

TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENT II



STRUCTURAL STUDY OF ALTERNATE FLOOR SYSTEMS

329 INNOVATION BOULEVARD
STATE COLLEGE, PA

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TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENT II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this report you will find the discussion of the existing floor system along with the discussion of four newly designed floor systems. The purpose of the report is to compare these five flooring systems and determine a system that may be worth more investigation. The following is a list of the four newly designed systems:

- Modified Composite Floor System
- Girder-Slab System
- One-Way Concrete Slab System
- Joist/Joist Girder System

The design involved the selection of floor systems, the size of bays (the typical bay size of the existing floor system was regularly used to comply with the open floor plan), and the sizing of the members. The calculations were completed with the assistance of RAM Structural System, the AISC Steel Manual, the CRSI handbook, the Vulcraft Joist handbook, and the Girder-Slab Design Guide. The design loads used were the same as discussed in Technical Assignment 1 and were found on the structural plans. The following chart includes a description of the four newly designed systems:

Floor System	Beam Size	Girder Size	Slab Construction	Design Method
Modified Composite	W16x31	W24x62	3" NWC on 3" Deck	RAM Structural System Hand Spot Check
Girder-Slab	N/A	DB 8x35	8" Hollow Core Plank	Girder-Slab Design Guide
One-Way Concrete Slab	18x24	32x24	6" NWC Slab w/ Reinf.	CRSI Handbook
Joist/Joist Girder	24K10	32KG10N14.3K	3" NWC on 3" Deck	RAM Structural System Hand Spot Check

A comparison analysis was used to conclude which system to further investigate for 329 Innovation Boulevard. The comparisons included cost, weight, floor depth, and constructability. Other advantages and disadvantages are given. Research on each floor system was done to retrieve these advantages/disadvantages and RSMeans was utilized in the pricing of the floor system. This was all used to come to the conclusion that the joist/joist girder system has some clear advantages and is the most deserving of the four newly designed systems of further investigation. The other systems' disadvantages outweighed the advantages, and merit no further investigation.

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329 Innovation Boulevard has been completed in terms of the design phase, and is currently undergoing the construction phase. The structural system consists of wide flange steel beams, girders, and columns, with a composite flooring system. The floor system is composed of 3" galvanized 20 gauge steel decking and 3.25" light weight concrete with one layer of WWF. The wide flange beams and girders range from W10x12(s) to W27x84(s). The three flooring systems are typically the same, with some discrepancies with the second floor framing plan due to architectural aspects.

Below is the typical floor plan. The rectangular bays are roughly symmetrical throughout the building, except for around the elevator shaft located in the center of the building. The highlighted section is where all comparisons and modifications are taken from. It is framed by (2) W24x55 girders, (2) W18x35 and (2) W27x84 beams. The section has the dimensions of: 30'-0" x 33'-4". These dimensions are quite consistent throughout the building, ranging from the given to 29'-11" x 33'-3". The middle bay, however, is 24'-0" wide compared to the regular 30'-0" width. A more in-depth explanation of the typical bay is given later in the report.



Figure 1.1 Typical Floor Framing System

DESIGN LOADS (FROM STRUCT. DRAWINGS)

Live Loads

Corridors	100 PSF
Stairs	100 PSF
Public Areas	100 PSF
Mechanical/Electrical Rooms	175 PSF
Open Plan Office (80 PSF + 20 PSF Partitions)	100 PSF
Slabs-On-Grade (U.N.O.)	100 PSF
Slabs-On-Grade (Dock/Receiving)	200 PSF

Dead Loads

Partition Allowance	20 PSF
Lightweight Concrete Slab	115 PCF
Reinforced Concrete Slab	150 PCF
MEP	5 PSF
Metal Decking	2-3 PSF (Deck Catalog)
Joist/Beam Weight	Specific To Each Member

ALTERNATE FLOORING SYSTEMS

In addition to evaluating the current flooring system, an analysis and comparison of four alternate floor systems to the existing floor system will be given in the report. The four alternate systems will include the following:

- Modifying the current composite system – re-evaluating the current floor system may allow for lighter members and an overall lighter floor system.
- Girder-Slab System – the usage of a pre-stressed hollow core slab may yield a more economical and lighter floor system.
- One-Way Concrete Slab – includes concrete beams and girders, used to assess whether or not concrete is structurally/economically comparable to composite steel system.
- Joist and Joist-Girder System – pre-fabricated joist and joist-girders may defer economical and time management benefits.

Technical Assignment II required the usage of the following design references and software:

Design Guides:

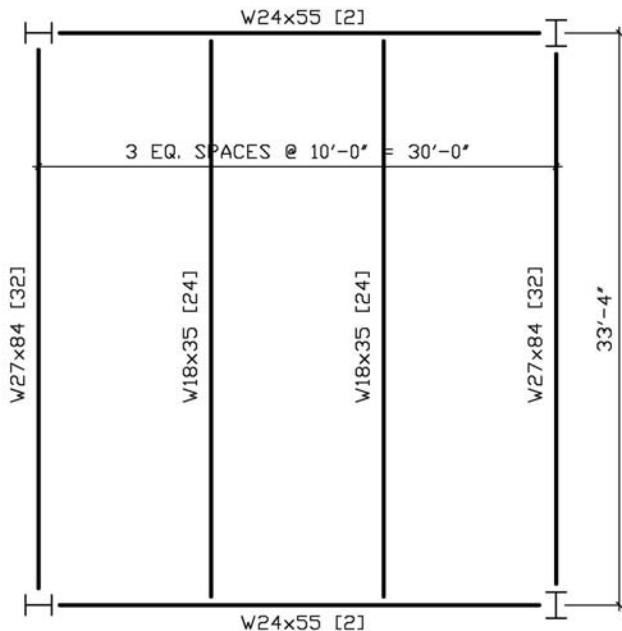
- **International Building Code 2006**
- **AISC Manual of Steel Construction - LRFD Third Edition**
- **CRSI Handbook 2002 Edition**
- **Girder Slab Design Guide v1.3** located at www.girder-slab.com
- **Vulcraft Joist Handbook**
- **2007 RSMeans** - Heavy Construction Cost Data

Design Software:

- **RAM Structural System**
 - Used to modify the existing floor system. The results and spot-checks may be found in the appendices.

The existing floor framing system typically consists of 30'-0" by 33'-4" bays. These bays are covered with 3.25" light weight concrete with one layer of 6x6W1.4xW1.4 WWF on 3" (20 Ga.) galvanized wide rib type composite steel deck. The total deck thickness comes to 6.25". The deck is continuous over a minimum of three spans. The number of welded 0.75" dia. by 5.5" long shear studs is given in brackets. By orienting the girders along the short dimension, a smaller member is able to be used, due to the fact that the tributary area will be smaller and subsequently, a smaller load.

NOTE: Comparisons found at the end of this section.



Advantages

Weight – the floor system is about 4.5^K, which is a light system. The weight of the building has an impact on design aspect (i.e. seismic) as explored in the previous technical assignment.

Thickness – the floor depth is about 33", which allows room for the MEP systems.

Steel Properties – highest strength to weight ration of any building material, 100% recyclable, dimensionally stable (expansion/ contraction minimal.)

Constructability (Benefits to Builder) – light weight compared to other materials, less scrap material (2% for steel compared to 20% for lumber), price stability.

Acoustical Aspects – the addition of concrete dampens the sound between floors.

