

# CONCRETE PIPE



# DESIGN MANUAL

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Technical programs of the American Concrete Pipe Association, since its founding in 1907, have been designed to compile engineering data on the hydraulics, loads and supporting strengths and design of concrete pipe. Information obtained is disseminated to producers and consumers of concrete pipe through technical literature and promotional handbooks. Other important activities of the Association include development of product specifications, government relations, participation in related trade and professional societies, advertising and promotion, an industry safety program and educational training. These services are made possible by the financial support of member companies located throughout the United States, Canada, and in almost 30 foreign countries.

# FOREWORD

The principal objective in compiling the material for this **CONCRETE PIPE DESIGN MANUAL** was to present data and information on the design of concrete pipe systems in a readily usable form. The Design Manual is a companion volume to the **CONCRETE PIPE HANDBOOK** which provides an up-to-date compilation of the concepts and theories which form the basis for the design and installation of precast concrete pipe sewers and culverts and explanations for the charts, tables and design procedures summarized in the Design Manual.

Special recognition is acknowledged for the contribution of the staff of the American Concrete Pipe Association and the technical review and assistance of the engineers of the member companies of the Association in preparing this Design Manual. Also acknowledged is the development work of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, American Society of Civil Engineers, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, U. S. Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Iowa State University, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Water Environment Federation, and many others. Credit for much of the data in this Manual goes to the engineers of these organizations and agencies. Every effort has been made to assure accuracy, and technical data are considered reliable, but no guarantee is made or liability assumed.



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

The design and construction of sewers and culverts are among the most important areas of public works engineering and, like all engineering projects, they involve various stages of development. The information presented in this manual does not cover all phases of the project, and the engineer may need to consult additional references for the data required to complete preliminary surveys.

This manual is a compilation of data on concrete pipe, and it was planned to provide all design information needed by the engineer when he begins to consider the type and shape of pipe to be used. All equations used in developing the figures and tables are shown along with limited supporting theory. A condensed bibliography of literature references is included to assist the engineer who wishes to further study the development of these equations.

Chapters have been arranged so the descriptive information can be easily followed into the tables and figures containing data which enable the engineer to select the required type and size concrete pipe without the lengthy computations previously required. All of these design aids are presently published in engineering textbooks or represent the computer analysis of involved equations. Supplemental data and information are included to assist in completing this important phase of the project, and illustrative example problems are presented in Chapters 2 through 4. A review of these examples will indicate the relative ease with which this manual can be used.

The revised Chapter 4 on Loads and Supporting Strengths incorporates the Standard Installations for concrete pipe bedding and design. The standard Installations are compatible with today's methods of installation and incorporate the latest research on concrete pipe. In 1996 the B, C, and D beddings, researched by Anson Marston and Merlin Spangler, were replaced in the AASHTO Bridge Specifications by the Standard Installations. A description of the B, C, and D beddings along with the appropriate design procedures are included in Appendix B of this manual to facilitate designs still using these beddings.



# CHAPTER 2

## HYDRAULICS OF SEWERS

The hydraulic design procedure for sewers requires:

1. Determination of Sewer System Type
2. Determination of Design Flow
3. Selection of Pipe Size
4. Determination of Flow Velocity

### SANITARY SEWERS

#### DETERMINATION OF SEWER SYSTEM TYPE

Sanitary sewers are designed to carry domestic, commercial and industrial sewage with consideration given to possible infiltration of ground water. All types of flow are designed on the basis of having the flow characteristics of water.

#### DETERMINATION OF DESIGN FLOW

In designing sanitary sewers, average, peak and minimum flows are considered. Average flow is determined or selected, and a factor applied to arrive at the peak flow which is used for selecting pipe size. Minimum flows are used to determine if specified velocities can be maintained to prevent deposition of solids.

**Average Flow.** The average flow, usually expressed in gallons per day, is a hypothetical quantity which is derived from past data and experience. With adequate local historical records, the average rate of water consumption can be related to the average sewage flow from domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Without such records, information on probable average flows can be obtained from other sources such as state or national agencies. Requirements for minimum average flows are usually specified by local or state sanitary authorities or local, state and national public health agencies. Table 1 lists design criteria for domestic sewage flows for various municipalities. Commercial and industrial sewage flows are listed in Table 2. These tables were adapted from the "Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers," published by American Society of Civil Engineers and Water Pollution Control Federation. To apply flow criteria in the design of a sewer system, it is necessary to determine present and future zoning, population densities and types of business and industry.

**Peak Flow.** The actual flow in a sanitary sewer is variable, and many studies have been made of hourly, daily and seasonal variations. Typical results of one study are shown in Figure 1 adapted from "Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers," published by the American Society of Civil Engineers and Water Pollution Control Federation. Maximum and minimum daily flows are used in the design of treatment plants, but the sanitary sewer must carry the peak flow that will occur during its design life. This peak flow is defined as the mean

rate of the maximum flow occurring during a 15-minute period for any 12-month period and is determined by multiplying average daily flow by an appropriate factor. Estimates of this factor range from 4.0 to 5.5 for design populations of one thousand, to a factor of 1.5 to 2.0 for design population of one million. Tables 1 and 2 list minimum peak loads used by some municipalities as a basis for design.

**Minimum Flow.** A minimum velocity of 2 feet per second, when the pipe is flowing full or half full, will prevent deposition of solids. The design should be checked using the minimum flow to determine if this self-cleaning velocity is maintained.

## SELECTION OF PIPE SIZE

After the design flows have been calculated, pipe size is selected using Manning's formula. The formula can be solved by selecting a pipe roughness coefficient, and assuming a pipe size and slope. However, this trial and error method is not necessary since nomographs, tables, graphs and computer programs provide a direct solution.

**Manning's Formula.** Manning's formula for selecting pipe size is:

$$Q = \frac{1.486}{n} AR^{2/3} S^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

A constant  $C_1 = \frac{1.486}{n} AR^{2/3}$  which depends only on the geometry and characteristics of the pipe enables Manning's formula to be written as:

$$Q = C_1 S^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 list full flow values of  $C_1$  for circular pipe, elliptical pipe, arch pipe, and box sections. Table A-1 in the Appendix lists values of  $S^{1/2}$ .

**Manning's "n" Value.** The difference between laboratory test values of Manning's "n" and accepted design values is significant. Numerous tests by public and other agencies have established Manning's "n" laboratory values. However, these laboratory results were obtained utilizing clean water and straight pipe sections without bends, manholes, debris, or other obstructions. The laboratory results indicated the only differences were between smooth wall and rough wall pipes. Rough wall, or corrugated pipe, have relatively high "n" values which are approximately 2.5 to 3 times those of smooth wall pipe.

All smooth wall pipes, such as concrete and plastic, were found to have "n" values ranging between 0.009 and 0.010, but, historically, engineers familiar with sewers have used 0.012 and 0.013. This "design factor" of 20-30 percent takes into account the difference between laboratory testing and actual installed conditions. The use of such design factors is good engineering practice, and, to be consistent for all pipe materials, the applicable Manning's "n" laboratory value should be increased a similar amount in order to arrive at design values.

**Full Flow Graphs.** Graphical solutions of Manning's formula are presented for circular pipe in Figures 2 through 5 and for horizontal elliptical pipe, vertical elliptical pipe, arch pipe and box sections in Figures 6 through 19. When flow, slope and roughness coefficient are known, pipe size and the resulting velocity for full flow can be determined.

**Partially Full Flow Graphs.** Velocity, hydraulic radius and quantity and area of flow vary with the depth of flow. These values are proportionate to full flow values and for any depth of flow are plotted for circular pipe, horizontal elliptical pipe, vertical elliptical pipe, arch pipe, and box sections in Figures 20 through 24.

## DETERMINATION OF FLOW VELOCITY

**Minimum Velocity.** Slopes required to maintain a velocity of 2 feet per second under full flow conditions with various “*n*” values are listed in Table 7 for circular pipe. The slopes required to maintain velocities other than 2 feet per second under full flow conditions can be obtained by multiplying the tabulated values by one-fourth of the velocity squared or by solving Manning's formula using Figures 2 through 19.

**Maximum Velocity.** Maximum design velocities for clear effluent in concrete pipe can be very high. Unless governed by topography or other restrictions, pipe slopes should be set as flat as possible to reduce excavation costs and consequently velocities are held close to the minimum.

## STORM SEWERS

### DETERMINATION OF SEWER SYSTEM TYPE

Storm sewers are designed to carry precipitation runoff, surface waters and, in some instances, ground water. Storm water flow is analyzed on the basis of having the flow characteristics of water.

### DETERMINATION OF DESIGN FLOW

The Rational Method is widely used for determining design flows in urban and small watersheds. The method assumes that the maximum rate of runoff for a given intensity occurs when the duration of the storm is such that all parts of the watershed are contributing to the runoff at the interception point. The formula used is an empirical equation that relates the quantity of runoff from a given area to the total rainfall falling at a uniform rate on the same area and is expressed as:

$$Q = CiA \tag{3}$$

The runoff coefficient “*C*” and the drainage area “*A*” are both constant for a given area at a given time. Rainfall intensity “*i*”, however, is determined by using an appropriate storm frequency and duration which are selected on the basis of economics and engineering judgment. Storm sewers are designed on the basis that they will flow full during storms occurring at certain intervals. Storm frequency is selected through consideration of the size of drainage area, probable flooding, possible flood damage and projected development schedule for the area.

**Runoff Coefficient.** The runoff coefficient “C” is the ratio of the average rate of rainfall on an area to the maximum rate of runoff. Normally ranging between zero and unity, the runoff coefficient can exceed unity in those areas where rainfall occurs in conjunction with melting snow or ice. The soil characteristics, such as porosity, permeability and whether or not it is frozen are important considerations. Another factor to consider is ground cover, such as paved, grassy or wooded. In certain areas, the coefficient depends upon the slope of the terrain. Duration of rainfall and shape of area are also important factors in special instances. Average values for different areas are listed in Table 8.

**Rainfall Intensity.** Rainfall intensity “i” is the amount of rainfall measured in inches per hour that would be expected to occur during a storm of a certain duration. The storm frequency is the time in years in which a certain storm would be expected again and is determined statistically from available rainfall data.

Several sources, such as the U. S. Weather Bureau, have published tables and graphs for various areas of the country which show the relationship between rainfall intensity, storm duration and storm frequency. To illustrate these relationships, the subsequent figures and tables are presented as examples only, and specific design information is available for most areas. For a 2-year frequency storm of 30-minute duration, the expected rainfall intensities for the United States are plotted on the map in Figure 25. These intensities could be converted to storms of other durations and frequencies by using factors as listed in Tables 9 and 10 and an intensity-duration-frequency curve constructed as shown in Figure 26.

**Time of Concentration.** The time of concentration at any point in a sewer system is the time required for runoff from the most remote portion of the drainage area to reach that point. The most remote portion provides the longest time of concentration but is not necessarily the most distant point in the drainage area. Since a basic assumption of the Rational Method is that all portions of the area are contributing runoff, the time of concentration is used as the storm duration in calculating the intensity. The time of concentration consists of the time of flow from the most remote portion of the drainage area to the first inlet (called the inlet time) and the time of flow from the inlet through the system to the point under consideration (called the flow time). The inlet time is affected by the rainfall intensity, topography and ground conditions. Many designers use inlet times ranging from a minimum of 5 minutes for densely developed areas with closely spaced inlets to a maximum of 30 minutes for flat residential areas with widely spaced inlets. If the inlet time exceeds 30 minutes, then a detailed analysis is required because a very small inlet time will result in an oversized system while conversely for a very long inlet time the system will be undersized.

**Runoff Area.** The runoff area “A” is the drainage area in acres served by the storm sewer. This area can be accurately determined from topographic maps or field surveys.



## SELECTION OF PIPE SIZE

**Manning's Formula.** Manning's formula for selecting pipe size is:

$$Q = \frac{1.486}{n} AR^{2/3} S^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

A constant  $C_1 = \frac{1.486}{n} AR^{2/3}$  which depends only on the geometry and characteristics of the pipe enables Manning's formula to be written as:

$$Q = C_1 S^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 for circular pipe, elliptical pipe, arch pipe, and box sections with full flow and Table A-1 in the Appendix for values of  $C_1$  and  $S^{1/2}$  respectively are used to solve formula (2). Graphical solutions of Manning's formula (1) are presented in Figures 2 through 5 for circular pipe, and Figures 6 through 19 for horizontal elliptical pipe, vertical elliptical pipe, arch pipe and box sections under full flow conditions.

