

Nicole Drabousky Structural Option Thomas E. Boothby Wellington at Hershey's Mill West Chester, Pennsylvania 10/31/2005

Structural Technical Report 2

Executive Summary

Wellington at Hershey's Mill is a retirement community located in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Consisting of 370,000 square feet and a total of 5 stories, Wellington offers 197 independent living apartments on the top three levels, a garage level directly below them, and a section with a lobby and offices for businesses within the building.

Technical report two is a comparison of the current floor system with the alternate systems that will be introduced and examined. At the conclusion of this report, it will be clear what options are viable as an alternate floor system for Wellington and which are not.

The existing floor system consists of a non-composite steel beam and concrete slab system for the lobby level and first level and a wood joist floor system bearing on wood framed walls for the second and third levels. The alternate systems being considered are:

- Pre-cast hollowcore plank system
- Wood Joist system
- One-way concrete joist construction (CRSI)
- Light-gauge steel system

The layouts of the systems were similar to the existing one due to the intended use of each level. Since the layouts are different between the first level and second and third levels, the same section on both the first and second levels will be evaluated for the alternate systems.

The systems were evaluated for cost, depth of the system, susceptibility to vibrations, fireproofing, and weight. The light-gauge steel system was determined to be the most efficient in cost, weight, and depth. The wood joist and hollowcore plank systems were not ruled out as possibilities but are not superior to the light-gauge system. The one-way concrete joist system was determined to not be an advantageous solution due to cost and construction time issues.

Existing Floor System

Wellington at Hershey's Mill is a 370,000 square foot retirement community in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Wellington includes 3 levels of independent living apartments, a garage level below the residential levels with a lobby alongside it, and a lower level containing the offices of doctors and other businesses for Wellington directly below the lobby.

Wellington has an existing system that combines a non-composite steel beam and concrete slab system on the lobby and first levels with a wood joist floor system bearing on wood framed walls on the second and third levels. There is a garage under the residential levels, which makes the first level framing different from the second and third levels. Because of this difference, a full section of the building will be evaluated instead of one typical bay. This evaluation will be of the first floor layout and the second and third floors' layout.

The following figures show the chosen section with the current floor system.

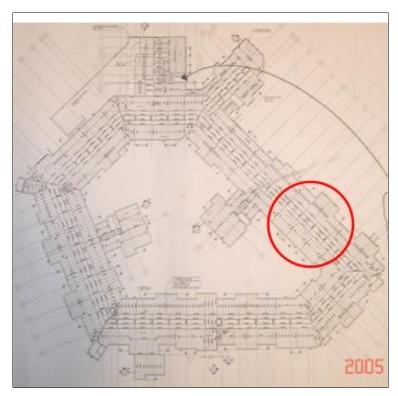
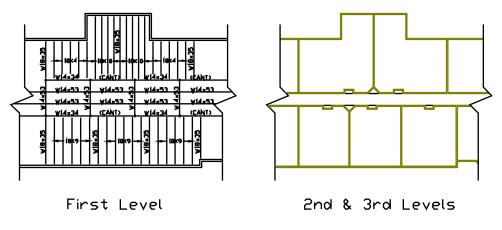


Figure 1





For the alternate systems, the layout will be the same as the existing system. It is important to remember the intended use of the floors when designing the structure. The first level framing has to be designed around the space needed for the maneuvering of cars in the garage. The center bay is 18' wide in the existing system and will remain at this dimension for the alternate systems. For the second and third levels, the existing system has bearing walls separating the apartments and the corridor. In order to keep structural elements from disturbing the apartment layout, the same spacing will be used in the alternate systems again keeping the supporting members on either side of the corridor.

Many systems were considered but eliminated due to the restrictions mentioned above. The range of alternate system is limited due to this, but still shows a variety of options for Wellington.

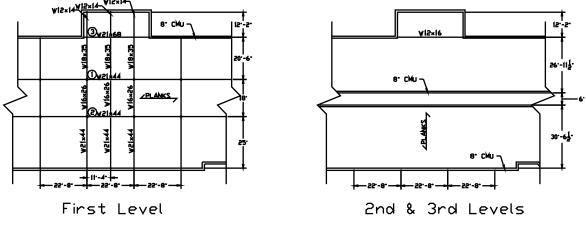
Floor Loads

Assumed Dead Loads:	MEP = 10 psf
	Carpet = 1 psf
	<u>Ceiling = 1 psf</u>
	Total = 12 psf
	-

Live Loads: Private rooms & the corridors serving them: **40 psf**

Alternate System #1 – Pre-cast hollowcore plank system

This system was designed using the Nitterhouse Concrete Products Manual. The 8"-4' Spandeck - U.L. - J952 with 2" topping was chosen for this system. Using a span of 12' in the load table and a 4-1/2"ø strand pattern, it was determined that this plank was more than sufficient to carry the superimposed loads. This system will be bearing on masonry walls which were designed using an empirical design procedure.





Pre-cast hollowcore planks are an excellent alternative for many reasons. Construction time is lessened because the planks are pre-cast and ready for quick installation in any type of weather. Cost is less of an issue when compared to a full concrete slab of the same depth because less concrete is used, which in turn provides a lighter weight floor system. On the second and third levels, the depth is only 10" total, which provides a higher ceiling. Other benefits are that no extra fireproofing is required, vibrations are reduced, and the planks are durable.

Alternate System #2 – Wood Joist Floor System

The wood joist floor system was designed using the TrusJoist TJI® 110, 210, 230, 360 & 560 Joists Beam, Header, and Column Specifier's Guides. The first floor will have wood columns as interior supports instead of interior masonry bearing walls. The second and third floors have the wood joists spanning from bearing wall to bearing wall. The wood columns were designed to be 7"x7" 1.8E Parallam PSL and the floor girder beams 5 ¼"x20" Microllam LVL. The joists were calculated to be 11 7/8" TJI 560 joists at 16" o.c. bearing on 10" ungrouted, unreinforced CMU. The joists for the second and third floors were designed to be 14" TJI 560 joists at 12" o.c. bearing on 10" ungrouted, unreinforced CMU.

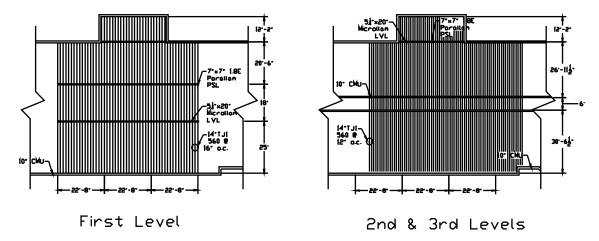


Figure A (2)

This system is an appropriate arrangement for the intended use of the building. The floors are lightweight and allow for faster installation because their components are premanufactured. Since wood is a combustible material and the joists are not manufactured to withstand fire, fireproofing is required by code. A negative aspect of this system is the limited sound proofing the wood provides in the floor. Vibrations can also be a disadvantage because of the flexible quality of wood. The system is also deeper than the other systems.

Alternate System #3 – One-way concrete Joist construction

A one-way concrete joist system consists of a monolithically cast-in-place slab, joist, and girder combination. The joists are evenly spaced spanning in one direction with a thin concrete slab over top. This system is also known as a concrete pan floor system and involves pan forms that are removed after the concrete is cured and finished.

The CRSI Design Handbook 2002 was used for the design of this system. 30" pans with a 12" rib depth and 3" top slab were selected. For a clear span of 22', a 5" rib at 35" c.c. was found to be sufficient. The system self weight is 63 psf. Deflection calculations were not necessary because the system thickness was greater than $l_n/18.5$ for the end span and greater than $l_n/21$ for the interior span. The girders were designed using the width calculated for the girder with the longest span and then used for the other girders to maintain a recurring system. The width of the girders was found to be 22" with a depth of 15" to equal the joist depth.

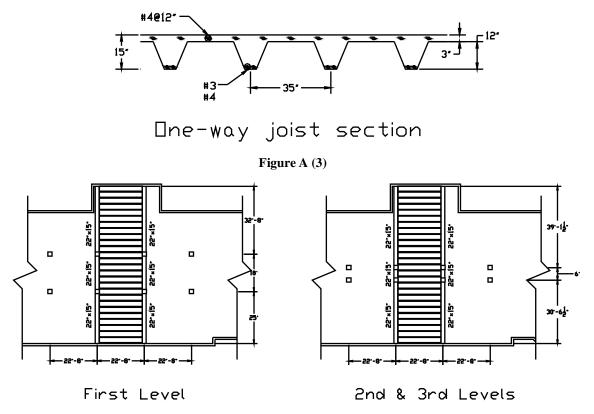


Figure B (4)

A repetitive structure and no requirement of additional fireproofing are advantages for the oneway joist system. However, cast-in-place construction often costs more in time and money and is a heavier structure altogether. This system will also require the re-design of the foundations because of the overall weight.

Alternate System #4 – Light-Gauge Steel system

The light-gauge steel system was designed using the Marino Lightweight Steel Framing Catalogue. The first level has exterior 10" CMU bearing walls; ungrouted and unreinforced. The joists chosen are Marino's 12J14 joists at 16" o.c. The columns were spaced at 11'-4", half the original spacing, because the headers could just support the load at the original spacing. The headers were designed to be the 16SW12. The second and third floors have 14JE10 joists @ 24" o.c. over the apartments and 6SW18 joists @ 24" o.c. in the corridor. The joists rest on metal stud bearing walls designed to have 3-5/8" studs @ 16" o.c.

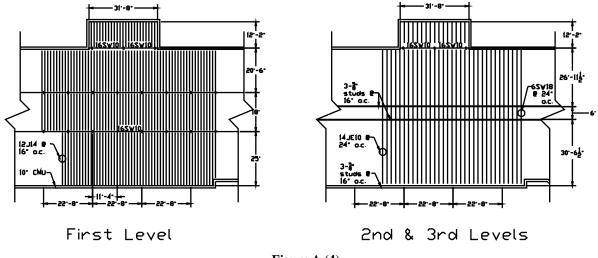
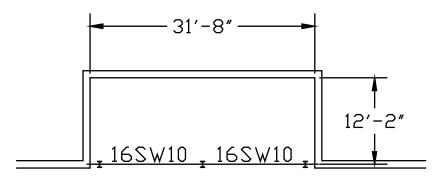


Figure A (4)

For the parts of the building that include a jutted-out section (see Figure B (4) below), a header was placed to break up the span of the joists. Because the headers do not take the applied loads at the full span, a column was placed at the midspan as well as one foot away from the exterior wall. The placement of the columns one foot distance from the wall was necessary to decrease the header span to 14' so it was able to take the applied load. The header was designed as a 16SW10.

The member positions are awkward and will be altered if this system is chosen as the alternative to the present system.





A light-gauge steel system is a good alternative for this building because of the low cost and non-combustible construction. The system is lightweight and not very deep. Prefabrication of the members allows for faster, easier installation. A shallow foundation, like the existing one, will work with this system because of the light weight.

