g., p' = 0.25 p, p' = 0.5 p, p' = p, p' = 1.5 p).

TABLE 9. FLAT SLABS.

Data for Determining Bending Moments for FLAT SLABS SUPPORTED ON COLUMNS. (See page 485). For example, see page 487.

Rule. To find maximum bending moment in a flat plate loaded uniformly and supported on columns, or other fixed supports:

Determine radius of support, r_0 , and radius of surface assumed to act as a fixed circular plate, r_1 , (for a floor area this may be taken at $\frac{1}{2}$ the diagonal distance between the circumferences of the support plus the radius of the support).

Compute load per linear foot, q , on outer edge of the circumference (see p. 485).

Take for w the load per square foot on slab.

Select a proper value for Poisson's ratio, g , using 0.1 ordinarily.

Substitute corresponding constants in formulas

$$\text{Max. } M_2 = w r_0^2 (0.2 + C_1 + C_2)$$

$$\text{Max. } M_b = q r_0 (C_a + C_b)$$

These are moments at edge of support causing radial fiber stresses.

Sum of these bending moments ($M_2 + M_b$) gives the total bending moment, M , to use in finding depth of slab required at support and amount of steel, from ordinary beam and slab formulas.

Note that if w is in pounds per square foot, q , in pounds per foot of length and, r_0 , in feet the moments, M_2 and M_b will be in foot-pounds per foot of width or in inch-pounds per inch of width of the slab. If moments at other points are required, use formulas (54) to (57) on page 485

Poisson's ratio g	Ratio outer to inner radius $\frac{r_1}{r_0}$	Constants in formulas (52) to (57), pages 485 and 486.							
		For uniformly distributed loading.				For circumferential loading.			
		C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_a	C_b	C_c	C_d
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0.075	2.	0.74	0.21	2.47	0.72	1.23	0.43	2.47	1.35
	2.5	1.49	0.10	3.86	1.54	1.87	0.94	3.09	2.07
	3.	2.55	0.65	5.56	2.72	2.57	1.49	3.71	2.87
	3.5	3.93	1.44	7.57	4.27	3.30	2.08	4.33	3.71
	4.	5.67	2.52	9.89	6.22	4.06	2.72	4.95	4.57
0.1	2.	0.72	0.19	2.53	0.71	1.10	0.45	2.54	1.35
	2.5	1.44	0.13	3.95	1.53	1.81	0.96	3.16	2.08
	3.	2.47	0.70	5.68	2.72	2.48	1.53	3.80	2.88
	3.5	3.82	1.53	7.75	4.29	3.19	2.15	4.43	3.73
	4.	5.50	2.65	10.13	6.25	3.93	2.80	5.07	4.60
0.15	2.	0.67	0.18	2.64	0.67	1.12	0.51	2.65	1.36
	2.5	1.35	0.20	4.12	1.52	1.69	1.04	3.30	2.10
	3.	2.31	0.80	5.95	2.72	2.32	1.64	3.96	2.91
	3.5	3.57	1.70	8.10	4.30	2.97	2.27	4.62	3.76
	4.	5.16	2.89	10.60	6.31	3.66	2.95	5.30	4.65
0.2	2.	0.63	0.17	2.76	0.67	1.05	0.57	2.76	1.37
	2.5	1.27	0.27	4.30	1.52	1.58	1.12	3.45	2.12
	3.	2.16	0.91	6.20	2.71	2.16	1.74	4.14	2.94
	3.5	3.34	1.87	8.45	4.32	2.76	2.39	4.83	3.79
	4.	4.81	3.14	11.06	6.34	3.40	3.10	5.51	4.70

TABLE 10. TABLE FOR CONSTANT C_1

Data for Determining Depth of Beam, Moment of Resistance and Reinforcement

To be used in formulas for Depth of rectangular beam or slab. $d = C \sqrt{\frac{M}{b}}$

and in formulas for Moment of Resistance $M = \frac{b d^2}{C^2}$

(See pp. 418 and 754.)

Based on dimensions in inches and moments in inch-pounds.