Partial flow problems can be solved with the proportionate relationships plotted in Figure 20 through 24.

**Manning's "n" Value.** The difference between laboratory test values of Manning's "n" and accepted design values is significant. Numerous tests by public and other agencies have established Manning's "n" laboratory values. However, these laboratory results were obtained utilizing clean water and straight pipe sections without bends, manholes, debris, or other obstructions. The laboratory results indicated the only differences were between smooth wall and rough wall pipes. Rough wall, or corrugated pipe, have relatively high "n" values which are approximately 2.5 to 3 times those of smooth wall pipe.

All smooth wall pipes, such as concrete and plastic, were found to have "n" values ranging between 0.009 and 0.010, but, historically, engineers familiar with sewers have used 0.012 or 0.013. This "design factor" of 20-30 percent takes into account the difference between laboratory testing and actual installed conditions. The use of such design factors is good engineering practice, and, to be consistent for all pipe materials, the applicable Manning's "n" laboratory value should be increased a similar amount in order to arrive at design values.

## DETERMINATION OF FLOW VELOCITY

**Minimum Velocity.** The debris entering a storm sewer system will generally have a higher specific gravity than sanitary sewage, therefore a minimum velocity of 3 feet per second is usually specified. The pipe slopes required to maintain this velocity can be calculated from Table 7 or by solving Manning's formula using Figures 2 through 19.

**Maximum Velocity.** Tests have indicated that concrete pipe can carry clear water of extremely high velocities without eroding. Actual performance records of storm sewers on grades up to 45 percent and carrying high percentages of solids indicate that erosion is seldom a problem with concrete pipe.

**EXAMPLE PROBLEMS****EXAMPLE 2 - 1****STORM SEWER FLOW**

**Given:** The inside diameter of a circular concrete pipe storm sewer is 48 inches, “ $n$ ” = 0.012 and slope is 0.006 feet per foot.

**Find:** The full flow capacity, “ $Q$ ”.

**Solution:** The problem can be solved using Figure 4 or Table 3.

**Figure 4** The slope for the sewer is 0.006 feet per foot or 0.60 feet per 100 feet. Find this slope on the horizontal axis. Proceed vertically along the 0.60 line to the intersection of this line and the curve labelled 48 inches. Proceed horizontally to the vertical axis and read  $Q = 121$  cubic feet per second.

**Table 3** Enter Table 3 under the column  $n = 0.012$  for a 48-inch diameter pipe and find  $C_1 = 1556$ . For  $S = 0.006$ , find  $S^{1/2} = 0.07746$  in Table A-1. Then  $Q = 1556 \times 0.07746$  or 121 cubic feet per second.

**Answer:**  $Q = 121$  cubic feet per second.

**EXAMPLE 2 - 2****REQUIRED SANITARY SEWER SIZE**

**Given:** A concrete pipe sanitary sewer with “ $n$ ” = 0.013, slope of 0.6 percent and required full flow capacity of 110 cubic feet per second.

**Find:** Size of circular concrete pipe required.

**Solution:** This problem can be solved using Figure 5 or Table 3.

**Figure 5** Find the intersection of a horizontal line through  $Q = 110$  cubic feet per second and a slope of 0.60 feet per 100 feet. The minimum size sewer is 48 inches.

**Table 3** For  $Q = 110$  cubic feet per second and  $S^{1/2} = 0.07746$

$$C_1 = \frac{Q}{S^{1/2}} = \frac{110}{0.07746} = 1420$$

In the table, 1436 is the closest value of  $C_1$ , equal to or larger than 1420, so the minimum size sewer is 48 inches.

**Answer:** A 48-inch diameter circular pipe would have more than adequate capacity.

### **EXAMPLE 2 - 3 STORM SEWER MINIMUM SLOPE**

**Given:** A 48-inch diameter circular concrete pipe storm sewer, “*n*” = 0.012 and flowing one-third full.

**Find:** Slope required to maintain a minimum velocity of 3 feet per second.

**Solution:** Enter Figure 20 on the vertical scale at Depth of Flow = 0.33 and project a horizontal line to the curved line representing velocity. On the horizontal scale directly beneath the point of intersection read a value of 0.81 which represents the proportional value to full flow.

$$\frac{V}{V_{\text{full}}} = 0.81$$

$$V_{\text{full}} = \frac{V}{0.81}$$

$$= \frac{3}{0.81}$$

$$= 3.7$$

Enter Figure 4 and at the intersection of the line representing 48-inch diameter and the interpolated velocity line of 3.7 read a slope of 0.088 percent on the horizontal scale.

**Answer:** The slope required to maintain a minimum velocity of 3 feet per second at one-third full is 0.088 percent.

### **EXAMPLE 2 - 4 SANITARY SEWER DESIGN**

**General:** A multi-family housing project is being developed on 350 acres of rolling to flat ground. Zoning regulations establish a population density of 30 persons per acre. The state Department of Health specifies 100 gallons per capita per day as the average and 500 gallons per capita per day as the peak domestic sewage flow, and an infiltration allowance of 500 gallons per acre per day.

Circular concrete pipe will be used, “*n*” = 0.013, designed to flow full at peak load with a minimum velocity of 2 feet per second at one-third peak flow. Maximum spacing between manholes will be 400 feet.

**Given:**

Population Density	= 30 persons per acre
Average Flow	= 100 gallons per capita per day
Peak Flow	= 500 gallons per capita per day
Infiltration	= 500 gallons per acre per day
Manning's Roughness	= 0.013 ( <i>See discussion of Manning's Coefficient "n" Value</i> )
Minimum Velocity	= 2 feet per second @ 1/3 peak flow

**Find:** Design the final 400 feet of pipe between manhole Nos. 20 and 21, which serves 58 acres in addition to carrying the load from the previous pipe which serves the remaining 292 acres.

**Solution:** 1. Design Flow

Population-Manhole 1 to 20	= 30 X 292 = 8760
Population-Manhole 20 to 21	= 30 X 58 = 1740
Total population	<u>10,500 persons</u>
Peak flow-Manhole	
1 to 20 = 500 X 8760	= 4,380,000 gallons per day
Infiltration-Manhole	
1 to 20 = 500 X 292	= 146,000 gallons per day
Peak flow-Manhole	
20 to 21 = 500 X 1740	= 870,000 gallons per day
Infiltration-Manhole	
20 to 21 = 500 X 58	= <u>29,000 gallons per day</u>
Total Peak flow	= 5,425,000 gallons per day
use 5,425,000 gallons per day or 8.4 cubic feet per second	

2. Selection of Pipe Size

In designing the sewer system, selection of pipe begins at the first manhole and proceeds downstream. The section of pipe preceding the final section is an 18-inch diameter, with slope = 0.0045 feet per foot. Therefore, for the final section the same pipe size will be checked and used unless it has inadequate capacity, excessive slope or inadequate velocity.

Enter Figure 5, from  $Q = 8.4$  cubic feet per second on the vertical scale project a horizontal line to the 18-inch diameter pipe, read velocity = 4.7 feet per second.

From the intersection, project a vertical line to the horizontal scale, read slope = 0.63 feet per 100 feet.

3. Partial Flow

Enter Figure 20, from Proportion of Value for Full Flow = 0.33 on the horizontal scale project a line vertically to “flow” curve, from intersection project a line horizontally to “velocity” curve, from intersection project a line vertically to horizontal scale, read Proportion of Value for Full Flow - 0.83.

Velocity at minimum flow = 0.83 X 4.7 = 3.9 feet per second.

**Answer:** Use 18-inch diameter concrete pipe with slope of 0.0063 feet per foot.

The preceding computations are summarized in the following tabular forms, Illustrations 2.1 and 2.2.

**Illustration 2.1 - Population and Flow**

Manhole No.	DRAINAGE AREA			PEAK-FLOW - MGD					Cum. Flow cfs.
	Zoning	Acres	Ultimate Population	Domestic	Industrial	Infiltration	Total	Cum. Total	
19	From Preceeding Computations.....							4.53	7.0
20	Multi-family	58	1740	.087	-	0.03	0.90	5.43	8.4
21	Trunk Sewer Interceptor Manhole								

**Illustration 2.2 - Sanitary Sewer Design Data**

Manhole		Flow cfs	SEWER					Manhole Flow-line Elevations	
No.	Sta.		Length ft.	Slope ft./ft.	Pipe Dia. in.	Velocity fps	Fall ft.	In	Out
19	46	7.0						389.51	
20	50	8.4	400	0.0045	18	4.0	1.80	387.71	387.71
21	54		400	0.0063	18	4.7	2.52	385.19	

**EXAMPLE 2 - 5  
STORM SEWER DESIGN**

**General:** A portion of the storm sewer system for the multi-family development is to serve a drainage area of about 30 acres. The state Department of Health specifies a 10-inch diameter minimum pipe size.

Circular concrete pipe will be used, "n" = 0.011, with a minimum velocity of 3 feet per second when flowing full. Minimum time of concentration is 10 minutes with a maximum spacing between manholes of 400 feet.

<b>Given:</b>	Drainage Area	A = 30 acres (total)
	Runoff Coefficient	C = 0.40
	Rainfall Intensity	i as shown in Figure 26
	Roughness Coefficient	n = 0.011 (See discussion of Manning's "n" Value)
	Velocity	V = 3.0 feet per second (minimum at full flow)

**Find:** Design of the storm system as shown in Illustration 2.3, "Plan for Storm Sewer Example," adapted from "Design and Construction of Concrete Sewers," published by the Portland Cement Association.

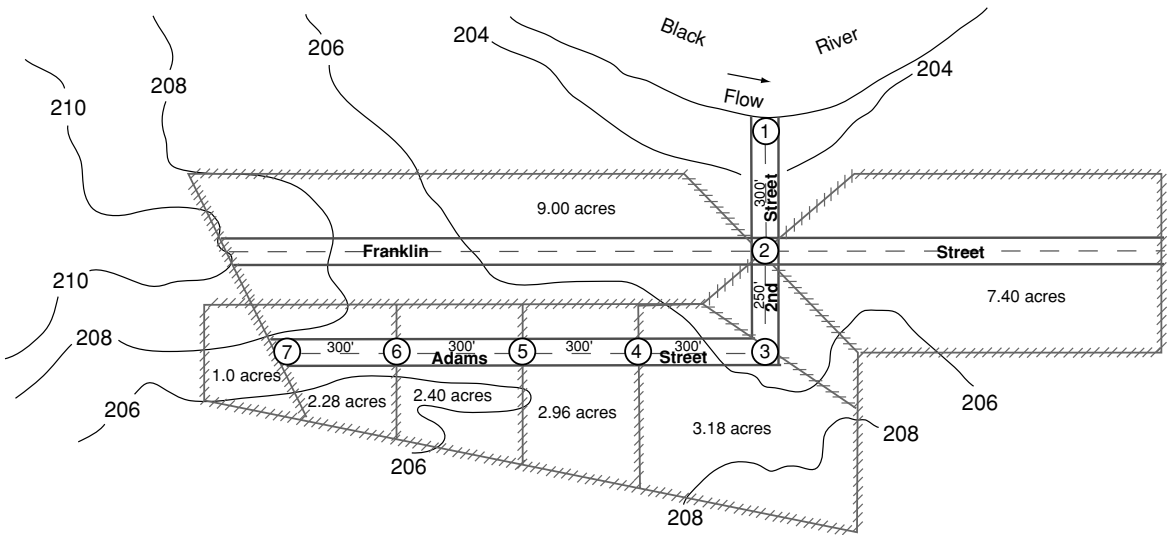
**Solution:** The hydraulic properties of the storm sewer will be entered as they are determined on the example form Illustration 2.4, "Computation Sheet for Hydraulic Properties of Storm Sewer." The design of the system begins at the upper manhole and proceeds downstream.

The areas contributing to each manhole are determined, entered incrementally in column 4, and as cumulative totals in column 5. The initial inlet time of 10 minutes minimum is entered in column 6, line 1, and from Figure 26 the intensity is found to be 4.2 inches per hour which is entered in column 8, line 1. Solving the Rational formula,  $Q = 1.68$  cubic feet per second is entered in column 9, line 1. Enter Figure 3, for  $V = 3$  feet per second and  $Q = 1.68$  cubic feet per second, the 10-inch diameter pipe requires a slope = 0.39 feet per 100 feet. Columns 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, line 1, are now filled in. The flow time from manhole 7 to 6 is found by dividing the length (300 feet) between manholes by the velocity of flow (3 feet per second) and converting the answers to minutes (1.7 minutes) which is entered in column 7, line 1. This time increment is added to the 10-minute time of concentration for manhole 7 to arrive at 11.7 minutes time of concentration for manhole 6 which is entered in column 6, line 2.