Conclusion

After the examination of the four alternate systems, it was determined that the light-gauge steel system would be the best alternative to the existing one. Although the layout of the example system is awkward, this can be remedied with further investigations. The wood joist and the hollowcore plank systems cannot be ruled out as alternatives, but they are not considered superior to the light-gauge system because of a few disadvantages such as sound proofing. The one way joist system is not a good alternative due to cost, construction time, and weight issues.

Floor System	Weight	Depth	Cost	Fireproofing	Vibration	Conclusion
		(Approx.)				
Wood Joist System	Light	34" + plywood	Efficient	Necessary	Increased vibration	Not ruled out
Pre-cast Hollowcore Planks	Moderate	29" + 2" topping = 31"	Efficient	Not necessary for planks	Reduced vibration	Not ruled out
One-way Joist System	Heavy	15"	Not Efficient	Not necessary	Reduced vibration	Too costly
Light-gauge Steel System	Light	16'' + slab	Efficient	Necessary	Increased vibration	Most efficient

Appendix 1 – Alternate System #1

	Hollowcore Plank Floor system - Reference: Nitterhouse Guide
	Liveload & private rooms & the corridors serving them
	HOpsf
	Superimposed dead loads: MEP - 10psf
	ceiling - 1psf corpet - 1psf
	carpet-1pst
	12psf
	$W_{4} = 1.2(12psf) + 1.6(40psf) = 78.4psf$
	1150 8"×44 Spandack 12/2"+55000 (111 -1952)
	Use $8"x4'$ Spandeck $w/2"$ + opping (U.LJ952) Span - $11'-4" \rightarrow use 12'$ span
	Allowable Superimonsed Lond (DSF):
	Allowable Superimposed Load (psf): flexure 4-1/2" \$\phi = 611psf > 78.4psf
	shear $4 - \frac{1}{2}$ = $421psf > 78.4psf$
69	
	Design beams w/LRFD: plank self wt
1967 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 1	plank self wt
	$W_{4} = 1.2(12psf + 82.5psf) + 1.6b(40psf) = 177.4psf$
1st Floor	25' Span Beam
	$W_{u} = 177.4 \text{ psf}(11.33!) = 2009.94 \text{ lb/ft} = 2.01 \text{ k/ft}$
	$M_{u} = \frac{WL^{2}}{R} = \frac{(2.01 \text{ k/f+})(25^{\prime})^{2}}{R} = 157.03^{\prime}\text{k}$
	$V_{u} = \frac{\omega L}{2} = \frac{(2.01 \text{ k/f+})(25')}{25.13 \text{ k}} = 25.13 \text{ k}$
	L
	For $\Delta max = 360$, $\Gamma req'd = \frac{5(2.01 \text{ k/F+})(25')^4 \times (12 \text{ in/F+})^3}{384(29,000 \text{ ksi})(0.833")}$
	384(29,000 ksi) (0.833")
	$= 731.3 \text{ in}^4$
	Try W 21x44 $I = 847in^4 > 731.3in^4$
	$T = 847in^4 > 731.3in^4$
	ØMp=359'k > 157.03'k
	$ØV_{n} = 190k > 25.13k$

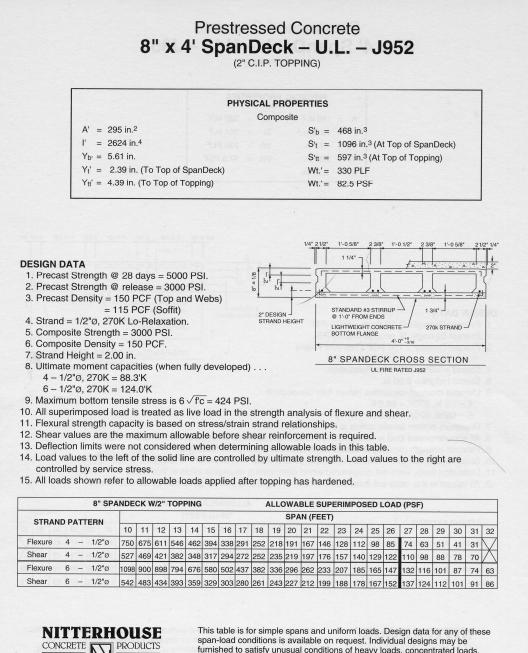
\frown	
	18'Span beam
·	$W_{4} = 2.01 \text{ k} \text{ [Ft}$
<u>1997</u>	$W_{u} = 2.01 \text{ k/ft} + \frac{W_{u}}{8} = \frac{(2.01 \text{ k/ft})(18!)^{2}}{8} = 81.41^{1} \text{ k}$
	$V_{u} = \frac{\omega L}{2} = \frac{(2.01.k/Ft)(18)}{2} = 18.09 k$
	$V_{U} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 18.04$ k
	For $\Delta max = \frac{1}{360}$, $\Gamma reg'd = \frac{5(2.01k/ft)(18')^4 \times (12in/ft)^3}{384(29,000 \text{ ksi})(0.66'')} = 272.85in^4$
	101 Allow -301 Elega 384(29,000 ksi) (0.66'') = 2.12.85(1)
	Tru W16x26
	$\frac{\text{Try W16x26}}{\text{I} = 301\text{in}^4 > 272.85\text{in}^4}$
	PMp=100k >81.41k
	$\phi V_n = 100k > 18.09k$
	$\frac{20'-6''Span Beam}{W_{4}=2.01 \text{ k/Ft}}$
	$M_{\rm H} = \frac{\omega L^2}{8} = \frac{(2.01 \text{ k/Ft})(20.5')^2}{8} = 105.59' \text{k}$
	194- <u>8</u> = <u>C2001</u> ERT/C=105.51K
	$V_{u} = \frac{\omega L}{2} = \frac{(2.01 \text{ k/f})(20.5')}{2} = 20.6 \text{ k}$
	For $\Delta_{\text{max}} = \frac{9}{300}$ Treq'd = $\frac{5(2.01 \text{ k/ft})(20.5')^4 \times (12 \text{ in/ft})^3}{384(29,000 \text{ ksi})(0.683'')}$
	= 403.25104
	Tru W1825
	$\frac{T_{ry}W18x35}{I = 51010^{4} > 403.2510^{4}}$
	ØMp=24912>105.591k
	$ØV_{D} = 143k > 20.6k$

-	12'-2" Span Beam		*	
	12'-2" Span Beam Wu= 2.01.k/ft			
	$Mu = WL^2 (2.0Lk/ft)$	$(12.17')^2$	27 211	
	$Mu = \frac{WL^2}{8} = \frac{(2.01.k/f+)}{8}$	3	01.21 K	
	$V_{\rm H} = \frac{\omega L}{2} = \frac{(2.01 \text{k/ft})}{2}$	(12.17') = 1	2.23k	
				1013
	For $\Delta max = \frac{1}{300}$, $\Gamma regid = 5$	(2.01.KAT)	(12017) × (12	2in/++)
	- 9	3.44 in4	000 ksi (0.	.4(")
	- 8	2.44111		
	Tru W12×14			
	$\frac{Try W12 \times 14}{T = 88.510^4 > 83.510^4}$	44in4		
	ØMp= 65.2'k >37.7	21'K		
	OVn= 64.3K >12.2	23k		
		25.13k+18.09	iF.	2000 CARLER
	Design Girders:	43.22k		143.22 k
lot Cloop		104-83K	¥	164.83k
<u>Ist floor</u>	$M_{u} = 21.61 \text{ k}(11.33')$	1		OUSER
	= 244.91'k	21.61k		, Vu
	0			
	For $\Delta max = \frac{1}{360}$		244.91	k
	112 226 (22 167 12)	$(2)^{3}$		> Mu
	$I_{req'd} = \frac{43.22k(22.67'x)}{48(29,000ksi)(22)}$	107'x12/200)		
		1800)		
	= 827.21in4			
	Tru W21X44			
	I = 847104 7827.2	High		
1	ØMD = 359 > 244.91	k		
	ØVn=196K721.61K		-	
			<u></u>	
1 1 1 1				

\frown		18.09K+20. 38.69K	.0K 38.69K	l.	38.69k
	$2 V_{\rm H} = 19.35 k$ Mu = 219.24 k	58.04K1	V		58.04k
	For $\Delta \max = \frac{1}{360}$,	19.35k			Vu
			210	1.24'1	-19.35k
	$\frac{\text{Treq'd} = \frac{38.69 \text{ k} (22.67' \times 12)^3}{48(29,000 \text{ ksi})(22.67' \times 12)^3}}{= 740.5 \text{ in}^4}$	1360) _			Mu
	Try W21 x44 I = 847 in4 >740.5 in4 ØMp=359'k > 219.24'k				
~	$\phi V_n = 196k > 19.35k$	12.23k+25.131 37.36k	37.36K	37.36	k
	(3) $31' - 8'' \text{Span}$ Vu=106.05k		11.33' 11.33'	7.33'	146.03k
<u></u>	Mu=435.36 K	66.05K	28.691	<	Vu
	For $\Delta max = \frac{1}{360}$,		-8.6712 435.3612	337.131k	-46.03k
	$I_{req'd} = \frac{37.36k (31.67'x12)^3}{48(29,000ksi)(31.67'x12)^3}$	10.3k			Mu
	= 1395.5104				
	Try W21x108 I = 1480 in 471395.	5104			
	1-1700 11 1010				

	2nd : 3rd floors - Plank span direction changed
	Longest span = $30' - 6'/2'' \rightarrow use 31'$
	$\omega_{\rm H} = 78.4 \text{psf}$
	Use 8"x4' Spandeck w/2" topping (U.LJ917)
and the second se	Allonable Superimposed Load (psf):
	flexure $6 - \frac{1}{2} = 90 \text{ psf} > 78.4 \text{ psf}$
	Shear $10 - \frac{1}{2}$ " $\phi = 110$ psf > 78.4 psf
	Masonry Bearing Walls
	Floor $Height = +6' \cdot 12''/1' = 120''$
	Height tothickness ratio = 120"/8"(trial) = 15
	Use 8" CMU, ungranted, Unreinforced
	Gross cross-sectionalarea =
	75/8" (155/8" × 75/8") - 2(5.125"× 6.0625")
	$= 119.14 \text{ in}^2 - 102.14 \text{ in}^2$
	$=57in^2$
	15 1/8"
	plankwt.
	Design Load = 78.4psf + 82.5psf = 160.9psf $\cdot \frac{144 \ln^2}{ft^2} = 23169.6psi$
	23169.6 psi/57 = 406.5 psi : Use granted
	zstor o psil st loo.spal ~ use graned
	Come appella al appella d'Arte al 10 miles
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Gross cross-sectional area = 19.1410 ²
	23169.6psi/119.4 = 194.05psi ::
	Use 8"CMU, granted, unreinforced C 4500psi or greater
	Compressive strength, Type Nmortar
	200psi > 194.05 psi