Disadvantages

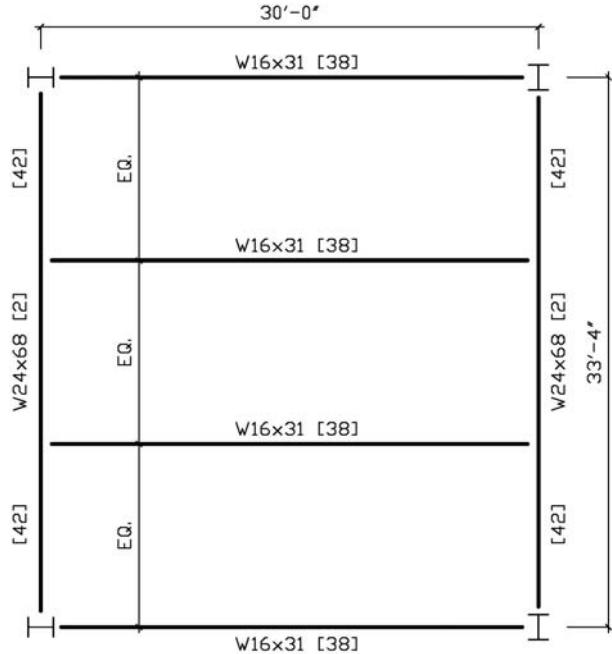
Wide Flange Interferences – MEP systems must be carefully coordinated with the structural plans so that web penetrations (if any) can be kept to a minimal.

Composite Action – must rely on shear studs to induce proper composite action between steel and concrete.

MODIFIED COMPOSITE FLOOR SYSTEM

The modified composite floor system consists of a role reversal of beams and girders. The typical bay size was maintained, but the beams now span 30'-0" rather than the original 33'-4". The system produced beams with slightly smaller depths. However the girders are considerably heavier. Since the bay is almost square, similar results to the existing system are to be expected. The modification was attempted in an effort to lighten the system, causing positive efforts on design aspects. The beams are spaced at 11'-1 $\frac{1}{3}$ " and the girders span 33'-4".

NOTE: Comparisons found at the end of this section.



Advantages

Weight – relatively similar to the existing system. The system produced a bay weight of 4.3^K compared to the 4.5^K of the existing bay.

Thickness – the floor depth is about 30", which extends the floor to ceiling height (+3"). This may allow for some more flexibility with the MEP systems.

Disadvantages

Spacing – the irregular spacing of the beams makes for a tedious and time consuming process.

Composite Action – must rely on shear studs to induce proper composite action between steel and concrete.

Architectural Aspects – there are certain areas on the floor plan (i.e. around the elevator shaft) where this orientation of beams and girders would be inefficient, and thus disrupting the symmetry of the bays.

SEE COSTS LOCATED IN THE COMPARISON CHART ON PAGE 9

GIRDER-SLAB SYSTEM

This combination of precast and composite steel was designed using the design guide and properties provided by Girder-Slab Technologies, LLC. The system required a smaller bay size. The size was reduced to a 20'-0" x 10'-0" bay. The composite girder, designated as DB 8x35, has a larger bottom flange which the slab rests upon, and provides a gap at the top where grout is placed to fill the pre-fabricated plank and create the composite action. The edges of the planks are also sealed with grout. The pre-cast slab is an 8" hollow-core plank, which can span up to 28'-0". D-Beams are typically 8" deep, but DB 9x's are available and provide the option of topping the plank with 2" of concrete. The figure to the right shows the components of the Slab-Girder system.

NOTE: Comparisons found at the end of this section.

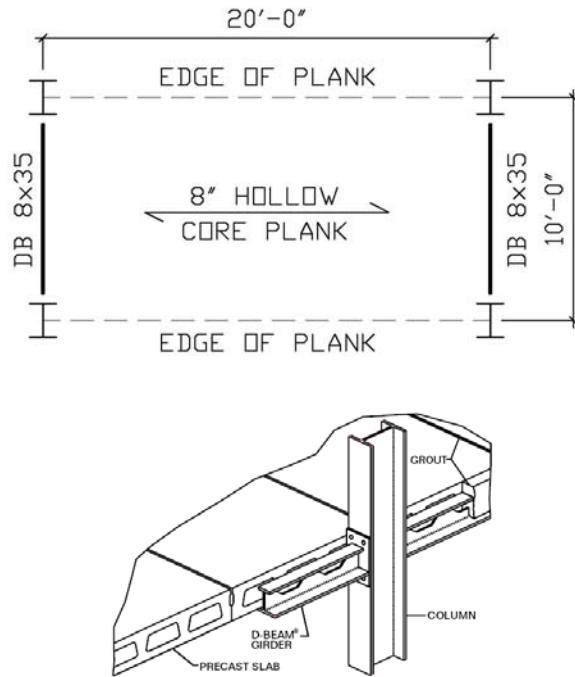


Figure 6.1

Advantages

Floor Depth – the entire floor system will be a mere 8" thick, which leaves a lot of options for the MEP systems. Ducts could easily run underneath the planks, or an air plenum could be installed above the floor.

Finishes – the underside of the planks are made for ceiling finishes.

Constructability – the slab easily sits on the bottom flange of the D-Beam, no formwork or scaffolding is required, assembled-in-place, pre-cast and slabs may be set in any type of weather.

Column Size – the new layout will cause the column size to decrease, which will have positive effects on pricing.

Disadvantages

New Layout – the new bay size (20'x10') introduces more columns. This not only adds cost, but it minimizes the effectiveness of an open floor plan, and may become a hindrance to architectural plans.

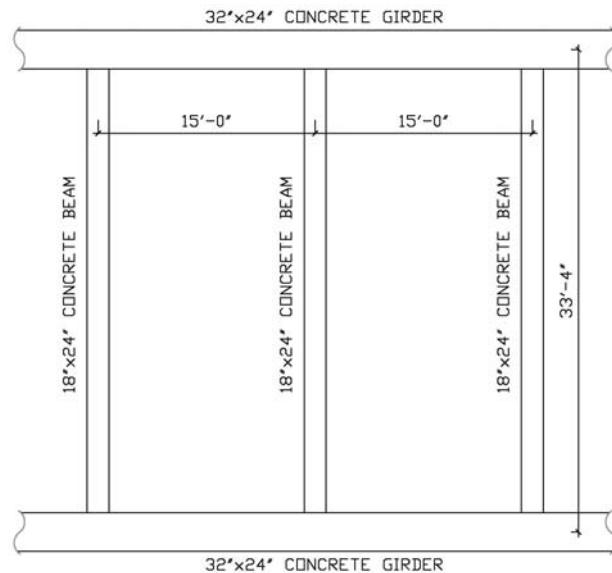
Lateral System – may become more difficult to achieve full moment connections with the D-Beam which could introduce more steel in the form of cross-bracing or shear walls throughout the building.

**SEE COSTS LOCATED IN THE COMPARISON
CHART ON PAGE 9**

ONE-WAY CONCRETE SLAB SYSTEM

The one-way concrete slab system is comprised of (3) 18"x24" concrete beams and 32"x24" girders. They follow the same spacing as the typical bay, and are covered by a 6" reinforced concrete slab. The beams and girders contain reinforcing steel and are cast-in-place with normal weight concrete. The columns involved with the system will be much wider than the steel columns in the existing system, and contain a substantial amount of reinforcement.

NOTE: Comparisons found at the end of this section.



Advantages

Floor Depth – the total depth of the floor comes to 30", which is less than the 33" depth of the existing system. This may allow for more leeway with the MEP systems.