From Figure 26, the intensity is found to be 4.0 inches per hour for a time of concentration of 11.7 minutes which is entered in column 8, line 2. The procedure outlined in the preceding paragraph is repeated for each section of sewer as shown in the table.

**Answer:** The design pipe sizes, slopes and other properties are as indicated in Illustration 2.4.

**Illustration 2.3-Plan for Storm Sewer Example**



**Illustration 2.4-Computation Sheet for Hydraulic Properties of Storm Sewer**

Line Number	SEWER LOCATION		TRIBU-TARY AREA		TIME OF FLOW (minutes)		Rate of Rainfall (in. per hour) <i>i</i>	Runoff (cfs.) <i>Q</i>	SEWER DESIGN					PROFILE	
	Street	From M. H. To M. H.	Increments Acres	Total Acres A	To Upper End	In Section			Slope (ft. per 100 ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Capacity (cfs.)	Velocity (fps.)	Length (ft.)	Elevation of Invert	
														Upper End	Lower End
	1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Adams	7 6	1.00	1.00	10.0	1.7	4.2	1.68	0.39	10	1.7	3.0	300	200.00	198.83
2	Adams	6 5	2.28	3.28	11.7	1.7	4.0	5.25	0.18	18	5.3	3.0	300	198.16	197.62
3	Adams	5 4	2.40	5.68	13.4	1.3	3.8	8.63	0.23	21	8.65	3.8	300	197.37	196.68
4	Adams	4 3	2.96	8.64	14.7	1.2	3.7	12.0	0.23	24	13.0	4.1	300	196.43	195.74
5	2nd	3 2	3.18	11.82	15.9	0.9	3.6	17.0	0.23	27	17.0	4.5	250	195.49	194.91
6	2nd	2 1	17.84	29.66	16.8	-	3.5	41.6	0.30	36	42.0	6.1	300	194.41	193.51

**EXAMPLE 2 - 6  
SANITARY SEWER DESIGN**

**Given:** A concrete box section sanitary sewer with “*n*” = 0.013, slope of 1.0% and required full flow capacity of 250 cubic feet per second.

**Find:** Size of concrete box section required for full flow.

**Solution:** This problem can be solved using Figure 19 or Table 6.

**Figure 19** Find the intersection of a horizontal line through  $Q = 250$  cubic feet per second and a slope of 1.0 feet per 100 feet. The minimum size box section is either a 6 foot span by 4 foot rise or a 5 foot span by 5 foot rise.

**Table 6** For  $Q = 250$  cubic feet per second and  $S^{1/2} = 0.100$

$$C_1 = \frac{Q}{S^{1/2}} = \frac{250}{0.100} = 2,500$$

In Table 6, under the column headed  $n = 0.013$ , 3,338 is the first value of  $C_1$ , equal to or larger than 2,500, therefore a box section with a 5 foot span X a 5 foot rise is adequate. Looking further in the same column, a box section with a 6 foot span and a 4 foot rise is found to have a  $C_1$ , value of 3,096, therefore a 6 X 4 box section is also adequate.

**Answer:** Either a 5 foot X 5 foot or a 6 foot X 4 foot box section would have a full flow capacity equal to or greater than  $Q = 250$  cubic feet per second.



# CHAPTER 3

## HYDRAULICS OF CULVERTS

The hydraulic design procedure for culverts requires:

1. Determination of Design Flow
2. Selection of Culvert Size
3. Determination of Outlet Velocity

### DETERMINATION OF DESIGN FLOW

The United States Geological Survey has developed a nationwide series of water-supply papers titled the “Magnitude and Frequency of Floods in the United States.” These reports contain tables of maximum known floods and charts for estimating the probable magnitude of floods of frequencies ranging from 1. 1 to 50 years. Table 11 indicates the Geological Survey regions, USGS district and principal field offices and the applicable water-supply paper numbers. Most states have adapted and consolidated those parts of the water-supply papers which pertain to specific hydrologic areas within the particular state. The hydrologic design procedures developed by the various states enable quick and accurate determination of design flow. It is recommended that the culvert design flow be determined by methods based on USGS data.

If USGS data are not available for a particular culvert location, flow quantities may be determined by the Rational Method or by statistical methods using records of flow and runoff. An example of the latter method is a nomograph developed by California and shown in Figure 27.

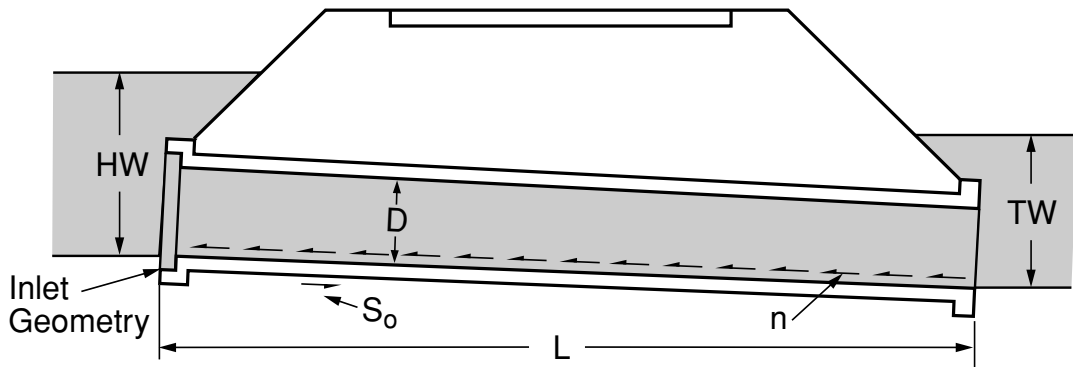
### FACTORS AFFECTING CULVERT DISCHARGE

Factors affecting culvert discharge are depicted on the culvert cross section shown in Illustration 3.1 and are used in determining the type of discharge control.

**Inlet Control.** The control section is located at or near the culvert entrance, and, for any given shape and size of culvert, the discharge is dependent only on the inlet geometry and headwater depth. Inlet control will exist as long as water can flow through the barrel of the culvert at a greater rate than water can enter the inlet. Since the control section is at the inlet, the capacity is not affected by any hydraulic factors beyond the culvert entrance such as slope, length or surface roughness. Culverts operating under inlet control will always flow partially full.

**Illustration 3.1 - Factors Affecting Culvert Discharge**

- D = Inside diameter for circular pipe
- HW = Headwater depth at culvert entrance
- L = Length of culvert
- n = Surface roughness of the pipe wall, usually expressed in terms of Manning's n
- S<sub>o</sub> = Slope of the culvert pipe
- TW = Tailwater depth at culvert outlet



**Outlet Control.** The control section is located at or near the culvert outlet and for any given shape and size of culvert, the discharge is dependent on all of the hydraulic factors upstream from the outlet such as shape, slope, length, surface roughness, tailwater depth, headwater depth and inlet geometry. Outlet control will exist as long as water can enter the culvert at a greater rate than water can flow through it. Culverts operating under outlet control can flow either full or partially full.

**Critical Depth.** Critical flow occurs when the sum of the kinetic energy (velocity head) plus the potential energy (static or depth head equal to the depth of the flow) for a given discharge is at a minimum. Conversely, the discharge through a pipe with a given total energy head will be maximum at critical flow. The depth of the flow at this point is defined as critical depth, and the slope required to produce the flow is defined as critical slope. Capacity of a culvert with an unsubmerged outlet will be established at the point where critical flow occurs. Since under inlet control, the discharge of the culvert is not reduced by as many hydraulic factors as under outlet control, for a given energy head, a culvert will have maximum possible discharge if it is operating at critical flow with inlet control. The energy head at the inlet control section is approximately equal to the head at the inlet minus entrance losses. Discharge is not limited by culvert roughness or outlet conditions but is dependent only on the shape and size of the culvert entrance. Although the discharge of a culvert operating with inlet control is not related to the pipe roughness, the roughness does determine the minimum slope (critical slope) at which inlet control will occur. Pipe with a smooth interior can be installed on a very flat slope and still have inlet control. Pipe with a rough interior must be installed on a much steeper slope to have inlet control. Charts of critical depth for various pipe and box section sizes and flows are shown in Figures 28 through 32.

## SELECTION OF CULVERT SIZE

The many hydraulic design procedures available for determining the required size of a culvert vary from empirical formulas to a comprehensive mathematical analysis. Most empirical formulas, while easy to use, do not lend themselves to proper evaluation of all the factors that affect the flow of water through a culvert. The mathematical solution, while giving precise results, is time consuming. A systematic and simple design procedure for the proper selection of a culvert size is provided by Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 5, "Hydraulic Charts for the Selection of Highway Culverts" and No. 10, "Capacity Charts for the Hydraulic Design of Highway Culverts," developed by the Bureau of Public Roads. The procedure when selecting a culvert is to determine the headwater depth from the charts for both assumed inlet and outlet controls. The solution which yields the higher headwater depth indicates the governing control. When this procedure is followed, Inlet Control Nomographs, Figures 33 through 37, and Outlet Control Nomographs, Figures 38 through 41, are used.

An alternative and simpler method is to use the Culvert Capacity Charts, Figures 42 through 145. These charts are based on the data given in Circular No. 5 and enable the hydraulic solution to be obtained directly without using the double solution for both inlet and outlet control required when the nomographs are used.

**Culvert Capacity Chart Procedure.** The Culvert Capacity Charts are a convenient tool for selection of pipe sizes when the culvert is installed with conditions as indicated on the charts. The nomographs must be used for other shapes, roughness coefficients, inlet conditions or submerged outlets.

### *List Design Data*

- A. Design discharge  $Q$ , in cubic feet per second, with average return period (i.e.,  $Q_{25}$  or  $Q_{50}$ , etc.).
- B. Approximate length  $L$  of culvert, in feet.
- C. Slope of culvert.
- D. Allowable headwater depth, in feet, which is the vertical distance from the culvert invert (flow line) at the entrance to the water surface elevation permissible in the headwater pool or approach channel upstream from the culvert.
- E. Mean and maximum flood velocities in natural stream.
- F. Type of culvert for first trial selection, including barrel cross sectional shape and entrance type.

### *Select Culvert Size*

- A. Select the appropriate capacity chart, Figures 42 to 145, for the culvert size approximately equal to the allowable headwater depth divided by 2.0.
- B. Project a vertical line from the design discharge  $Q$  to the inlet control curve. From this intersection project a line horizontally and read the headwater depth on the vertical scale. If this headwater depth is more than the allowable, try the next larger size pipe. If the headwater depth is

less than the allowable, check the outlet control curves.

- C. Extend the vertical line from the design discharge to the outlet control curve representing the length of the culvert. From this intersection project a line horizontally and read the headwater depth plus  $S_oL$  on the vertical scale. Subtract  $S_oL$  from the outlet control value to obtain the headwater depth. If the headwater depth is more than the allowable, try the next larger size pipe. If the headwater depth is less than the allowable, check the next smaller pipe size following the same procedure for both inlet control and outlet control.
- D. Compare the headwater depths for inlet and outlet control. The higher headwater depth indicates the governing control.

#### *Determine Outlet Velocity*

- A. If outlet control governs, the outlet velocity equals the flow quantity divided by the flow cross sectional area at the outlet. Depending upon the tailwater conditions, this flow area will be between that corresponding to critical depth and the full area of the pipe. If the outlet is not submerged, it is usually sufficiently accurate to calculate the flow area based on a depth of flow equal to the average of the critical depth and the vertical height of the pipe.
- B. If inlet control governs, the outlet velocity may be approximated by Manning's formula using Figures 2 through 19 for full flow values and Figures 20 through 24 for partial flow values.

#### *Record Selection*

Record final selection of culvert with size, type, required headwater and outlet velocity.

**Nomograph Procedure.** The nomograph procedure is used for selection of culverts with entrance conditions other than projecting or for submerged outlets.

#### *List Design Data*

- A. Design discharge  $Q$ , in cubic feet per second, with average return period (i.e.,  $Q_{25}$  or  $Q_{50}$ , etc.).
- B. Approximate length  $L$  of culvert, in feet.
- C. Slope of culvert.
- D. Allowable headwater depth, in feet, which is the vertical distance from the culvert invert (flow line) at the entrance to the water surface elevation permissible in the headwater pool or approach channel upstream from the culvert.
- E. Mean and maximum flood velocities in natural stream.
- F. Type of culvert for first trial selection, including barrel cross sectional shape and entrance type.

