DEAD & WIND LOAD STRESS FOR A KING POST ROOF TRUSS

SPAN l ft.

LENGTH OF C_1 l' ft.

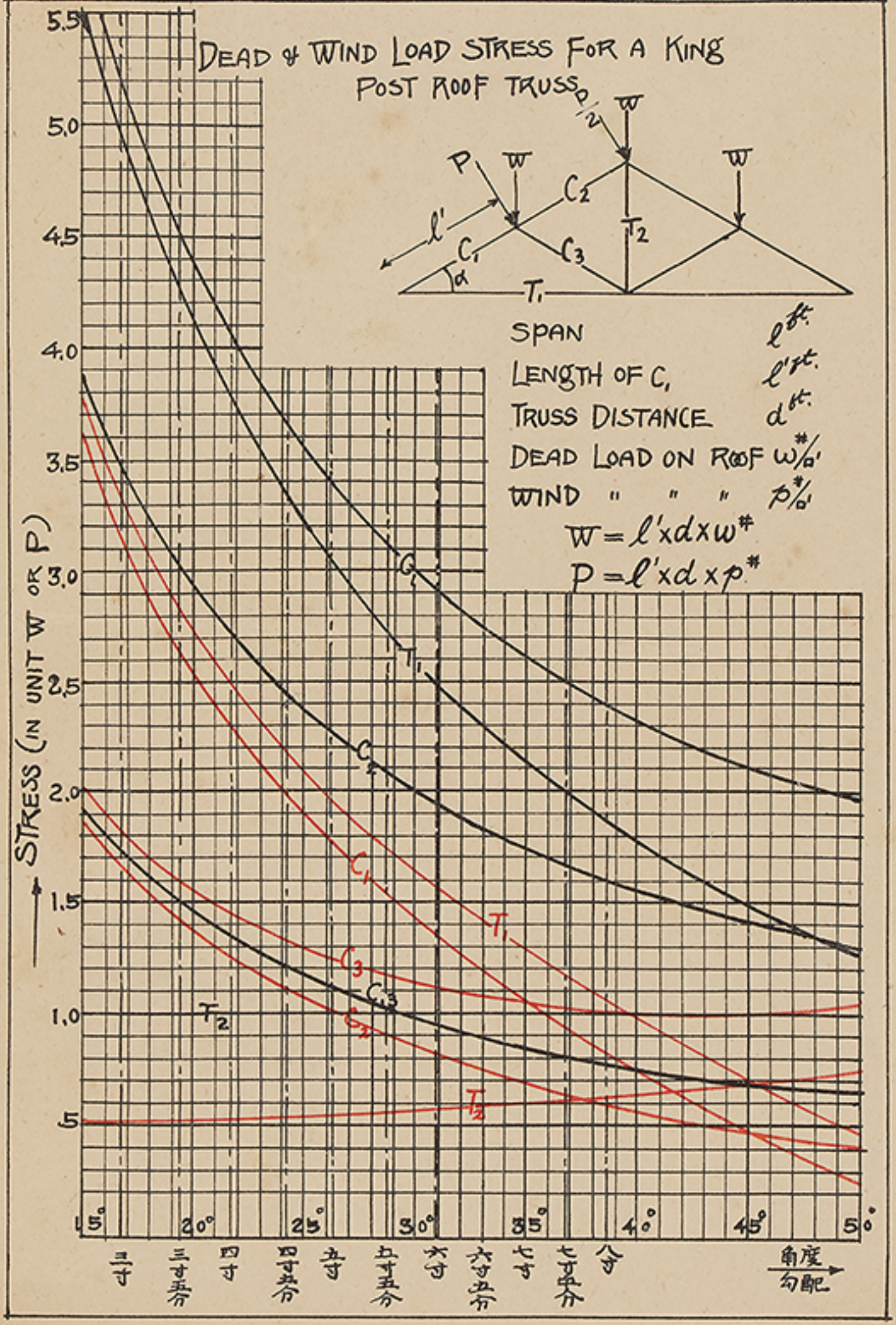
TRUSS DISTANCE d ft.

DEAD LOAD ON ROOF $w^{\#}/\square'$

WIND " " " $p^{\#}/\square'$

$$W = l' \times d \times w^{\#}$$

$$P = l' \times d \times p^{\#}$$



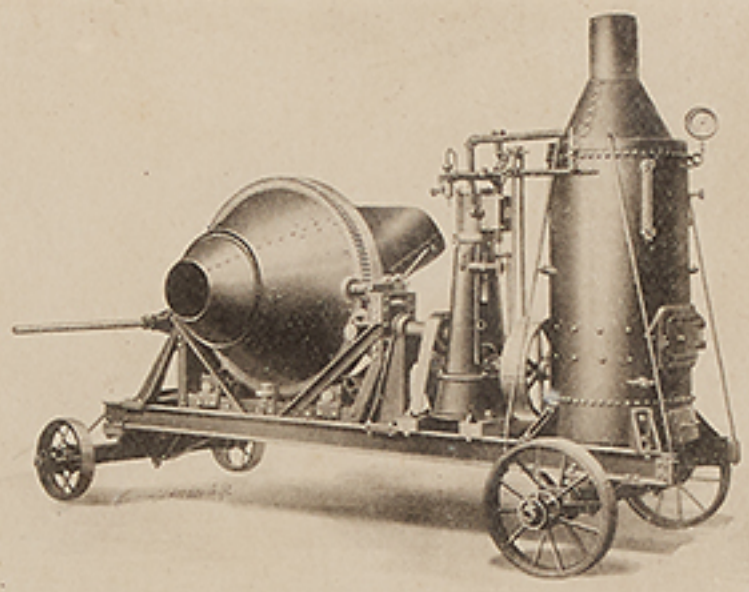


Figure 2—Smith Mixer, on truck, with steam power.

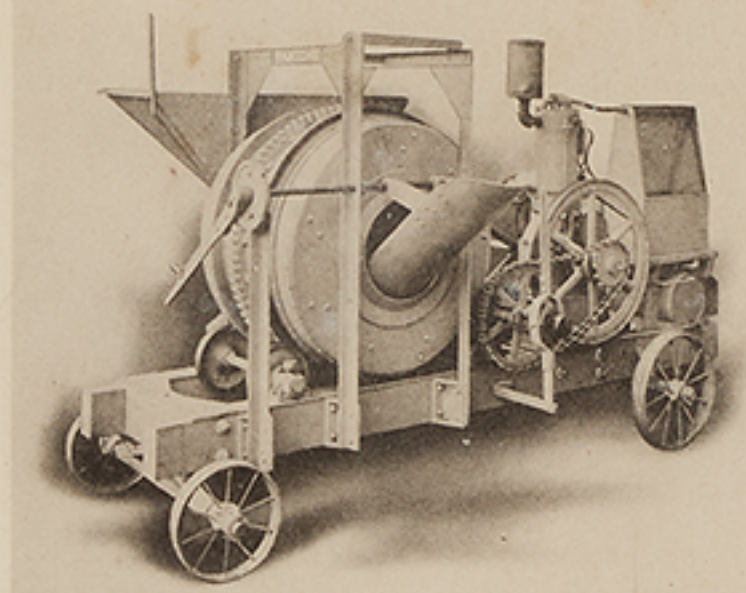
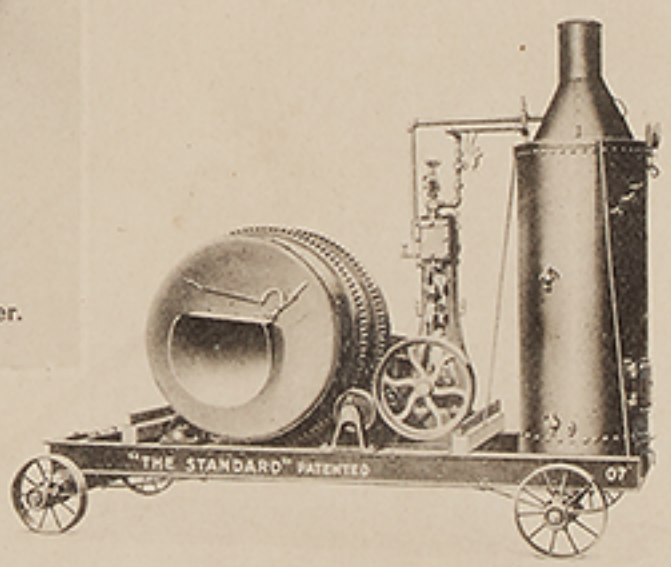


Fig. 1135

Ransome Gasoline Driven Outfit with Fixed Batch Hopper. Discharge Chute is in Position for Mixing.