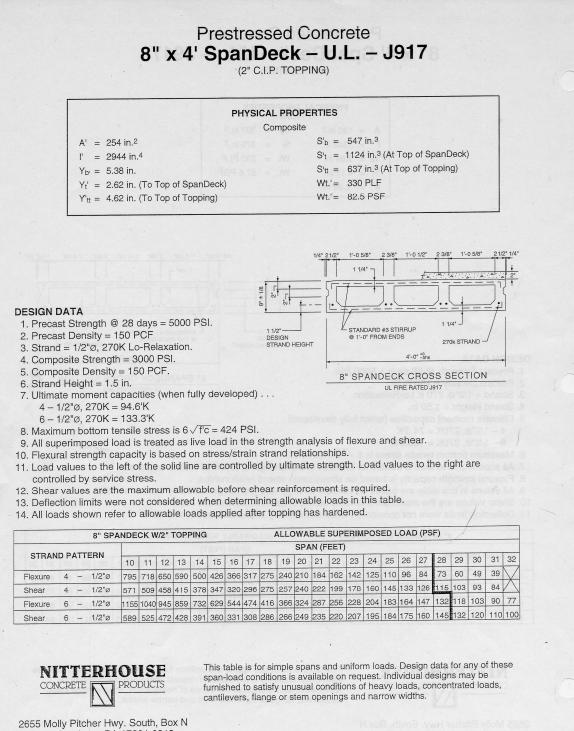
<u> </u>		
	Design Steel Beam - LRFD 31'-8" span	
	Wu=78.4psf+82.5psf=160.9psf	
	2.55k Vu=2.55k	
	20.2'k Mu = 20.2 K	
	For $\Delta max = \frac{1}{360}$,	
	200 '	
	T. 11, 2551 (311-71/12)3	1
	$1 \text{ Lregid} = \frac{2.55 \text{ (51.61 (21)}}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	1
	$\frac{\text{Treq'd} = 2.55k(31.67'x12)^3}{48(29,000ksi)(31.67'x12/360)} = 95.25in^4$	
	T- LIDUIL	
	$\frac{Try W12x16}{I = 103in^4 > 95.25in^4}$	
	$I = 103in^4 > 95.25in^4$	
\frown	$\phi Mp = 75.4$ k > 20.2 k	
	$\phi V_0 = 71.3 \text{ k} > 2.55 \text{ k}$	



span-load conditions is available on request. Individual designs may be furnished to satisfy unusual conditions of heavy loads, concentrated loads, cantilevers, flange or stem openings and narrow widths.

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Appendix 2 – Alternate System #2

<u> </u>	
	Wood Joist System - Reference: TrusJoist TJI Joists
	& Beam, Header, & Column
	Specifier's Guides
	Ist Floor
	Lmoest Span = 25'
	Try 117/8" TJ1560 @16"O.C. (span = 26'-3" > 25') [Floor spantable
	Floor Load Table
	$LL = 40 \text{psf} \rightarrow 54 \text{plf} (\text{conversion table})$
	DL = 12pst
	Total Load = 52psf \rightarrow 69.8 plf (conversion table)
	Interpolation in Floor load table : try 14"TJ1560 C16"
	LL= 62 plf >54 plf
	$TL \cong 95 \text{ plf} > 69.8 \text{ plf}$
	1L- 15 pm > 04.8pm
A	The III " THEFO joint QUILD CI
	Use 14 " TJI 560 joists @16" O.C.]
	Floor Giodon Baron (Circin Loblar)
	Floor Girder Beams (Sizing tables)
	Floor Load (psf): 40LL+12DL ctable notes
	Longest floor framing length = 40' x 0.8 = 32'
	Column spacing = 22 - 8" Use 24"
alar and a state of a data data as the state of the	Use 51/4" x20" Microllam LVL
	persuant openhits
kina ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang a	Columns
	Largest trib area = $22'-8'' \times 20' = 453.33 \text{ ft}^2$
	$W_u = 12pst + 40pst = 52pst$
	P= 52 psf (453.33ft2) = 23,573.16 lbs
	Effective column length = 15ft
	Try7"x7" 1.8E Parallam PSL
	J1,3331bs >23,573.161bs
	Use 7"x7" 1.8E Parallam PSL
and an and an	

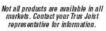
	Masonry Exterior Bearing Walls
	Joist weight = 4.0 plf (10" · 1/12") = 4.8 psf
	$Floor Height = 15' \cdot 12''/1' = 180''$
	Height to thickness ratio = 180"/8" (trial)= 22.5 NG
	180"/10" = 18
	Try 10" CMU, ungrowted, unreinforced
	Gross cross-sectional area = $(15^{7}/8" \times 9^{7}/8") - 2(4.875" \times 11.75")$
	$= 150.4in^2 - 57.3in^2$
	$= 93.1in^{2}$
	Design Load = 52psf + H.8 psf = 56.8 psf $-\frac{144in^2}{ft^2} = 8179.2psi$
	8179.2psi/93.1 = 87.9 psi
	Use 10" CMU, ungranted, unreinforced @1500 psi
	compressive strength, type N mortar
~ ~ ~	100psi > 87.9 ps
	Pade 2nd Flagge
	2nd & 3rd Floors
	Longest span = 30'-6'12" Try 14"TJI 500 @ 12"0.c. (span = 32'-8" >30'-6'12")
	Floor Load Table
	$LL = 40 \text{ psf} \rightarrow 40 \text{ plf(conversion table)}$
	$TL = 52psf \rightarrow 52plf "$
	Interpolation: TL≅80plf >52plf
	Use 14" TJ1 500@12"0.c.
	Masonry Bearing walls
	Joist weight = 4.2017/(8".11/12") = 6.3787
	Joist weight = 1.2pif(8".1'/12") = 10.3psf Floor height = $10' \cdot (12".1') = 120"$
	Height to thickness ratio = 120"/8" = 15
	Try 8" CMU, ungrauted, unreinforced
	Gross cross - sectional area = $57in^2$ (calculated in Appendix 2)
	Design Load = $52psf + 6.3psf = 58.3psf \cdot \frac{144in^2}{ft^2} = 8395.2psi$
	8395.2psi/57 = 147.3 psi < 140psi
	: Increase CMU size
	(2)

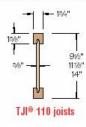
<u> </u>		
	Try 10" CMU, ungrouted, unreinforced Gross cross -sectional area = 93.1 in² (previously calc 8395.2 psi/93.1 = 90.17 psi Use 10" CMU, ungrouted, unreinforced @ 1500 psi compressive strength, type N mortar 100 psi > 90.17 psi 0	1 4
	Gross cross - sectional area = 43.111 previously calc	ulateou
a companya a la contractor de la companya de la	150 Cps/45.1 - 40.11ps/	
	Compressive strength tune N mortar	
	IDDITA > 90.17 TAI O	
	Note: , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		1
		• •
	(2)	
	(3)	

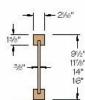
4 Floor Span Tables

Trus Joist • TJI® Joist Specifier's Guide 2025 • May 2005

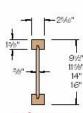
L/480 Live Load Deflection



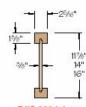




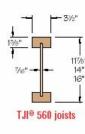
TJI® 210 joists



TJI® 230 joists



TJI® 360 joists



Depth	THE	th TJI® 40 PSF Live Load / 10 PSF Dead Load			40 PSF Live Load / 20 PSF Dead Load				
Debtu	101°	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.
	110	16'-5'	15'-0'	14'-2"	13'-2'	16'-5'	15'-0"	13'-11'	12'-5'
91/2"	210	17'-3"	15'-9"	14'-10"	13'-10"	17'-3"	15'-9"	14'-10"	13'-8"
	230	17'-8"	16'-2"	15'-3"	14'-2"	17'-8"	16'-2"	15'-3"	14'-2"
	110	19'-6'	17'-10"	16'-10"	15'-5'(1)	19'-6'	17'-3'	15'-8"	14'-0'(1
	210	20'-6"	18'-8"	17'-8'	16'-5'	20'-6"	18'-8'	17'-3"	15'-5'(1
117%"	230	21'-0"	19'-2"	18'-1'	16'-10'	21'-0"	19'-2"	18'-1"	16'-3"(1
	360	22'-11'	20'-11"	19'-8'	18'-4"	22'-11"	20'-11"	19'-8"	17'-10"
	560	26'-1"	23'-8"	22'-4'	20'-9"	26'-1"	23'-8"	22'-4"	20'-9'(1
	110	22'-2"	20'-3"	18'-9'	16'-9'(1)	21'-8'	18'-9"	17'-1*(1)	14'-7'(1
	210	23'-3'	21'-3"	20'-0"	18'-4'(1)	23'-3"	20'-7"	18'-9"(1)	16'-2"(1
14"	230	23'-10"	21'-9"	20'-6"	19'-1"	23'-10"	21'-8'	19'-9"	17'-1"(1
	360	26'-0"	23'-8"	22'-4'	20'-9'(1)	26'-0"	23'-8'	22'-4"(1)	17'-10"
	560	29'-6'	26'-10"	25'-4'	23'-6'	29'-6"	26'-10"	25'-4"(1)	20'-11 1
	210	25'-9"	23'-6"	22'-0"(1)	19'-5'(1)	25'-5'	22'-0"(1)	20'-1'(1)	16'-2'(1
16"	230	26'-5'	24'-1"	22'-9'	20'-7"(1)	26'-5"	23'-2'	21'-2"(1)	17'-1'(1
10.	360	28'-9"	26'-3"	24'-8"(1)	21'-5'(1)	28'-9"	26'-3"(1)	22'-4'(1)	17'-10"(1
	560	32'-8"	29'-8"	28'-0"	25'-2"(1)	32'-8"	29'-8"	26'-3*(1)	20'-11"

L/360 Live Load Deflection (Minimum Criteria per Code)

Depth	TJI®	40 PSI	Live Load	/ 10 PSF Dea	d Load	40 PS	F Live Load	20 PSF Dea	d Load
Depth	1910	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.
	110	18'-2"	16'-7'	15'-3"	13'-8"	17'-8'	15'-3'	13'-11'	12'-5'
91/2"	210	19'-1"	17'-5'	16'-6'	15'-0"	19'-1'	16'-9"	15'-4"	13'-8'
	230	19'-7'	17'-11'	16'-11'	15'-9"	19'-7'	17'-8"	16'-1"	14'-5'
	110	21'-7"	18'-11'	17'-3"	15'-5'(1)	19'-11"	17'-3'	15'-8"	14'-0'(1)
	210	22'-8"	20'-8"	18'-11'	16'-10"	21'-10'	18'-11'	17'-3"	15'-5'(1
117/8"	230	23'-3"	21'-3"	19'-11'	17'-9"	23'-0"	19'-11"	18'-2"	16'-3'(1
	360	25'-4"	23'-2"	21'-10"	20'-4'(1)	25'-4"	23'-2"	21'-10"1)	17'-10"
	560	28'-10"	26'-3"	24'-9'	23'-0"	28'-10"	26'-3"	24'-9"	20'-11*
	110	23'-9"	20'-6"	18'-9'	16'-9'(1)	21'-8'	18'-9"	17'-1*(1)	14'-7'(1
	210	25'-8"	22'-6"	20'-7"	18'-4'(1)	23'-9'	20'-7"	18'-9"(1)	16'-2"(1
14"	230	26'-4"	23'-9"	21'-8'	19'-4'(1)	25'-0"	21'-8'	19'-9"	17'-1"(1
	360	28'-9"	26'-3"	24'-9"(1)	21'-5'(1)	28'-9"	26'-3"(1)	22'-4"(1)	17'-10"
	560	32'-8"	29'-9"	28'-0"	25'-2"(1)	32'-8"	29'-9"	26'-3"(1)	20'-11'(1
	210	27'-10"	24'-1"	22'-0"(1)	19'-5'(1)	25'-5'	22'-0"(1)	20'-1*(1)	16'-2"(1
16"	230	29'-2"	25'-5"	23'-2"	20'-7"(1)	26'-9"	23'-2"	21'-2"(1)	17'-1'(1
16.	360	31'-10"	29'-0"	26'-10"(1)	21'-5'(1)	31'-10"	26'-10"(1)	22'-4"(1)	17'-10"
	560	36'-1"	32'-11'	31'-0"(1)	25'-2*(1)	36'-1"	31'-6"(1)	26'-3*(1)	20'-11"

Long term deflection under dead load, which includes the effect of creep, has not been considered. **Bold italie** spans reflect initial dead load deflection exceeding 0.33°.