*Select Trial Culvert Size*

Select a trial culvert with a rise or diameter equal to the allowable headwater divided by 2.0.

*Find Headwater Depth for Trial Culvert***A. Inlet Control**

- (1) Given Q, size and type of culvert, use appropriate inlet control nomograph Figures 33 through 37 to find headwater depth:
  - (a) Connect with a straightedge the given culvert diameter or height (D) and the discharge Q; mark intersection of straightedge on HW/D scale marked (1).
  - (b) HW/D scale marked (1) represents entrance type used, read HW/D on scale (1). If another of the three entrance types listed on the nomograph is used, extend the point of intersection in (a) horizontally to scale (2) or (3) and read HW/D.
  - (c) Compute HW by multiplying HW/D by D.
- (2) If HW is greater or less than allowable, try another trial size until HW is acceptable for inlet control.

**B. Outlet Control**

- (1) Given Q, size and type of culvert and estimated depth of tailwater TW, in feet, above the invert at the outlet for the design flood condition in the outlet channel:
  - (a) Locate appropriate outlet control nomograph (Figures 38 through 41) for type of culvert selected. Find  $k_e$ , for entrance type from Table 12.
  - (b) Begin nomograph solution by locating starting point on length scale for proper  $k_e$ .
  - (c) Using a straightedge, connect point on length scale to size of culvert barrel and mark the point of crossing on the "turning line."
  - (d) Pivot the straightedge on this point on the turning line and connect given discharge rate. Read head in feet on the head (H) scale.
- (2) For tailwater TW elevation equal to or greater than the top of the culvert at the outlet set  $h_o$  equal to TW and find HW by the following equation:

$$HW = H + h_o - S_oL \quad (3)$$

- (3) For tailwater TW elevations less than the top of the culvert at the outlet, use  $h_o = \frac{d_c + D}{2}$  or TW, whichever is the greater, where  $d_c$ , the critical depth in feet is determined from the appropriate critical depth chart (Figures 28 through 32).

- C. Compare the headwaters found in paragraphs A (*Inlet Control*) and B (*Outlet Control*). The higher headwater governs and indicates the flow control existing under the given conditions for the trial size selected.
- D. If outlet control governs and the HW is higher than acceptable, select a larger trial size and find HW as instructed under paragraph B. Inlet control need not be checked, if the smaller size was satisfactory for this control as determined under paragraph A.

#### *Try Another Culvert*

Try a culvert of another size or shape and repeat the above procedure.

#### *Determine Outlet Velocity*

- A. If outlet control governs, the outlet velocity equals the flow quantity divided by the flow cross sectional area at the outlet. Depending upon the tailwater conditions, this flow area will be between that corresponding to critical depth and the full area of the pipe. If the outlet is not submerged, it is sufficiently accurate to calculate flow area based on a depth of flow equal to the average of the critical depth and vertical height of the pipe.
- B. If inlet control governs, the outlet velocity may be approximated by Manning's formula using Figures 2 through 19 for full flow values and Figures 20 through 24 for partial flow values.

#### *Record Selection*

Record final selection of culvert with size, type, required headwater and outlet velocity.

## **EXAMPLE PROBLEMS**

### **EXAMPLE 3 - I**

#### CULVERT CAPACITY CHART PROCEDURE

#### *List Design Data*

- A.  $Q_{25} = 180$  cubic feet per second  
 $Q_{50} = 225$  cubic feet per second
- B.  $L = 200$  feet
- C.  $S_o = 0.01$  feet per foot
- D. Allowable HW = 10 feet for 25 and 50-year storms
- E. TW = 3.5 feet for 25-year storm  
TW = 4.0 feet for 50-year storm
- F. Circular concrete culvert with a projecting entrance,  $n = 0.012$

#### *Select Culvert Size*

- A. Try  $D = \frac{HW}{2.0} = \frac{10}{2.0} = 5$  feet or 60 inch diameter as first trial size.
- B. In Figure 54, project a vertical line from  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second

to the inlet control curve and read horizontally  $HW = 6.2$ . Since  $HW = 6.2$  is considerably less than the allowable try a 54 inch diameter.

In Figure 53, project a vertical line from  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second to the inlet control curve and read horizontally  $HW = 7.2$  feet.

In Figure 53, project a vertical line from  $Q = 225$  cubic feet per second to the inlet control curve and read horizontally  $HW = 9.6$  feet.

- C. In Figure 53, extend the vertical line from  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second to the  $L = 200$  feet outlet control curve and read horizontally  $HW + S_oL = 8.0$  feet.

In Figure 53, extend the vertical line from  $Q = 225$  cubic feet per second to the  $L = 200$  feet outlet control curve and read horizontally  $HW + S_oL = 10.2$  feet.

$S_oL = 0.01 \times 200 = 2.0$  feet.

Therefore  $HW = 8.0 - 2.0 = 6.0$  feet for 25-year storm

$HW = 10.2 - 2.0 = 8.2$  feet for 50-year storm

- D. Since the calculated  $HW$  for inlet control exceeds the calculated  $HW$  for outlet control in both cases, inlet control governs for both the 25 and 50-year storm flows.

#### *Determine Outlet Velocity*

- B. Enter Figure 4 on the horizontal scale at a pipe slope of 0.01 feet per foot (1.0 feet per 100 feet). Project a vertical line to the line representing 54-inch pipe diameter. Read a full flow value of 210 cubic feet per second on the vertical scale and a full flow velocity of 13.5 feet

per second. Calculate  $\frac{Q_{50}}{Q_{Full}} = \frac{225}{210} = 1.07$ .

Enter Figure 20 at 1.07 on the horizontal scale and project a vertical line to the "flow" curve. At this intersection project a horizontal line to the "velocity" curve. Directly beneath this intersection read

$\frac{V_{50}}{V_{Full}}$

$= 1.12$  on the horizontal scale. Calculate  $V_{50} = 1.12 V_{Full} = 1.12 \times 13.5 = 15.1$  feet per second.

#### *Record Selection*

Use a 54-inch diameter concrete pipe with allowable  $HW = 10.0$  feet and actual  $HW = 7.2$  and 9.6 feet respectively for the 25 and 50 year storm flows, and a maximum outlet velocity of 15.1 feet per second.

**EXAMPLE 3 - 2**  
**NOMOGRAPH PROCEDURE**

*List Design Data*

- A.  $Q_{25} = 180$  cubic feet per second  
 $Q_{50} = 225$  cubic feet per second
- B.  $L = 200$  feet
- C.  $S_o = 0.01$  feet per foot
- D. Allowable HW = 10 feet for 25 and 50-year storms
- E. TW = 3.5 feet for 25-year storm  
TW = 4.0 feet for 50-year storm
- F. Circular concrete culvert with a projecting entrance,  $n = 0.012$

*Select Trial Culvert Size*

$$D = \frac{HW}{2.0} = \frac{10}{2.0} = 5 \text{ feet}$$

*Determine Trial Culvert Headwater Depth*

## A. Inlet Control

(1) For  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second and  $D = 60$  inches, Figure 33 indicates  $HW/D = 1.25$ . Therefore  $HW = 1.25 \times 5 = 6.2$  feet.

(2) Since  $HW = 6.2$  feet is considerably less than allowable try a 54-inch pipe.

For  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second and  $D = 54$  inches, Figure 33 indicates  $HW/D = 1.6$ . Therefore  $HW = 1.6 \times 4.5 = 7.2$  feet.

For  $Q = 225$  cubic feet per second and  $D = 54$  inches, Figure 33 indicates  $HW/D = 2.14$ . Therefore  $HW = 2.14 \times 4.5 = 9.6$  feet.

## B. Outlet Control

(1) TW = 3.5 and 4.0 feet is less than  $D = 4.5$  feet.

(3) Table 12,  $k_e = 0.2$ .

For  $D = 54$  inches,  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second, Figure 28 indicates  $d_c$ , 3.9 feet which is less than  $D = 4.5$  feet. Calculate

$$h_o = \frac{d_c + D}{2} = \frac{3.9 + 4.5}{2} = 4.2 \text{ feet.}$$

For  $D = 54$  inches,  $Q = 180$  cubic feet per second,  $k_e = 0.2$  and  $L = 200$  feet.

Figure 38 indicates  $H = 3.8$  feet.

Therefore  $HW = 3.8 + 4.2 - (0.01 \times 200) = 6.0$  feet (Equation 3).

For  $D = 54$  inches,  $Q = 225$  cubic feet per second, Figure 28 indicates  $d_c = 4.2$  feet which is less than  $D = 4.5$  feet. Calculate

$$h_o = \frac{d_c + D}{2} = \frac{4.2 + 4.5}{2} = 4.3 \text{ feet.}$$



For  $D = 54$  inches,  $Q = 225$  cubic feet per second,  $k_e = 0.2$  and  $L = 200$  feet.

Figure 38 indicates  $H = 5.9$  feet.

Therefore  $HW = 5.9 + 4.3 - (0.01 \times 200) = 8.2$  feet (Equation 3).

C. Inlet control governs for both the 25 and 50-year design flows.

### *Try Another Culvert*

A 48-inch culvert would be sufficient for the 25-year storm flow but for the 50-year storm flow the HW would be greater than the allowable.

### *Determine Outlet Velocity*

B. Enter Figure 4 on the horizontal scale at a pipe slope of 0.01 feet per foot (1.0 feet per 100 feet). Project a vertical line to the line representing 54-inch pipe diameter. Read a full flow value of 210 cubic feet per second on the vertical scale and a full flow velocity of 13.5 feet per second. Calculate

$$\frac{Q_{50}}{Q_{Full}} = \frac{225}{210} = 1.07.$$

Enter Figure 20 at 1.07 on the horizontal scale and project a vertical line to the “flow” curve. At this intersection project a horizontal line to the “velocity” curve. Directly beneath this intersection read

$$\frac{V_{50}}{V_{Full}} = 1.12 \text{ on the horizontal scale. Calculate } V_{50} = 1.12 V_{Full} = 1.12 \times 13.5 = 15.1 \text{ feet per second.}$$

### *Record Selection*

Use a 54-inch diameter concrete pipe with allowable  $HW = 10.0$  feet and actual  $HW = 7.2$  and  $9.6$  feet respectively for the 25 and 50-year storm flows, and a maximum outlet velocity of 15.1 feet per second.

## **EXAMPLE 3 - 3** CULVERT DESIGN

*General:* A highway is to be constructed on embankment over a creek draining 400 acres. The embankment will be 41-feet high with 2:1 side slopes and a top width of 80 feet. Hydraulic design criteria requires a circular concrete pipe,  $n = 0.012$ , with the inlet projecting from the fill. To prevent flooding of upstream properties, the allowable headwater is 10.0 feet, and the design storm frequency is 25 years.

*Given:*

Drainage Area	A = 400 acres	
Roughness Coefficient	$n = 0.012$ (See discussion of Manning's “n” Value)	
Headwater	HW = 10 feet (allowable)	

*Find:* The required culvert size.

*Solution:* 1. *Design Flow*

The design flow for 400 acres should be obtained using USGS data. Rather than present an analysis for a specific area, the design flow will be assumed as 250 cubic feet per second for a 25-year storm.

2. *Selection of Culvert Size*

The culvert will be set on the natural creek bed which has a one percent slope. A cross sectional sketch of the culvert and embankment indicates a culvert length of about 250 feet. No flooding of the outlet is expected.

Trial diameter  $HW/D = 2.0$  feet      $D = \frac{10}{2} = 5$  feet.

Enter Figure 54, from  $Q = 250$  cubic feet per second project a line vertically to the inlet control curve, read  $HW = 8.8$  feet on the vertical scale. Extend the vertical line to the outlet control curve for  $L = 250$  feet, read  $H + S_oL = 9.6$  on the vertical scale.  $S_oL = 250 \times 0.01 = 2.5$  feet. Therefore, outlet control  $HW = 9.6 - 2.5 = 7.1$  feet and inlet control governs.

Enter Figure 53, from  $Q = 250$  cubic feet per second project a line vertically to the inlet control curve, read  $HW = 10.8$  feet which is greater than the allowable.

3. *Determine Outlet Velocity*

For inlet control, the outlet velocity is determined from Manning's formula. Entering Figure 4, a 60-inch diameter pipe with  $S_o = 1.0$  foot per 100 feet will have a velocity = 14.1 feet per second flowing full and a capacity of 280 cubic feet per second.

Enter Figure 20 with a Proportion of Value for Full Flow =  $\frac{250}{280}$

or 0.9, read Depth of Flow = 0.74 and

Velocity Proportion = 1.13. Therefore, outlet velocity =  $1.13 \times 14.1 = 15.9$  feet per second.