Fireproofing – no additional fire-proofing is required on concrete framing.

Increased Ductility – if designed/engineered/constructed properly, concrete can experience increased ductility, which would be beneficial for seismic design.

Disadvantages

Constructability – the concrete must cure before the next floor level can be constructed which will expand the construction timetable.

Columns – the concrete columns will have a greater width than the steel columns in the existing system. This may affect interior room sizes and other architectural aspects.

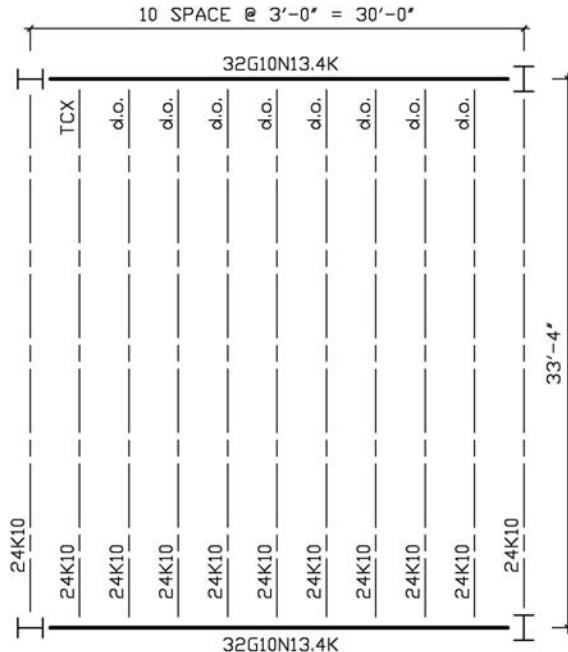
Weight – much heavier system, which will increase the base shear in seismic design.

SEE COSTS LOCATED IN THE COMPARISON CHART ON PAGE 9

JOIST/JOIST GIRDER SYSTEM

The joist/joist girder system was designed using RAM Structural System, and checked against the Vulcraft Corporation's joist catalog. The typical bay sized was used. The joists span 33'-4" and the girder spans 30'-0". The joists are spaced at 3'-0" on center. A composite slab is place on top of the joists, and is composed of 3" decking and 3" normal weight concrete. The plan on the right has designated some joist for the top chord being extended (TXC), but that is only for the exterior bays of the buildings.

NOTE: Comparisons found at the end of this section.



Advantages

Open Web – open web joists allows for flexibility with MEP systems.

Weight – steel joist are light weight and will cause the entire framing system to of equal or lesser weight than the existing.

Green Building – steel joists are recycled at a rate of 96%, and the usage of joists will help in acquiring LEED points if desired.

Disadvantages

Members – the number of members have increased from six (existing) to thirteen that is needed for the joist/joist girder system.

Fireproofing – open web joists are relatively difficult to fireproof. Additive measures must be taken to make the process easier.

Floor Depth – the joists and joist girders present a much deeper floor depth than the existing.

SEE COSTS LOCATED IN THE COMPARISON CHART ON PAGE 9

COMPARISONS

Floor Framing System	Cost (per SF)	Advantages	Disadvantages	Design Method
Existing: Composite Steel	\$17.10	Light weight system 33" floor depth Constructability	Composite action req'd Wide flange interferences	N/A
Modified Composite Steel	\$13.50	Light weight system 30" floor depth Constructability Cost	Irregular member spacing Composite action req'd	RAM Structural System Hand Spot Check
Girder-Slab	\$19.60	8" floor depth Finishes Constructability	More columns req'd Lateral system aspects Cost	Girder-Slab Design Guide
One-Way Concrete Slab	\$21.60	30" floor depth No added fireproofing req'd Increased ductility	Constructability Increased column width Increased weight Cost	CRSI Handbook
Joist/Joist Girder	\$9.75	Open Web Light weight system Green building aspects Cost	Increased number of members Fireproofing difficult Increased floor depth	RAM Structural System Hand Spot Check

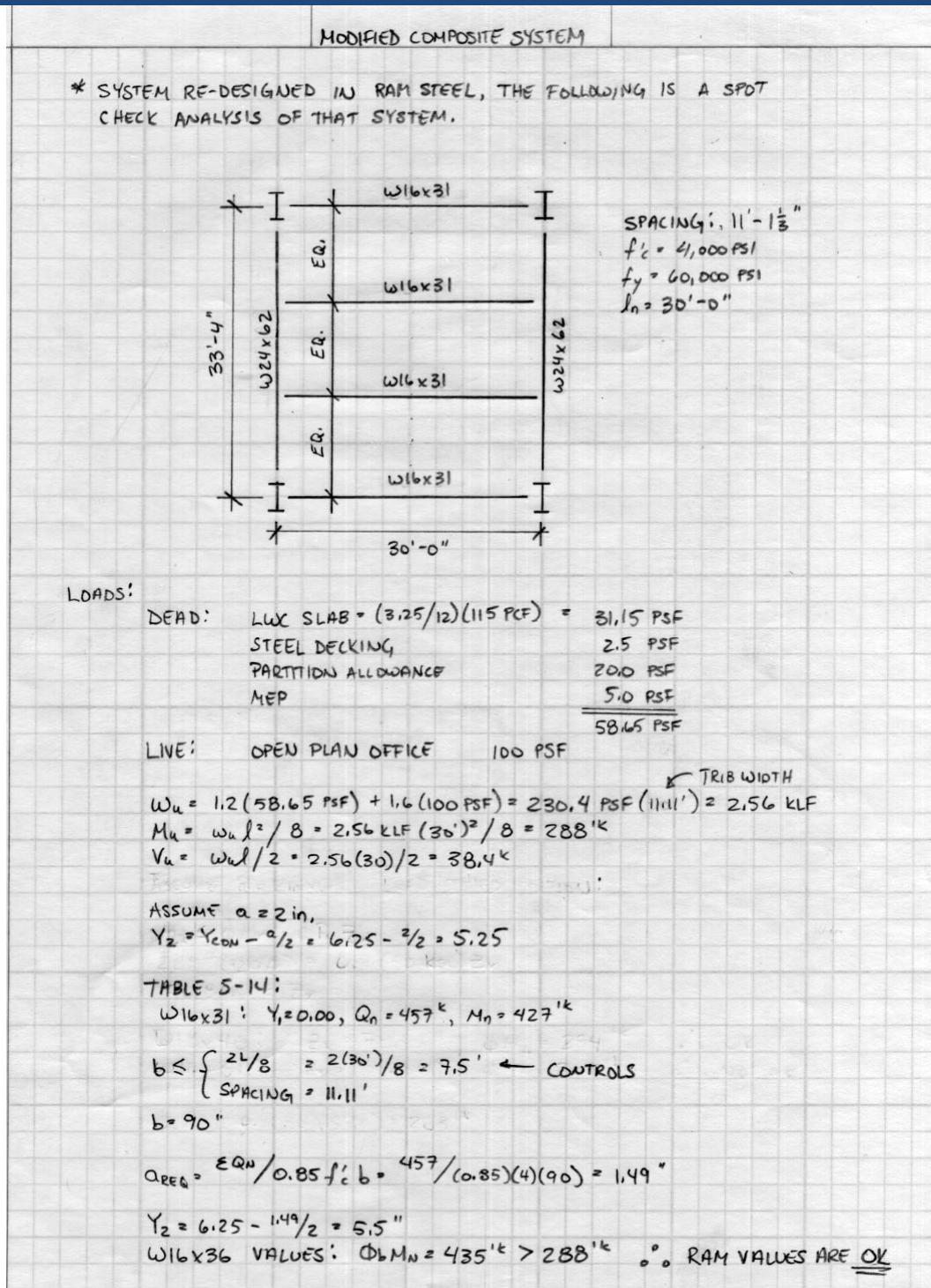
CONCLUSION

The joist/joist girder system with the composite concrete slab seems to be the most encouraging system of the five flooring systems. The criteria for this conclusion included: floor depth, weight, cost and constructability. The girder-slab system was the only system that had a clear advantage over the others with respect to floor depth, and the joist girder had a slightly larger floor depth (approx. 36 in.). The joist/joist girder system has a clear advantage in cost and is a very light weight system. The open web joist will allow for easier handling of MEP systems and are able to span long distances. The long spans will comply with the open floor plan that the building provides. However, as is the case with all systems, there are disadvantages and they include vibrations, increased number of members, difficultly fireproofing the system, and the increased floor depth as noted before.