"The Standard" Low Charging Concrete Mixer

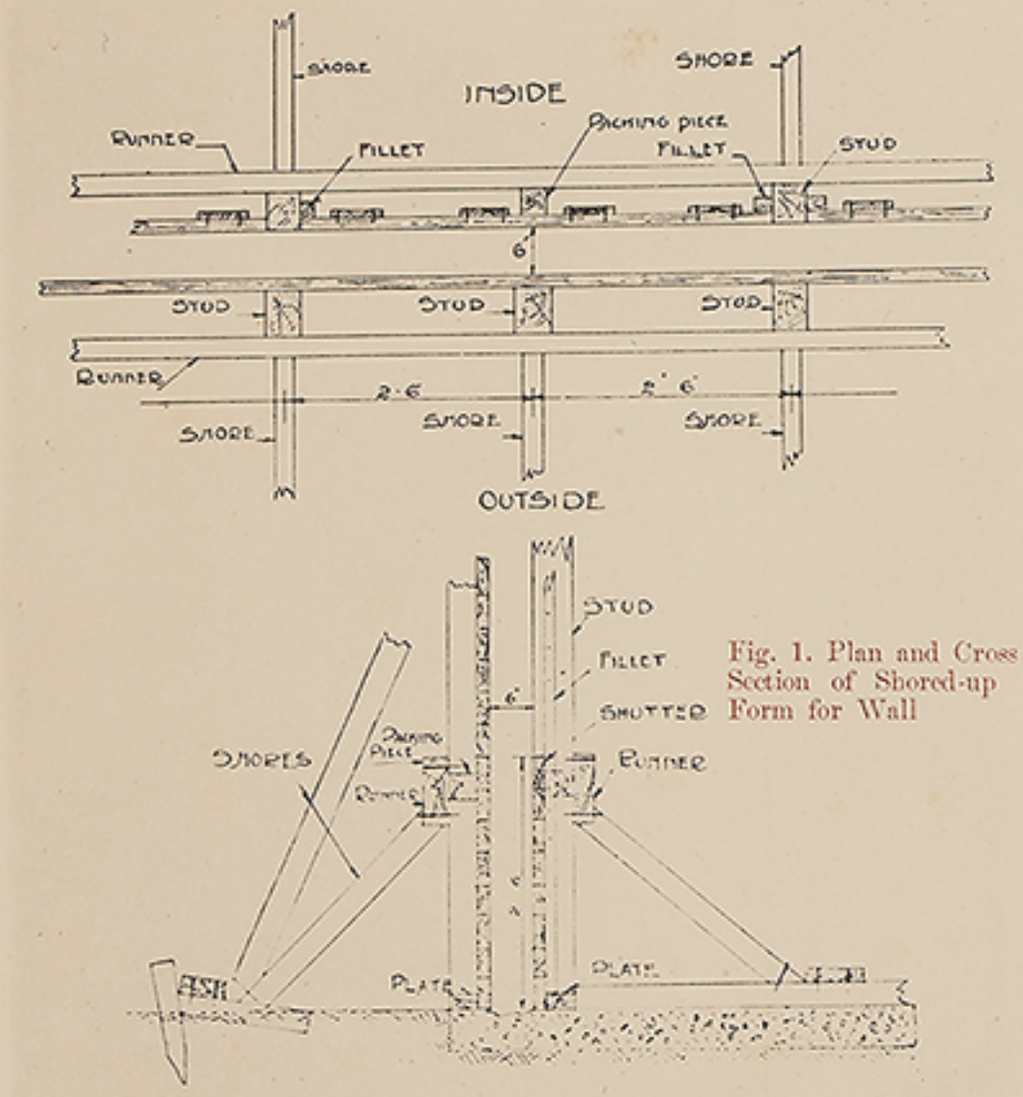


Fig. 1. Plan and Cross Section of Shored-up Form for Wall

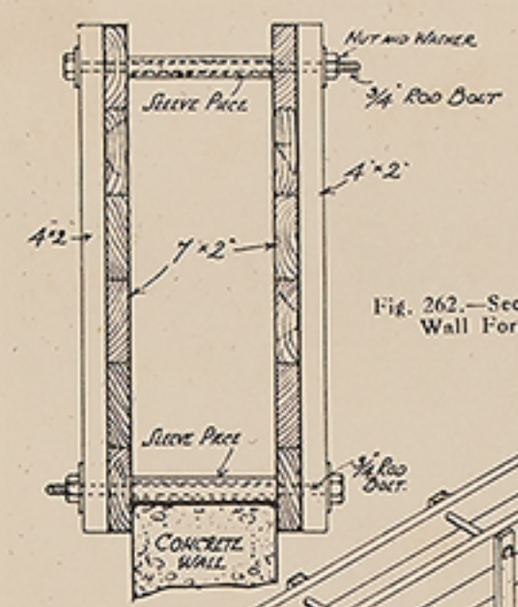


Fig. 262.—Section of Wall Form

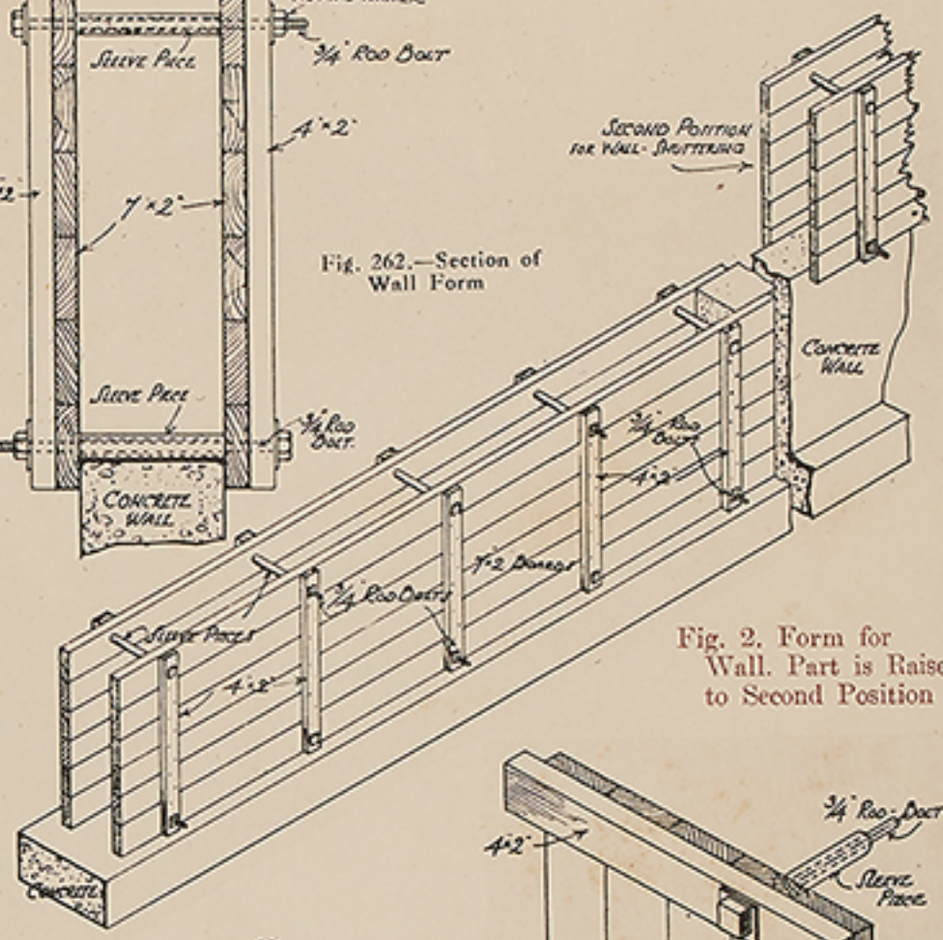


Fig. 2. Form for Wall. Part is Raised to Second Position

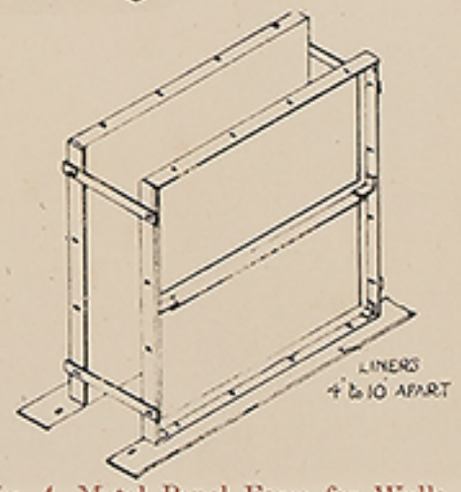


Fig. 4. Metal Panel Form for Walls

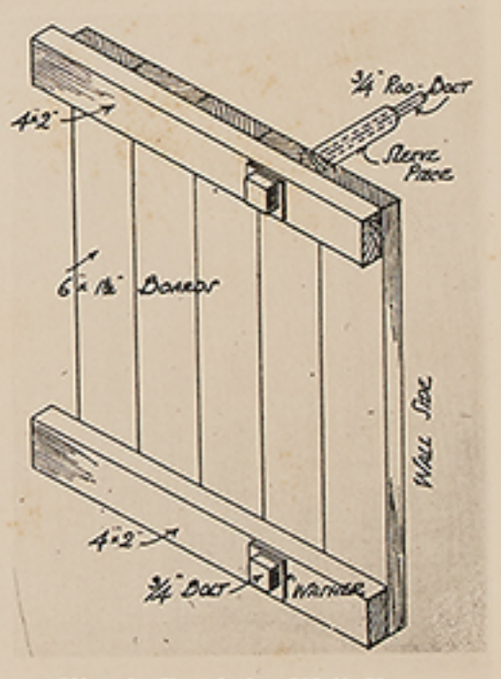


Fig. 3. Panel for Wall Form

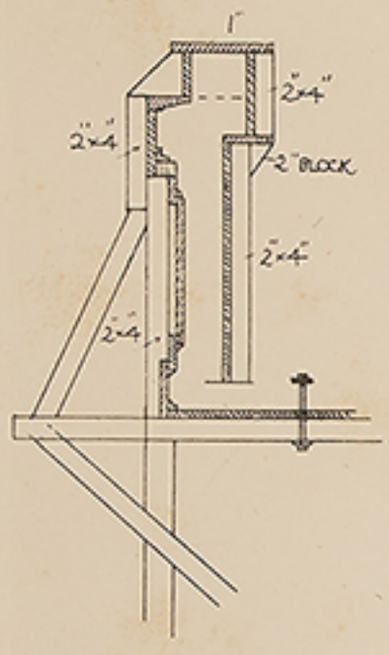


Fig. 2. Form for Spandrel Wall to Bridge

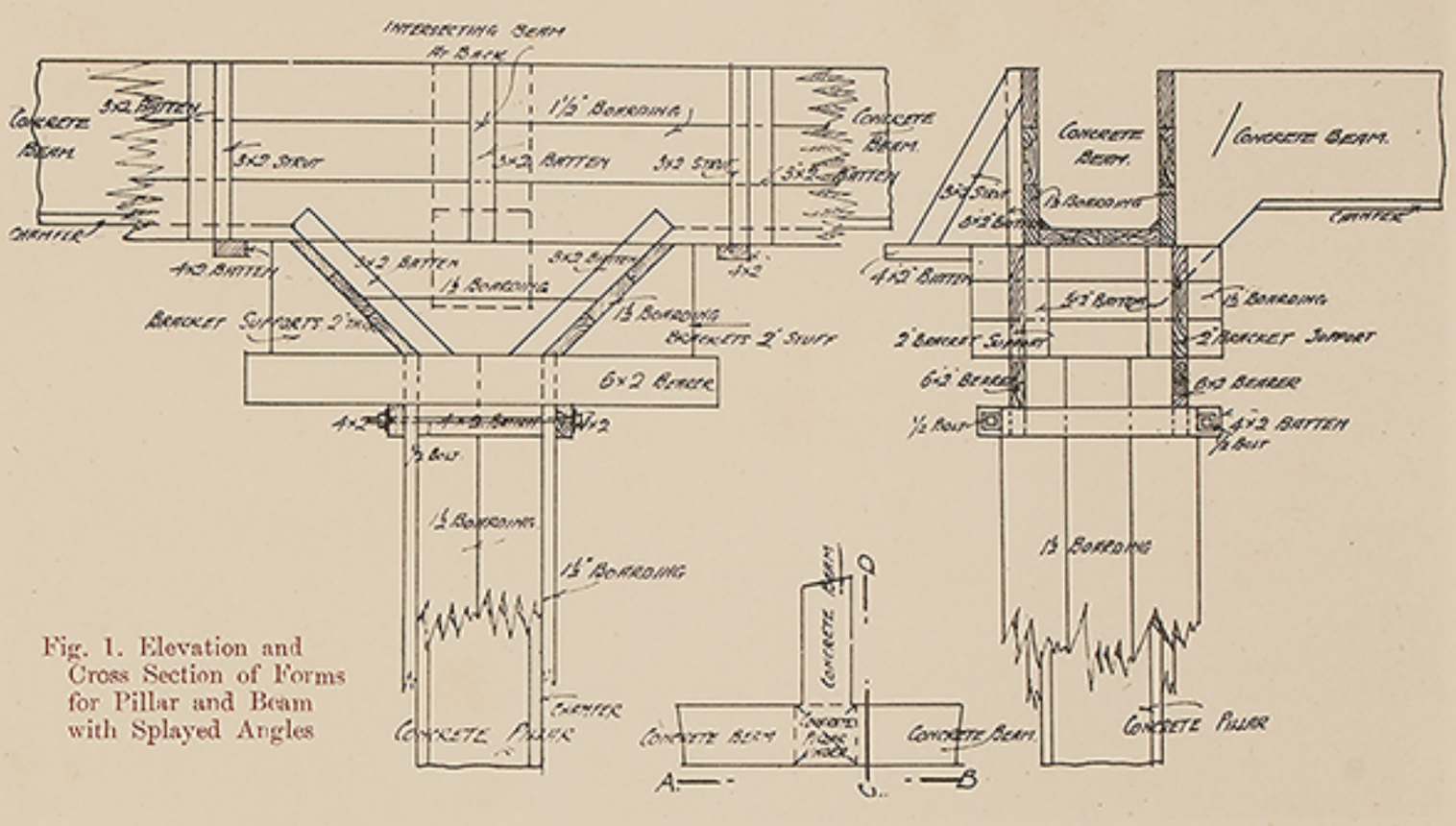


Fig. 1. Elevation and Cross Section of Forms for Pillar and Beam with Splayed Angles

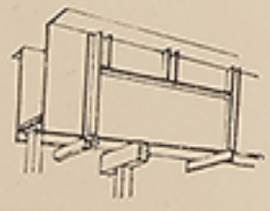


Fig. 3. Detail of Metal Beam Form

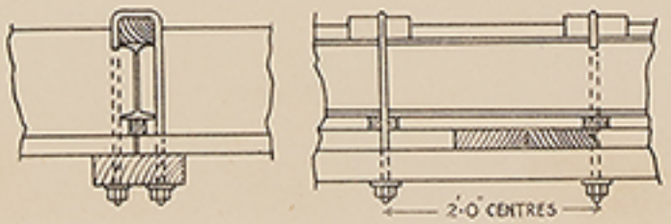


Fig. 4. Floor Centering supported by Hangers.

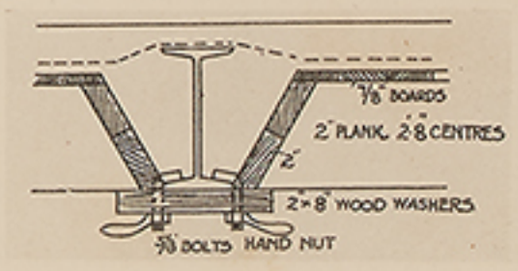


Fig. 5. Centering for Concrete Floor having Steel Main Beams.

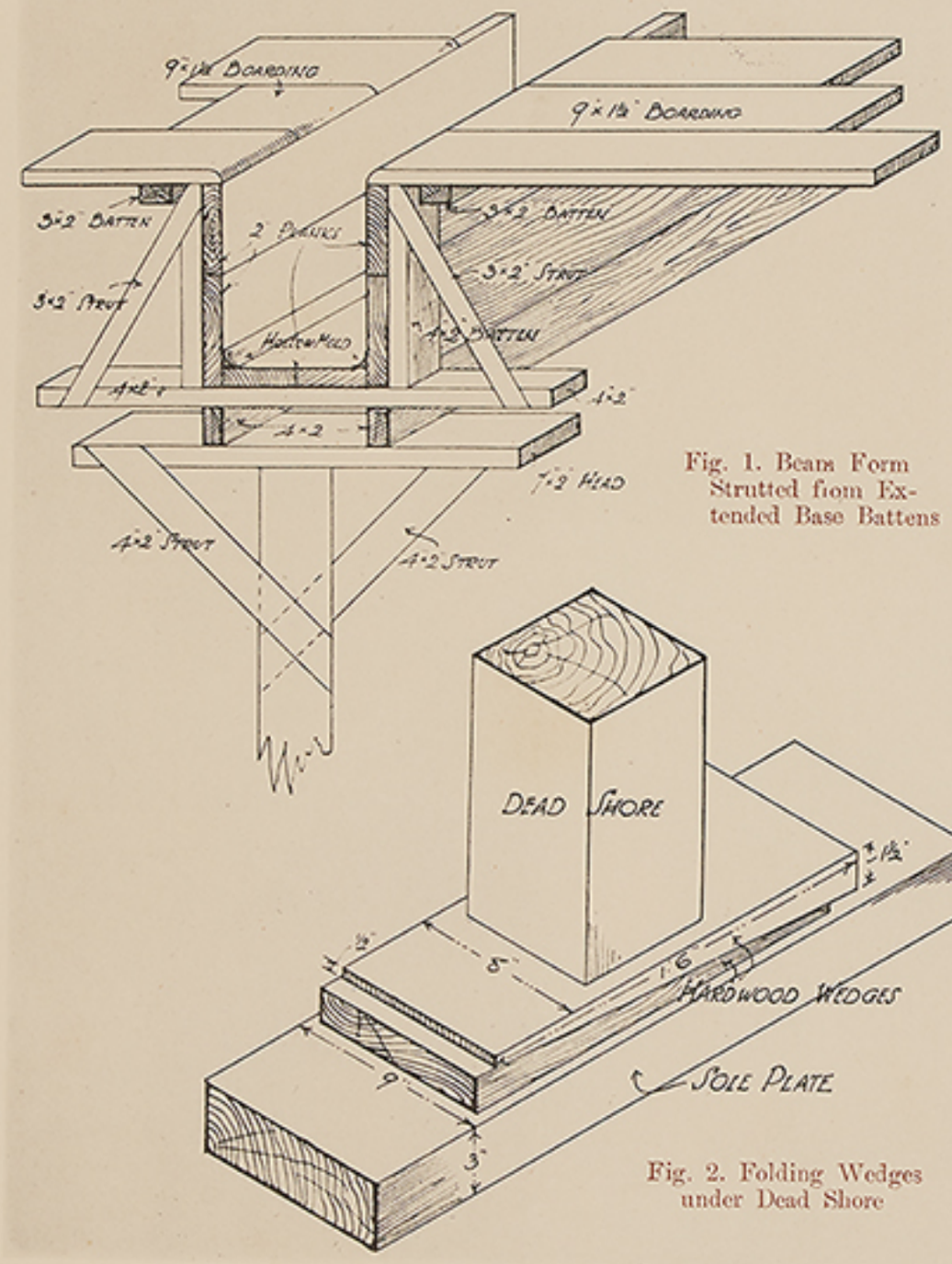


Fig. 1. Beam Form Strutted from Extended Base Battens

Fig. 2. Folding Wedges under Dead Shore

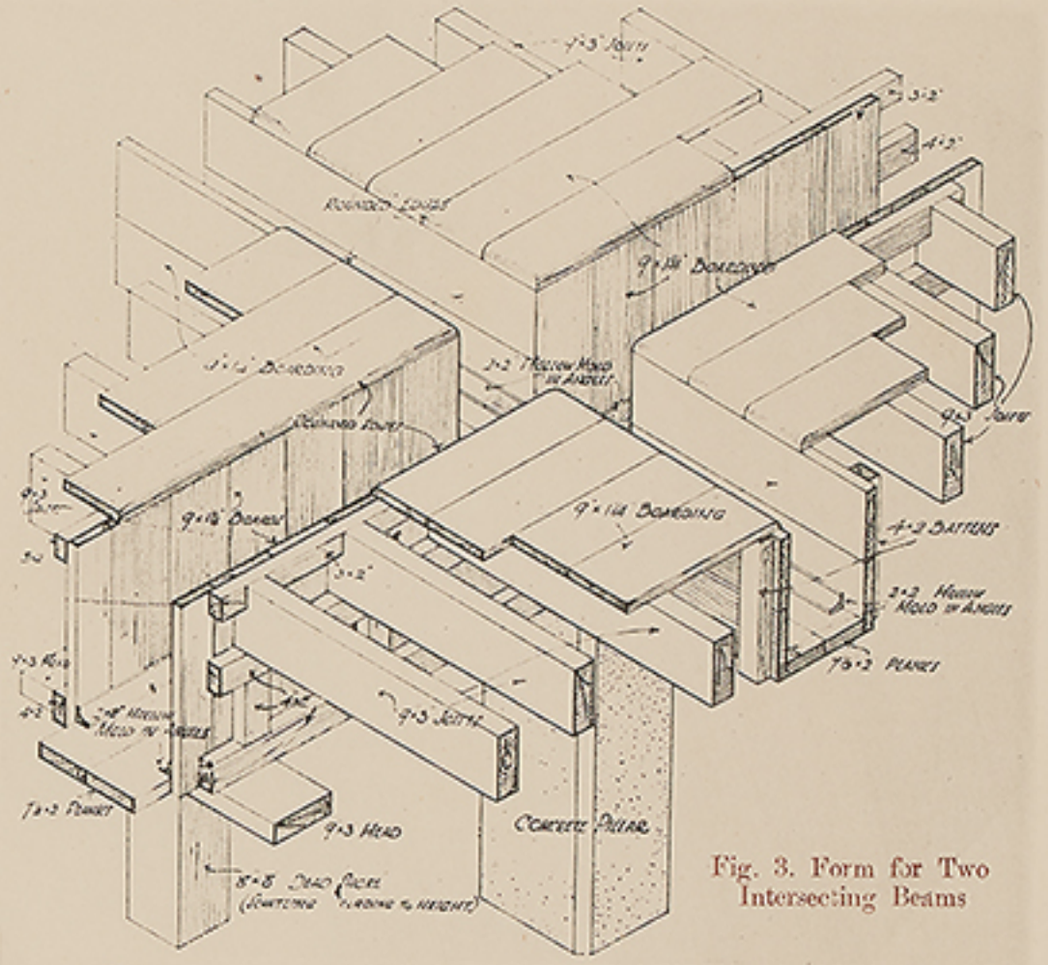


Fig. 3. Form for Two Intersecting Beams

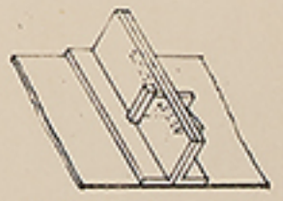


Fig. 4. Method of Fastening panel Flanges together

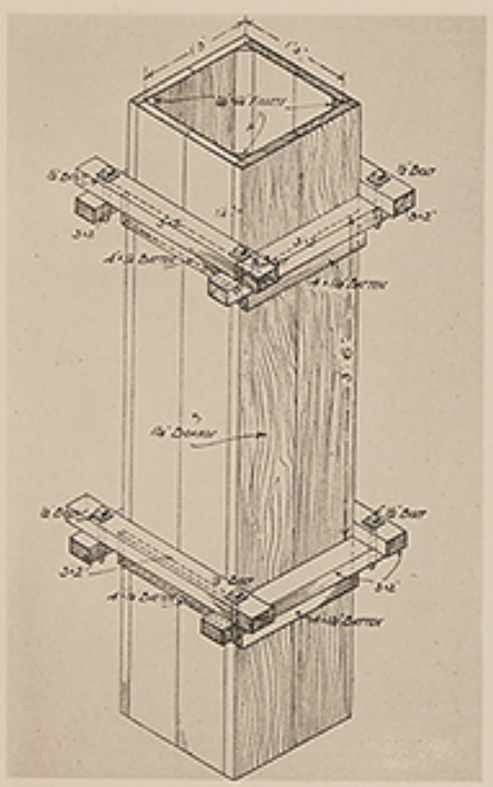


Fig. 1. Clamped Form for Short Columns.