*Answer:* A 60-inch diameter circular pipe would be required.

### EXAMPLE 3 - 4 CULVERT DESIGN

*General:* An 800-foot long box culvert with an  $n = 0.012$  is to be installed on a 0.5% slope. Because utility lines are to be installed in the embankment above the box culvert, the maximum rise is limited to 8 feet. The box section is required to carry a maximum flow of

1,000 cubic feet per second with an allowable headwater depth of 15 feet.

*List Design Data*

- A.  $Q = 1,000$  cubic feet per second
- B.  $L = 800$  feet
- C.  $S_o = 0.5\% = 0.005$  feet per foot
- D. Allowable HW = 15 feet
- E. Box culvert with projecting entrance and  $n = 0.012$

*Select Culvert Size*

Inspecting the box section culvert capacity charts for boxes with rise equal to or less than 8 feet, it is found that a 8 X 8 foot and a 9 X 7 foot box section will all discharge 1,000 cubic feet per second with a headwater depth equal to or less than 15 feet under inlet control. Therefore, each of the two sizes will be investigated.

*Determine Headwater Depth*

*8 X 8 foot Box Section*

A. *Inlet Control*

Enter Figure 124, from  $Q = 1,000$  project a vertical line to the inlet control curve. Project horizontally to the vertical scale and read a headwater depth of 14.8 feet for inlet control.

B. *Outlet Control*

Continue vertical projection from  $Q = 1,000$  to the outlet control curve for  $L = 800$  feet. Project horizontally to vertical scale and read a value for  $(HW + S_oL) = 17.5$  feet. Then  $HW = 17.5 - S_oL = 17.5 - (0.005 \times 800) = 13.5$  feet for outlet control.

Therefore inlet control governs.

*9 X 7 - foot Box Section*

Entering Figure 127, and proceeding in a similar manner, find a headwater depth of 14.7 for inlet control and 13.1 feet for outlet control with inlet control governing.

*Determine Outlet Velocity*

Entering Table 6, find area and  $C_1$ , value for each size box section and Table A-1 find value of  $S^{1/2}$  for  $S_o = 0.005$ , then  $Q_{full} = C_1 S^{1/2}$ .

*For 8 X 8 - foot Box Section*

$Q_{full} = 12700 \times 0.07071 = 898$  cubic feet per second

$V_{full} = Q/A = 899 \div 63.11 = 14.2$  feet per second.

Then

$$\frac{Q_{\text{partial}}}{Q_{\text{full}}} = \frac{1000}{899} = 1.11.$$

Entering Figure 24.9 on the horizontal scale at 1.11, project a vertical line to intersect the flow curve. From this point, proceed horizontally to the right and intersect the velocity curve. From this point drop vertically to the horizontal scale and read a value of 1.18 for  $V_{\text{partial}}/V_{\text{full}}$  ratio.

Then

$$V_{\text{partial}} = 1.18 \times 14.2 = 16.8 \text{ feet per second}$$

Proceeding in a similar manner for the 9 X 7 foot box section, Figure 24.7, find a  $V_{\text{partial}} = 16.9$  feet per second.

### *Record Selection*

Use either a 8 X 8 foot box section with an actual HW of 14.8 feet and an outlet velocity of 16.8 feet per second or a 9 X 7 foot box section with an actual HW of 14.7 feet and an outlet velocity of 16.9 feet per second.

# CHAPTER 4

## LOADS AND SUPPORTING STRENGTHS

The design procedure for the selection of pipe strength requires:

1. Determination of Earth Load
2. Determination of Live Load
3. Selection of Bedding
4. Determination of Bedding Factor
5. Application of Factor of Safety
6. Selection of Pipe Strength

### TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

The earth load transmitted to a pipe is largely dependent on the type of installation. Three common types are Trench, Positive Projecting Embankment, and Negative Projecting Embankment. Pipelines are also installed by jacking or tunneling methods where deep installations are necessary or where conventional open excavation and backfill methods may not be feasible. The essential features of each of these installations are shown in Illustration 4.1.

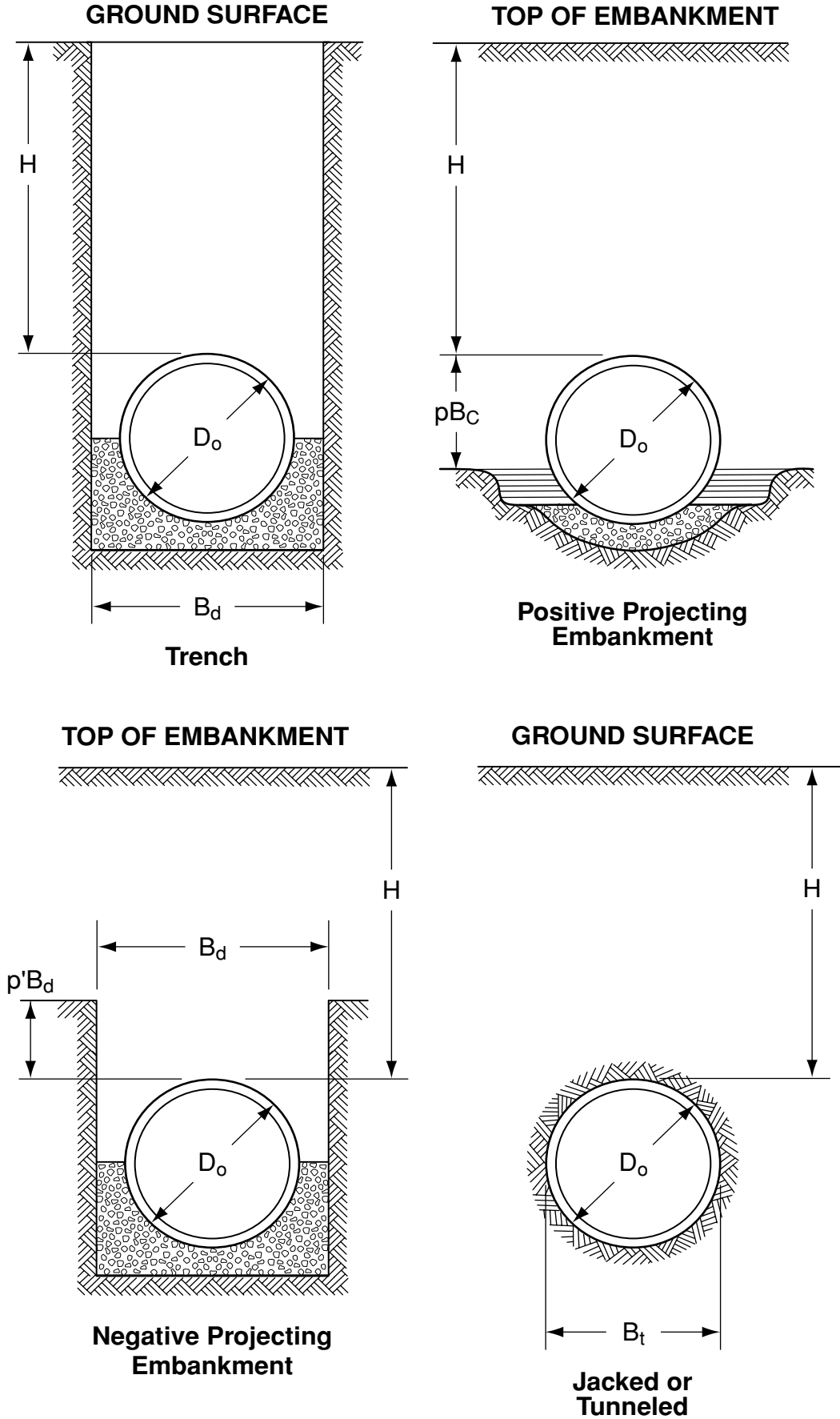
**Trench.** This type of installation is normally used in the construction of sewers, drains and water mains. The pipe is installed in a relatively narrow trench excavated in undisturbed soil and then covered with backfill extending to the ground surface.

**Positive Projecting Embankment.** This type of installation is normally used when the culvert is installed in a relatively flat stream bed or drainage path. The pipe is installed on the original ground or compacted fill and then covered by an earth fill or embankment.

**Negative Projecting Embankment.** This type of installation is normally used when the culvert is installed in a relatively narrow and deep stream bed or drainage path. The pipe is installed in a shallow trench of such depth that the top of the pipe is below the natural ground surface or compacted fill and then covered with an earth fill or embankment which extends above the original ground level.

**Jacked or Tunneled.** This type of installation is used where surface conditions make it difficult to install the pipe by conventional open excavation and backfill methods, or where it is necessary to install the pipe under an existing embankment. A jacking pit is dug and the pipe is advanced horizontally underground.

Illustration 4.1 Essential Features of Types of Installations



## BACKGROUND

The classic theory of earth loads on buried concrete pipe, published in 1930 by A. Marston, was developed for trench and embankment conditions.

In later work published in 1933, M. G. Spangler presented three bedding configurations and the concept of a bedding factor to relate the supporting strength of buried pipe to the strength obtained in a three-edge bearing test.

Spangler's theory proposed that the bedding factor for a particular pipeline and, consequently, the supporting strength of the buried pipe, is dependent on two installation characteristics:

1. Width and quality of contact between the pipe and bedding.
2. Magnitude of lateral pressure and the portion of the vertical height of the pipe over which it acts.

For the embankment condition, Spangler developed a general equation for the bedding factor, which partially included the effects of lateral pressure. For the trench condition, Spangler established conservative fixed bedding factors, which neglected the effects of lateral pressure, for each of the three beddings. This separate development of bedding factors for trench and embankment conditions resulted in the belief that lateral pressure becomes effective only at trench widths equal to or greater than the transition width. Such an assumption is not compatible with current engineering concepts and construction methods. It is reasonable to expect some lateral pressure to be effective at trench widths less than transition widths. Although conservative designs based on the work of Marston and Spangler have been developed and installed successfully for years, the design concepts have their limitations when applied to real world installations.

The limitations include:

- Loads considered acting only at the top of the pipe.
- Axial thrust not considered.
- Bedding width of test installations less than width designated in his bedding configurations.
- Standard beddings developed to fit assumed theories for soil support rather than ease of and methods of construction.
- Bedding materials and compaction levels not adequately defined.

This section discusses the Standard Installations and the appropriate indirect design procedures to be used with them. The Standard Installations are the most recent beddings developed by ACPA to allow the engineer to take into consideration modern installation techniques when designing concrete pipe. For more information on design using the Marston/Spangler beddings, see Appendix B.

## INTRODUCTION

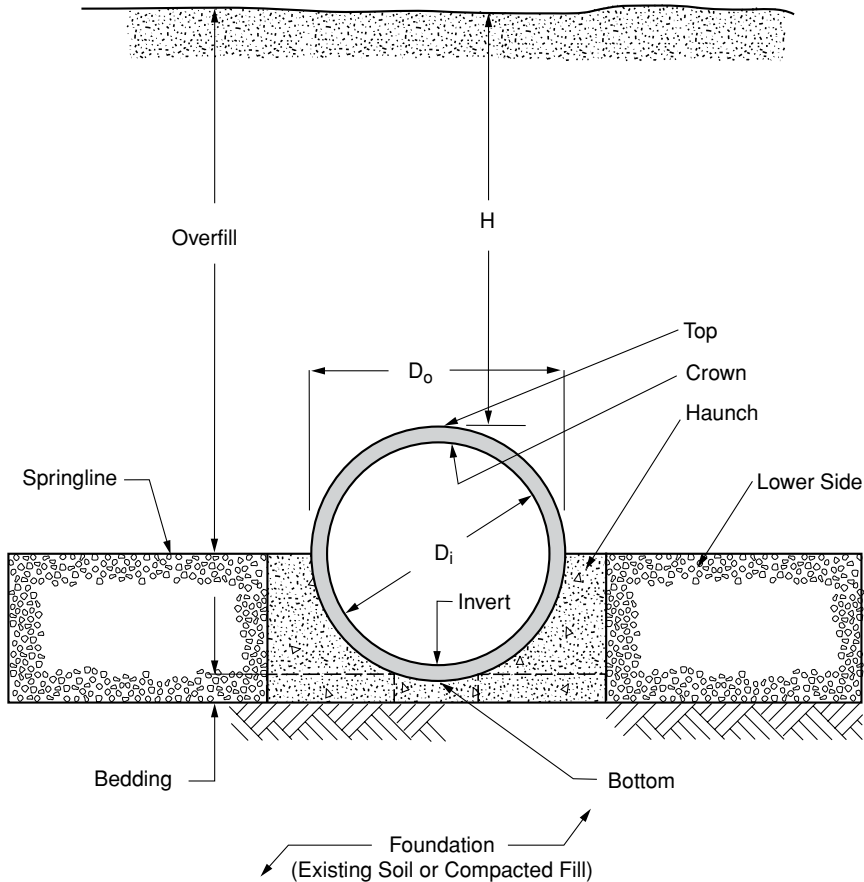
In 1970, ACPA began a long-range research program on the interaction of buried concrete pipe and soil. The research resulted in the comprehensive finite element computer program SPIDA, Soil-Pipe Interaction Design and Analysis, for the direct design of buried concrete pipe.