Item	Working Strength of Steel f_s lb. per sq. in.	Working Strength of Concrete f_c lb. per sq. in.	RATIO OF MODULI OF STEEL TO CONCRETE $n = 10$				Ratio of Moduli of Steel to Concrete $n = 15$			
			Ratio Depth of Neutral Axis to Depth of Steel. k	Ratio of Moment Arm to Depth of Steel ($1 - \frac{k}{3}$) j	Ratio Area of Steel to Beam Above Steel. p	Safe Working Value of Constant C . C	Ratio Depth of Neutral Axis to Depth of Steel. k	Ratio of Moment Arm to Depth of Steel, ($1 - \frac{k}{3}$) j	Ratio Area of Steel to Beam Above Steel. p	Safe Working Value of Constant C . C
1	12000	500	0.294	0.902	0.0061	0.123	0.384	0.872	0.0080	0.109
2		550	0.314	0.895	0.0072	0.114	0.407	0.864	0.0093	0.102
3		600	0.333	0.889	0.0083	0.106	0.428	0.857	0.0107	0.095
4		650	0.351	0.883	0.0095	0.100	0.448	0.851	0.0121	0.090
5		700	0.368	0.877	0.0108	0.094	0.467	0.844	0.0136	0.085
6		750	0.384	0.872	0.0120	0.089	0.484	0.839	0.0151	0.081
7		800	0.400	0.867	0.0133	0.085	0.501	0.833	0.0167	0.077
8	14000	500	0.263	0.912	0.0047	0.129	0.348	0.884	0.0062	0.114
9		550	0.281	0.906	0.0055	0.120	0.372	0.876	0.0073	0.106
10		600	0.299	0.900	0.0064	0.111	0.392	0.869	0.0084	0.099
11		650	0.318	0.894	0.0074	0.104	0.409	0.861	0.0095	0.093
12		700	0.333	0.889	0.0083	0.098	0.428	0.857	0.0107	0.088
13		750	0.348	0.884	0.0093	0.093	0.446	0.851	0.0120	0.083
14		800	0.364	0.879	0.0104	0.088	0.462	0.846	0.0132	0.080
15	16000	500	0.238	0.921	0.0037	0.135	0.319	0.894	0.0050	0.118
16		550	0.256	0.915	0.0044	0.125	0.339	0.887	0.0058	0.110
17		600	0.272	0.909	0.0051	0.116	0.358	0.881	0.0067	0.103
18		650	0.288	0.904	0.0058	0.109	0.378	0.874	0.0077	0.096
19		700	0.304	0.899	0.0067	0.102	0.397	0.868	0.0087	0.091
20		750	0.319	0.894	0.0075	0.096	0.414	0.862	0.0097	0.086
21		800	0.333	0.889	0.0083	0.092	0.429	0.857	0.0107	0.083
22	20000	500	0.200	0.933	0.0025	0.146	0.272	0.909	0.0034	0.127
23		550	0.217	0.928	0.0030	0.134	0.292	0.903	0.0040	0.118
24		600	0.232	0.923	0.0035	0.124	0.311	0.896	0.0047	0.109
25		650	0.246	0.918	0.0040	0.117	0.328	0.891	0.0053	0.103
26		700	0.259	0.914	0.0045	0.110	0.344	0.885	0.0060	0.097
27		750	0.272	0.909	0.0051	0.104	0.359	0.880	0.0067	0.092
28		800	0.285	0.905	0.0057	0.098	0.374	0.875	0.0075	0.087
29	24000	500	0.172	0.943	0.0018	0.157	0.240	0.920	0.0025	0.135
30		550	0.185	0.938	0.0021	0.145	0.256	0.915	0.0029	0.125
31		600	0.200	0.933	0.0025	0.134	0.272	0.909	0.0034	0.116
32		650	0.213	0.929	0.0029	0.124	0.288	0.904	0.0039	0.109
33		700	0.226	0.925	0.0033	0.117	0.303	0.899	0.0044	0.105
34		750	0.238	0.921	0.0037	0.111	0.319	0.894	0.0050	0.096
35		800	0.251	0.916	0.0042	0.105	0.334	0.889	0.0056	0.092

NOTE — For intermediate stresses, interpolate.

TABLE 11. DATA FOR DETERMINING DEPTH OF RECTANGULAR BEAM OR SLAB OR MOMENT OF RESISTANCE FOR DIFFERENT PERCENTAGES OF STEEL.

Ratio of elasticity, $n = 15$.

Rule 1. To find depth of beam or slab for a given percentage of steel:

On line with the given percentage, select the higher value of C . This, substituted in formula

$$d = C \sqrt{\frac{M}{b}}$$

(see p. 418), gives the smallest permissible depth. Thus for 0.004 steel ratio the value of C from column (9) must be used instead of from column (6) because the latter would stress the steel to 23 700 pounds, which would not be allowable. It is evident also that the ratio of steel is too low for economy, because concrete is stressed only to 440 pounds.

Rule 2. To find amount of steel for a given beam or slab and given loading with stress in concrete limited to 650 pounds per square inch and stress in steel to 16 000 pounds per square inch:

Compute value of C from formula $M = \frac{bd^2}{C}$ (see p. 754). Locate this

value either in column (6) or (9), whichever satisfies the allowed stresses, and find the corresponding value of p in the first column. Thus, if $C = 0.097$, it must be located in column (9) instead of column (6), because the latter would give a higher stress in steel than is allowable. The desired ratio of steel is therefore 0.0077. If $C = 0.088$, it must be located in column (6) because column (9) would give too high a stress in concrete.