APPENDICES

A.1 MODIFIED COMPOSITE FLOOR SYSTEM CALCS.

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GIRDER-SLAB SYSTEM

LOADING:

DEAD: PARTITION ALLOWANCE = 20 PSF
 MEP = 5 PSF
 PLANK DEAD LOAD = $\frac{60 \text{ PSF}}{85 \text{ PSF}}$

LIVE: OPEN PLAN OFFICE = 100 PSF

BAY LAYOUT:

PROPERTIES:

PLANK $f'_c = 5 \text{ ksi}$
 GROUT $f'_c > 4 \text{ ksi}$
 DB SPAN = 20'-0"
 8" HOLLOW CORE SPAN = 20'-0"
CHANGED TO 10'-0"

ALLOWABLE $\Delta_{ll} = L/360 = 20'(12"/44)/360 = 0.67"$

INITIAL LOAD (PRECOMPOSITE):

M_{DL} = $(20')(0.06 \text{ ksf})(20')^2/8 = 60^{\text{k}}$ TRY DB 8x40 ($66^{\text{k}} > 60^{\text{k}}$)
 A_{DL} = $5(20')(0.06 \text{ ksf})(20')^4 (1728 \text{ in}^3/44^3)/(384)(122 \text{ in}^4)(27,000 \text{ ksi})$
 $= 1.22"$

DB 8x40 PROPERTIES:

STEEL SECTION	TRANSFORMED SECTION
$I_s = 122 \text{ in}^4$	$I_t = 289 \text{ in.}^4$
$S_t = 26.5 \text{ in.}^3$	$S_t = 67.2 \text{ in.}^3$
$S_b = 36.1 \text{ in.}^3$	$S_b = 67.9 \text{ in.}^3$
$M_{scap} = 66^{\text{k}}$	$b = 3.5"$
$t_w = 0.340"$	

TOTAL LOAD (COMPOSITE)

$M_{sup} = (20')(0.025 + 0.1 \text{ ksf})(20')^2/8 = 125^{\text{k}}$
 $M_{TL} = 60^{\text{k}} + 125^{\text{k}} = 185^{\text{k}}$
 $S_{req} = (185^{\text{k}})(12"/44) / (0.6)(50 \text{ ksi}) = 74 \text{ in}^3 < 67.2 \text{ in}^3$

* DECREASE THE SPAN OF DB TO 10'-0" (IN AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP BAYS SYM.)
 - COMPUTATIONS ON FOLLOWING PAGES:

$$\text{ALLOWABLE } \Delta_{LL} = L/360 = 10' (12"/ft) / 360 = 0.33"$$

INITIAL LOAD (PRF(COMPPOSITE))

$$M_{DL} = (20')(0.06 \text{ ksf})(10')^2 / 8 = 15 \text{ 'k}$$

$$\Delta_{DL} = (5)(20')(0.06 \text{ ksf})(10')^4 (1728 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}^4) / (384)(102)(29,000 \text{ ksi})$$

$$= 0.09"$$

DB 8 x 35 PROPERTIES:

STEEL SECTION

$$I_s = 102 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S_t = 19.7 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S_b = 36.5 \text{ in}^3$$

$$M_{el,ad} = 49 \text{ 'k}$$

$$t_w = 0.340"$$

TRANSFORMED SECTION

$$I_t = 279 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S_t = 63.5 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S_b = 67.1 \text{ in}^3$$

$$b = 3"$$

TOTAL LOAD (COMPOSITE)

$$M_{Sup} = (20')(0.125 \text{ ksf})(10')^2 / 8 = 31.25 \text{ 'k}$$

$$M_{TL} = 15' + 31.25' = 46.25 \text{ 'k}$$

$$S_{REQ} = (46.25 \text{ 'k})(12"/ft) / (0.6)(50 \text{ ksi}) = 18.5 \text{ in}^3 < 63.5 \text{ in}^3 \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$\Delta_{Sup} = (5)(20')(0.125 \text{ ksf})(10')^4 (1728) / (384)(279)(29,000)$$

$$= 0.07" < 0.09" \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

CHECK SUPERIMPOSED COMPRESSIVE STRESS IN CONCRETE

$$N \text{ VALUE} = 29,000 \text{ ksi} / 57,000 (4,000 \text{ psi})^{1/2} = 8.04 \quad S_{tc} = 8.04(63.5) = 510.5 \text{ in}^3$$

$$f_c = (46.25 \text{ 'k})(12"/ft) / 510.5 \text{ in}^3 = 1.09 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_c = (0.45)(4 \text{ ksi}) = 1.8 \text{ ksi} > 1.09 \text{ ksi} \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

CHECK BOTTOM FLANGE TENSION STRESS (TOTAL LOAD)

$$f_b = [(46.25 \text{ 'k})(12"/ft) / 36.5 \text{ in}^2] + [(46.25 \text{ 'k})(12"/ft) / 67.1 \text{ in}^2]$$

$$= 15.2 + 8.3 = 23.5 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_b = 0.9(50 \text{ ksi}) = 45 \text{ ksi} > 23.5 \text{ ksi} \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

CHECK SHEAR

$$\text{TOTAL LOAD} = 185 \text{ psf}$$

$$W = (0.185 \text{ ksf})(20') = 3.7 \text{ klf}$$

$$R = 3.7 \text{ klf}(10') / 2 = 18.5 \text{ k}$$

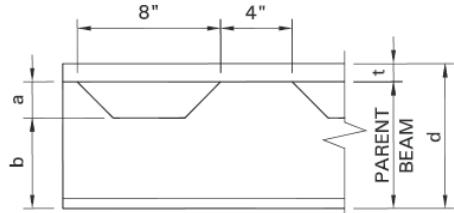
$$f_y = (18.5 \text{ k}) / 0.340(3) = 18.14 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_y = 0.4(50 \text{ ksi}) = 20 \text{ ksi}$$

$$20 \text{ ksi} > 18.14 \text{ ksi} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{OK}}}$$

∴ DB 8 x 35 IS OK FOR SPANNING 10'-0"
AND PLANK SPANNING 20'-0"