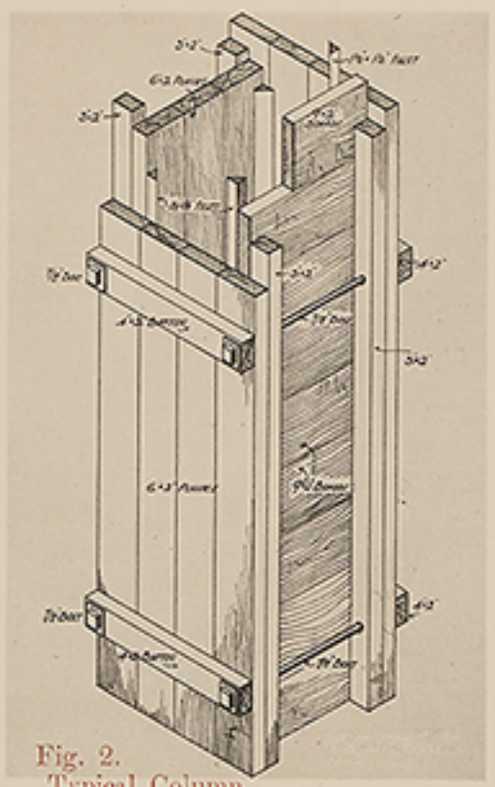


Fig. 2.
Typical Column
Form with Slid-in Front Boards.

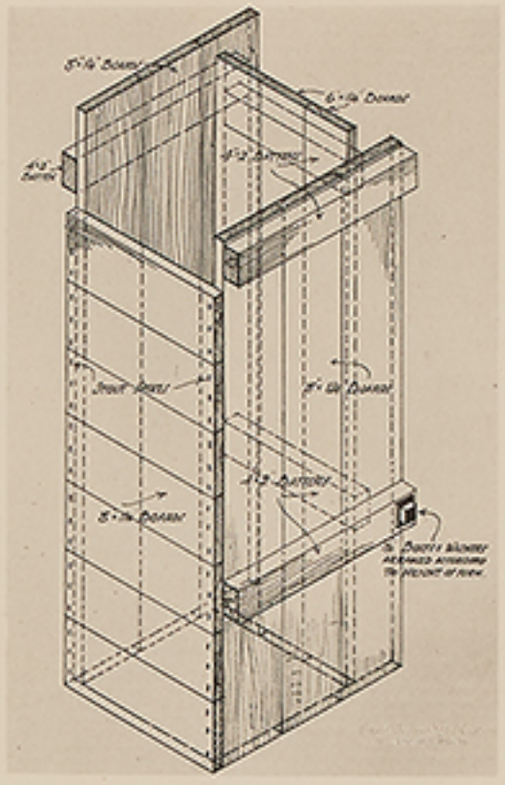


Fig. 3. Cheap Type of Column Form.

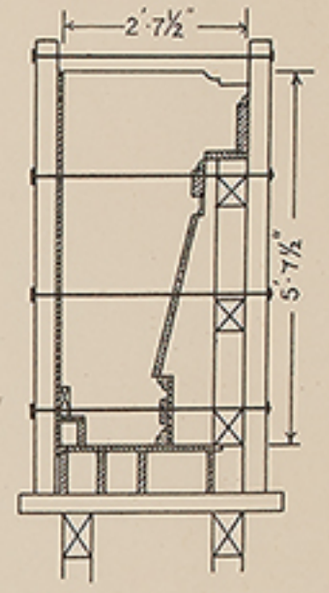


Fig. 7. Form for Curtain Wall
with Moulded Cornice

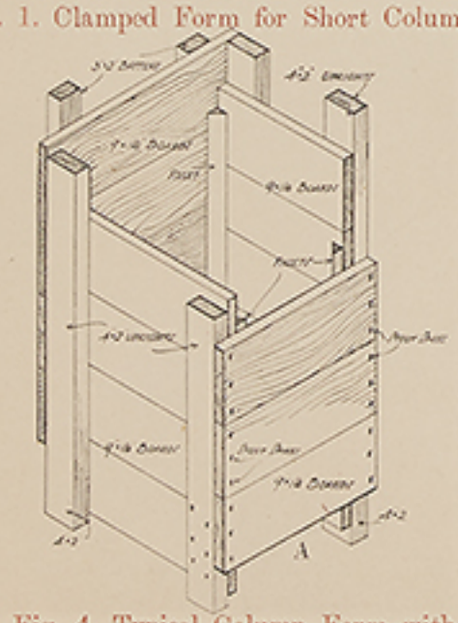


Fig. 4. Typical Column Form with
Spiked-on Front Boards.

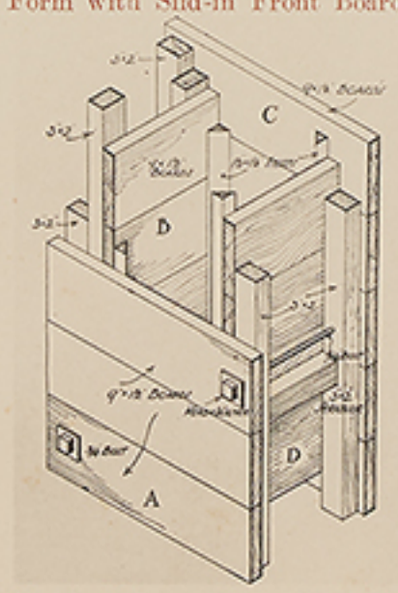


Fig. 5. Column Form with Two
Sides held between Fillets and Battens.

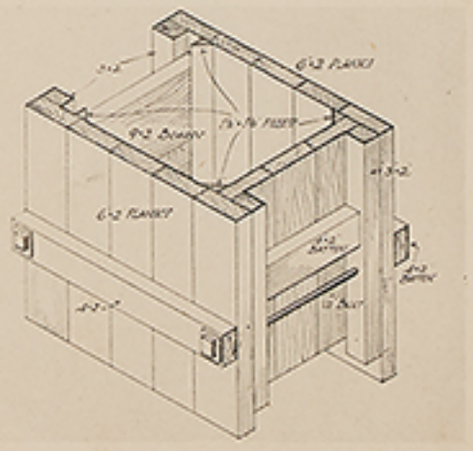


Fig. 6. Column Form with Two Sides
held between Fillets and Battens.

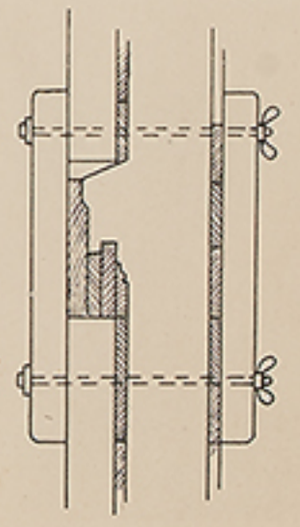


Fig. 8. Ransome Form for Cornice

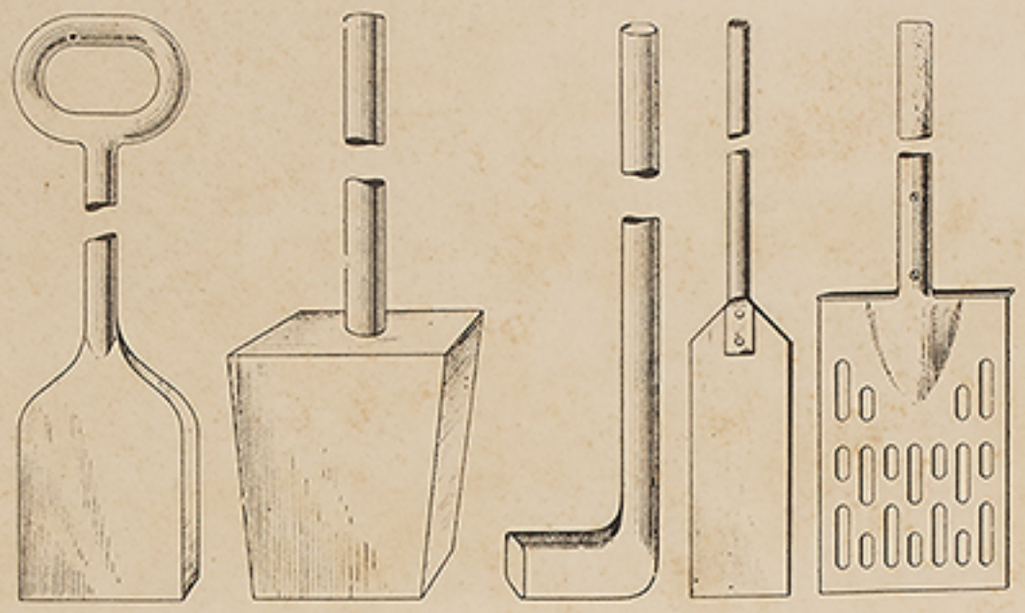


Fig. 1. Four Patterns of Iron Tamper Fig. 2. Perforated Spade

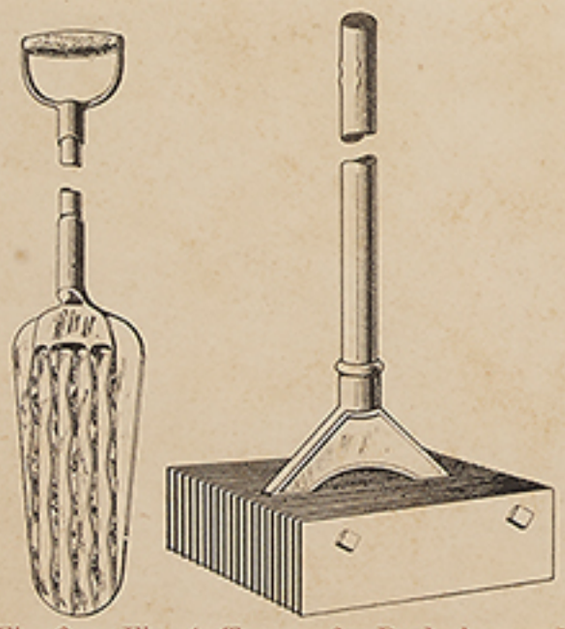


Fig. 3. Ross Spade

Fig. 4. Tamper for Producing Fine Surface

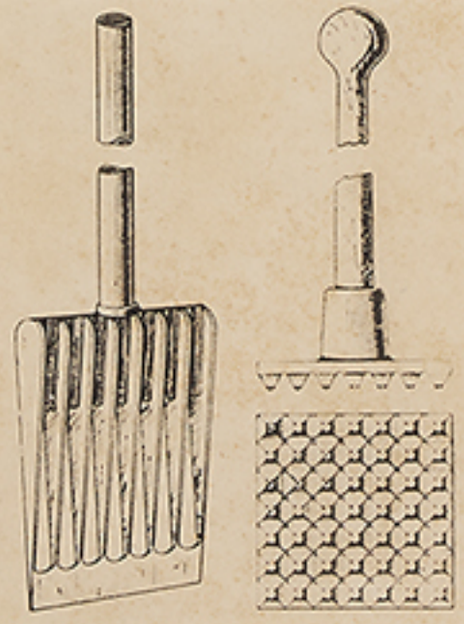


Fig. 5. Special Spade for Facing

Fig. 6. Andrews Tamper

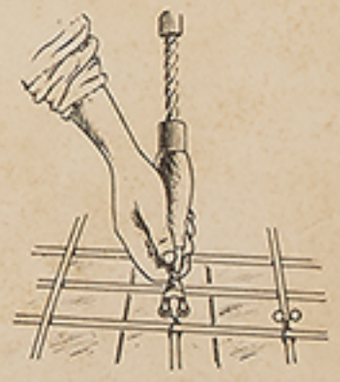


Fig. 7. Curry Tyer

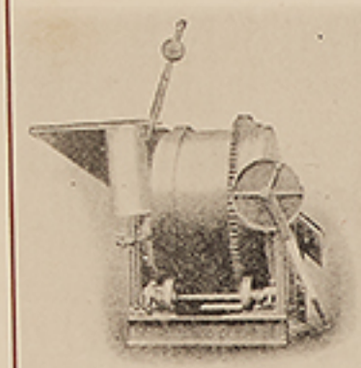


Fig. 1. Belt-driven Ransome Mixer

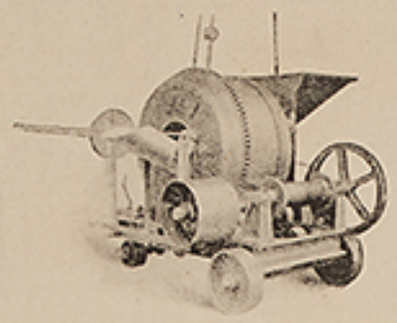


Fig. 2. Ransome Mixer with Hoist

Fig. 3. Ransome Mixer with Elevating Hopper

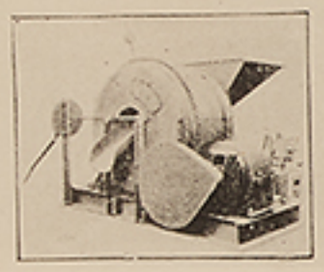


Fig. 4. Ransome Mixer with Electric Motor

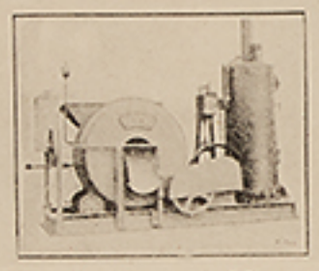


Fig. 5. Ransome Mixer with Boiler and Engine

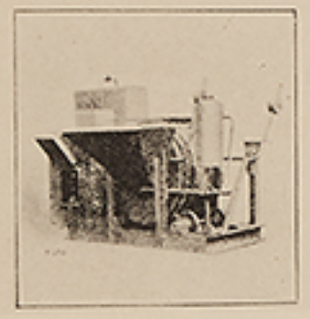


Fig. 6. Ransome Mixer with Oil Engine

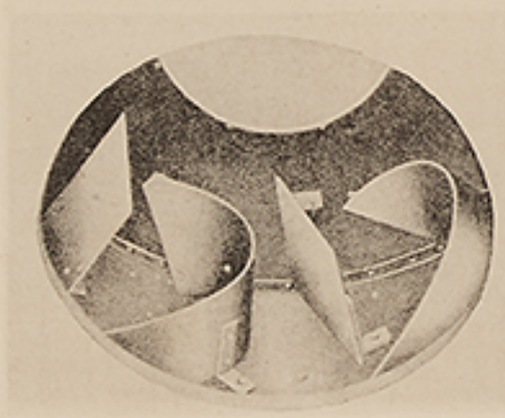


Fig. 7. Scoops in Ransome Mixing Drum (English)