Since the early 1980's, SPIDA has been used for a variety of studies, including the development of four new Standard Installations, and a simplified microcomputer design program, SIDD, Standard Installations Direct Design.

The procedure presented here replaces the historical A, B, C, and D beddings used in the indirect design method and found in the appendix of this manual, with

the four new Standard Installations, and presents a state-of-the-art method for determination of bedding factors for the Standard Installations. Pipe and installation terminology as used in the Standard Installations, and this procedure, is defined in Illustration 4.2.

### Illustration 4.2 Pipe/Installation Terminology



## FOUR STANDARD INSTALLATIONS

Through consultations with engineers and contractors, and with the results of numerous SPIDA parameter studies, four new Standard Installations were developed and are presented in Illustration 4.4. The SPIDA studies were conducted for positive projection embankment conditions, which are the worst-case vertical load conditions for pipe, and which provide conservative results for other embankment and trench conditions.

The parameter studies confirmed ideas postulated from past experience and proved the following concepts:

- Loosely placed, uncompacted bedding directly under the invert of the pipe significantly reduces stresses in the pipe.
- Soil in those portions of the bedding and haunch areas directly under the pipe is difficult to compact.
- The soil in the haunch area from the foundation to the pipe springline provides significant support to the pipe and reduces pipe stresses.
- Compaction level of the soil directly above the haunch, from the pipe springline to the top of the pipe grade level, has negligible effect on pipe stresses. Compaction of the soil in this area is not necessary unless

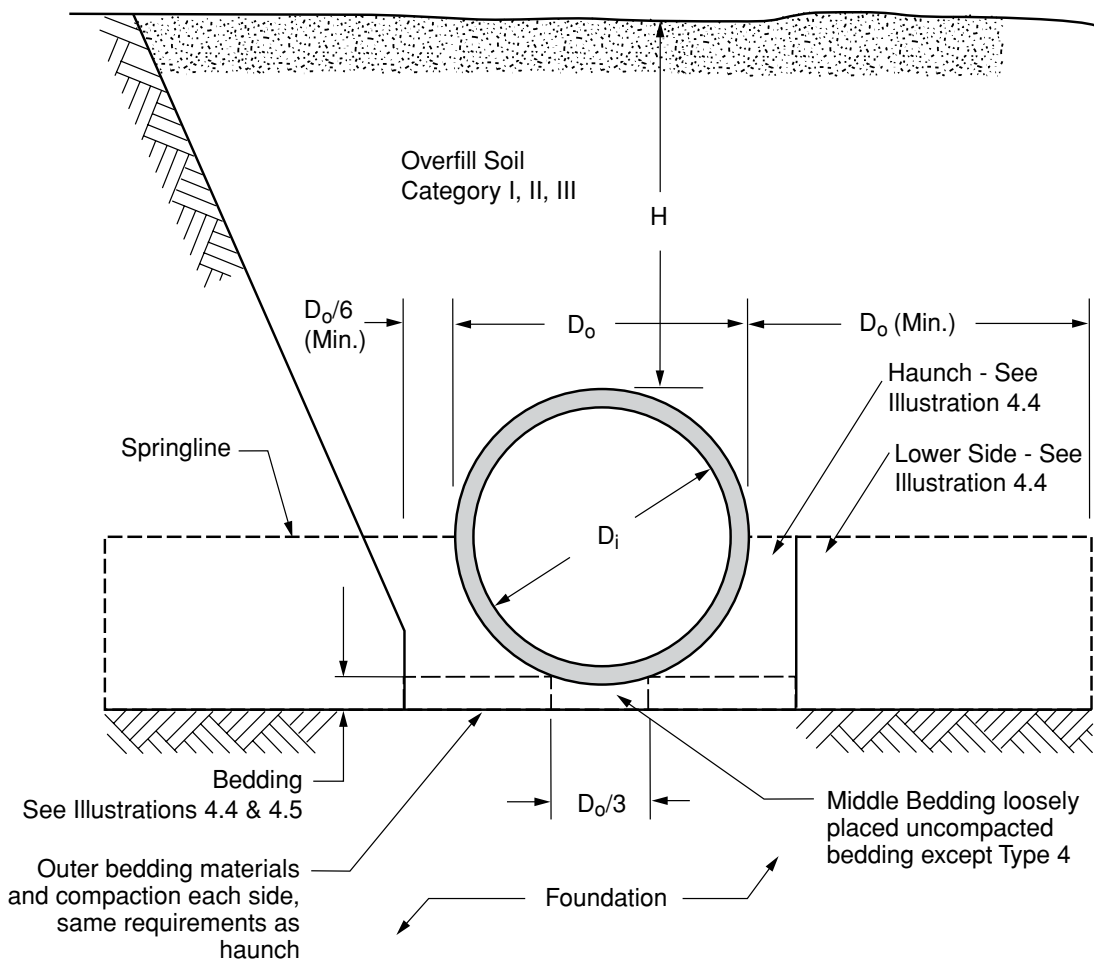


required for pavement structures.

- Installation materials and compaction levels below the springline have a significant effect on pipe structural requirements.

The four Standard Installations provide an optimum range of soil-pipe interaction characteristics. For the relatively high quality materials and high compaction effort of a Type 1 Installation, a lower strength pipe is required. Conversely, a Type 4 Installation requires a higher strength pipe, because it was developed for conditions of little or no control over materials or compaction.

Generic soil types are designated in Illustration 4.5. The Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) soil classifications equivalent to the generic soil types in the Standard Installations are also presented in Illustration 4.5.



**Illustration 4.3** Standard Trench/Embankment Installation

The SPIDA design runs with the Standard Installations were made with medium compaction of the bedding under the middle-third of the pipe, and with some compaction of the overfill above the springline of the pipe. This middle-third area under the pipe in the Standard Installations has been designated as loosely placed, uncompacted material. The intent is to maintain a slightly yielding bedding under the middle-third of the pipe so that the pipe may settle slightly into the bedding and achieve improved load distribution. Compactive efforts in the

**Illustration 4.4** Standard Installations Soil and Minimum Compaction Requirements

<b>Installation Type</b>	<b>Bedding Thickness</b>	<b>Haunch and Outer Bedding</b>	<b>Lower Side</b>
<b>Type 1</b>	Do/24 minimum, not less than 75 mm (3"). If rock foundation, use Do/12 minimum, not less than 150 mm (6").	95% Category I	90% Category I, 95% Category II, or 100% Category III
<b>Type 2</b>	Do/24 minimum, not less than 75 mm (3"). If rock foundation, use Do/12 minimum, not less than 150 mm (6").	90% Category I or 95% Category II	85% Category I, 90% Category II, or 95% Category III
<b>Type 3</b>	Do/24 minimum, not less than 75 mm (3"). If rock foundation, use Do/12 minimum, not less than 150 mm (6") .	85% Category I, 90% Category II, or 95% Category III	85% Category I, 90% Category II, or 95% Category III
<b>Type 4</b>	No bedding required, except if rock foundation, use Do/12 minimum, not less than 150 mm (6").	No compaction required, except if Category III, use 85% Category III	No compaction required, except if Category III, use 85% Category III

**Notes:**

1. *Compaction and soil symbols - i.e. "95% Category I"- refers to Category I soil material with minimum standard Proctor compaction of 95%. See Illustration 4.5 for equivalent modified Proctor values.*
2. *Soil in the outer bedding, haunch, and lower side zones, except under the middle 1/3 of the pipe, shall be compacted to at least the same compaction as the majority of soil in the overfill zone.*
3. *For trenches, top elevation shall be no lower than 0.1 H below finished grade or, for roadways, its top shall be no lower than an elevation of 1 foot below the bottom of the pavement base material.*
4. *For trenches, width shall be wider than shown if required for adequate space to attain the specified compaction in the haunch and bedding zones.*
5. *For trench walls that are within 10 degrees of vertical, the compaction or firmness of the soil in the trench walls and lower side zone need not be considered.*
6. *For trench walls with greater than 10 degree slopes that consist of embankment, the lower side shall be compacted to at least the same compaction as specified for the soil in the backfill zone.*
7. **Subtrenches**
  - 7.1 *A subtrench is defined as a trench with its top below finished grade by more than 0.1 H or, for roadways, its top is at an elevation lower than 1ft. below the bottom of the pavement base material.*
  - 7.2 *The minimum width of a subtrench shall be 1.33 D<sub>o</sub> or wider if required for adequate space to attain the specified compaction in the haunch and bedding zones.*
  - 7.3 *For subtrenches with walls of natural soil, any portion of the lower side zone in the subtrench wall shall be at least as firm as an equivalent soil placed to the compaction requirements specified for the lower side zone and as firm as the majority of soil in the overfill zone, or shall be removed and replaced with soil compacted to the specified level.*

middle-third of the bedding with mechanical compactors is undesirable, and could produce a hard flat surface, which would result in highly concentrated stresses in the pipe invert similar to those experienced in the three-edge bearing test. The most desirable construction sequence is to place the bedding to grade; install the pipe to grade; compact the bedding outside of the middle-third of the pipe; and then place and compact the haunch area up to the springline of the pipe. The bedding outside the middle-third of the pipe may be compacted prior to placing the pipe.

As indicated in Illustrations 4.3 and 4.4, when the design includes surface loads, the overfill and lower side areas should be compacted as required to support the surface load. With no surface loads or surface structure requirements, these areas need not be compacted.

**Illustration 4.5** Equivalent USCS and AASHTO Soil Classifications for SIDD Soil Designations

SIDD Soil	Representative Soil Types		Percent Compaction	
	USCS,	Standard AASHTO	Standard Proctor	Modified Proctor
<b>Gravelly Sand</b> (Category 1)	SW, SP, GW, GP	A1, A3	100	95
			95	90
			90	85
			85	80
			80	75
			61	59
<b>Sandy Silt</b> (Category II)	GM, SM, ML, Also GC, SC with less than 20% passing #200 sieve	A2, A4	100	95
			95	90
			90	85
			85	80
			80	75
			49	46
<b>Silty Clay</b> (Category III)	CL, MH, GC, SC	A5, A6	100	90
			95	85
			90	80
			85	75
			80	70
			45	40

### SELECTION OF STANDARD INSTALLATION

The selection of a Standard Installation for a project should be based on an evaluation of the quality of construction and inspection anticipated. A Type 1 Standard Installation requires the highest construction quality and degree of inspection. Required construction quality is reduced for a Type 2 Standard Installation, and reduced further for a Type 3 Standard Installation. A Type 4 Standard Installation requires virtually no construction or quality inspection. Consequently, a Type 4 Standard Installation will require a higher strength pipe, and a Type I Standard Installation will require a lower strength pipe for the same depth of installation.

## LOAD PRESSURES

SPIDA was programmed with the Standard Installations, and many design runs were made. An evaluation of the output of the designs by Dr. Frank J. Heger produced a load pressure diagram significantly different than proposed by previous theories. See Illustration 4.6. This difference is particularly significant under the pipe in the lower haunch area and is due in part to the assumption of the existence of partial voids adjacent to the pipe wall in this area. SIDD uses this pressure data to determine moments, thrusts, and shears in the pipe wall, and then uses the ACPA limit states design method to determine the required reinforcement areas to handle the pipe wall stresses. Using this method, each criteria that may limit or govern the design is considered separately in the evaluation of overall design requirements. SIDD, which is based on the four Standard Installations, is a stand-alone program developed by the American Concrete Pipe Association.

The Federal Highway Administration, FHWA, developed a microcomputer program, PIPECAR, for the direct design of concrete pipe prior to the development of SIDD. PIPECAR determines moment, thrust, and shear coefficients from either of two systems, a radial pressure system developed by Olander in 1950 and a uniform pressure system developed by Paris in the 1920's, and also uses the ACPA limit states design method to determine the required reinforcement areas to handle the pipe wall stresses. The SIDD system has been incorporated into PIPECAR as a state-of-the-art enhancement.