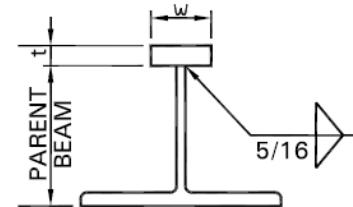
D-BEAM® DIMENSIONS TABLE

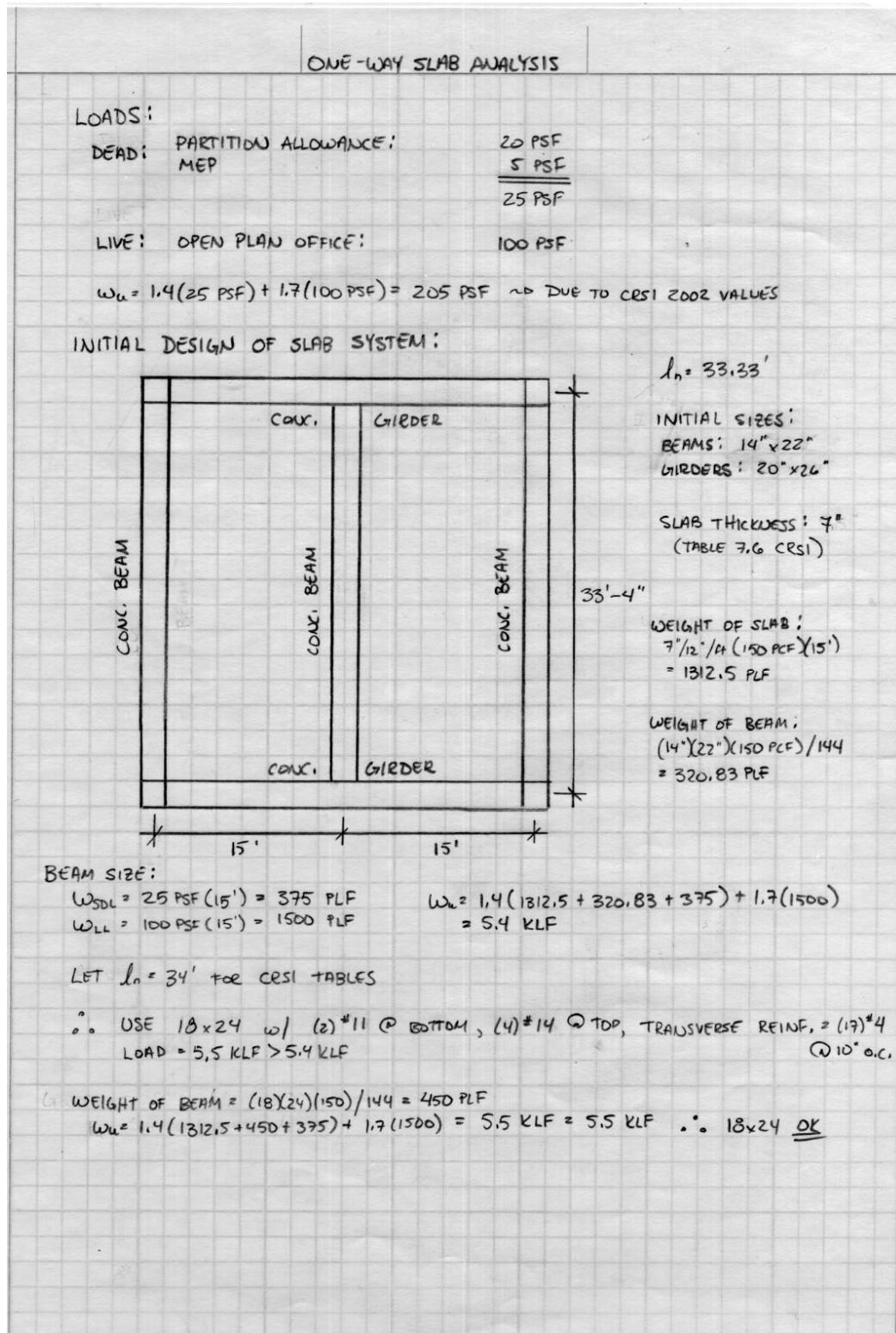


Designation	Web Included		Depth d	Web Thickness t_w	Parent Beam			Top Bar w x t
	Weight lb./ft.	Avg Area in. ²			Size	a	b	
DB 8 x 35	34.7	10.2	8	.340	W10 x 49	4	3	3 x 1
DB 8 x 37	36.7	10.8	8	.345	W12 x 53	2	5	3 x 1
DB 8 x 40	39.8	11.7	8	.340	W10 x 49	3	3.5	3 x 1.5
DB 8 x 42	41.8	12.3	8	.345	W12 x 53	1	5.5	3 x 1.5
DB 9 x 41	40.7	11.9	9.645	.375	W14 x 61	3.375	5.25	3 x 1
DB 9 x 46	45.8	13.4	9.645	.375	W14 x 61	2.375	5.75	3 x 1.5

D-BEAM® PROPERTIES TABLE

Designation	Steel Only Web Ignored					Transformed Section Web Ignored					
	I _x	C _{bot}	C _{top}	S _{bot}	S _{top}	Allowable Moment Fy=50 KSI f _b =0.6Fy	I _x	C _{bot}	C _{top}	S _{bot}	S _{top}
	in. ⁴	in.	in.	in. ³	in. ³	kft	in. ⁴	in.	in.	in. ³	in. ³
DB 8 x 35	102	2.80	5.20	36.5	19.7	49	279	4.16	4.40	67.1	63.5
DB 8 x 37	103	2.76	5.24	37.3	19.7	49	282	4.16	4.42	67.7	63.8
DB 8 x 40	122	3.39	4.61	36.1	26.5	66	289	4.26	4.30	67.9	67.2
DB 8 x 42	123	3.35	4.65	36.9	26.5	66	291	4.26	4.32	68.4	67.5
DB 9 x 41	159	3.12	6.51	51.0	24.4	61	332	4.27	5.35	77.7	62.1
DB 9 x 46	195	3.84	5.79	50.8	33.7	84	356	4.43	5.20	80.6	68.6





ONE-WAY SLAB ANALYSIS

GIRDER SIZE: $l_n = 30'$

$$P_u = w_u l / 2 = 5.5 \text{ klf} (33.33') / 2 = 91.7 \text{ k}$$

$$\text{GIRDER WT} = (26" \times 20") (150 \text{ PLF}) / (144) = 541.7 \text{ PLF} (1.4) = 758.3 \text{ PLF}$$

$$M_u = P_u \cdot l_n / 2 = 91.7 \text{ k} (30') / 2 = 1375 \text{ k}$$

$$M_u = w_u l^2 / 8 = 1300 \text{ k} = w_u (30')^2 / 8 \quad \therefore w_u = 11.7 \text{ klf}$$

TOTAL LOADING: $13.8 \text{ klf} + 0.76 \text{ klf} = 14.5 \text{ klf}$

∴ TRY 32x24 w/ $l_n = 32'$

$\text{GIRDER WT} = (32)(24)(150) / 144 = 800 \text{ PLF} (1.4) = 1120 \text{ PLF}$

TOTAL LOADING = $13.8 \text{ klf} + 1.12 \text{ klf} = 14.9 \text{ klf} < 15.8 \text{ klf} \quad \therefore \text{OK}$

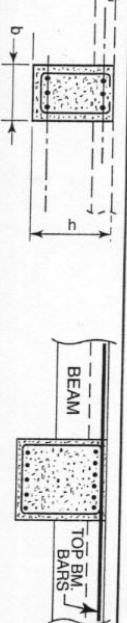
∴ USE 32x24 w/ (2) #14 @ BOTTOM, (6) #14 @ TDP, TRANSVERSE REINF.:
(32) #5 @ 6" O.C.