Fig. 8. Scoops in Ransome Mixing Drum (American)

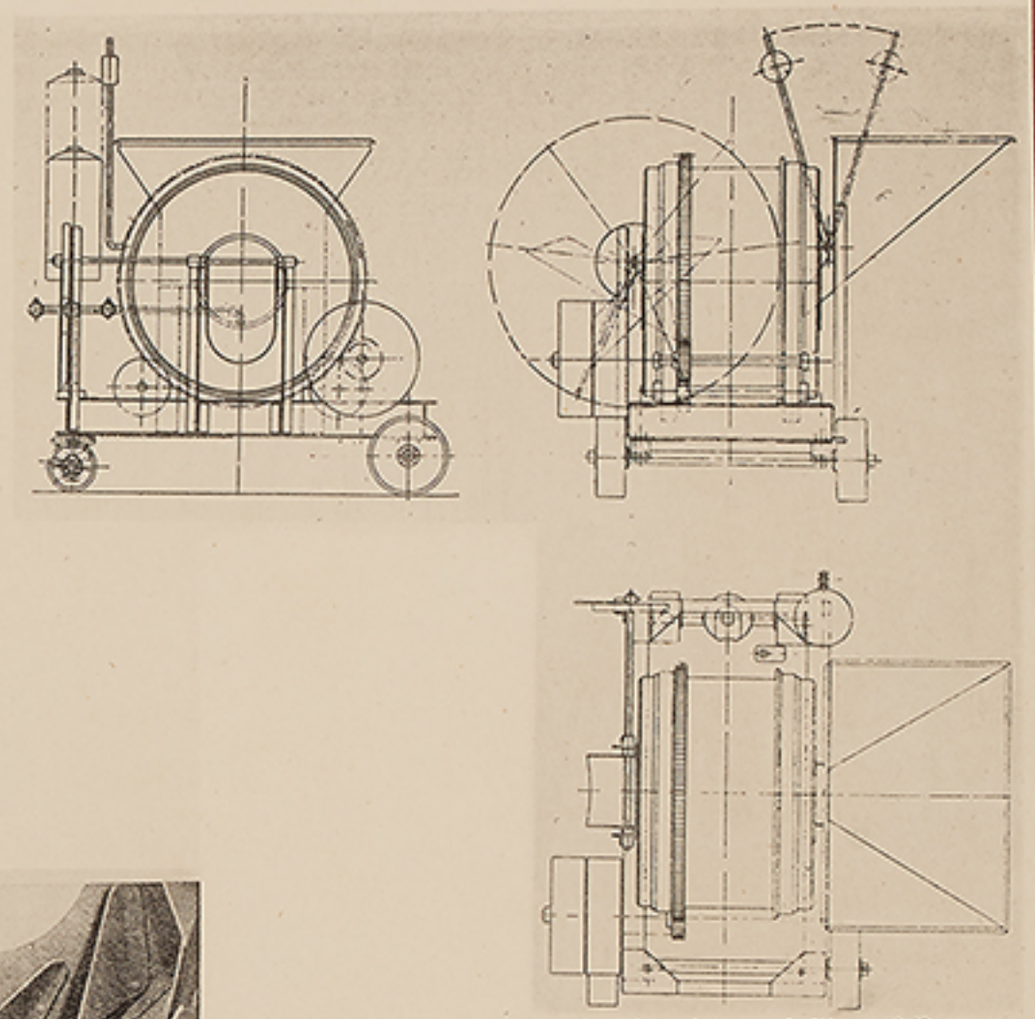


Fig. 9. Elevations and Plan of Ransome Belt-driven Mixer

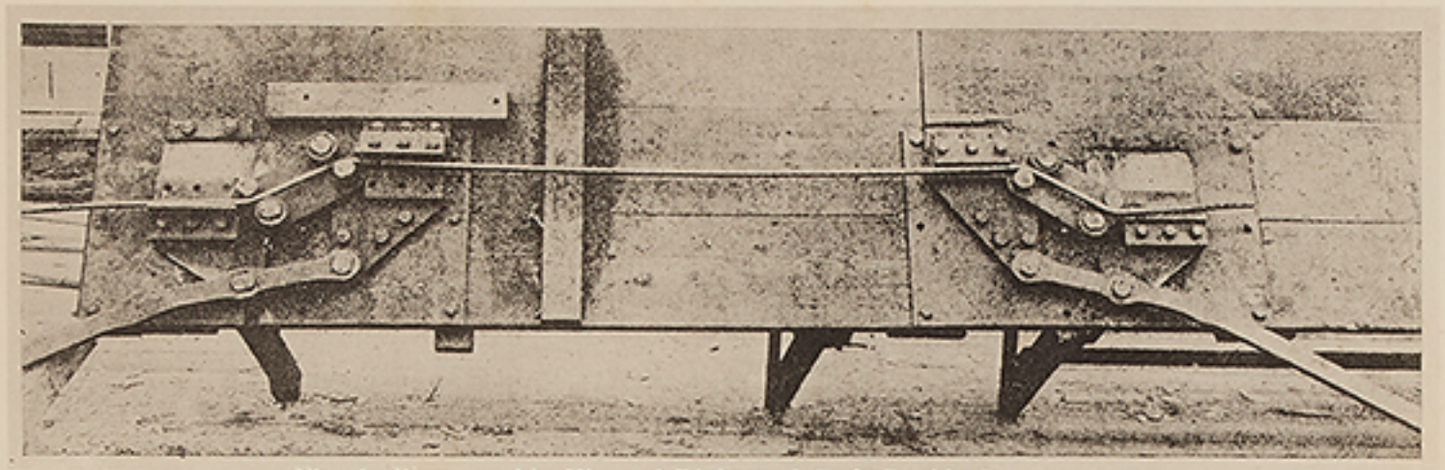


Fig. 1. Photographic View of Right and Left Double Bar Bender

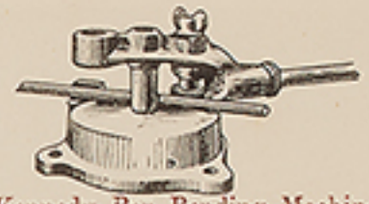


Fig. 7. Kennedy Bar Bending Machine No. 1

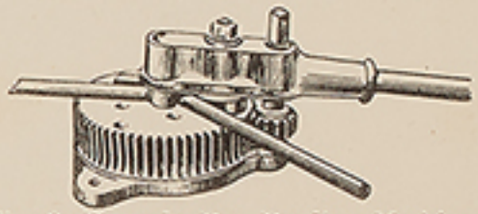


Fig. 8. Kennedy Bar Bending Machine, Geared Pattern

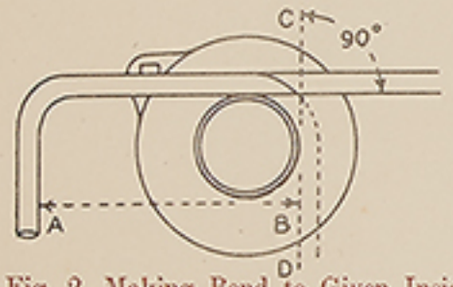


Fig. 2. Making Bend to Given Inside Measurement

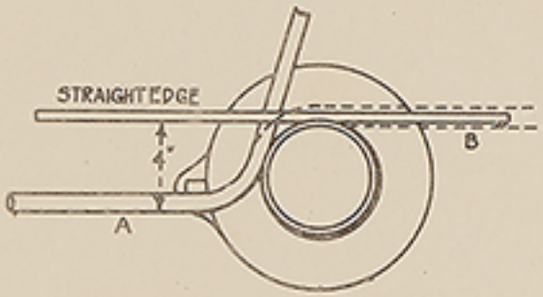


Fig. 4. Making a Double Set

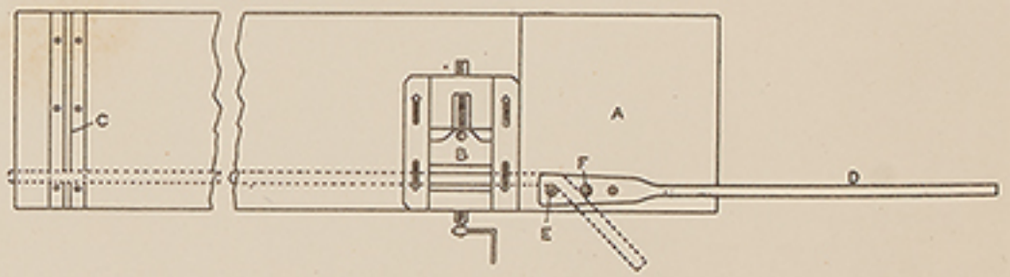


Fig. 6. Elevation and Plan of Bench Bending Machine

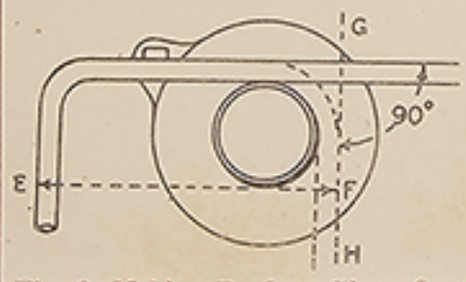


Fig. 3. Making Bend to Given Outside Measurement

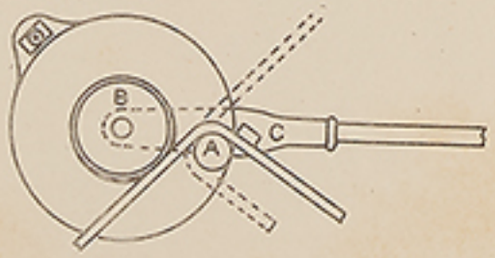


Fig. 5. Making Sharp Bend in Thin Bar

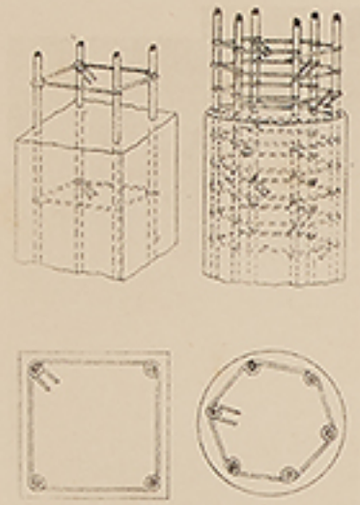


Fig. 1. Piketty System, Column Reinforcement.

Fig. 2. Eisenbetonsäule nach Wayss.

Fig. 3. Querbügel nach Luipold.

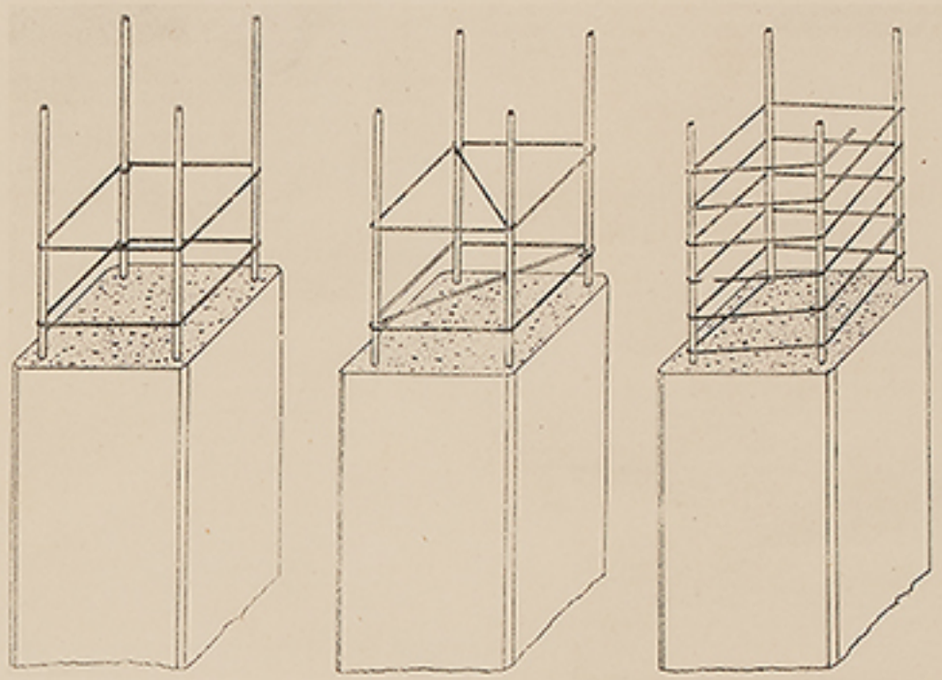


Fig.4 Leslie System. Column Reinforcement.

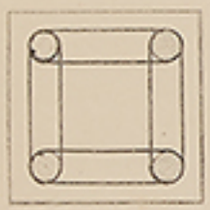


Fig. 5. Bousseron Column Rod Ties.

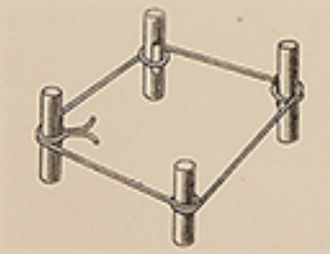


Fig. 6. Keedon Column Reinforcement

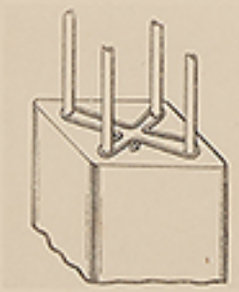


Fig. 7. Degon Column Rod Ties.

Fig. 8. Hennebique Column Rod Ties.

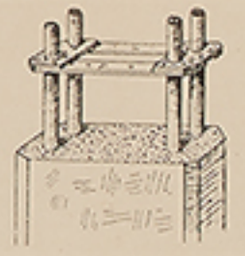


Fig. 9. Hennebiquesäule.

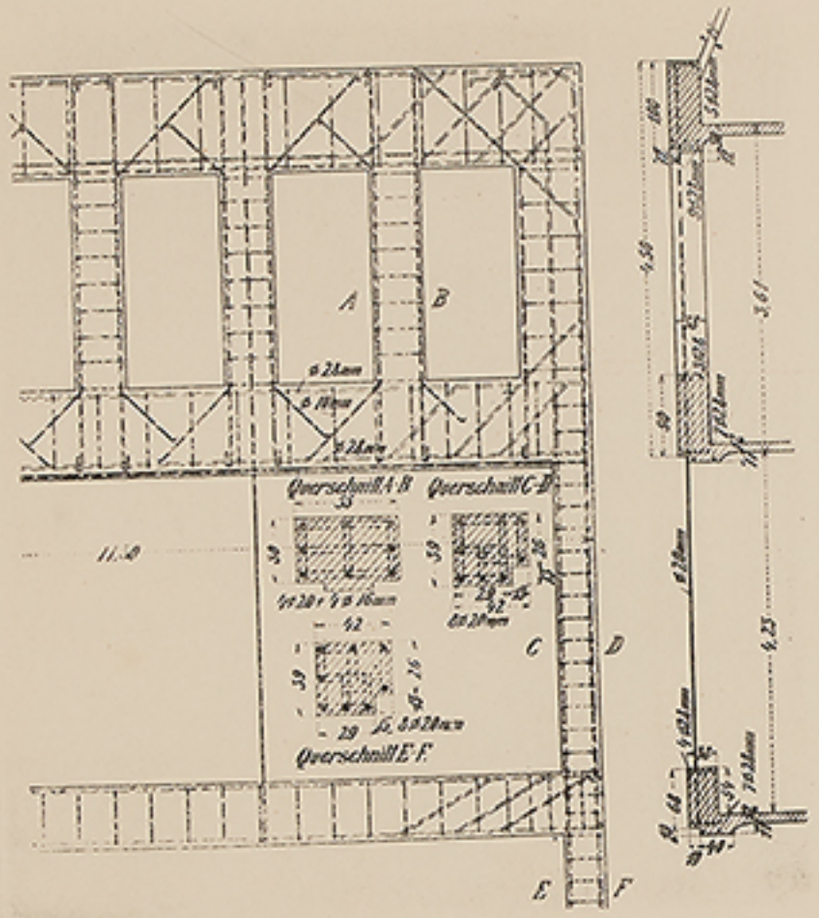


Fig. 1. Eisenbetonfachwerk in Ansicht und Querschnitt.
Frontwand für ein Warenhaus in Bremen.