(1) Web stiffeners are required at intermediate supports of continuous-span joists when the intermediate bearing length is less than 514° and the span on either side of the intermediate bearing is greater than the following spans:

TJI®	40 PSF	FLive Load	10 PSF Dea	d Load	40 PSF	Live Load	/ 20 PSF Deal	d Load
1JP8	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.
110	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15'-4"	N.A.	N.A.	16'-0"	12'-9"
210	N.A.	N.A.	21'-4"	17'-0"	N.A.	21'-4"	17'-9"	14'-2"
230	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19'-2'	N.A.	N.A.	19'-11"	15'-11"
360	N.A.	N.A.	24'-5"	19'-6"	N.A.	24'-5"	20'-4"	16'-3"
560	N.A.	N.A.	29'-10"	23'-10"	N.A.	29'-10"	24'-10"	19'-10"

How to Use These Tables

- 1. Determine the appropriate live load deflection criteria.
- 2. Identify the live and dead load condition.
- 3. Select on-center spacing.
- 4. Scan down the column until you meet or exceed the span of your application.
- 5. Select TJI® joist and depth.

Live load deflection is not the only factor that affects how a floor will perform. To more accurately predict floor performance, use our TJ-Pro™ Rating system.

General Notes

- · Tables are based on:
 - Uniform loads.
 - More restrictive of simple or continuous span.
- Clear distance between supports (1%4* minimum end bearing).
- Assumed composite action with a single layer of 24^e on-center span-rated, glue-nailed floor panels for deflection only. Spans shall be reduced 6^e when floor panels are nailed only.
- Spans generated from Trus Joist software may exceed the spans shown in these tables because software reflects actual design conditions.
- For loading conditions not shown, refer to software or to load tables on page 5.

Floor Load Table

Trus Julst + TJI® Joint Specifier's Guide 2025 + May 2005

									Jais	t Clear 1	Span .								
		5	!	1	0.	1	2'	1	4'	1	6'	1	8'	2	0.	2	24	2	4'
Depth	TJIe	Live Lead L/488	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Lead L/490	Total Load	Live Load L/490	Total Load	Live Load L/490	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Tetal Load	Live Load L/488	Total Lead	Live Load L/480	Tetal
	110		190	127	152	77	127	50	95					-		2			
910*	210		210	147	169	90	141	59	114	40	81							1	
	230		236	159	190	98	158	64	126	44	88								
2	110		190		152		127	83	109	57	92					7		12	_
	210		210	•	169	1.1	141	97	121	67	106	48	87						
11%*	230		236		190		158	105	136	73	119	52	97	39	78				
	360	•	241		193		162	136	139	. 95	121	69	108	51	97	39	78	and the second	
	560	•	294	100	236		197		169	138	148	101	132	76	119	58	108	45	91
	110	•	190		152		127		109	83	95	59	85	1.11				and the second	
	210	•	210	1.10	169		141	•	121	96	106	69	94	51	84			1	
14*	230		236		190	1	158		136	104	119	75	106	56	93	43	77	1.	
	360	•	241		193		162		139		121	98	108	73	97	56	88	44	81
	560		294	100	236		197		169		148		132	107	119	83	108	65	99
	210		210		169		141	2.A-	121		106	93	94	69	85	53	77		
16*	230		236	1.0	190		158		136		119	100	106	75	95	57	87		
10	360	•	241		193		162		139		121	1000	108		97	75	.88	59	81 99
	560		294		236		197	•	169		148		132		119		108	96	99

How to Use This Table

1. Calculate actual total and live load in pounds per linear foot (plf).

2. Select appropriate Joist Clear Span.

Scan down the column to find a TJI[®] joist that meets or exceeds actual total and live loads

· Table is based on: - Uniform loads. - No composite action provided by sheathing.

General Notes

- More restrictive of simple or continuous span.

- Total Load limits joist deflection to L/240.
 Live Load is based on joist deflection of L/480.
 If a live load deflection limit of L/360 is desired, multiply value in Live Load column by 1.33. The resulting live load shall not exceed the Total Load shown.

PSF to PLF Conversions

			Load in	Posnda	Per Sq	aare Fo	st (PSF)	6	
0.0	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Spacing-			Load in	Posnde	PerLi	near Fo	ot (PLF)		
12*	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
16*	27	34	40	47	54	60	67	74	- 80
19.2*	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
24*	40	50	60	70	90	90	100	110	120

Design Properties (100% Load Duration)

			Basic Pi	operties		Re	action Propert	ties
Depth	TJI®	Joist	Maximum Resistive	Joist Only	Maximum	13⁄4" End		rmediate on (lbs)
		Weight (lbs/ft)	Moment ⁽¹⁾ (ft-lbs)	El x 10 ⁶ (in. ² -lbs)	Vertical Shear (lbs)	Reaction (lbs)	No Web Stiffeners	With Web Stiffeners
	110	2.3	2,380	140	1,220	885	1,935	N.A.
91/2"	210	2.6	2,860	167	1,330	980	2,145	N.A.
	230	2.7	3,175	183	1,330	1,035	2,410	N.A.
	110	2.5	3,015	238	1,560	885	1,935	2,295
	210	2.8	3,620	283	1,655	980	2,145	2,505
11%	230	3.0	4,015	310	1,655	1,035	2,410	2,765
	360	3.0	6,180	419	1,705	1,080	2,460	2,815
	560	4.0	9,500	636	2,050	1,265	3,000	3,475
	110	2.8	3,565	351	1,860	885	1,935	2,295
	210	3.1	4,280	415	1,945	980	2,145	2,505
14"	230	3.3	4,755	454	1,945	1,035	2,410	2,765
	360	3.3	7,335	612	1,955	1,080	2,460	2,815
	560	4.2	11,275	926	2,390	1,265	3,000	3,475
	210	3.3	4,895	566	2,190	980	2,145	2,505
400	230	3.5	5,440	618	2,190	1,035	2,410	2,765
16"	360	3.5	8,405	830	2,190	1,080	2,460	2,815
	560	4.5	12,925	1,252	2,710	1,265	3,000	3,475

(1) Caution: Do not increase joist moment design properties by a repetitive member use factor.

Sizing Tables

General Notes

- Table is based on:
- Uniform loads.
- More restrictive of simple or continuous beam span. Ratio of short span to long span should be greater than 0.4 to prevent uplift.
- Deflection criteria of L/360 live load and L/240 total load.

Also see General Assumptions on page 5.

Bearing Requirements

- Minimum beam supports to be 2 trimmers (3") at each end and 71/2" at continuous-span supports.
- (3) Requires 3 trimmers (41/2") at each end and 111/4" at continuousspan supports.

Floor Load	Floor Framing					Colu	mn	Spacing			
(PSF)	Length	18'			20'		1	22'		24'	-
		31⁄2" x 18"	M	Р	3½" x 18"		P	31/2" x 20" ⁽³⁾	M	5¼" x 20"	M
	24'	51⁄4" x 14"	9 Q	P	31⁄2" x 20"	M		51⁄4" x 18"	MP	7" x 18"	
		51⁄4" x 16"	ТМ		51⁄4" x 16"	M	Р	7" x 16"	P		
		31/2" x 18"	M	P	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		51⁄4" x 18"	MP	51/4" x 20"	N
	28'	5¼" x 16"	ТМ	Р	5¼" x 16"		Р	7" x 16"	P	7" x 18"	
		7" x 14"	5. S.	Р	51⁄4" x 18"	M			3 30		a
		31/2" x 18"(3)	M	P	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		51⁄4" x 18"	MP	51⁄4" x 20"	N
	30'	5¼" x 16"	TM	Р	5¼" x 18"	M	Р	7" x 16"	P	7" x 18"	9 95 -
		7" x 14"		Р	7" x 16"		Р			-	
		31/2" x 18"(3)		Ρ	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		51⁄4" x 18"	P		N
40LL + 12DL	32'	31/2" x 20"(3)	., M		51⁄4" x 18"	M	P	51⁄4" x 20"	M	7" x 18"	2
		51⁄4" x 16"	TM	Р	7" x 16"		P				
		31/2" x 18"(3)		Р	51⁄4" x 18"	M	Р	51⁄4" x 20"	M	51⁄4" x 20"	N
	34'	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		7" x 16"		Р	7" x 18"	P	7" x 18"	
		51⁄4" x 16"	. M	Р							
		31/2" x 18"(3)	-	Р	5¼" x 18"	M	P	5¼" x 20"	M	7" x 18"	3 100
	36'	31/2" x 20"(3)	М		7" x 16"		Р	7" x 18"	P		3
		51/4" x 16"	M	Р							
		31⁄2" x 20"(3)	M		5¼" x 18"	M	Р	51/4" x 20"(3)	M		
	40'	51⁄4" x 16"		Ρ	7" x 16"		Ρ	7" x 18"	P		
		51⁄4" x 18"	M					_			
		31/2" x 18"(3)	M	Ρ	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		5¼" x 18"	MP		N
	24'	51/4" x 16"	TM	Ρ	51/4" x 16"	M	Р	7" x 16"	P	7" x 18"	
		7" x 14"		Р							
	0.01	31/2" x 18"(3)		Ρ	51⁄4" x 18"	M	Р	51⁄4" x 18"	P		N
	28'	31/2" x 20" ⁽³⁾	M		7" x 16"		P	5¼" x 20"	M	7" x 18"	
		51⁄4" x 16"	TM	Р		-		7" x 18"	P		
		31/2" x 18"(3)		Р	51⁄4" x 18"	M	Р	51⁄4" x 20"	M	7" x 18"	
	30'	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		7" x 16"		Р	7" x 18"	P		
		51/4" x 16"	Party of the local division of the local div	Р	F1/8 408			F4(#			-
	771	31/2" x 20"(3)	M		51/4" x 18"	M	P	51/4" x 20"(3)	M		
40LL + 20DL	32'	51/4" x 16"	M	P	7" x 16"		Р	7" x 18"	P		
		7" x 14"		P P	51/4" x 18"			51/4" x 20"(3)			80.00
	34'	51/4" x 16" 51/4" x 18"		P	5% X 16	M	P P	7" x 18"	M		-
	34	594 X 10	M		7 X 10		P	/ X 10	P		
		5¼" x 16"		Р	5¼" x 18"(3)		Р	7" x 18"	P	1	
	36'	5% x 16 5% x 18"	м	P	51/4" x 20"(3)	м	-	/ X 10			80 00
	50	574 X 10	2 (M		7" x 16"	IM	Р	a		1	83 100
		51/4" x 18"(3)	м	Р	51/4" x 20"(3)	м		7" x 18"	P		3
	40'	7" x 16"	8 8	P	7" x 18"	IM	Р	7 1 10	3 3		2
		1 4 15	0		, , ,,,,						