12-63

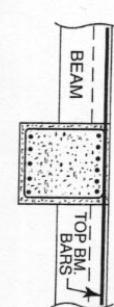
CONCRETE REINFORCING STEEL INSTITUTE

$f'_c = 4,000 \text{ psi}$
 $f_y = 60,000 \text{ psi}$

RECTANGULAR BEAMS, INTERIOR SPANS



$$\text{TOTAL CAPACITY } U = 1.4D + 1.7L^{(3)}$$



STEM	BARS ⁽¹⁾	TOTAL CAPACITY $U = 1.4D + 1.7L^{(3)}$												$\frac{\Phi M_0}{M_0} \times 10^{-9}$	DEFL. (C) $\times 10^{-9}$						
		SPAN, $\bar{l}_n = 32 \text{ ft}$				SPAN, $\bar{l}_n = 34 \text{ ft}$				SPAN, $\bar{l}_n = 36 \text{ ft}$											
h in.	b in.	BOTTOM LAY. 8ftS	TOP LAY. 8ftS	LOAD (4) k/ft	STIR. (5) ft-lb	Φf_n sq. in.	STEEL WGT lb	LOAD (4) k/ft	STIR. (5) ft-lb	Φf_n sq. in.	STEEL WGT lb	LOAD (4) k/ft	STIR. (5) ft-lb	Φf_n sq. in.	STEEL WGT lb	LOAD (4) k/ft	STIR. (5) ft-lb	Φf_n sq. in.	STEEL WGT lb		
		$\bar{l}_n +$ 12 in.	\bar{l}_n																		
		2#8	1	2#9	1.9	123H	6	-	369	1.7	123H	6	-	388	1.5	123H	6	-	408	1.4	
		2#9	1	2#11	2.8	153H	6	-	510	2.5	153H	6	-	538	2.2	153H	6	-	566	2.0	
		12	2#11	1	2#14	3.9	164H	6	-	800	3.4	174H	6	-	849	3.1	183H	6	-	914	2.8
		12	2#11	1	4#10	4.0	164H	6	-	841	3.6	174H	6	-	893	3.2	184H	6	-	945	2.8
		24	2#8	1	3#8	2.3	123H	7	-	396	2.0	123H	7	-	417	1.8	123H	7	-	439	1.6
		24	2#8	1	3#10	3.5	153H	7	-	620	3.1	153H	7	-	644	2.8	163H	7	-	687	1.1
		14	2#11	1	3#11	4.2	164H	7	-	824	2.9	164H	7	-	860	3.3	173H	7	-	925	2.5
		14	2#11	1	3#14	5.1	174H	7	-	1011	4.5	174H	7	-	1185	2.9	183H	7	-	971	1.1
		24	2#10	1	3#14	5.1	245F	30	1.1	1225	25F	30	1.1	125F	30	1.1	1284	27F	30	1.1	
		24	2#9	1	3#9	2.9	133H	9	-	497	2.5	133H	9	-	524	2.3	133H	9	-	551	2.0
		24	2#10	1	3#10	3.5	143H	9	-	618	3.1	153H	9	-	677	2.8	153H	9	-	706	1.2
		16	2#10	1	4#11	5.2	164H	9	-	835	3.7	174H	9	-	892	3.2	174H	9	-	938	1.2
		16	2#14	1	3#14	5.7	175H	9	-	1216	5.0	174H	9	-	1031	4.1	183H	9	-	1083	3.7
		16	2#8	1	3#9	2.9	123H	11	-	717	2.7	123H	11	-	777	2.4	123H	11	-	825	1.2
		16	2#8	1	3#9	2.9	123H	11	-	792	2.6	123H	11	-	832	2.3	123H	11	-	884	1.2
		18	2#11	1	3#14	5.8	225G	45	1.4	1074	3.7	153H	11	-	1134	3.3	153H	11	-	1170	4.1
		18	2#11	1	3#14	5.8	325D	45	1.4	1102	5.2	174H	11	-	1170	4.6	184H	11	-	1238	4.1
		18	2#11	1	4#14	6.3	175H	11	-	1359	5.5	174H	11	-	1343	4.9	184H	11	-	1555	4.1
		18	2#11	1	4#14	6.3	325D	45	1.4	1754	345D	44	1.4	1863	4.4	1863	44	1.3	1972	4.4	

(1) See "Recommended Bar Details", Fig. 12-1, For girders, use tabulated beam depth; — 2 inches $b - 2^2$.
 (2) In "Layers" column, first line is number of layers for bottom bars, second line is number of layers for top bars.
 (3) For superimposed factored load capacity, deduct $1.4 \times$ stem weight.
 (4) Total capacities tabulated causing deflection in excess of $\bar{l}_n/360$ are designated thus: * $\bar{l}_n/360 < \text{deflection} < \bar{l}_n/240$
 ** $\bar{l}_n/240 < \text{deflection} < \bar{l}_n/180$
 *** $\bar{l}_n/180 < \text{deflection} > \bar{l}_n/120$

(5) For each beam design, first line is for open stirrups, second line is for closed ties. See Fig. 12-4. All free ends, use stirrups tabulated for "Interior Spans". For $b > 24$ in., provide 4 legs (two stirrups) of size and spacing tabulated. For stirrup nomenclature, see page 12-13.