Ratio area of steel to beam above steel.	Ratio depth of neutral axis to depth of steel.	Ratio moment arm to depth of steel.	Working compressive strength of concrete Lb. per sq. in.	Maximum fibre stress in steel corresponding to $f_c = 650$	Constant in formula $d = C \sqrt{\frac{M}{b}}$ see page 418	Working tensile strength of steel Lb. per sq. in.	Maximum fibre stress in concrete corresponding to $f_s = 16000$	Constant in formula $d = C \sqrt{\frac{M}{b}}$ see page 418
p (1)	k (2)	i (3)	f_c (4)	f_s (5)	C (6)	f_s (7)	f_c (8)	C (9)
0.002	0.217	0.928	650	32900	0.124	16000	290	0.183
0.003	0.258	0.914	650	28000	0.114	16000	370	0.151
0.004	0.292	0.903	650	23700	0.108	16000	440	0.132
0.005	0.320	0.893	650	20800	0.104	16000	500	0.118
0.006	0.344	0.885	650	18600	0.100	16000	560	0.108
0.007	0.365	0.878	650	16900	0.098	16000	610	0.101
0.008	0.384	0.872	650	15600	0.096	16000	670	0.095
0.009	0.402	0.866	650	14500	0.094	16000	720	0.089
0.010	0.418	0.861	650	13600	0.092	16000	760	0.085
0.012	0.446	0.851	650	12100	0.090	16000	860	0.078
0.014	0.471	0.843	650	11000	0.088	16000	950	0.072
0.016	0.493	0.836	650	10000	0.086	16000	1040	0.068
0.018	0.513	0.829	650	9300	0.085	16000	1120	0.065
0.020	0.531	0.823	650	8600	0.084	16000	1210	0.061

TABLE 22. PROPORTIONAL DEPTHS OF NEUTRAL AXIS

The table below gives the proportional depths of the neutral axis calculated from formula(6) on page 420 for various percentages of steel and moduli of elasticity. Its use is *not* advised for ordinary calculations of moments of resistance and dimensions of beams or slabs, because it presents no means of determining, without further calculation, the stress in the steel or the concrete, and therefore is liable to lead to uneconomical design. Its principal use is for determining the moment of resistance, and consequently the safe loading for beams already built.

Proportional Depth of Neutral Axis below top of Beam for different per cents of Steel and various assumptions of Elasticity. (See p. 310.)

Ratio of area of steel to area of cross-section of beam above steel.	k								
	Ratio of depth of neutral axis to depth of center of steel below most compressed surface of beam.								
	Ratios of Modulus of Elasticity of Steel to Modulus of Concrete in Compression, $\frac{E_s}{E_c} = n$								
	6	7.5	10	12	15	20	30	35	40
0.001	0.10	0.115	0.132	0.143	0.158	0.181	0.217	0.232	0.246
0.002	0.184	0.159	0.181	0.196	0.217	0.246	0.292	0.311	0.328
0.003	0.173	0.191	0.217	0.235	0.258	0.292	0.344	0.365	0.384
0.004	0.196	0.217	0.246	0.266	0.292	0.328	0.384	0.420	0.428
0.005	0.217	0.239	0.270	0.292	0.320	0.358	0.418	0.442	0.464
0.006	0.235	0.258	0.292	0.314	0.344	0.384	0.446	0.471	0.493
0.007	0.251	0.276	0.311	0.334	0.365	0.407	0.471	0.497	0.519
0.008	0.266	0.292	0.328	0.353	0.384	0.428	0.493	0.519	0.412
0.009	0.279	0.306	0.344	0.369	0.402	0.446	0.513	0.539	0.562
0.010	0.292	0.320	0.358	0.384	0.418	0.463	0.531	0.557	0.584
0.012	0.315	0.344	0.384	0.402	0.446	0.493	0.562	0.588	0.611
0.014	0.334	0.364	0.407	0.436	0.471	0.519	0.588	0.614	0.638
0.016	0.353	0.384	0.428	0.457	0.493	0.542	0.611	0.637	0.660
0.018	0.369	0.402	0.446	0.476	0.513	0.562	0.631	0.657	0.680
0.020	0.384	0.418	0.463	0.493	0.531	0.580	0.649	0.675	0.697
0.030	0.446	0.483	0.531	0.562	0.599	0.649			
0.040	0.493	0.531	0.580	0.611	0.649	0.697			
0.050	0.531	0.569	0.618	0.649	0.686	0.732			