Floor Girder Beams continued

T 1.7E TimberStrand® LSL 🛛 M 1.9E Microllam® LVL 🛛 P 2.0E Parallam® PSL

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Columns

Allowable Axial Loads (lbs) for 1.3E TimberStrand® LSL

· · · ·	Effective		s:					0	olumn Si:	ze		s:				
Connection	Column	3	1/2" x 31/2	"	3	1/2" x 438		1	3½" x 5½	"	3	1/2" x 71/4		3	8½" x 85%	e
Туре	Length	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%
	3'	10,740	12,140	13,040	13,425	15,175	16,300	16,875	19,075	20,490	22,245	25,145	27,010	26,465	29,910	32,135
	4'	9,785	10,880	11,565	12,230	13,605	14,455	15,375	17,100	18,170	20,270	22,540	23,950	24,115	26,815	28,495
	5'	8,605	9,365	9,810	10,755	11,705	12,260	13,520	14,715	15,415	17,825	19,395	20,320	21,205	23,075	24,175
	6'	7,320	7,800	8,075	9,155	9,755	10,095	11,505	12,260	12,690	15,170	16,160	16,730	18,045	19,230	19,905
Steel and Column	7'	6,130	6,445	6,620	7,665	8,055	8,275	9,635	10,125	10,405	12,700	13,350	13,715	15,110	15,880	16,315
	8'	5,140	5,355	5,475	6,425	6,695	6,845	8,075	8,415	8,610	10,645	11,090	11,345	12,665	13,195	13,500
Bearing	9'	4,340	4,500	4,585	5,430	5,620	5,735	6,825	7,070	7,210	8,995	9,315	9,500	10,700	11,085	11,305
	10'	3,705	3,820	3,890	4,630	4,775	4,860	5,820	6,005	6,110	7,675	7,915	8,055	9,130	9,415	9,580
	12'	2,775	2,845	2,885	3,470	3,555	3,610	4,360	4,470	4,535	5,750	5,895	5,980	6,840	7,015	7,115
	14'	2,150	2,195	2,220	2,685	2,745	2,775	3,380	3,450	3,490	4,455	4,550	4,600	5,295	5,410	5,475
	3'-7'	5,425	5,425	5,425	6,650	6,650	6,650	8,225	8,225	8,225	10,675	10,675	10,675	12,600	12,600	12,600
	8'	5,140	5,355	5,425	6,425	6,650	6,650	8,075	8,225	8,225	10,645	10,675	10,675	12,600	12,600	12,600
Plate	9'	4,340	4,500	4,585	5,430	5,620	5,735	6,825	7,070	7,210	8,995	9,315	9,500	10,700	11,085	11,305
Bearing ⁽¹⁾	10'	3,705	3,820	3,890	4,630	4,755	4,860	5,820	6,005	6,110	7,675	7,915	8,055	9,130	9,415	9,580
	12'	2,775	2,845	2,885	3,470	3,555	3,610	4,360	4,470	4,535	5,750	5,895	5,980	6,840	7,015	7,115
	14'	2,150	2,195	2,220	2,685	2,745	2,775	3,380	3,450	3,490	4,455	4,550	4,600	5,295	5,410	5,475

(1) See connection details below.

Allowable Axial Loads (lbs) for 1.8E Parallam® PSL

	Effective									Colun	n Size								
Connection	Column	3	12" x 31	2"	3	12" x 514	4"	1 3	3½" x 7'	• 3	5	14" x 5%	r"		514" x 7			7" x 7"	
Туре	Length	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%	100%	115%	125%
	6'	10,598	11,202	11,551	15,897	16,804	17,326	21,196	22,405	23,101	33,300	36,685	38,743						
	7'	8,740	9,143	9,375	13,111	13,715	14,063	17,481	18,287	18,751	30,016	32,551	34,041						
	8'	7,270	7,553	7,716	10,905	11,330	11,574	14,539	15,106	15,432	26,655	28,499	29,565	35,540	37,998	39,420			
	9'	6,115	6,323	6,441	9,173	9,484	9,662	12,231	12,645	12,883	23,484	24,845	25,631	31,312	33,127	34,175			
a	10'	5,203	5,359	5,449	7,805	8,039	8,173	10,407	10,718	10,897	20,667	21,703	22,300	27,556	28,937	29,733			
Steel and Column	12'	3,885	3,979	4,033	5,827	5,969	6,050	7,770	7,959	8,067	16,166	16,810	17,180	21,555	22,413	22,907			
Bearing	14'	3,003	3,064	3,099	4,504	4,596	4,649	6,005	6,129	6,199	12,893	13,320	13,566	17,190	17,760	18,088	34,168	35,796	36,736
Dearing	16'				5						10,483	10,781	10,952	13,977	14,375	14,603	28,498	29,648	30,312
	18'										8,673	8,890	9,013	11,565	11,853	12,018	24,027	24,871	25,356
	20'										7,286	7,447	7,540	9,715	9,930	10,053	20,481	21,118	21,484
	22'							1						0			17,638	18,131	18,413
	24'																15,333	15,722	15,944

General Notes

- Tables are based on:
- Solid, one-piece column members used in dry-service conditions.
- -Bracing in both directions at column ends.
- 425 psi for plate bearing.
- NDS* 2001.
- Allowable loads accommodate axial loads only with ½ column width/thickness eccentricity.
- For Column Allowable Design Stresses see page 5.

The column and connector values listed are for dry-service conditions only. When wet-service conditions exist, contact your Trus Joist representative for other product solutions.

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Two IGd (3½") common naile for every 134" of column width, nailed through the plate into the column