Other notation:
 N/A — STIRRUPS ARE NOT REQUIRED

** — MAXIMUM SPACING IS LESS THAN 3 INCHES, NOT RECOMMENDED

*** — SHEAR STRESS IS GREATER THAN $10\sqrt{f_c}$

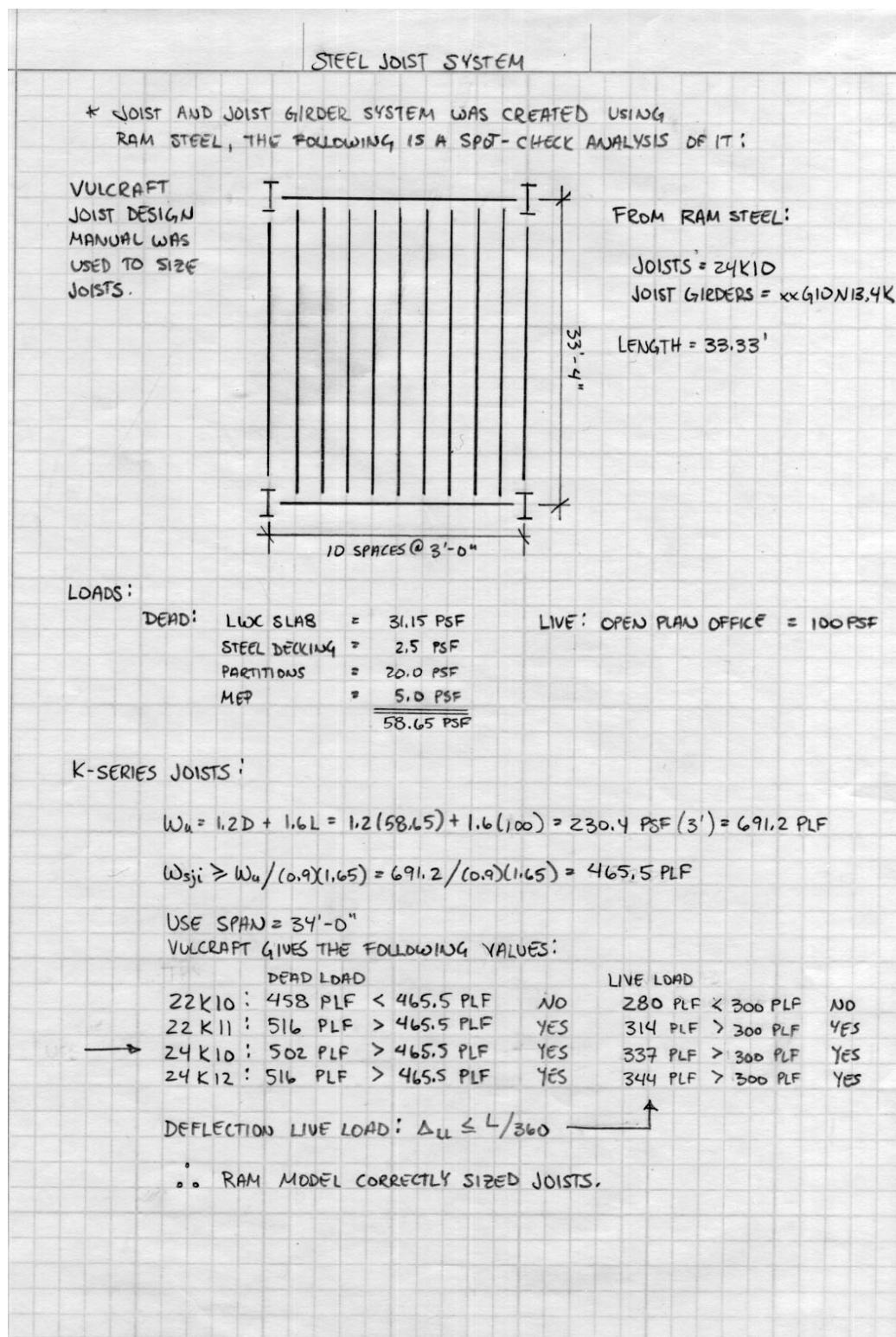
**** — TORSION STRESS EXCEEDS ALLOWABLE

(6) $+ \Phi M_0$ and $-\Phi M_0$ are design moment strength capacities for rectangular section
 $b \times h$.

(7) Midspan elastic deflection (in.) = $C \times (w/16)^{1/4} \times \bar{l}_n^{4/3}$, where w = tabulated load (kips), \bar{l}_n in ft.

*Average service load" is taken as $w/1.6$.

SOLID ONE-WAY SLABS—SINGLE SPAN $f'_c = 3,000 \text{ psi}$												Bottom Steel for + M_u $\rho \approx 0.0050$					
Thickness (in.)	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10				
Bottom Bars Spacing (in.)	#4 12	#4 11	#4 10	#4 9	#5 12	#5 11	#5 10	#5 10	#5 9	#6 12	#6 11	#6 10	#6 10				
Top Bars Spacing (in.)	#3 12	#3 12	#3 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12	#4 12				
T-S Bars Spacing (in.)	#3 15	#3 13	#3 12	#3 11	#4 18	#4 17	#4 15	#4 14	#4 13	#4 13	#4 12	#4 12	#5 17				
Areas of Steel (in. ² /ft) Bottom	.200	.218	.240	.267	.310	.338	.372	.372	.413	.440	.480	.528	.528				
Slab Wt. (psf)	50	56	63	69	75	81	88	94	100	106	113	119	125				
CLEAR SPAN																	
FACTORED USABLE SUPERIMPOSED LOAD (psf)																	
6'-0"	490	638	814														
6'-6"	407	532	681	866													
7'-0"	341	448	575	733	949												
7'-6"	288	380	489	626	814	991											
8'-0"	245	324	419	538	702	857											
8'-6"	209	278	361	466	610	746	909	993									
9'-0"	179	240	313	405	533	653	797	872									
9'-6"	153	207	272	354	467	575	703	769	936								
10'-0"	131	179	236	310	411	508	622	681	831	951							
10'-6"	113	155	206	272	363	450	553	605	741	848							
11'-0"	96	134	180	239	322	400	493	540	663	760	899						
11'-6"	82	116	157	210	285	356	440	483	594	683	809	962					
12'-0"	70	100	137	185	253	318	394	433	534	615	730	870	927				
12'-6"	59	86	119	163	225	284	354	388	482	555	660	789	841				
13'-0"	49	74	104	144	200	254	318	349	435	502	598	716	764				
13'-6"	40	63	90	126	178	227	286	314	393	454	543	652	696				
14'-0"		53	77	110	158	203	257	283	355	412	494	595	635				
14'-6"		44	66	96	140	182	231	255	322	374	450	543	580				
15'-0"			56	84	124	162	208	229	292	340	410	497	530				
15'-6"			47	72	110	145	187	206	264	309	374	454	486				
16'-0"				62	96	129	168	185	239	281	341	416	445				
16'-6"				52	84	114	150	167	217	255	311	381	408				
17'-0"				44	73	101	134	149	196	232	284	350	374				
17'-6"				63	89	120	133	177	210	259	320	343					
18'-0"				54	78	107	119	160	190	236	294	315					
18'-6"				46	68	94	105	144	172	215	269	289					
19'-0"					58	83	93	129	156	196	247	264					
19'-6"					50	73	82	115	140	178	226	242					
20'-0"					41	63	71	103	126	161	206	222					
Note: See Fig. 7-1 for reinforcing bar details.																	



JOIST GIRDER DESIGNS:

$$\text{GIRDER SPAN} = 30'-0"$$

$$\text{TOTAL LOAD} = 58,65 + 100 = 158,65 \text{ PSF}$$

$$\text{NUMBER OF ACTUAL JOIST SPACES, } N = 10$$

$$\text{LOAD} = 3' (158,65 \text{ PSF}) = 476 \text{ PLF}$$

$$P = 30' (476 \text{ PLF}) / 1000 = 14.3 \text{ K}$$

DEPTH OF GIRDER: VULCRAFT DOES NOT SPECIFY A JOIST GIRDER THAT SPANS 30' AND HAS 10N, SO I USED THE VALUES FOR 30' SPAN AND 8N (@ 3.75').
DEPTH = 32"

DESIGNATION: 32G10N14.3K
RAM DESIGNATION: xxG10N13.4K
∴ RAM DESIGNATION OK

LOADS VARY DUE TO THE FACT RAM STEEL USES LINE LOAD REDUCTION; HOWEVER, THEY ARE VERY SIMILAR.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF JOIST SYSTEM:

JOISTS:	$13.1 \text{ PLF} / 3' = 4.37 \text{ PSF}$
JOIST GIRDER:	$61.0 \text{ PLF} / 30' = \underline{\underline{2.03 \text{ PSF}}}$
	6.40 PSF

STANDARD LOAD TABLE/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
 Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30 ksi