## DETERMINATION OF EARTH LOAD

**Positive Projecting Embankment Soil Load.** Concrete pipe can be installed in either an embankment or trench condition as discussed previously. The type of installation has a significant effect on the loads carried by the rigid pipe. Although narrow trench installations are most typical, there are many cases where the pipe is installed in a positive projecting embankment condition, or a trench with a width significant enough that it should be considered a positive projecting embankment condition. In this condition the soil along side the pipe will settle more than the soil above the rigid pipe structure, thereby imposing additional load to the prism of soil directly above the pipe. With the Standard Installations, this additional load is accounted for by using a Vertical Arching Factor, VAF. This factor is multiplied by the prism load, PL, (weight of soil directly above the pipe) to give the total load of soil on the pipe.

$$W = \text{VAF} \times \text{PL} \quad (4.1)$$

Unlike the previous design method used for the Marston/Spangler beddings there is no need to assume a projection or settlement ratio. The Vertical Arching Factors for the Standard Installations are as shown in Illustration 4.7. The equation for soil prism load is shown below in Equation 4.2.

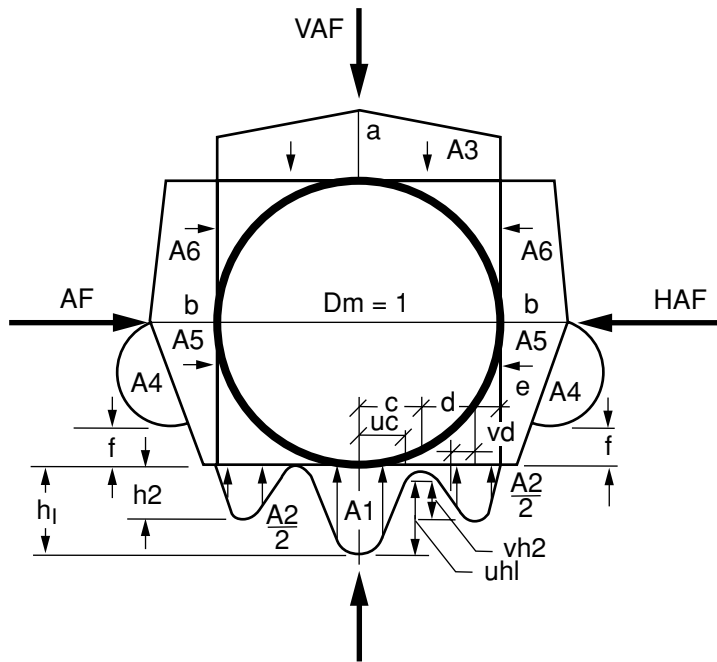
The prism load, PL, is further defined as:

$$\text{PL} = \gamma_s \left[ H + \frac{D_o(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] D_o \quad (4.2)$$

where:

- $\gamma_s$  = soil unit weight, (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>)
- H = height of fill, (ft)
- $D_o$  = outside diameter, (ft)

**Illustration 4.6** Arching Coefficients and Heger Earth Pressure Distributions



Installation		VAF	HAF	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	a	b	c	e	f	u	v
1		1.35	0.45	0.62	0.73	1.35	0.19	0.08	0.18	1.40	0.40	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.80	0.80
2		1.40	0.40	0.85	0.55	1.40	0.15	0.08	0.17	1.45	0.40	0.19	0.10	0.05	0.82	0.70
3		1.40	0.37	1.05	0.35	1.40	0.10	0.10	0.17	1.45	0.36	0.20	0.12	0.05	0.85	0.60
4		1.45	0.30	1.45	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.11	0.19	1.45	0.30	0.25	0.00	-	0.90	-

**Notes:**

1. VAF and HAF are vertical and horizontal arching factors. These coefficients represent non-dimensional total vertical and horizontal loads on the pipe, respectively. The actual total vertical and horizontal loads are (VAF) X (PL) and (HAF) X (PL), respectively, where PL is the prism load.
2. Coefficients A1 through A6 represent the integration of non-dimensional vertical and horizontal components of soil pressure under the indicated portions of the component pressure diagrams (i.e. the area under the component pressure diagrams). The pressures are assumed to vary either parabolically or linearly, as shown, with the non-dimensional magnitudes at governing points represented by h1, h2, uh1, vh2, a and b. Non-dimensional horizontal and vertical dimensions of component pressure regions are defined by c, d, e, vc, vd, and f coefficients.
3. d is calculated as (0.5-c-e).  
 h1 is calculated as (1.5A1) / (c) (1+u).  
 h2 is calculated as (1.5A2) / [(d) (1+v) + (2e)]

**Illustration 4.7** Vertical Arching Factor (VAF)

Standard Installation	VAF
Type 1	1.35
Type 2	1.40
Type 3	1.40
Type 4	1.45

**Note:**

- VAF are vertical arching factors. These coefficients represent nondimensional total vertical loads on the pipe. The actual total vertical loads are (VAF) X (PL), where PL is the prism load.

**Trench Soil Load.** In narrow or moderate trench width conditions, the resulting earth load is equal to the weight of the soil within the trench minus the shearing (frictional) forces on the sides of the trench. Since the new installed backfill material will settle more than the existing soil on the sides of the trench, the friction along the trench walls will relieve the pipe of some of its soil burden. The Vertical Arching Factors in this case will be less than those used for embankment design. The backfill load on pipe installed in a trench condition is computed by the equation:

$$W_d = C_d \gamma_s B_d^2 + \frac{D_o^2 (4 - \pi)}{8} \gamma_s \quad (4.3)$$

The trench load coefficient,  $C_d$ , is further defined as:

$$C_d = \frac{1 - e^{-2K\mu' \frac{H}{B_d}}}{2K\mu'} \quad (4.4)$$

where:

- $B_d$  = width of trench, (ft)
- $K$  = ratio of active lateral unit pressure to vertical unit pressure
- $\mu'$  =  $\tan \phi'$ , coefficient of friction between fill material and sides of trench

The value of  $C_d$  can be calculated using equation 4.4 above, or read from Figure 214 in the Appendix.

Typical values of  $K\mu'$  are:

- $K\mu'$  = .1924 Max. for granular materials without cohesion
- $K\mu'$  = .165 Max for sand and gravel
- $K\mu'$  = .150 Max. for saturated top soil
- $K\mu'$  = .130 Max. for ordinary clay
- $K\mu'$  = .110 Max for saturated clay

As trench width increases, the reduction in load from the frictional forces is offset by the increase in soil weight within the trench. As the trench width increases it starts to behave like an embankment, where the soil on the side of the pipe settles more than the soil above the pipe. Eventually, the embankment condition is reached when the trench walls are too far away from the pipe to help support the soil immediately adjacent to it. The transition width is the width of a

trench at a particular depth where the trench load equals the embankment load. Once transition width is reached, there is no longer any benefit from frictional forces along the wall of the trench. Any pipe installed in a trench width equal to or greater than transition width should be designed for the embankment condition.

Tables 13 through 39 are based on equation (4.2) and list the transition widths for the four types of beddings with various heights of backfill.

**Negative Projection Embankment Soil Load.** The fill load on a pipe installed in a negative projecting embankment condition is computed by the equation:

$$W_n = C_n w B_d^2 \tag{4.5}$$

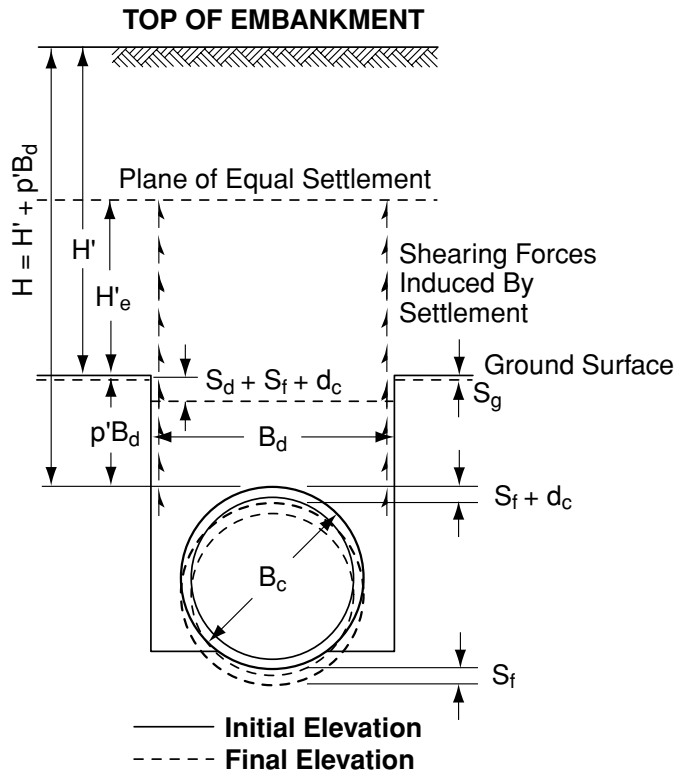
The embankment load coefficient  $C_n$  is further defined as:

$$C_n = \frac{1 - e^{-2K\mu' \frac{H}{B_d}}}{2K\mu'} \quad \text{when } H \leq H_e \tag{4.6}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1 - e^{-2K\mu' \frac{H_e}{B_d}}}{2K\mu'} + \left( \frac{H}{B_d} + \frac{H_e}{B_d} \right) e^{-2K\mu' \frac{H_e}{B_d}} \quad \text{when } H > H_e \tag{4.7}$$

The settlements which influence loads on negative projecting embankment installations are shown in Illustration 4.8.

**Illustration 4.8** Settlements Which Influence Loads Negative Projection Embankment Installation



The settlement ratio is the numerical relationship between the pipe deflection and the relative settlement between the prism of fill directly above the pipe and adjacent soil. It is necessary to define the settlement ratio for negative projection embankment installations. Equating the deflection of the pipe and the total settlement of the prism of fill above the pipe to the settlement of the adjacent soil, the settlement ratio is:

$$r_{sd} = \frac{S_g - (S_d + S_f + d_c)}{S_d} \quad (4.8)$$

Recommended settlement ratio design values are listed in Table 40. The projection ratio ( $p'$ ) for this type of installation is the distance from the top of the pipe to the surface of the natural ground or compacted fill at the time of installation divided by the width of the trench. Where the ground surface is sloping, the average vertical distance from the top of the pipe to the original ground should be used in determining the projection ratio ( $p'$ ). Figures 194 through 213 present fill loads in pounds per linear foot for circular pipe based on projection ratios of 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and settlement ratios of 0, -0.1, -0.3, -0.5 and -1.0. The dashed  $H = p'B_d$  line represents the limiting condition where the height of fill is at the same elevation as the natural ground surface. The dashed  $H = H_e$  line represents the condition where the height of the plane of equal settlement ( $H_e$ ) is equal to the height of fill ( $H$ ).

**Jacked or Tunneled Soil Load.** This type of installation is used where surface conditions make it difficult to install the pipe by conventional open excavation and backfill methods, or where it is necessary to install the pipe under an existing embankment. The earth load on a pipe installed by these methods is computed by the equation:

$$W_t = C_t w B_t^2 - 2cC_t B_t \quad (4.9)$$

where:

$B_t$  = width of tunnel bore, (ft)

The jacked or tunneled load coefficient  $C_t$  is further defined as:

$$C_t = \frac{1 - e^{-2Ku' \frac{H}{B_t}}}{2Ku'} \quad (4.10)$$

In equation (4.9) the  $C_t w B_t^2$  term is similar to the Negative Projection Embankment equation (4.5) for soil loads and the  $2cC_t B_t$  term accounts for the cohesion of undisturbed soil. Conservative design values of the coefficient of cohesion for various soils are listed in Table 41. Figures 147, 149, 151 and 153 present values of the trench load term ( $C_t w B_t^2$ ) in pounds per linear foot for a soil density of 120 pounds per cubic foot and  $Km'$  values of 0.165, 0.150, 0.130 and 0.110. Figures 148, 150, 152 and 154 present values of the cohesion term ( $2cC_t B_t$ ) divided by the design value for the coefficient of cohesion ( $c$ ). To obtain the total earth load for any given height of cover, width of bore or tunnel and type of soil, the value of the cohesion term must be multiplied by the appropriate coefficient of cohesion ( $c$ ) and this product subtracted from the value of the trench load term.