Top or Bottom Plate Connection

Appendix 3 – Alternate System #3

One way concrete joist construction - Beference CRSI Desig - 20" Forms Used Span= 22'-8" Handbook LL = 40psf Un=21'-8" -> use 22'span DL= 12psF Superimposed Factored Loads : For table use 1.4DL + 1.44(12psf) + 1.7(40psf) = 84.8psf From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3"topslab = 15" Total depth Endspan, Un=22', 5" Rib @35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 108psf Top bars # 4012" Botton bars 2 -# 4 Wt of steel = 0.60psf From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 16" total depth Interior span, Un=22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 108psf From Table 8-1: Slabwt = 163psf Un/18.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation regid From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3 topslab = 16" total depth Interior span, Un=22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 12Tpsf Top bars # 4012" Bottom bars # 3 i # 4 Wt of steel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slabwt = 103psf Jan/21 = 12.57" < 15" % No dell. Calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will besized by calculating the width of the girder will the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu= 1.2 (12psf + b3psf) + 1.6 (Mopsf) = 154psf 154psf (22') = 3388 1b/4+ = 3.4 k.14+ Mu = WL = 3.4 k.14(22) = 205.7" k			
CRSI Desig - 20" Forms Used Span = 22'-8" Handbook LL = 40psf Un = 21'-8" \rightarrow use 22'span DL = 12psf Superimposed Factored Loads : For table use 1.4DL + 1.4(12psf) + 1.7(40psf) = 84.8psf From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3"topslab = 15" Total depth Erdspan, Un = 22', 5" Rib @35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 108psf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars 2-#4 Wtofsteel = 0.60psf From Table 8-1: Slabwt = 163psf Jn/18.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation reg/d From Table 8-1: Slabwt = 16" total depth Interior span, Un = 22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tobulated capacity = 127psf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars 2, 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 127psf Top bars #4@12" Bottom bars #3 i \$ +4 Wt.ofsteel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slabwt = 63psf Un/12 = 12.57" < 15" .No defl. calc. reg/d. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the wiath of thegirder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu= 1.2(12psf + b3psf) + 1.6(40psf) = 154psf 154psf(22) = 3388 b/f+ = 3.4 k ft			<u>.</u>
CRSI Desig - 30" Forms Used Span = 22'-8" Handbook LL = 40psf Un = 21'-8" \rightarrow use 22'span DL = 12psf Superimposed Factored Loads : For table use 1.4DL + 1.4(12psf) + 1.7(40psf) = 84.8psf From Table and 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3"tapsiab = 15" Total depth Endspan, Un = 22', 5" Rib @35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 103psf Tap bars # 4@12" Battom bars 2-#4 Wt of steel = 0.60psf From Table 8-1: Sub wt = 163psf Un/12.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation regid From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" tapsiab = 15" total depth Interior span, Un = 22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 12Tpsf Tap bars #4@12" Battom bars #3 i #4 Wt. of steel = 0.63psf From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" tapsiab = 15" total depth Interior span, Un = 22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 12Tpsf Tap bars #4@12" Battom bars #3 i #4 Wt. of steel = 0.63psf From Table 8-1: Slab ust = 163psf Jan /21 = 12.5T" < 15" No defl. calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the width of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu= 1.2(12psf + 163psf) + 1.6(40psf) = 154psf 154psf(22') = 3388 lb/f+ = 3.4k lft	eference:	<u>Oneway concrete joist construction - Refere</u>	
LL = 40psf Un = 21'-8" → use 22'span DL = 12psF Superimposed Factored Loads : For table use 1.4DL + 1.4(12psF) + 1.7(40psF) = 84.8psf From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" tapslab = 15" Total depth Endspan, Un = 22', 5" Rib @35'c.c. Tabulated capacity = 103psf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars 2-#4 Wt of steel = 0.60psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 163psf Un/18.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodef lection calculation regid From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 15" total depth Interior span, Un = 22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 12Tpsf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars # 3 \$ \$ #4 Wt. of steel = 0.103psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 163psf In/21 = 12.5T" < 15" °. No degl. calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder I will besized by calculating the width of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wy= 1.2(12psf + 63psf) + 1.6(Uopsf) = 154psf I54psf(22') = 3388 lb/Ft = 3.4k/ft	RSI Design	CRSID	
DL = 12 psf Superimposed Factored Loads : For table use 1.4DL + 1.4(12psf)+ 1.7(40psf) = 84.8psf From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" tapslab = 15" Total depth Endspan, $ln = 22'$, 5" Rib @35'c.c. Tabulated capacity = 103psf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars 2-#4 Wt of steel = 0.60psf From Table 8-1: Subwt = 163psf In/18.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation regid From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 15" total depth Interior span, $ln = 22'$, 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 127psf Top bars #4@12" Bottom bars # 3 \$ \$ #4 Wt. of steel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 163psf In/21 = 12.57" < 15" % No degl. calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder I will besized by calculating the width of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wy= 1.2(12psf + 63psf) + 1.6(40psf) = 154psf 154psf(22') = 3388 lb/Ft = 3.4 k/ft	and book 2002	- 30" Forms Used Span = 22'-8" Hand b	
Superimosed Factored Loads : For table use 1.4DL + 1.4(12psf) + 1.7(40psf) = 84.8psf Fram Table app. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" tapslab = 15" Total depth Endspan, $ln = 22'$, 5" Rib @35"c.c. Tobulated capacity = 103psf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars 2-#4 Wt of steel = 0.60psf Fram Table 8-1: Subwt = 63psf In/12.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation regid From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 15" total depth Interior span, $ln = 22'$, 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tobulated capacity = 127psf Top bars #4012" Bottom bars # 3 ; #4 Wt. of steel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 63psf In/21 = 12.57" < 15" No defl. calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the wiath of thegirder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu= 1.2 (12psf + 63psf) + 1.66 (40psf) = 154psf 154psf (22') = 3388 b/f+ = 3.4 k ft	an	LL= 40psf ln=21'-8" → use 22'span	
$I_{0} + (12psf) + 1.7(40psf) = 84.8psf$ From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 15" Total depth Endspan, ln = 22', 5" Rib @35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 103psf Top bars # 4@12" Bottom bars 2-#4 Wt of steel = 0.60psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 63psf In/12.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation regid From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 15" total depth Interior span, ln = 22', 5" Rib@35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 127psf Top bars #4012" Bottom bars # 3 ; #4 Wt. of steel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 63psf In/21 = 12.57" < 15" No degl. calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the wiath of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu= 1.2 (12psf + 63psf) + 1.66 (40psf) = 154psf 154psf (22) = 3388 b/f+ = 3.4k ft		DL=12psf	
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From Table on p. 8-22: 12" Deep Rib + 3" topslab = 15" total depth Interior span, $ln=22'$, 5" Rib C 35"c.c. Tabulated capacity = 127 psf Top bars #402" Bottom bars #3 9 #4 Wt. ofsteel = 0.03 psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 03 psf Un/21 = 12.57" < 15" °° No defl. calc. req'd. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder Will be sized by calculating the wiath of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wy = 1.2 (12 psf + b3 psf) + 1.66 (40 psf) = 154 psf 154 psf (22') = 3388 1b/Ft = 3.4 k/ft	n reo'd	In/18.5 = 14.3" < 15" Nodeflection calculation rec	\frown
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Bottombars #3 9 #4 Wt. ofsteel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 63psf Un/21 = 12.57" <15" No defl. calc. regid. <u>Girder Design</u> : To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the wiath of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu = 1.2 (12psf + 63psf) + 1.6 (40psf) = 154psf 154psf (22') = 3388 16/Ft = 3.4 k ft		Tophars #4012"	
Wt. ofsteel = 0.03psf From Table 8-1: Slab wt = 63psf Un/21 = 12.57" < 15" No defl. calc. regid. Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the wiath of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu = 1.2 (12psf + 63psf) + 1.6 (40psf) = 154psf 154psf (22') = 3388 16/Ft = 3.4 k ft			
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Un/21 = 12.57" < 15" ° No defl. calc. regid. <u>Girder Design</u> : To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the width of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. Wu= 1.2 (12psf + b3psf) + 1.6 (40psf) = 154psf 154psf (22') = 3388 16/Ft = 3.4 k ft			
Girder Design: To keep the repetitive design, the girder will be sized by calculating the wiath of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. $W_{4} = 1.2 (12psf + b3psf) + 1.b (40psf) = 154psf$ 154psf(22') = 3388 1b/ft = 3.4 k ft		$10/21 = 12.57" \le 15" \approx Nodell mic read$	
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will be sized by calculating the wiath of the girder with the longest span and using the dimensions for all girders. $W_{4} = 1.2 (12psf + b3psf) + 1.b (40psf) = 154psf$ 154psf (22') = 3388 lb/ft = 3.4 k ft	having	Girder Design. To keep the repetitive design the sir	
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$W_{u} = 1.2 (12psf + b3psf) + 1.b (40psf) = 154psf$ 154psf (22') = 3388 lb/ft = 3.4 k ft	ll airders	the longestage and using the dimensions for all air	
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154 psf(22') = 3388 lb/ft = 3.4 k/ft		$W_{4} = 1.2(12psf + 63psf) + 1.6(40psf) = 154psf$	
$M_{u} = \frac{WL^{2}}{2} = \frac{3.4k}{F} \left(\frac{22}{2}\right)^{2} = 2057L$		154psf(22') = 3388 lb/ft = 3.4 k lft	
		$M_{u} = \frac{WL^{2}}{2} = 3.4 k (f + (22))^{2} = 20 F - 7 H$	
8 - 203.1 F		8 - 205.1K	
(1)		(1)	

	Assume $p = 0.6p_{max} = 0.6(0.0206) = 0.01236$ $p = \frac{A_s}{bd} = \frac{pbd}{c} \frac{fy}{0.85fb}$
20	$M_{u} = \emptyset M_{n} = 0.9 \text{ Asfy} \left(d - \frac{9}{2}\right) = 0.9 \text{ pbdfy} \left(d - \frac{\text{pdfy}}{0.85\text{ Fc}}\right)$ $= 0.9 (0.01236) \text{ bdfy} \left(d - \frac{9}{0.85\text{ Fc}}\right)$ $= 0.9 (0.01236) \text{ b} \left(15^{"}\right)^{2} \left(\text{bOksi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{9}{0.85(4 \text{ ksi})}\right)$
2468	4'' k = 150.174(1 - 0.218) b $b = 21.02'' \rightarrow use b = 22''$
	22x15 Girders
	(2)
en la compañía de la	

8-22	STAN ONE-WAY MULTIPL		TS (1)	FACT				Rib @ IPERIMF) (PSF	0.52.3	= 4,0 = 60,0	
						12″ De	ep Rib +	3.0" Top \$	Slab = 1	5.0" Tota	al Depth			
	TOP BARS	Size @	# 4 12	# 4	# 4 9	# 5 11	# 5 9.5	End	# 4 12	# 4 11	# 4 8.5	# 5 10.5	# 5 8.5	Int.
	BOTTOM BARS	# #	# 4 # 4	# 4 # 5	#5 #5	#5 #6	#6 #6	Span Defl.	# 3 # 4	# 4 # 4	# 4 # 5	# 5 # 5	# 5 # 6	Span Defl.
4.3	Steel (psf)		.60	.72	.89	1.09	1.29	Coeff. (3)	.63	.77	.97	1.22	1.48	Coeff. (3)
	CLEAR SI	PAN		1	1	D SPA			.00	<u>v</u>	INTERI			(3)
	19'-0"		168 0	236 0	291* 306	301* 385	311* 422*	1.525	201 0	285 0	334* 384	340* 485	350* 532*	.939
	20'-0"		143 0	205 0	267* 0	275* 339	283* 387*	1.873	173 0	248 0	309* 338	314* 429	322* 481*	1.153
	21'-0"		121 0	177 0	234 0	253* 299	260* 365	2.276	149 0	217 0	286* 298	290* 381	298* 432*	1.401
CON	22'-0" 23'-0"		103	154	205 0	233* 265	239* 325	2.742	127 0	190 0	264 0	269* 339	276* 391*	1.687
ICRE	23-0"		86 0 72	133 0 115	180 0 158	215* 235 199*	221* 290	3.276	109 0	166 0	234	250* 303	257* 357*	2.016
ETE F	25'-0"		0 60	0	138 0 139	208 185*	204* 259 189*	3.884 4.572	93 0 79	145 0 127	208 0 184	233* 271 218*	239* 327*	2.390
REIN	26'-0"		0 48	0 85	0	0	232 176*	5.349	0 66	0	164 0 164	218 243 204*	223* 301* 209*	2.814 3.292
OR	27'-0"		0	0 72	0 107	0	207 164*	6.221	0	0 96	0	218 192*	278* 196*	3.828
CONCRETE REINFORCING STEEL INSTITUTE	28'-0"			0 61	0 93	0	186 153*	7.195	0 45	0	143 0 129	192 195 175	253 184*	4.428
STE	29'-0"			0 51	0 81	0 115	167 143*	8.279	0	0 72	0 114	0 158	229 173*	5.095
EEL I	30'-0"			0 42 0	0 69	0 101	149 134	9.481		0 61	0 101	0 141	207 163*	5.835
NST	31'-0"			0	0 59 0	0 89 0	0 120 0	10.810	200	0 52 0	0 89 0	0 127	188 153*	6.652
TUT	32'-0"				50 0	78 0	107 0	12.274		43 0	78 0	0 114 0	170 145* 154	7.553
т	(2) First lo (3) Comp	bad is foutation for intensive of t	of defle erior spa oridging	dard squ ection is ans). joists a	uare jois not ree	ble 8-1 st ends; quired a	second bove he	l load is f prizonal li pacity at	ne (thic	ial tape kness i	red jois ≥ ℓ _n /18	t ends. 3.5 for		ans,
			PRC	PERTI	ES FC	R DES	SIGN (CONCR	ETE .4	2 CF/	′SF) ⁽⁴⁾			
	NEGATIVE M(STEEL AREA (STEEL % (UNII (TAP EFF. DEPTH – ICR/IG	SQ. IN.) FORM) ERED) I, IN.	.58 .69 .38 13.8 .176	.64 .75 .42 13.8 .188	.78 .92 .51 13.8 .220	.99 1.17 .65 13.7 .259	1.14 1.36 .75 13.7 .287		.58 .69 .38 13.8 .176	.64 .75 .42 13.8 .188	.82 .97 .54 13.8 .229	1.03 1.23 68 13.7 .268	1.28 1.52 .84 13.7	
	POSITIVE MC STEEL AREA (STEEL 9 EFF. DEPTH +ICR/IG)MENT SQ. IN.) % I, IN.	.40 .08 13.8 .165	.51 .11 13.7 .205	.62 .13 13.7 .245	.75 .16 13.6 .288	.88 .18 13.6 .332		.31 .06 13.8 .130	.188 .40 .08 13.8 .165	.51 .11 13.7 .205	.62 .13 13.7 .245	.310 .75 .16 13.6 .288	

Appendix 4 – Alternate System #4

\frown	light on Chalanda Balance Marina Light might
	Light-Gauge Steel system - Reference: Marino Lightweight Steel Framing
	Steel Framing
	Catalog
	Firstfloor
	Joists
	Longest span = 25'
	LL=UOPSF, TL=52PSF
	Try 12114 joists @ 16"O.C.
	LL=46psf>40psf
	TL = bqpsf > 52psf
	Use 12114 joists @16" O.C.
	Header - Girder
	Span $11' - 4'' \rightarrow use 2'$
	LL=40psf: 21.5' (largest trib width) = 860 plf
	TL = [52psf + [(9,joists · 4.057pif)/16" · 1/12"]] · 21.5'
	= 1706.77 plf
	Try 165W12: TL= 1856 pif >1706.77 pif
	Use IbSW12
	Masonry exterior bearing walls
	Joist weight = 4.057pIF/(10".1/12") = 3.38 psf
	Floor Height = $15' \cdot 12''/1 = 180''$
	Height tothickness ratio = 180"/10" = 18
	Try 10"CMU, ungranted, unreinforced
	Gross cross-sectional area = 93.1in2 (previously calculated
	In Appendix 2)
	Design Load = 52psf + 3.38psf = 55.38psf. 144in= = 7974.84psi
	Design Load = 52psf + 3.38psf = 55.38psf . 144in ² = 7974.84psi 7974.84psi/93.1 = 85.106 psi
~	Use 10"CMU, ungraited, unreinforced @1500psi
	compressive strength, typeN mortar 100psi > 87.9 psi
	1000si > 97 9 Dei
	NUPSIE 8101 PSF
	(1).