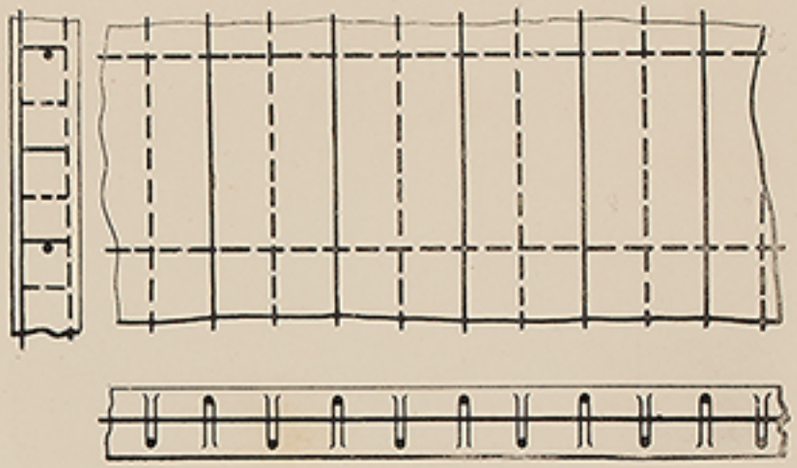


Fig. 2. Hennebique Wall Reinforcement.

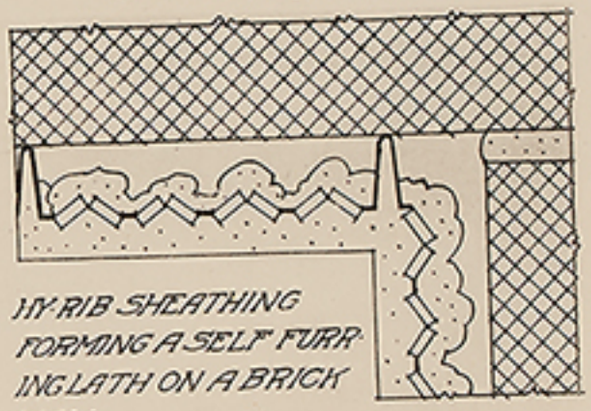


Fig. 5. HY-RIB SHEATHING FORMING A SELF FURRING LATH ON A BRICK WALL.

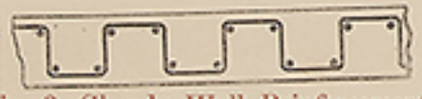


Fig. 3. Chaudy Wall Reinforcement.

Fig. 4. Degon Wall Reinforcement.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.

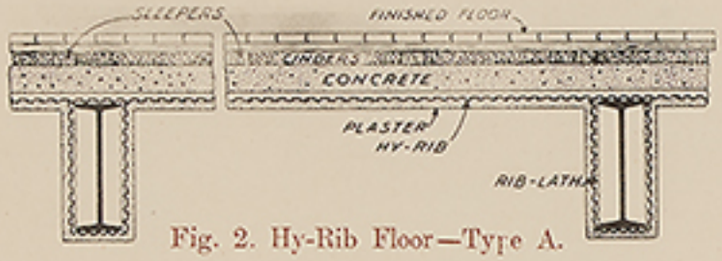


Fig. 2. Hy-Rib Floor—Type A.

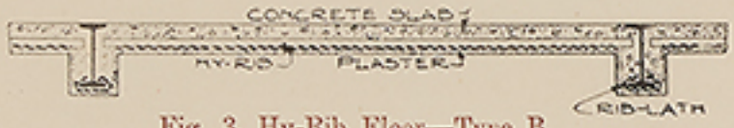


Fig. 3. Hy-Rib Floor—Type B.

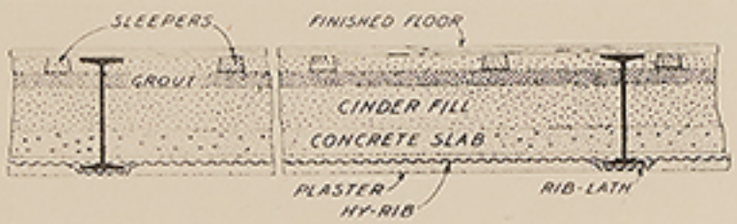


Fig. 4. Hy-Rib Floor— Type C.

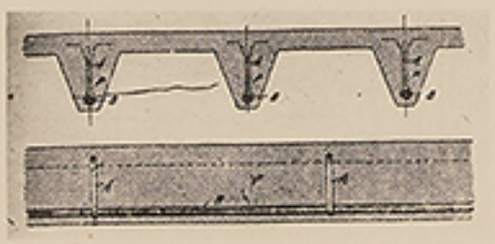


Fig. 8. Hennebique System, Original Beam Construction.

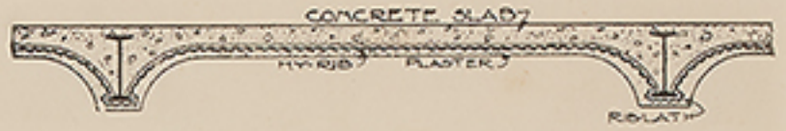


Fig. 5. Hy-Rib Floor—Type D.

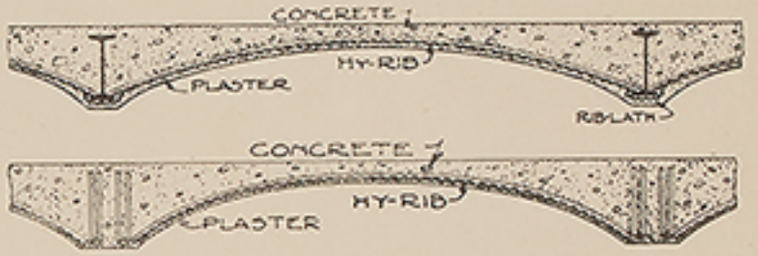


Fig. 6. Hy-Rib Floor—Type E.

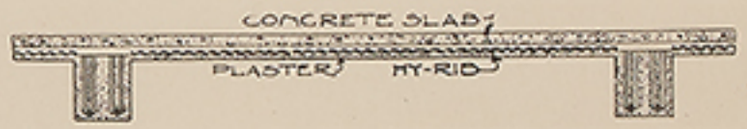


Fig. 7. Hy-Rib Floors with Reinforced Concrete Beams.

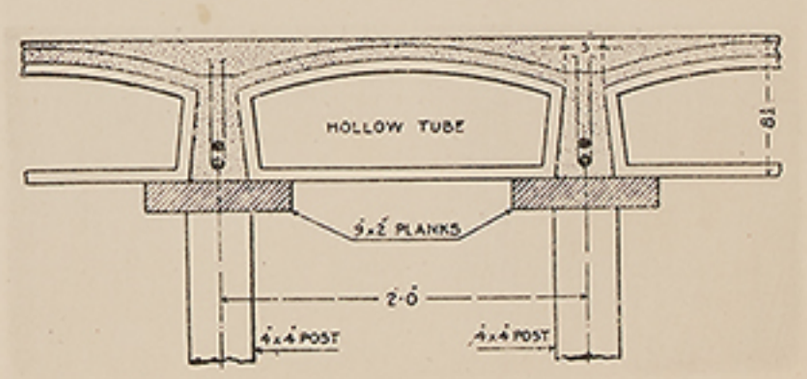


Fig. 9. Hennebique System, Hollow Floor.

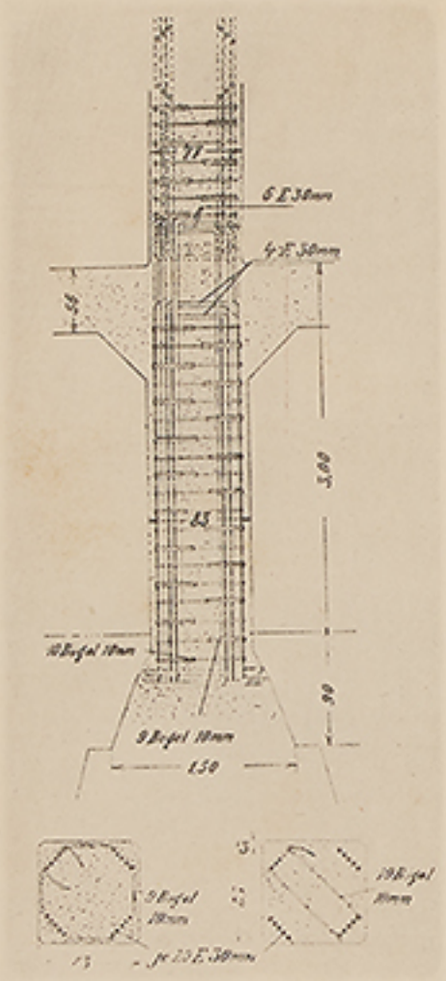


Fig. 1. Eisenbetonsäule nach Eggert.

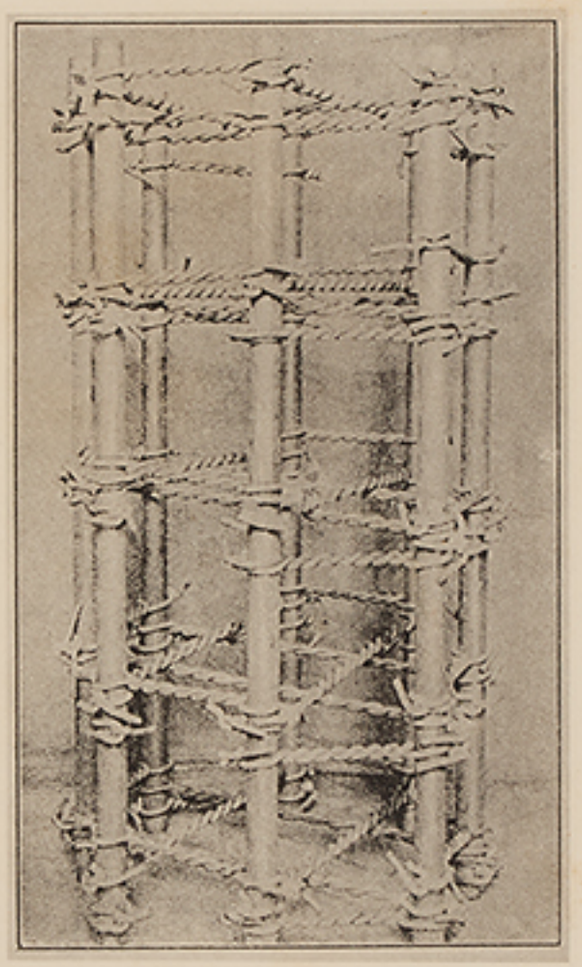


Fig. 2. Bewehrungseisen einer Züblinschen Säule

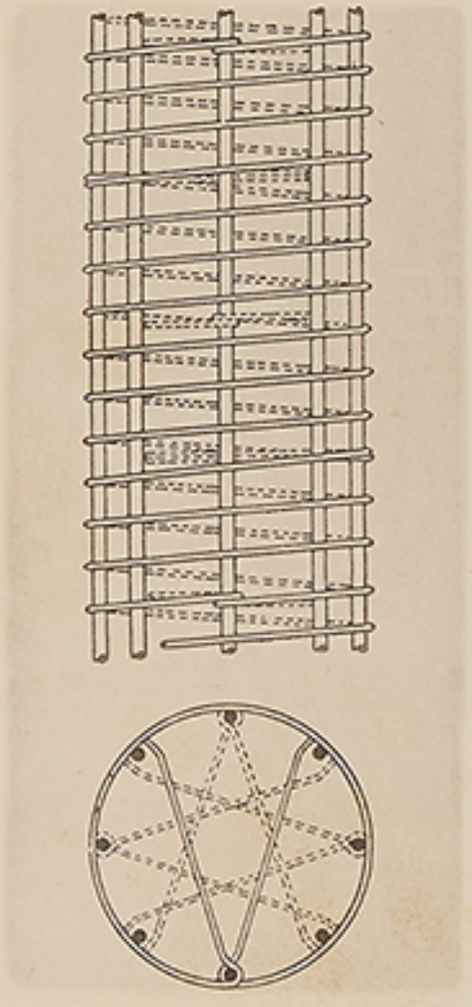


Fig. 3. Spiral Reinforcement for Columns.

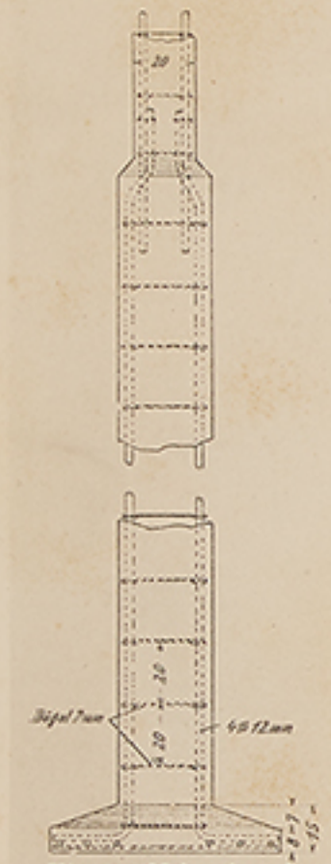


Fig. 1. Uebereinanderstehende Säulen von verschiedener Dicke.

Fig 2. Anordnung der Fussplatte.

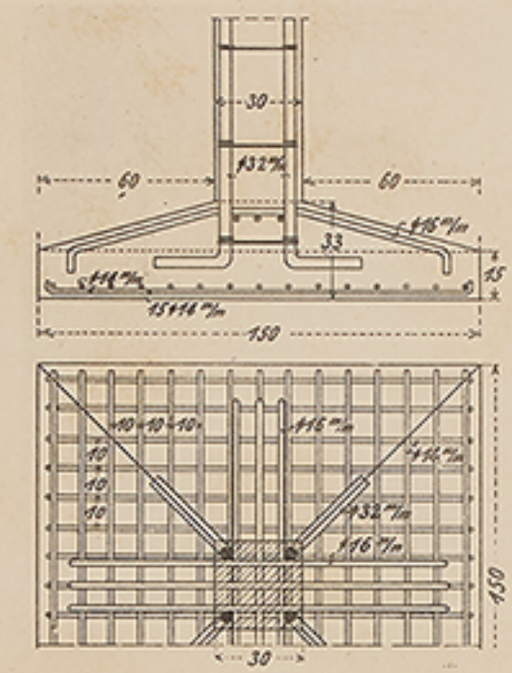


Fig. 3. Säulenfuss und Grundriss.