Joist Designation	18K3	18K4	18K5	18K6	18K7	18K9	18K10	20K3	20K4	20K5	20K6	20K7	20K9	20K10	22K4	22K5	22K6	22K7	22K9	22K10	22K11	
Depth (In.)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Approx. Wt. (Lbs./ft.)	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.5	9	10.2	11.7	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.3	10.3	12.2	8	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.3	12.6	13.8	
Span (ft.) ↓																						
18	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	
	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	
19	514	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	
	494	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
20	463	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	
	423	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490
21	420	506	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	364	426	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460
22	382	460	518	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	316	370	414	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438
23	349	420	473	516	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	276	323	362	393	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418
24	320	335	434	473	526	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	242	284	318	345	382	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
25	294	355	400	435	485	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	214	250	281	305	337	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377
26	272	328	369	402	443	538	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	190	222	249	271	299	354	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361
27	252	303	342	372	415	498	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	169	198	222	241	267	315	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347
28	234	282	318	346	385	463	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548
	151	177	199	216	239	282	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331
29	218	263	296	322	359	431	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511
	136	159	179	194	215	254	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298
30	203	245	276	301	335	402	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477
	123	144	161	175	194	229	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269
31	190	229	258	281	313	376	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446
	111	130	146	158	175	207	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243
32	178	215	242	264	294	353	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418
	101	118	132	144	159	188	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
33	168	202	228	248	276	332	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393
	92	108	121	131	145	171	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
34	158	190	214	233	260	312	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370
	84	98	110	120	132	156	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
35	149	179	202	220	245	294	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349
	77	90	101	110	121	143	168	96	112	126	137	151	179	210	137	153	167	185	219	257	292	
36	141	169	191	203	232	278	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
	70	82	92	101	111	132	154	88	103	115	125	139	164	193	126	141	153	169	191	201	236	269
37								148	179	202	220	245	294	349	198	223	243	271	325	386	442	
								81	95	108	115	128	151	178	116	130	141	158	185	217	247	
38								141	170	191	203	232	279	331	187	211	230	258	308	366	419	
								74	87	98	106	118	139	164	107	119	130	144	170	200	228	
39								133	181	181	198	220	265	314	178	200	218	243	292	347	397	
								69	81	90	98	109	129	151	98	110	120	133	157	185	211	
40								127	153	172	188	209	251	298	169	190	207	231	278	330	377	
								64	75	84	91	101	119	140	91	102	111	123	146	171	195	
41															161	181	197	220	264	314	359	
															85	95	103	114	135	159	181	
42															153	173	188	209	252	299	342	
															79	88	96	108	126	148	168	
43															146	165	179	200	240	285	326	
															73	82	89	99	117	138	157	
44															139	157	171	191	229	272	311	
															68	76	83	92	109	128	146	



STANDARD LOAD TABLE/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
 Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30 ksi

Joist Designation	24K4	24K5	24K6	24K7	24K8	24K9	24K10	24K12	26K5	26K6	26K7	26K8	26K9	26K10	26K12
Depth (In.)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft.)	9.4	9.3	9.7	10.1	11.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	9.8	10.6	10.9	12.1	12.2	13.8	16.6
Span (ft.) ↓															
24	520	550	550	550	550	550	550	550							
	518	544	544	544	544	544	544	544							
25	479	540	550	550	550	550	550	550							
	456	511	520	520	520	520	520	520							
26	442	499	543	550	550	550	550	550	542	550	550	550	550	550	550
	405	453	493	499	499	499	499	499	535	541	541	541	541	541	541
27	410	462	503	550	550	550	550	550	502	547	550	550	550	550	550
	361	404	439	479	479	479	479	479	477	519	522	522	522	522	522
28	381	429	467	521	550	550	550	550	466	508	550	550	550	550	550
	323	362	393	438	456	456	456	456	427	464	501	501	501	501	501
29	354	400	435	485	536	550	550	550	434	473	527	550	550	550	550
	290	325	354	392	429	438	438	438	384	417	463	479	479	479	479
30	331	373	406	453	500	544	550	550	405	441	492	544	550	550	550
	262	293	319	353	387	419	422	422	346	377	417	457	459	459	459
31	310	349	380	424	468	510	550	550	379	413	460	509	550	550	550
	237	268	289	320	350	379	410	410	314	341	378	413	444	444	444
32	290	327	357	397	439	478	549	549	356	387	432	477	519	549	549
	215	241	262	280	313	344	393	393	285	309	343	375	407	431	431
33	273	308	335	373	413	449	532	532	334	364	406	448	488	532	532
	198	220	239	265	289	313	368	368	259	282	312	342	370	404	404
34	257	280	315	351	388	423	502	516	315	343	382	422	459	516	516
	179	201	218	242	264	286	337	344	237	257	285	312	338	378	378
35	242	273	297	331	366	399	473	501	297	323	360	398	433	501	501
	164	184	200	221	242	262	308	324	217	236	261	286	310	356	356
36	229	258	281	313	346	377	447	487	280	305	340	376	409	486	487
	150	169	183	203	222	241	283	306	199	216	240	263	284	334	334
37	216	244	266	296	327	356	423	474	265	289	322	356	387	460	474
	138	155	169	187	205	222	260	290	183	199	221	242	262	308	315
38	205	231	252	281	310	338	401	461	251	274	305	337	367	436	461
	128	143	156	172	189	204	240	275	169	184	204	223	241	284	299
39	195	219	239	266	294	320	380	449	238	260	289	320	348	413	449
	118	132	144	159	174	189	222	261	156	170	188	206	223	262	283
40	185	208	227	253	280	304	361	438	227	247	275	304	331	393	438
	109	122	133	148	161	175	206	247	145	157	174	191	207	243	269
41	176	198	216	241	266	290	344	427	215	235	262	289	315	374	427
	101	114	124	137	150	162	191	235	134	146	162	177	192	225	256
42	168	189	206	229	253	276	327	417	205	224	249	275	300	356	417
	94	106	115	127	139	151	177	224	125	136	150	164	178	210	244
43	160	180	196	219	242	263	312	406	196	213	238	263	286	339	407
	88	98	107	118	130	140	165	213	116	126	140	153	166	195	232
44	153	172	187	209	231	251	288	387	187	204	227	251	273	324	398
	82	92	100	110	121	131	154	199	108	118	131	143	155	182	222
45	146	164	179	199	220	240	285	370	179	194	217	240	261	310	389
	76	86	93	103	113	122	144	185	101	110	122	133	145	170	212
46	139	157	171	191	211	230	272	354	171	186	207	229	250	296	380
	71	80	87	97	106	114	135	174	95	103	114	125	135	159	203
47	133	150	164	183	202	220	281	339	164	178	199	219	239	284	369
	67	75	82	90	99	107	126	163	89	96	107	117	127	149	192
48	128	144	157	175	194	211	250	325	157	171	190	210	229	272	353
	63	70	77	85	93	101	118	153	83	90	100	110	119	140	180
49									150	164	183	202	220	261	339
									78	85	94	103	112	131	169
50									144	157	175	194	211	250	325
									73	80	89	97	105	124	159
51									139	151	168	186	203	241	313
									69	75	83	91	116	150	
52									133	145	162	179	195	231	301
									65	71	79	86	93	110	142



DESIGN GUIDE WEIGHT TABLE FOR JOIST GIRDERS
U. S. CUSTOMARY

Based on an allowable tensile stress of 30ksi

Girder Span (ft)	Joist Spaces (in)	Girder Depth	Joist Girder Weight – Pounds Per Linear Foot																					
			Load on Each Panel Point																					
			4K	5K	6K	7K	8K	9K	10K	11K	12K	14K	16K	18K	20K	25K	30K	35K	40K	50K	60K	70K	80K	100K
28	24	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	31	31	33	34	37	39	42	49	57	65	77	91	103	129	
	28	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	32	34	34	38	40	43	46	58	66	78	93	106		
	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	32	33	34	37	39	40	44	52	60	68	76	95		
	24	16	16	16	16	16	18	21	22	23	26	29	33	36	44	54	61	70	91	105	124	133	174	
	3N@ 9.33	28	16	16	16	16	16	18	19	21	23	26	29	31	39	47	52	61	77	94	107	115	156	
	32	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	24	24	27	29	36	42	47	54	70	80	97	110	131	
	24	16	16	17	19	21	24	27	28	31	35	39	45	50	62	74	91	101	121	143	165	190	244	
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