	2nd e 2rd Elena
	2nd & 3rd Floors Joists
	Longest Span = $30' - 6'/2'' \rightarrow use 31'$
	LL = 40psf, TL = 52psf
	Try 14JE10 24" O.C. IN CORRIDOR
	$LE = 45p_{sf} > 40p_{sf}$ Use $bSW18@24"0.c.$
	TL = 67psf > 52psf
	Use 14JE10 joists @24"O.C.
······	Studs of bearing walls use Wind Load = 20psf
	Assume: 16" spacing & 18'-4" tribarea (largestused)
	Joist weight = 8.344 plf/(24" · 1/12") = 4.172 psf
	TL= 52psf+4.172psF = 56.172psF.[(16".1/2")(18.33')
	= 1373.11b. = 1.4k
	Floor Ht = 15'
	From Stud table (Axia/Loads) Try 3-5/8" @16"O.C (10 gauge)
	interpolation: 3.4k>1.4k
	find polositerio de la ziente
	Use 3-5/8" studs@16"0.c.
	Header on all floors
	Span:31'-8" Place column@midspan where partition wall is Eone l'outside of wall to'shorten span to 14'
	1stfloor: TL=[52psf+(11 joists · 4.057plf)/16". 1/2"] · 16.33'
	= 1395.7 DF
	Use 165W10: 1766plf>1395.7plf
	2nd : 3nd floors: $TL = [52psf + (7joists \cdot 8.344plf)/24" \cdot 1/12"] \cdot 19.6'$
	= 1591.6pf Use 165W10 : 1760pf > 1591.6pf
-	
	(2)

	Spans Spans 30.0° 31.0° 32.0° 33.0° 36.0° o.c. T L L <	12 148 06 134 66 122 81 111 74 102 66 73 61 70 67 64 65 73 61 70 67 64 65 10 111 74 100 67 61 61 73 51 74 74 64 43 12* 100 67 91 61 63 55 51 34 47 31 43 43 39 12* 100 67 91 415 51 50 53 52 34 47 31 43 43 39 12* 106 77 50 50 54 32 33 42 53 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59 39 59	S 1 88 65 53 50 78 54 73 49 67 45 71 53 06 48 62 44 53 50 73 49 67 45 47 53 06 48 62 44 53 50 37 50 34 23 153 102 198 65 33 81 67 37 24 34 23 177 51 09 46 63 81 165 77 166 70 86 76 37 24 48 187 7.56 104 66 63 81 165 76 46 77 46 76 46 76 46 76 46 76 47 78 46 77 46 76 46 77 46 76 46 76 46 77 46 76 <td< th=""><th>84 66 76 61 60 40 65 42 53 35 46 207 138 187 125 170 114 155 100 73 35 46 103 60 34 65 170 114 155 104 147 66 33 55 40 103 60 344 65 57 78 52 71 47 65 43 60 104 129 170 117 100 106 146 97 44 61 41 61 64 60 64 60 64 60 67 46 66 43 60 70 101 114 105 101 114 91 64 61 60 46 63 46 60 64 60 64 60 101 114 101 101 101 101 101 101</th><th></th></td<>	84 66 76 61 60 40 65 42 53 35 46 207 138 187 125 170 114 155 100 73 35 46 103 60 34 65 170 114 155 104 147 66 33 55 40 103 60 344 65 57 78 52 71 47 65 43 60 104 129 170 117 100 106 146 97 44 61 41 61 64 60 64 60 64 60 67 46 66 43 60 70 101 114 105 101 114 91 64 61 60 46 63 46 60 64 60 64 60 101 114 101 101 101 101 101 101	
MARINO WARE MARINO WARE MARINO MARINA MARINO MA	Spans 27.0" S8.0" 29.1" 7 L T L T L T L		3 110 130 102 120 60 111 80 103 72 66 64 87 68 77 64 72 64 87 68 73 64 87 68 73 54 72 64 87 68 73 24 87 68 73 24 87 68 73 24 87 68 73 24 87 68 73 24 87 53 23 <t< td=""><td>24 130 89 116 79 104 70 83 65 74 50 07 46 12 328 210 280 142 256 170 237 161 170 162 161 170 44 150 167 46 109 161 123 161 103 161 123 161 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 1</td><td>* = Exceeds the H/T ratio of 200</td></t<>	24 130 89 116 79 104 70 83 65 74 50 07 46 12 328 210 280 142 256 170 237 161 170 162 161 170 44 150 167 46 109 161 123 161 103 161 123 161 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 1	* = Exceeds the H/T ratio of 200

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TT 1.6T 21FT		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		0 0 30 34 0 0 0 34 44 0 0 0 0 44 0 0 0 0 67 0 0 0 0 67 0 0 0 0 67 0 0 0 0 67 10 0 0 0 11	02 02 03 76 01 02 03 76 76 02 130 94 100 94 02 135 136 164 02 225 136 164	0 172 148 3 40 213 148 4 44 295 264 1 18 358 309	7 89 316 273 1 11 438 379 2 23 534 461	222 2322 242 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 2
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SET GET 7E	;	283 196 137 303 273 176 302 349 273 602 349 220 968 577 364 1164 686 432	657 657 657 1028 1303 3 1773 3 2127	000 554 470 3 000 557 476 3 000 557 476 3 001 113 90 113 8 0030 113 190 113 8 0030 113 190 113 8 0010 2040 2041 11 11 0011 2031 197 114 11 0017 2040 2036 104 104	557 475 2736 557 476 3936 2733 200 3418 3783 276 3554 4558 334	4 2246 165 8 3277 240 8 3277 360 1 6056 444	3 3752 275 0 6354 466 2 7742 568	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
MA 14FT 5	bers	5162-3 5162-3 5162-4 5162-4 5162-4 5162-4 5162-4 5162-4 5162-1 516-1	6" Ventber 5 8 900 100 100 6 900 100 100 100 6 900 100 100 100 6 900 100 100 100 6 900 1000 100 100 8 900 1000 100 100 8 900 1000 100 100 8 900 1000 100 100	51622-1 516	5102-33 510-33 510-35 510-33 510-33 510-350	7 S182-4 6 053 S182-7 1 212 S182-18 1 200 S182-18 1 200 S182-1800 S182-1800 S182-180	55162- 5162- 5162- 5162- 5162- 1 3 866 1 3 8666 1 3 8666 1 3 86666 1 3 86666 1 3 86666 1 3 86666666666666666666666666666666666	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