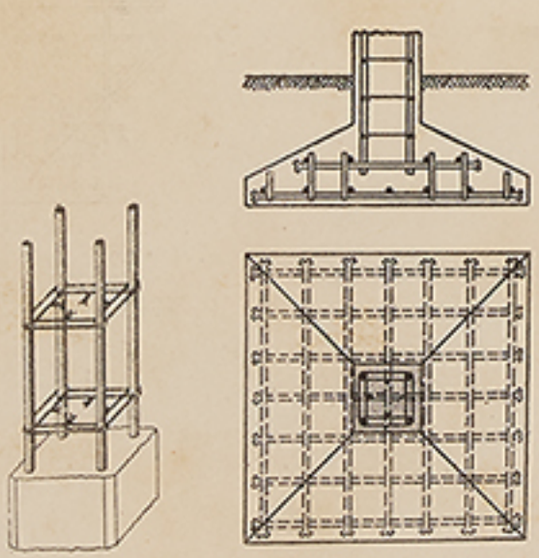


Fig. 4. Hennebique System, Column and Base.

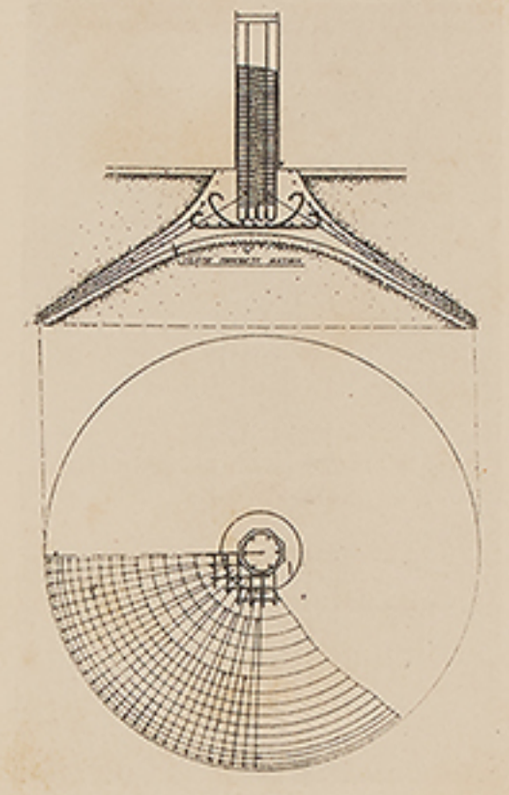


Fig. 5. Considère System : New Type of Column Footing

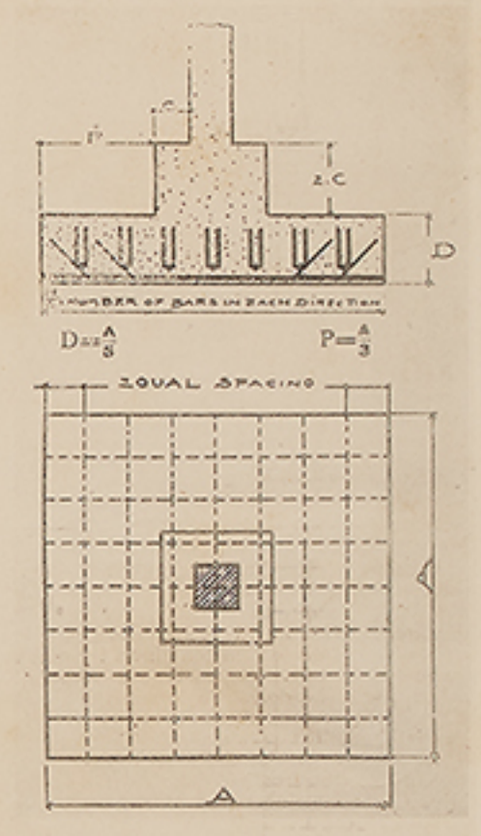


Fig. 6. Kahn System, Column Footing.

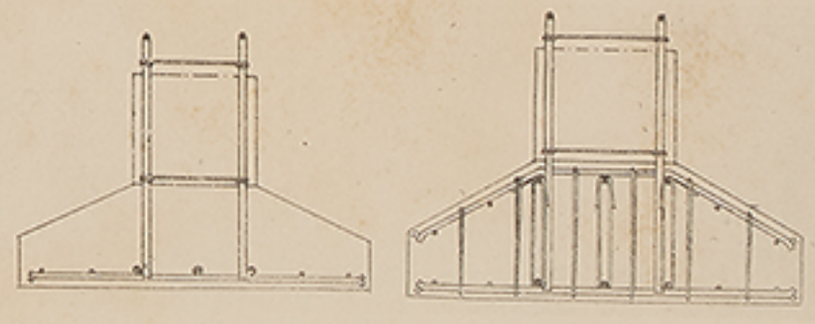


Fig. 7. Piketty System, Column Footings.

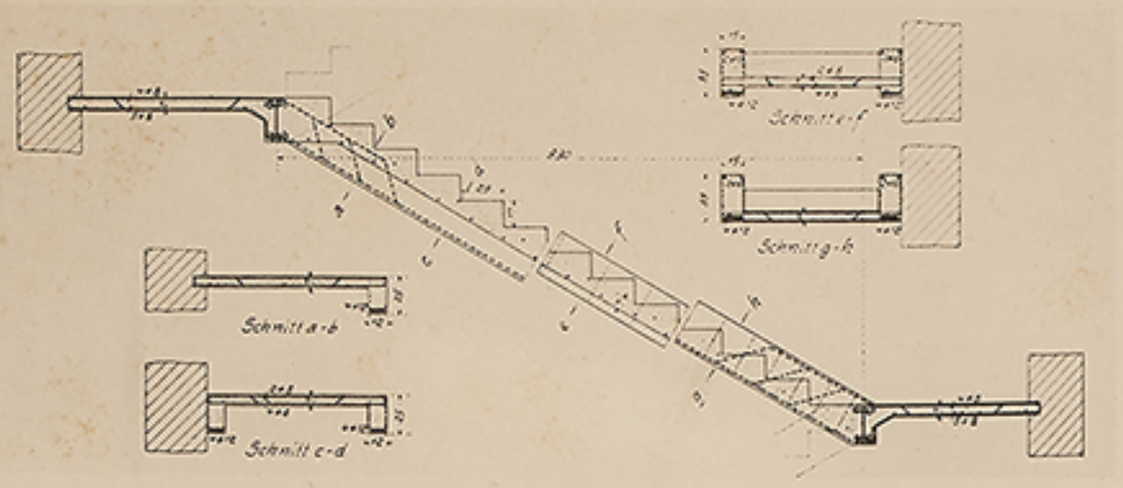


Fig. 1.

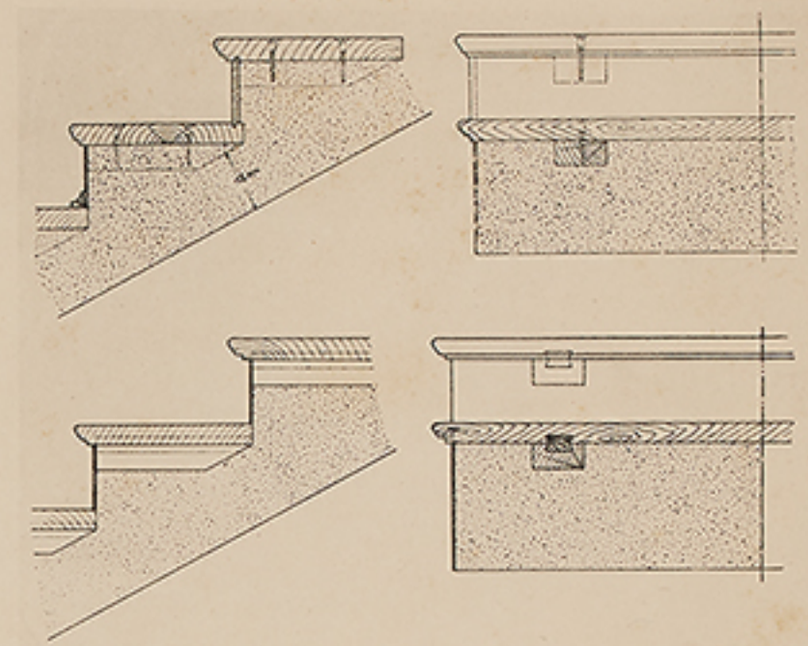


Fig. 3.

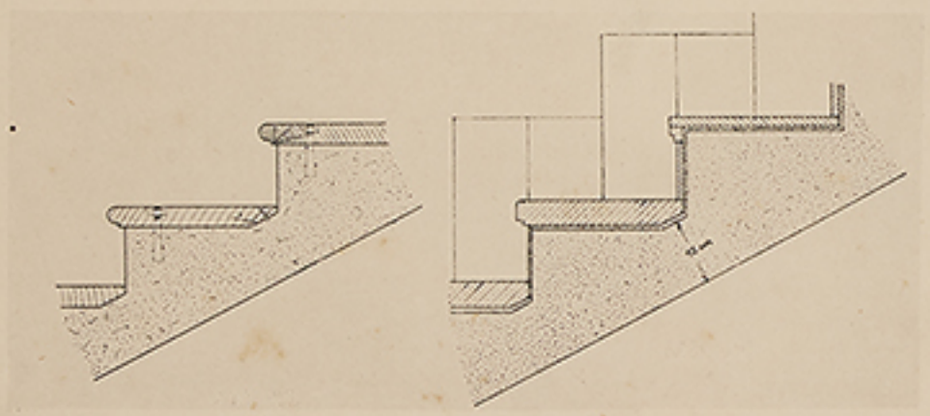


Fig. 4.

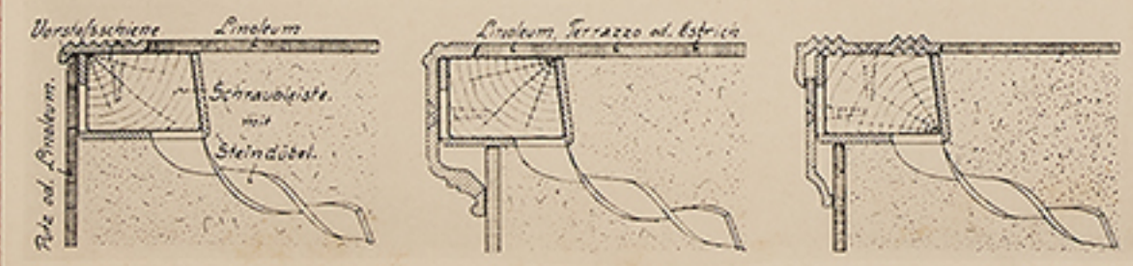


Fig. 5.

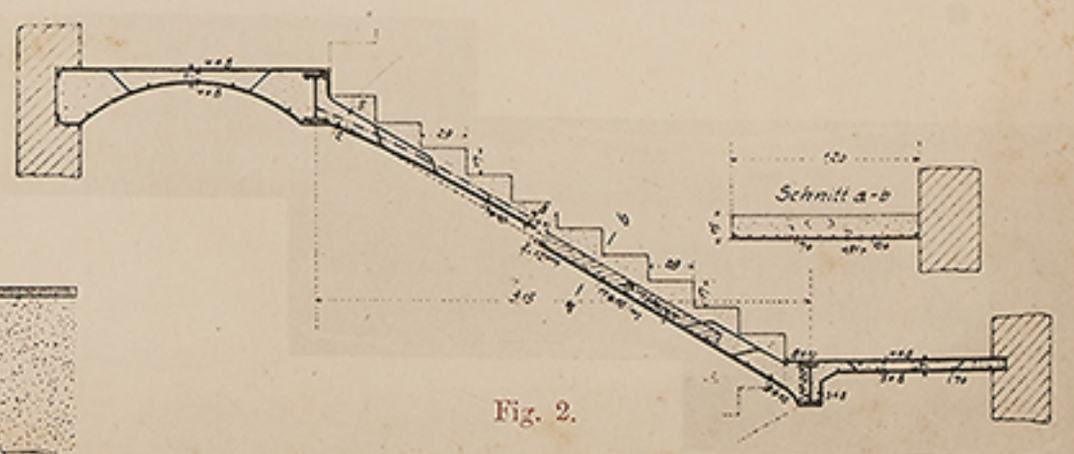


Fig. 2.

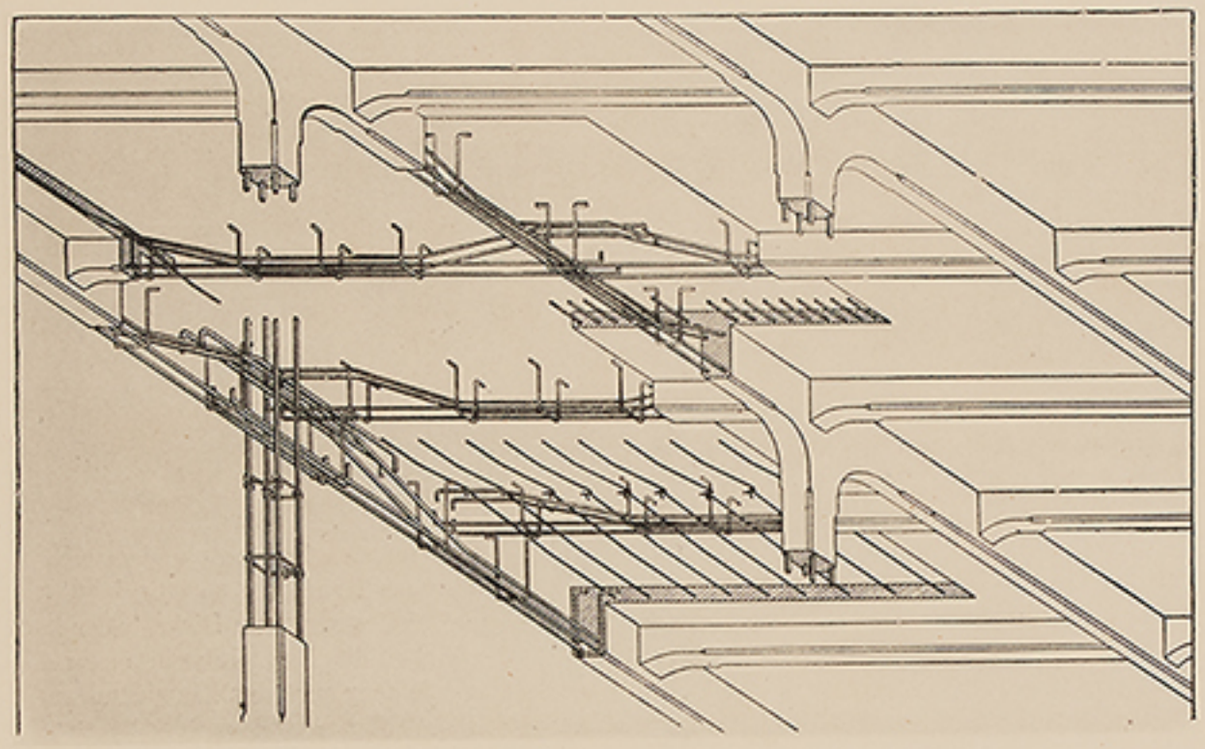


Fig. 1. Uebersichtsplan für die Bewehrung der Eisenbetonsäulen und fur ihre Verbindung mit den Deckenteilen.

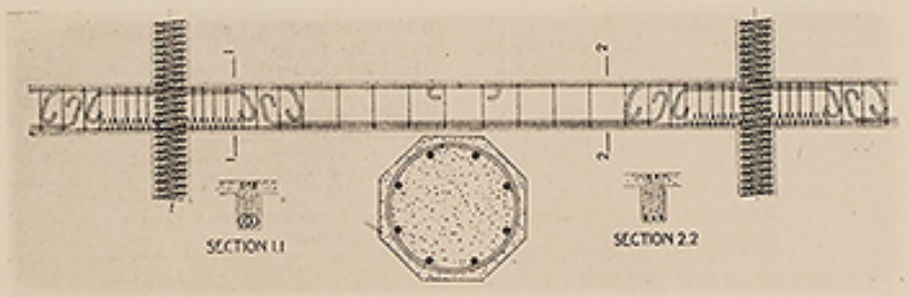


Fig. 2. Considère System : Reinforcement in Columns and Continuous Beams.

