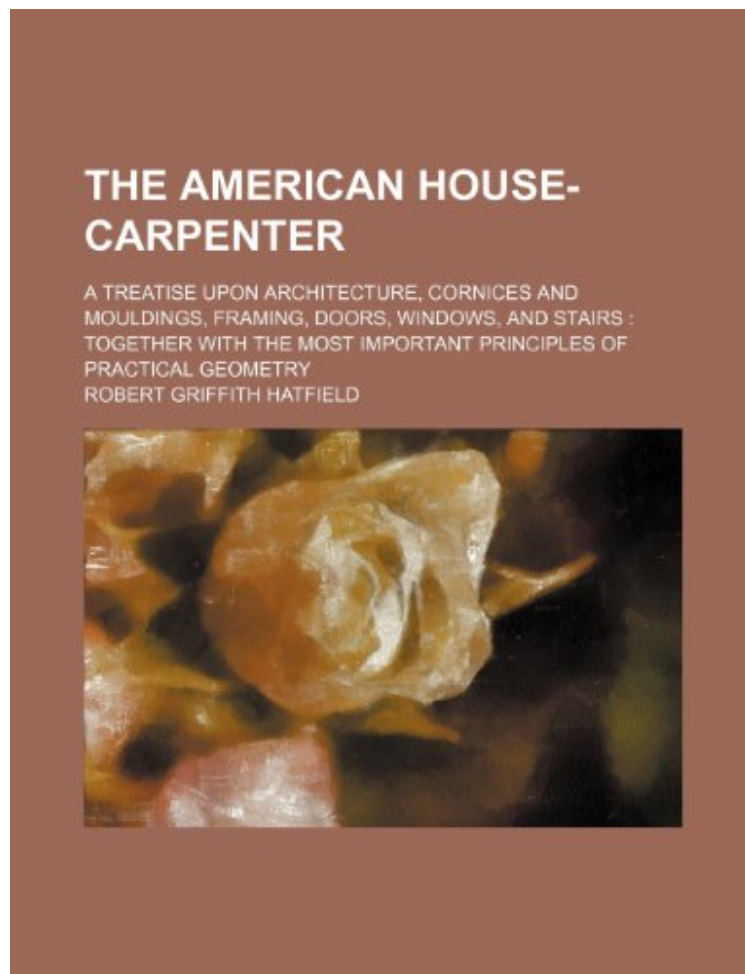


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The American house-carpenter; a treatise upon architecture, cornices and mouldings, framing, doors, windows, and stairs together with the most important principles of practical geometry

Robert Griffith Hatfield

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This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1845 Excerpt: ...pitch pine; divide the last product by the cube of the depth in inches, and the quotient will be the breadth in inches required. Example.--What should be the breadth of a beam of oak, having a bearing of 16 feet and a depth of 12 inches, in order to support a weight of 4000 pounds? The square of 16 is 256, which, multiplied by 4000, gives 1,024,000; this, multiplied by .009, gives 9216; and this again, divided by 1728, the cube of 12, gives 5 inches--which is the breadth required. Case 3.--When the breadth bears a certain proportion to the depth. When neither the breadth nor depth is given, it will be best to fix on some proportion which the breadth should have to the depth; for instance, suppose it be convenient to make the breadth to the depth as 0.6 is to 1, then the rule would become as follows: Rule.--Multiply the weight in pounds by the decimal, .009, for oak, .011 for white pine and .016 for pitch pine; divide the product by 0.6, and extract the square-root; multiply this root by the length in feet, and extract the square-root a second time, which will be the depth in inches required. The breadth is equal to the depth multiplied by the decimal, 0.6. It is obvious that any other proportion of the breadth and depth may be obtained by merely changing the decimal, 0.6, in the rule. Example.--What should be the depth and breadth of a beam of pitch pine, having a proportion to one another as 0.6 to 1, and a bearing of 22 feet, in order to sustain a ton weight, or 2240 pounds? This, multiplied by .016, gives 35.84, which, divided by 0.6, gives 59.73; the square-root of this is 7.7, which, multiplied by 22, the length, gives 169.4; the square-root of this is 13--which is the depth required. Then 13, multiplied by 0.6, gives 7.8 inches--the required breadth. _...