				(118)	50ksi	11.75	11.75	10.92	10.03	10.03	9.11	8.57	8.15 7.97	() 7.23(6)) 6.24) 5.83(3)) 5.11(3)	3) 4.68(3) 2) 4.28(3) 2.80/2)		_			37) 10-(118) si 50ksi	11.75	11.75	10.92	10.39	10.03	8.81(6)	8.92	() 7.33(3)) 7.59 0 7.00/31	5.89(3)	3) 5.45(3) 2) 4.80(2)		2) 3.93(2)		
		5pst		12-197	50lcsi	0,40	9.49	8.85	8.02	8.15 7.86	7.43	6.71(8	6.87	5.63(3	4.90(8	3.92(2	3.33(2	╫	5pst	Η	07	12-(97 50ltsi	8 1 8	9.35	8.85	8.06	8.6	6.77(3	7.03	5.57(3	5.95(6	4.49(2	4.23(3	7	3.00(2		
		=		362S200 14-(88)	50ksi	6.76	6.76 A 22	6.33	5.85	5.20(8)	5.29	4.36(3)	4.53	3.59(3)	3.30(3) 2.98(3)	2.38(2)	2.40(2)		= 2		62S200	14-(88) 50ksi	6.76 6.76	6.15	6.32	5.17(3)	5.47	4.22(3)	4.65(3) 4.18(3)	3.35(2)	3.88(3)	12/11/0	2.66(2)				
		Wind Load = 15psf		3-5/8J-gauge - (362S200-mil: 18-(43) 16-(54) 14-(68) 12-		5.34	5.16 5.02	4.95	4.60	4.30 3.74(3)		3.07(3)	3.38(6) 3.04(3)	_	2.39(3)		1.67(2)		Wind Load = 25psf		-	16-(54) 50ksi	5.34 5.02	4.38(6)	4.69	3.56(3)		2.79(2)	3.35(3) 2.89(3)	-	2.74(3)	12/07/2					
		Vind	2	3-5/8.J-g		3.51	2.91	2.93		2.50(6) 1.95(3)		1.49(2)		+	1.37(2)				Vind	7	3-5/8.J-g	18-(43) 33ksi				1.55(2)	21(3)	0.55(2)	1.78(3)	+	1.37(2)						
		>	- (SSM/		H	2.33	1.70(6)			1.45(3) 2 0.84(2) 1		0.19(2) 1		H	0.56(2)				>	- (SSM/			1.90		1.54(3) 2		1.18(3) 2	+	.72(2)		-						
			Marino/Ware - (SSMA)	10-(118) 2		9.86	9.86 1		Н	8.44 1. 7.94 0		71(6) 0	6.71 1 6.30 0		4.90(8) 0	80(2)	59(3) 21(2)	1		Marino/Ware - (SSMA)		10-(118) 21 50ksi 3	9.86 1.		9.18 1	Н		6.75(3)	7.06 0	5.48(3)	5.92(8) 5.35(3)	36(2)	4.13(3)	/>)R0	2.88(2)		
			Marino		50ksi 5	7.82 9	7 27 27 0	++				5.14(3) 6.1	5.28 6	+	3.85(3) 4.(4(2) 3.0	0(3) 3.1 6(2) 3.1			Marino		12-(97) 10- 50ksi 5	\vdash		7.32 6			5.05(3) 6.	5.46(6) 7 4.94(3) 6.4		4.57(3) 5.(4.05(3) 5.(3.15(2) 4. 2.65(2) 2.	- II	2.6	-	
				362S162-m 14-(68) 12	-	5.45 7 5.45 7	35 7	5.12 7 4 at 7		4.46 6 3.93(3) 6		3.24(3) 5.1	3.51(6) 5 3.19(3) 4.9	+		2.8	78(2) 2.8				2S162-m	14-(88) 12 50ksi 50	5.45 7 5.22 7		4.88 7 4.40(R) 8				3.51(3) 5.4 3.06(3) 4.9	+	2.89(3) 4.6 2.45(2) 4.0	3.1	.91(2) 3.1	1			
				Ige - (36) 54) 14-	-	+	7 5. R					-	(3) 3.5	(2) 2.6	(2) 2.52(3)		171				Ige - (36.	_			_			(2) 3.00(2)		+		1	1.9			-	
				3-5/8SW-gauge - (362S162-mils) 18-(43) 16-(54) 14-(68) 12-(97		9 4.28 9 4.28	(6) 3.97 0 4.05			(3) 3.34(6) (3) 2.83(3)		(2) 2.28(2)	(3) 2.62 (2) 2.32	1.79	(2) 1.83(2		+					43) 16-(54) si 50ksi				(2) 2.60(3)	(3) 3.08(3) (2) 2.68(3)		(2) 2.53(3) (2) 2.12(2)	+	(2) 2.04(2)	+		_	_	-	
S					-	2.59		3) 2.25		 1.89(3) 1.38(3) 		0.89(2)		+ 1	0.98(2)						- H	_	 2.39 2.07(6) 		3) 2.01(6) 7) 1.84(3)		2) 1.62(3)		2) 1.26(2) 0.56(2)		0.81(2)						
		nbers	Ш	1g 20-(33)	33ksi	1.69	1.32(3	1.40(3)	1.37(3)	1.11(3) 0.41(2)	1.11(3)	n.03(2)	0.87(2)						nbers		BL	20-(33) 33ksi	1.50(6)	0.29()	1.18(3) D 79(2)		0.87(2)		0.34(2)			\parallel				-	600
X			ľТ	10-(118)	50ksi	11.75	11.75 10.02	10.92	10.03	10.03	9.11	9.11	8.15	8.15	6.54 6.54	6.54	5.30	16				10-(118) 50ksi	11.75	11.75	10.92	10.90	10.03	9.38	9.11 8.80	7.92(6)	7.97	.58(3)	5.83(3) 5.33(3)	.48(2)	4.28(3)	3.81(2)	(3) = /600
2		<u>مر</u>		6		9.49		8.85	++	8.15 8.15		7.43	6.67	Н			4.39 4.39 4.10	11	osf		Ē	12-(97) 11 50ksi			8.85 8.85	+		7.30(6)			6.31 5.84/31 7				\vdash	Z.80(Z) 3	0
_		= 5ps		362S200-m 14-(88) 1:		6.76	6.76			5.85		5.35	4.82	Н	3.92	1.69	121		= 20		2S200-m	14-(88) 1: 50ksi 5	6.76	H	6.33		5.76 5.38		4.55(3)	+	4.19(3) F	+	2.96(3) 4.		08(2) 3.	7	(2) = L/240
AXIAL LOAIPS		Wind Load = 5psf		3-5/8J-gauge - (362S200-mils) 18-(43) 16-(54) 14-(88) 12-(8	_	+		5.03	H	4.68	++		3.90 4	Н	3.18 3.06	7(3) 3	2(3) 2(3) 2		Wind Load = 20psf		2		5.34 0	\square	4.95	+ 1	3 02/61 6		3.86(6) 4 3.26(3) 4:	+	3.04(3) 4.	+	.06(2) 2.1	1	2		3
X		Ind L		3-5/8J-gau 18-(43) 16		3.51 5		3.37 5	H	3.22 4	-	2.79 4	2.88 3 2.74 3	Н	\square	~	1.74(6) 2 1.56(3) 2.3 + 24(2) 2.5		ind L		5/8J-gau		3.33 5	1 II		1.97(3) 3.6	2.50(6) 4	5(2) 3.2	2.08(3) 3.6 1.68(3) 3.2	+ 1	1.69(3) 3.0	- /#/	50	_	-	-	
◄		8	Marino/Ware - (SSMA)	3-20-(33) 18-	1 11	4	-	+	Н			-		Н	H	+ +	++	11	N	(SSMA)	L	_	2.11 3. 1.83 3.			0.67(2) 1.9	1.45(3) 2.5	0.00 1.4		+ - 1	\vdash	1	\vdash		-	-	
			Ware - (+	┝	8 2.41	Н	4 2.30 4 2.08		5 1.80	3 1.98 3 1.82	Н	4 1.53 4 1.35(3)		9 1.12(3) 7 0.95(3) /ev 0.65(3)	41.		Marino/Ware - (SSMA)	_	18) 20-(33) si 33ksi		H	+	Ħ		+	3 1.13(3) 4 0.54(2)		0 0.76(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(7)	
C D.			Marino/	() (7) 10-(118)		-	2 9.86	++	H	8.44 8.44	+	-	6.83	Н	-	7 5.36	4 4.39 2 4.37 31 4.02(R)			Marino/	_ [2 9.86		-	8.65		3) 7.32(6)	0 7.43 6) 6.94		6) 6.30 3) 6.80(3)		3) 4.49(3) 2) 4.02(3)		++	2.11(2)	
WARES				3-5/8SW-gauge - (362S162-mils) 18-(43) 16-(54) 14-(68) 12-(97		7.82				6.76			5.53				3.64 3.52				id H		7.82		7.32		6.74 81 6.32	3) 5.56(5) 5.80 5.35(8)	2) 4.58(3)	9(3) 4.91(6) 0(3) 4.46(3)	+	2) 3.48(3) 3.05(7)	53.0	2.48(2)		
2 Pub				e - (3625	50ks	5.45	5.45	5.12	4.76	4.78	4.35	4.35	3.95	3.88	3.23) 2.57) 2.41(6)) 2.41(6)	11			e - (362S) 14-(68) 50ksi	5.45) 4.97	5.12		() 4.48 10/1	3.44() 3.80(6)			2.12(2)					
RIN	s			W-gaug	50ksi	4.28	4.28	4.05	3.79	3.79	3.48	3.43	3.17 3.17	2.96	2.59		1.99(6) 1.84(3)				W-gaug	16-(54) 50ksi	4.28	3.61(6		2.99(3)	3.34(6)		2.81(3) 2.45(3)	+	2.32(3)	1551	1.53(2)				
MARINO	Load				i 33ksi 50ksi 50ksi	2.85	2.85	2.75	2.64	2.64	2.51	2.19	2.33	1.89(6)	1.65(6)	-	1.20(3)				- H		2.59		2.25		1.89(3)	0.67(2)	1.54(3)		1.21(2)						
	xial	ers)		20-(30	33ksi	2.09	2.09	2.02	1.83	1.87	1.79	1.43(6)	1.59	1.20(3)	1.21(6)	0.80(2)	0.73(2)		ers			20-(33) 33ksi	1.69	0.97(3)	1.40(3)	0.22(2)	1.11(3)	(alcun	0.83(2)		0.41(2)						
	ble A	Vemb		Spacing		12"	24"	16"	-4+ 12"	16"	12"	24"	12" 16"	24"	12"	24"	12" 16" 34"		Memb		Spacing		12" 16"	24"	12"	24"	12"	24"	12" 16"	24"	12" 16"	24"	12" 16"	24"	12"	24"	
	Allowable Axial Loads	3-5/8" Members		Height		8ft.		9ff.		10ft.	4	Ľ	12#.		14ff		16ft.		3-5/8" Members		Height	_	8ft.		 ₽₩		10ft	-	11#		13ft	ц Т	14ft	1411	164	1011	

Table 1—Wall Laters	al Suppor	t Requir	ements (1	ref. 1)	Table 3—Allowable C Empirical Design o	2000-7000 - 22 - 28									
		Maximu	um wall le	ength-to	Entra Design (n masonry (re.									
			ness or h			Allowable compr	essive stresses								
Construction			ickness ra		100	based on gross cross-sectional									
Bearing walls		111	1010100010	1	area, psi (I										
Solid or solid groute	ā		20		Gross area compressive	Type Mor S	Type N								
All other			18		strength of unit, psi (MPa)	mortar	mortar								
			10		Solid concrete brick:	monai	monar								
Nonbearing walls			10			250 /2 415	300(2.07)								
Exterior			18		8000 (55) or greater	350 (2.41)									
Interior			36		4500 (31)	225 (1.55)	200 (1.38)								
Cantilever Walls ^(b)					2500 (17)	160 (1.10)	140(0.97)								
Solid			6		1500 (10)	115 (0.79)	100 (0.69)								
Hollow			4		Grouted concrete masonry:										
Parapets (8-in. (203-mm)	thick min.))(b)	3		4500 (31) or greater	225 (1.55)	200 (1.38)								
				2500 (17)	160 (1.10)	140(0.97)									
(4) Ratios are determine					1500 (10)	115 (0.79)	100 (0.69)								
multiwythe walls whe					Solid concrete masonry units:										
headers, the thickness					3000 (21) or greater	225 (1.55)	200 (1.38)								
multiwythe walls are t	bonded by	y metal w	all ties, th	ne thick-	2000 (14)	160 (1.10)	140 (0.97)								
ness is taken as the su	um of the	wythe thi	cknesses.		1200 (8.3)	115 (0.79)	100 (0.69)								
^(b) The ratios are maximu	un height-	to-thickn	ess ratios	and do	Hollow concrete masonry unit	s:									
not limit wall length.					2000 (14) or greater	140 (0.97)	120 (0.83)								
					1500 (10)	115 (0.79)	100 (0.69)								
Table 2—Max	ximum W	'all Span	s, ft (m)		1000 (6.9)	75 (0.52)	70 (0.48)								
					700 (4.8)	60 (0.41)	55 (0.38)								
Wall thickness, in. (mn	n) 6 (152)	8 (203)	10 (254)	12 (303)	Hollow walls (noncomposite										
Bearing walls					masonry bonded(1)										
Solid or solid grouted					solid units:										
All other	9 (2.7)®	12 (3.7)	15 (4.5)	18 (5.5)	2500 (17) or greater	160 (1.10)	140 (0.97)								
Nonbearing walls					1500 (10)	115 (0.79)	100 (0.69)								
Exterior	9 (2.7)	12 (3.7)	15 (4.5)	18 (5.5)	hollow units	75 (0.52)	70 (0.48)								
Interior	18 (5.5)	24 (7.3)	30 (9.1)	36 (11)	nonow anno	/ (0.52)	70(0.40)								
Cantilever Walls ^(b)	10. 10.	<u> 6</u>		10.00	(a) Linear interpolation for inter	nediate values o	fcompressive								
Solid	3 (0.9)	4 (1.2)	5 (1.5)	6 (1.8)	strength is permitted.		6								
Hollow			3.3 (1.0)		(b) Where floor and roof loads	are carried on o	ne wythe, the								
Parapets (b)	1.5 (0.5)		2.5 (0.8)		gross cross-sectional area is	that of the wyth	ne under load;								
I arabers	1.5 (0.5)	2 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)	5 (0.9)	if both wythes are loaded, th	e gross cross-se	ctional area is								
∞ 6-in. (152-mm) thick b	earing wa	alls are lin	nited to c	ne story	that of the wall minus the a wythes. Walls bonded with										

Appendix 5 – Tables used in Masonry design

Reference: Beavertown Block Company (www.ncma.org/etek/index.cfm)