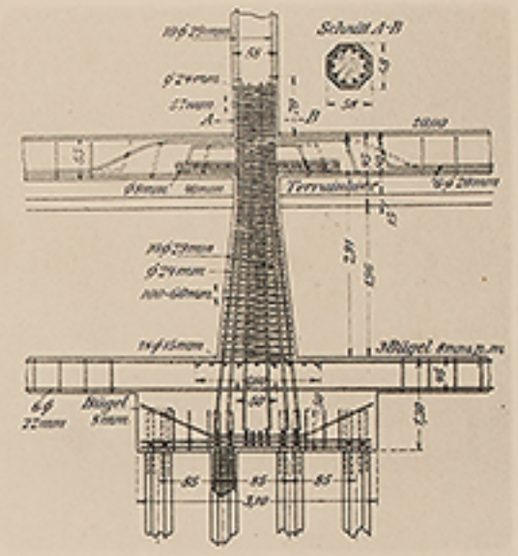


Fig.. 3. Considèresche Säulen im FabrikneubauMenier, Noisiel sur Marne.

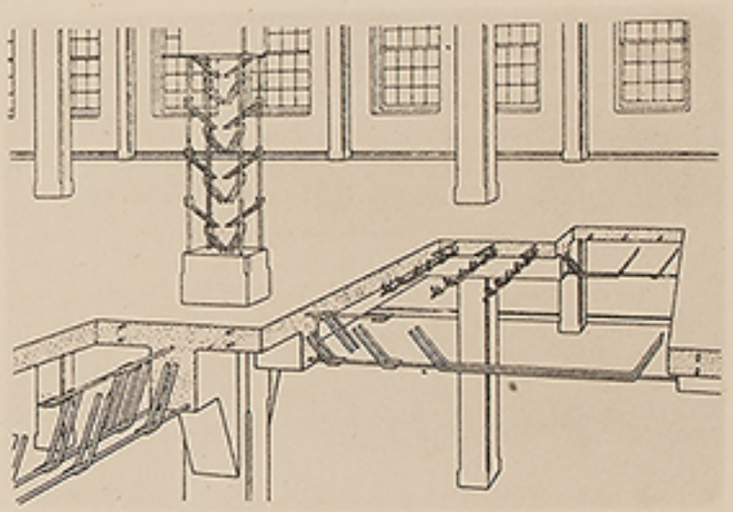


Fig. 4. Uebersichtsbild eines Baues mit Kahneisendecken.

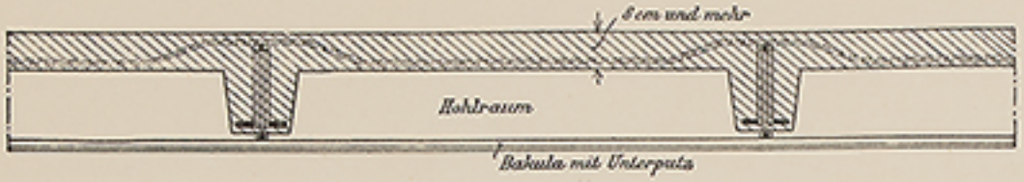


Fig. 1. Aufgestellte Eisenbetondecke zwischen Betonbalken mit Einlagen aus nietlosen Gitterträgern.

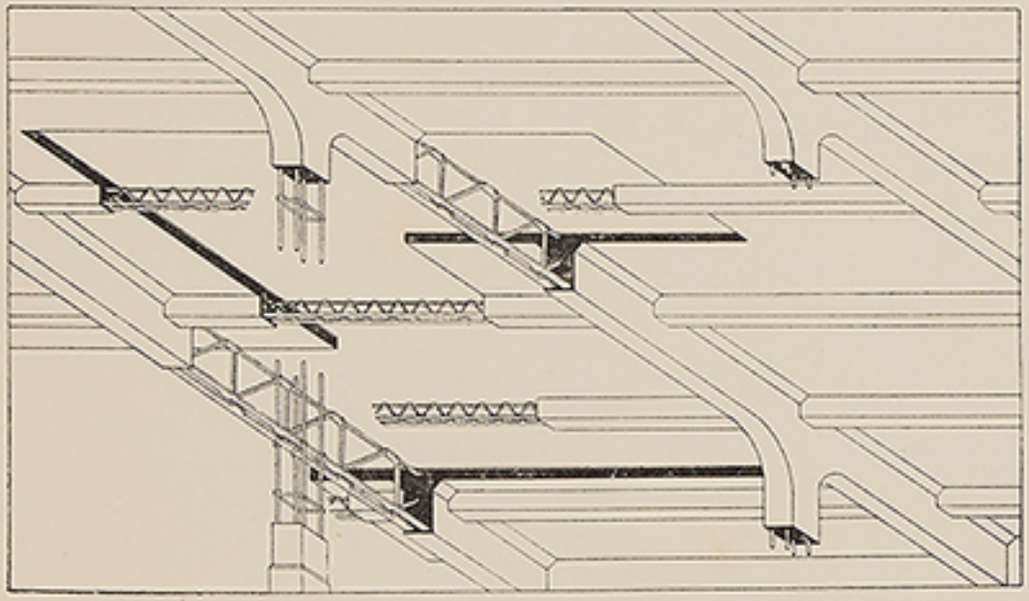


Fig. 2. Plattenbalkendecke mit nietlosen Gitterträgern.

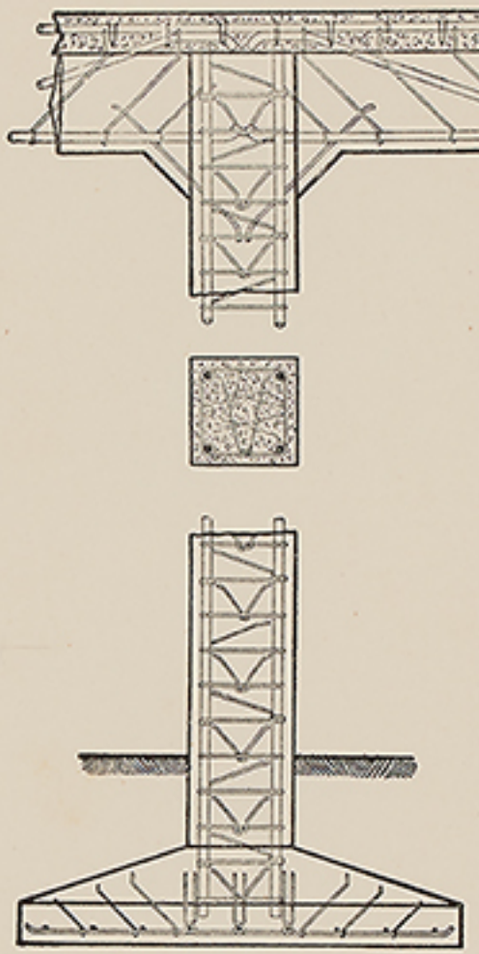


Fig. 3. Paragon System, Beam and Column Construction.

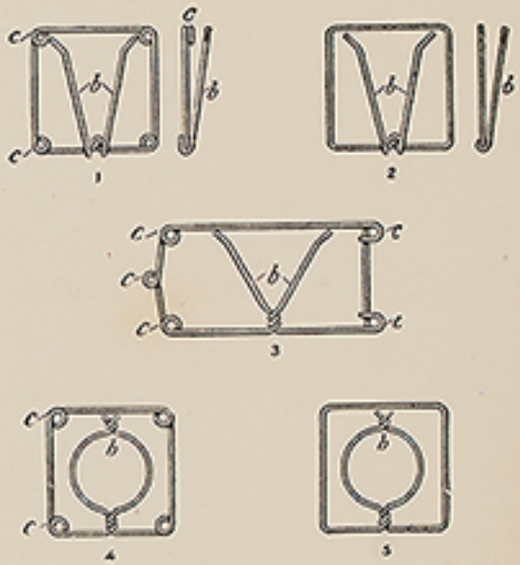


Fig. 4. Paragon System, Bracings.

Fig. 5. Paragon System, Bracings.

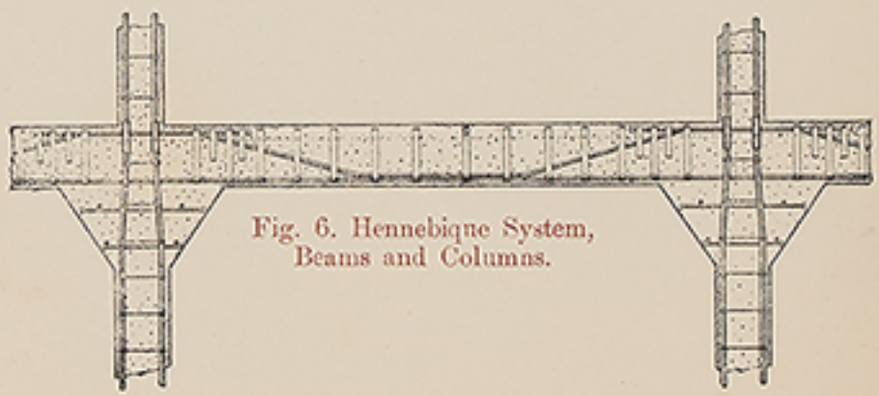


Fig. 6. Hennebique System, Beams and Columns.

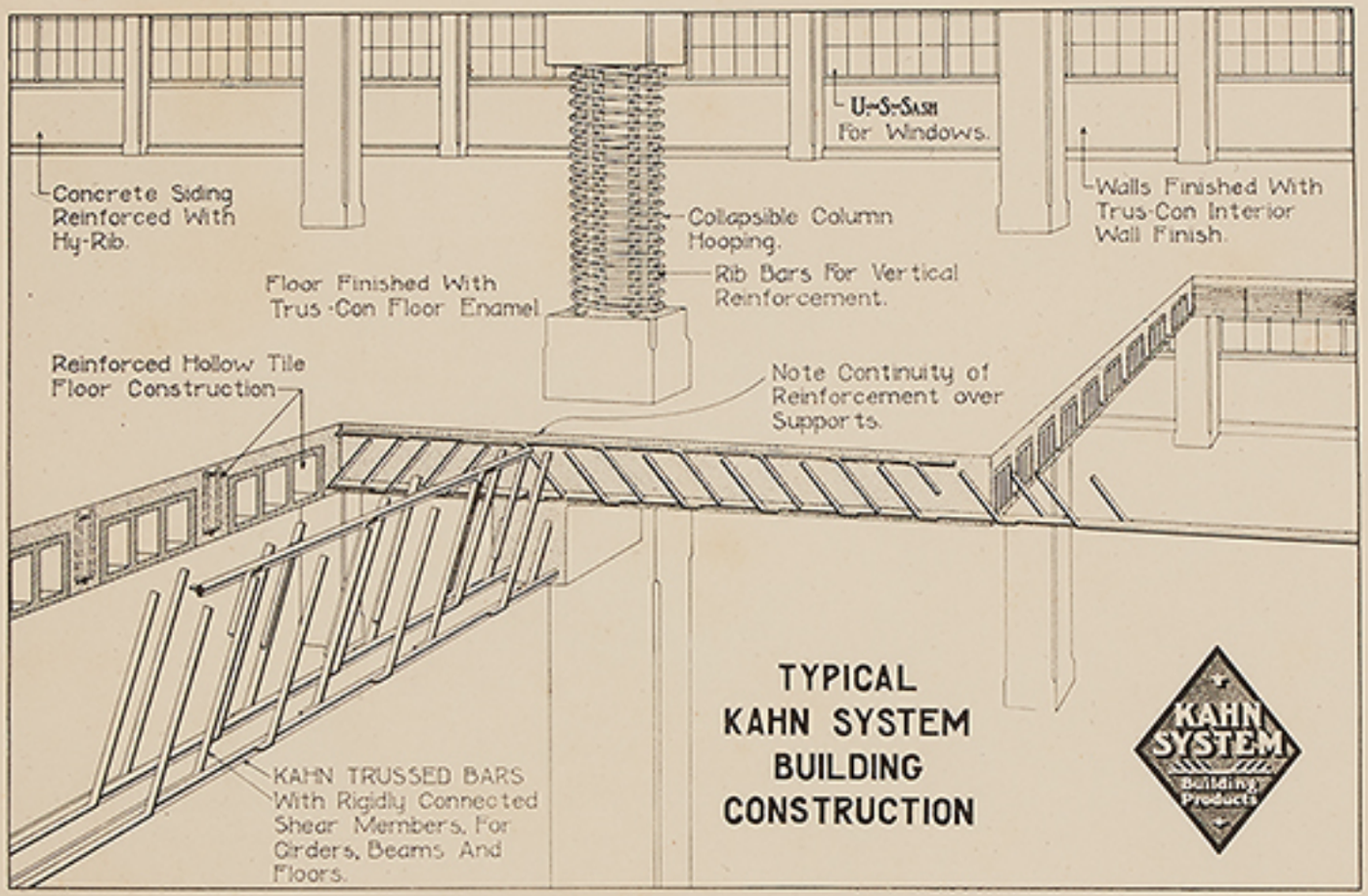


Fig. 4. Hennebique System, Single Reinforcement for Beams.

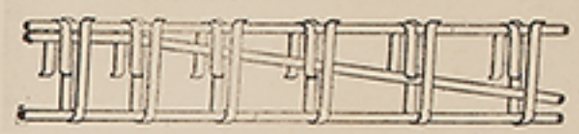


Fig. 5. Hennebique System, Double Reinforcement for Beams.

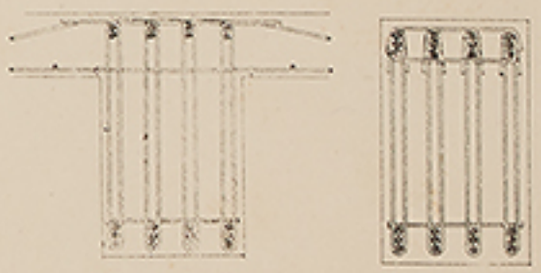


Fig. 7. Piketty System, Sections of Heavy Beams.

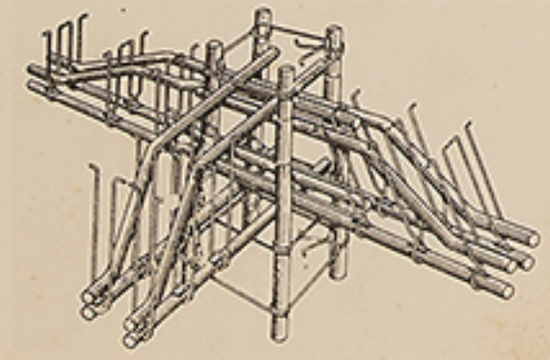


Fig. 2. Column and Beam Reinforcements Keedon System

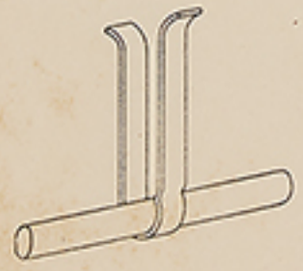


Fig. 6. Hennebique System, Stirrup for Beams.

Fig. 3. Keedon Beam Reinforcement.

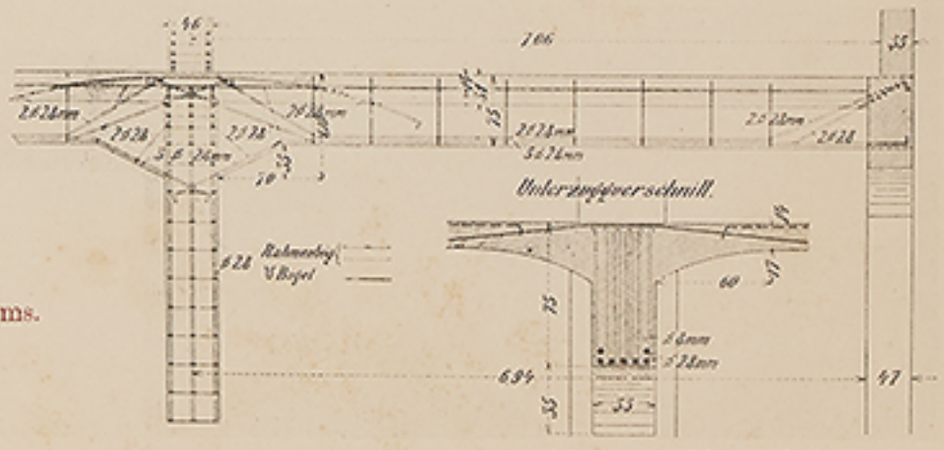


Fig. 8. Bäckereianlage in Bremen, ausgeführt mit Viktoriadecken.

Fig. 1. Anordnung der Eiseneinlagen bei der Matraidecke.

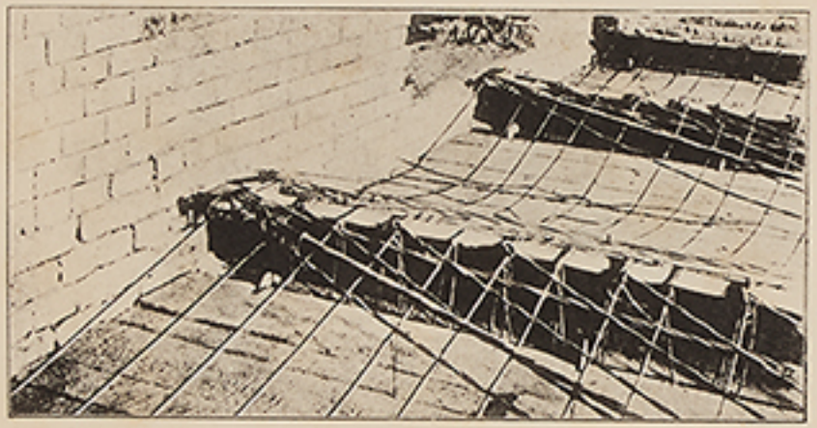


Fig. 2. Matraidecke, Befestigung der Hauptdiagonaldrähte und der Parallelketten an den eisernen Trägern.

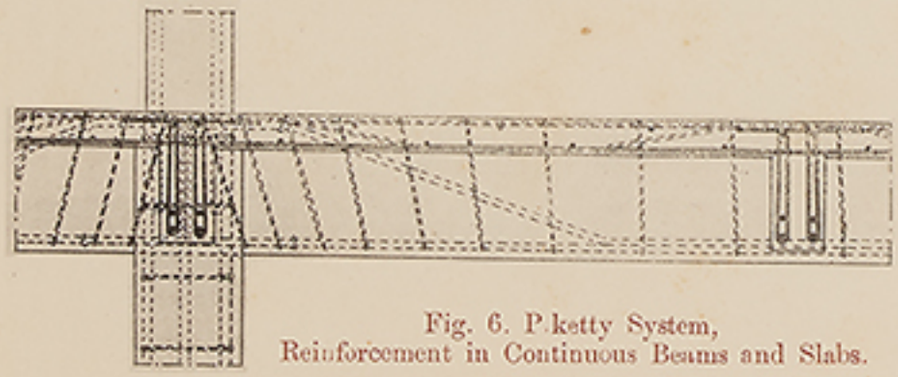


Fig. 6. Piketty System, Reinforcement in Continuous Beams and Slabs.

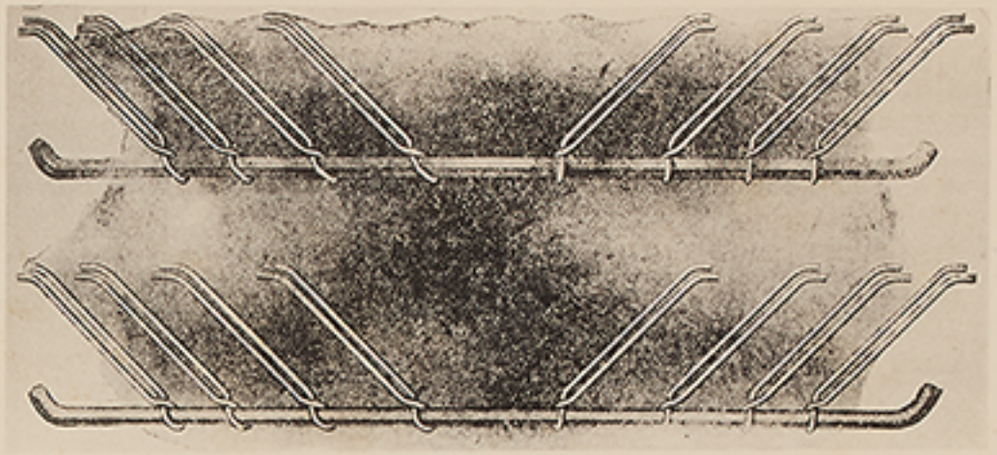


Fig. 3. Sfirrups for Square and Round Bars in Beams.

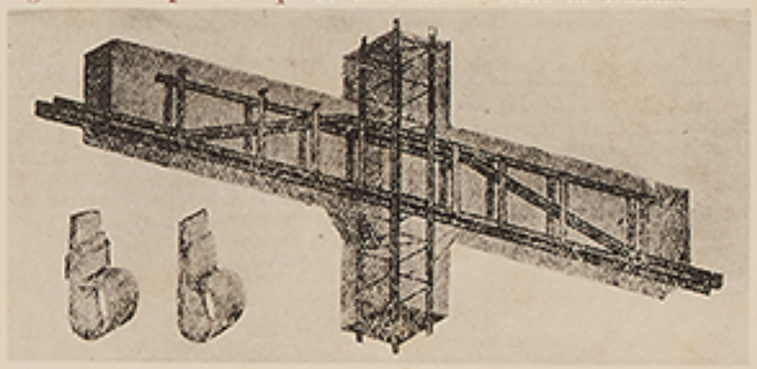


Fig. 4. Leslie System, Reinforcemet for Continuous Beams.

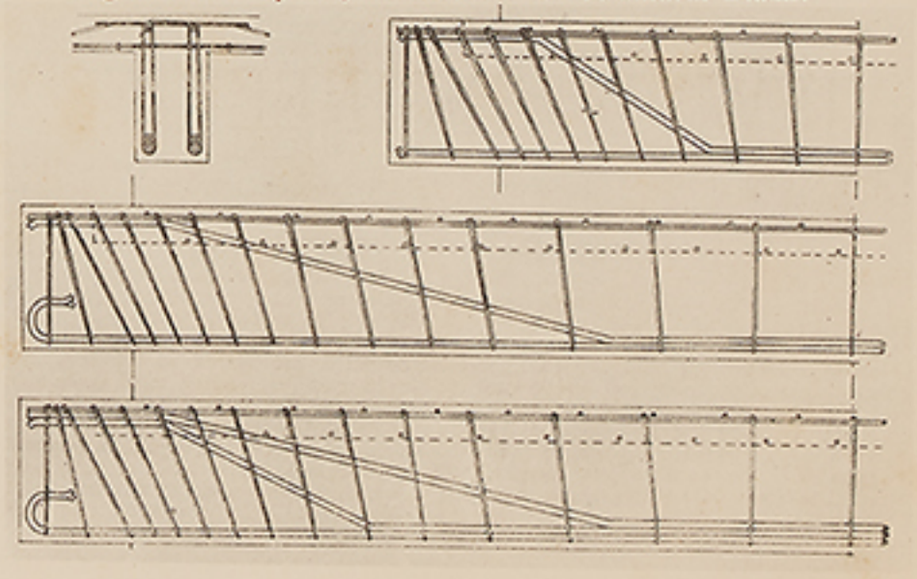
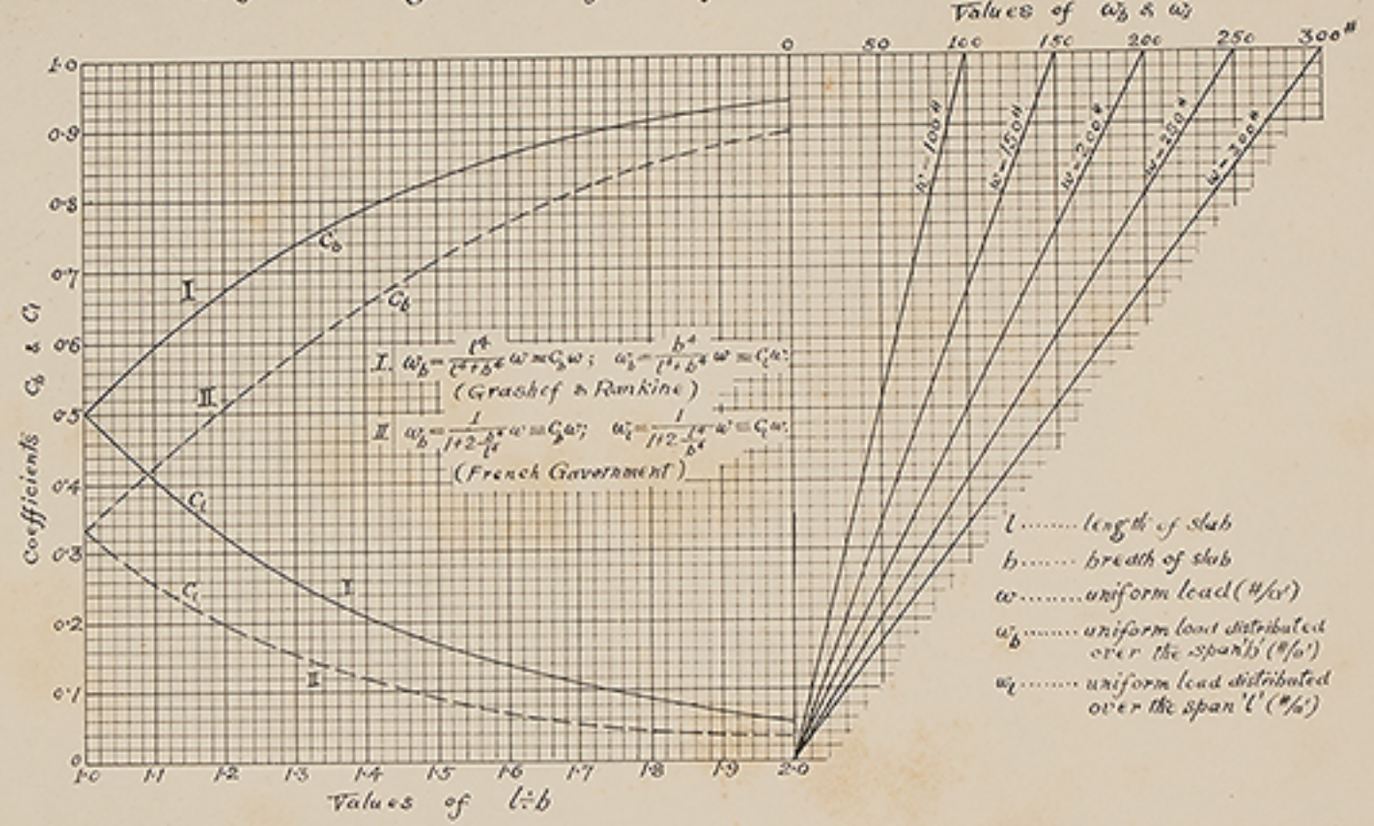
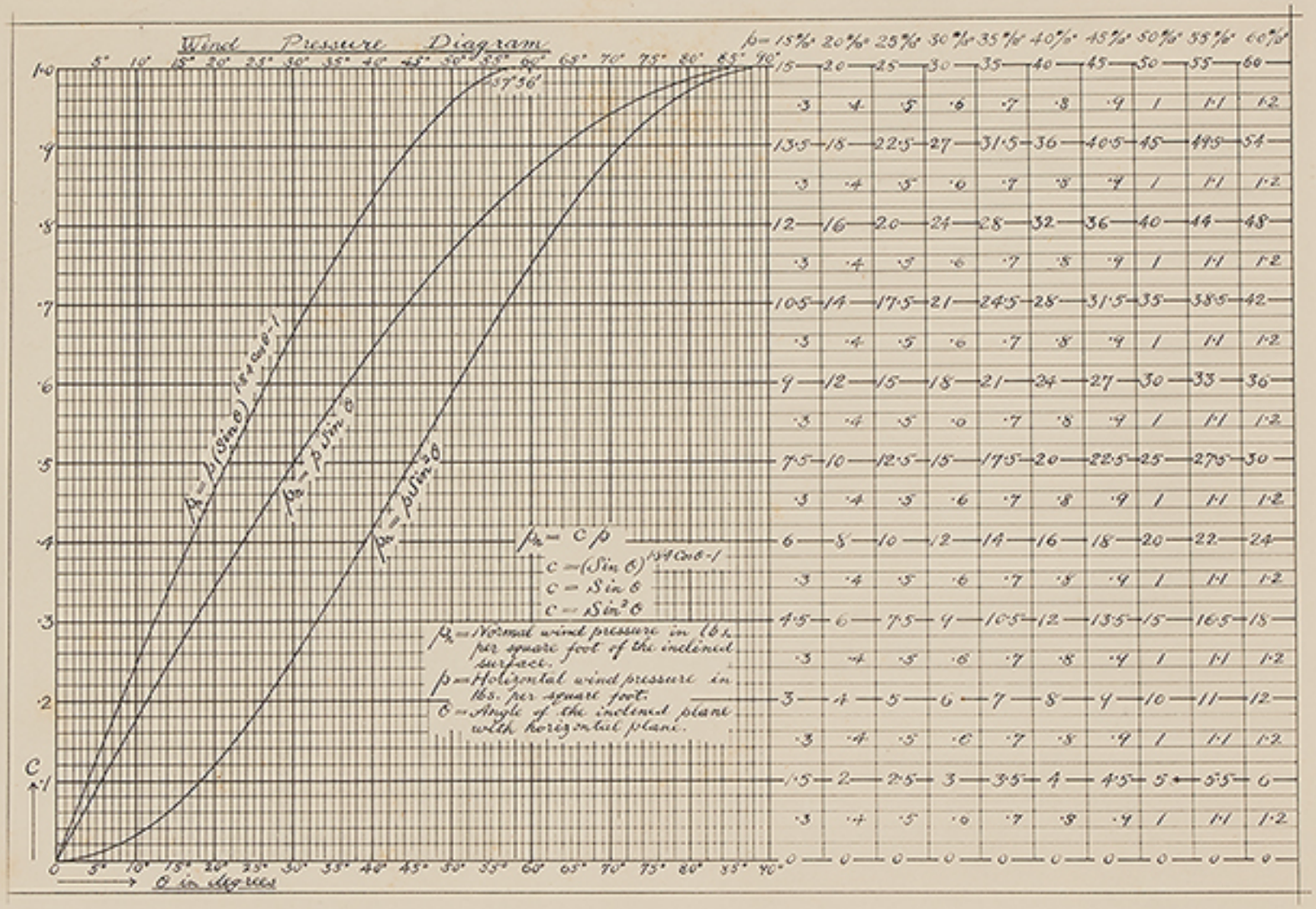


Fig. 5. Piketty System. Reinforcement in Beams withBuilt-in Ends.

Diagram Showing Division of Load for Rectangular Slab





p =	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.	35 lbs.	40 lbs.	45 lbs.	50 lbs.	55 lbs.	60 lbs.
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	13·5	18	22·5	27	31·5	36	40·5	45	49·5	54
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	10·5	14	17·5	21	24·5	28	31·5	35	38·5	42
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	7·5	10	12·5	15	17·5	20	22·5	25	27·5	30
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	4·5	6	7·5	9	10·5	12	13·5	15	16·5	18
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6
	·3	·4	·5	·6	·7	·8	·9	1	1·1	1·2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0