## FLUID LOAD

Fluid weight typically is about the same order of magnitude as pipe weight and generally represents a significant portion of the pipe design load only for large diameter pipe under relatively shallow fills. Fluid weight has been neglected in the traditional design procedures of the past, including the Marston Spangler design method utilizing the B and C beddings. There is no documentation of concrete pipe failures as a result of neglecting fluid load. However, some specifying agencies such as AASHTO and CHBDC, now require that the weight of the fluid inside the pipe always be considered when determining the D-load.

The Sixteenth Edition of the AASHTO Standard Specifications For Highway Bridges states: "The weight of fluid,  $W_F$ , in the pipe shall be considered in design based on a fluid weight,  $\gamma_w$ , of 62.4 lbs/cu.ft, unless otherwise specified."

## DETERMINATION OF LIVE LOAD

To determine the required supporting strength of concrete pipe installed under asphalts, other flexible pavements, or relatively shallow earth cover, it is necessary to evaluate the effect of live loads, such as highway truck loads, in addition to dead loads imposed by soil and surcharge loads.

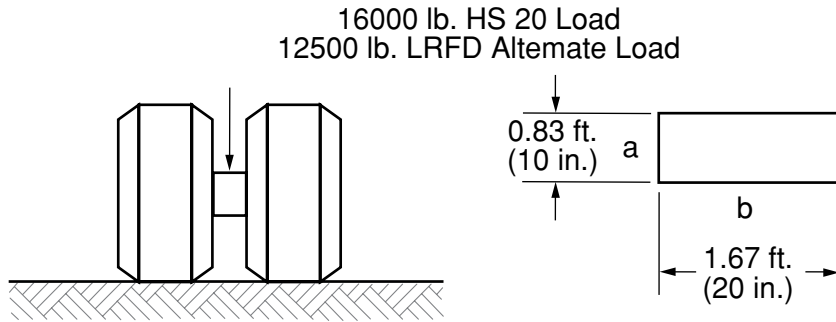
If a rigid pavement or a thick flexible pavement designed for heavy duty traffic is provided with a sufficient buffer between the pipe and pavement, then the live load transmitted through the pavement to the buried concrete pipe is usually negligible at any depth. If any culvert or sewer pipe is within the heavy duty traffic highway right-of-way, but not under the pavement structure, then such pipe should be analyzed for the effect of live load transmission from an unsurfaced roadway, because of the possibility of trucks leaving the pavement.

The AASHTO design loads commonly used in the past were the HS 20 with a 32,000 pound axle load in the Normal Truck Configuration, and a 24,000 pound axle load in the Alternate Load Configuration.

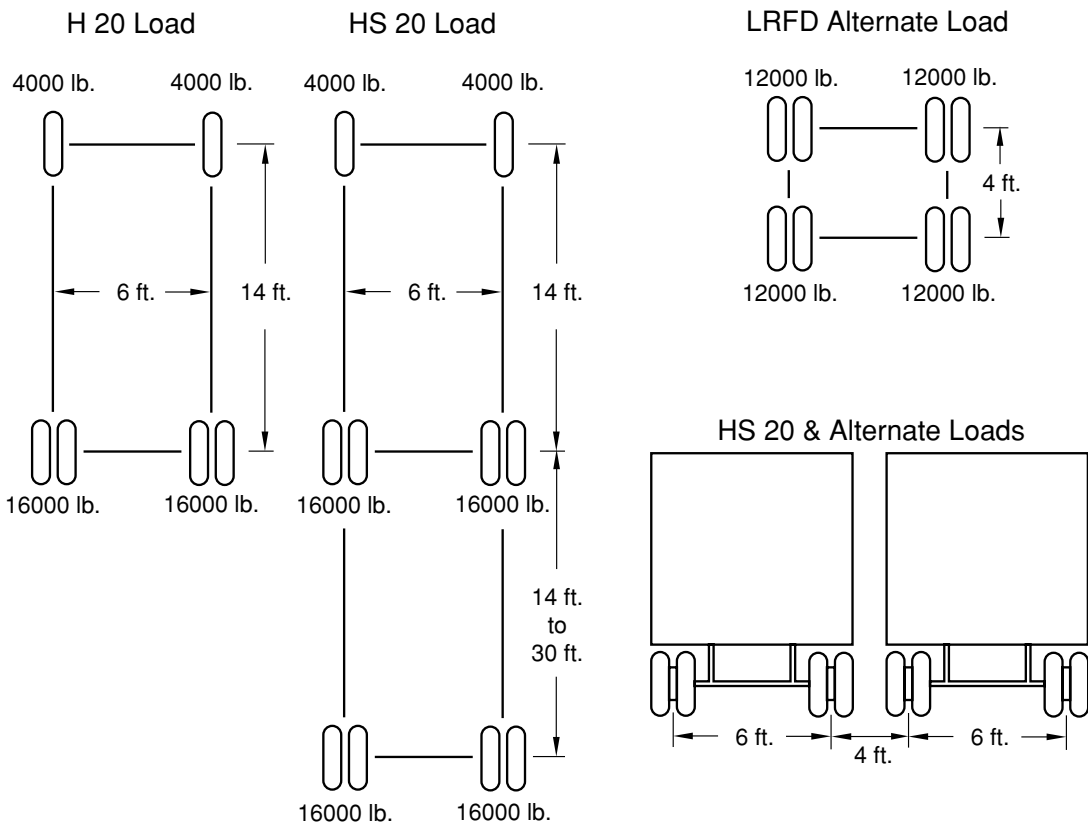
The AASHTO LRFD designates an HL 93 Live Load. This load consists of the greater of a HS 20 with 32,000 pound axle load in the Normal Truck Configuration, or a 25,000 pound axle load in the Alternate Load Configuration. In addition, a 640 pound per linear foot Lane Load is applied across a 10 foot wide lane at all depths of earth cover over the top of the pipe, up to a depth of 8 feet. This Lane Load converts to an additional live load of 64 pounds per square foot, applied to the top of the pipe for any depth of burial less than 8 feet. The average pressure intensity caused by a wheel load is calculated by Equation 4.12. The Lane Load intensity is added to the wheel load pressure intensity in Equation 4.13.

The HS 20, 32,000 pound and the Alternate Truck 25,000 pound design axle are carried on dual wheels. The contact area of the dual wheels with the ground is assumed to be rectangle, with dimensions presented in Illustration 4.9.

**Illustration 4.9** AASHTO Wheel Load Surface Contact Area (Foot Print)



**Illustration 4.10** AASHTO Wheel Loads and Wheel Spacings



**Impact Factors.** The AASHTO LRFD Standard applies a dynamic load allowance, sometimes called Impact Factor, to account for the truck load being non-static. The dynamic load allowance, IM, is determined by Equation 4.11:

$$IM = \frac{33(1.0 - 0.125H)}{100} \tag{4.11}$$

where:

H = height of earth cover over the top of the pipe, ft.

**Load Distribution.** The surface load is assumed to be uniformly spread on any horizontal subsoil plane. The spread load area is developed by increasing the length and width of the wheel contact area for a load configuration as shown in Illustration 4.13 for a dual wheel. On a horizontal soil plane, the dimensional increases to the wheel contact area are based on height of earth cover over the top of the pipe as presented in Illustration 4.11 for two types of soil.

**Illustration 4.11** Dimensional Increase Factor, AASHTO LRFD

Soil Type	Dimensional Increase Factor
LRFD select granular	1.15H
LRFD any other soil	1.00H

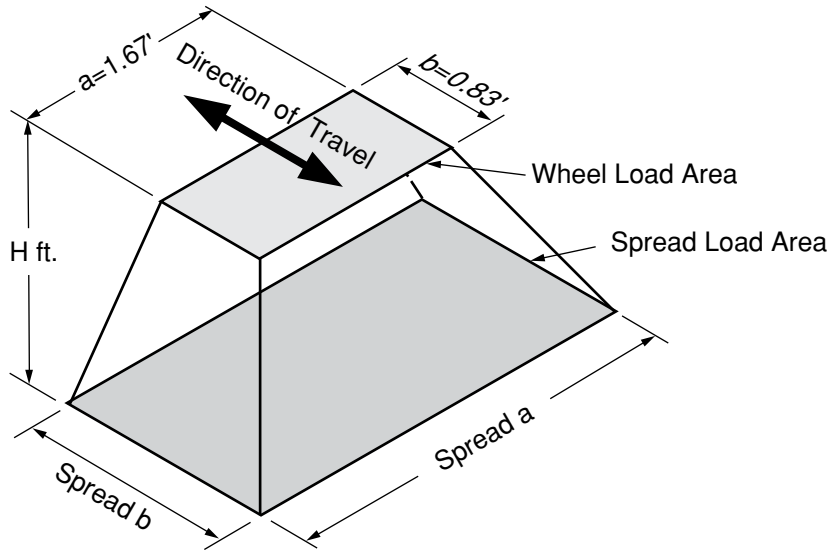
As indicated by Illustrations 4.14 and 4.15, the spread load areas from adjacent wheels will overlap as height of earth cover over the top of the pipe increases. At shallow depths, the maximum pressure will be developed by an HS 20 dual wheel, since at 16,000 pounds it applies a greater load than the 12,500 pound Alternate Load. At intermediate depths, the maximum pressure will be developed by the wheels of two HS 20 trucks in the passing mode, since at 16,000 pounds each, the two wheels apply a greater load than the 12,500 pounds of an Alternate Load wheel. At greater depths, the maximum pressure will be developed by wheels of two Alternate Load configuration trucks in the passing mode, since at 12,500 pounds each, the four wheels apply the greatest load (50,000 pounds). Intermediate depths begin when the spread area of dual wheels of two HS 20 trucks in the passing mode meet and begin to overlap. Greater depths begin when the spread area of two single dual wheels of two Alternate Load configurations in the passing mode meet and begin to overlap.

Since the exact geometric relationship of individual or combinations of surface wheel loads cannot be anticipated, the most critical loading configurations along with axle loads and rectangular spread load area are presented in Illustration 4.12 for the two AASHTO LRFD soil types.

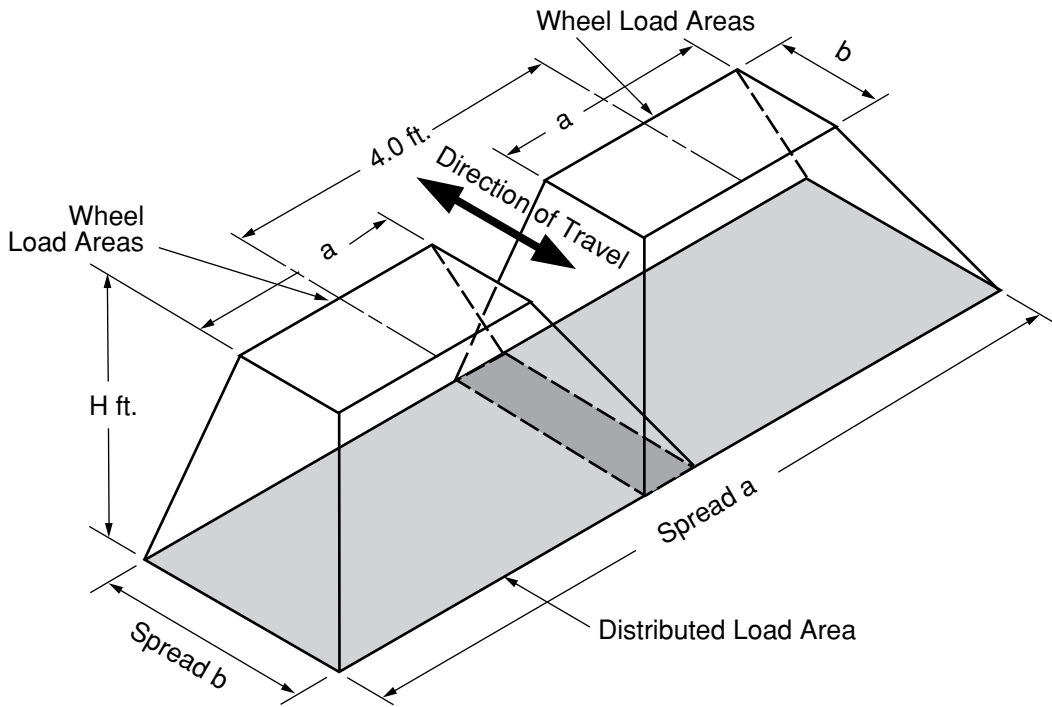
**Illustration 4.12 LRFD Critical Wheel Loads and Spread Dimensions at the Top of the Pipe**

Vehicle Traveling Perpendicular to Pipe					
	H, ft	P, lbs	Spread a, ft	Spread b, ft	Figure
Live Load Distribution of 1.15 x H for Select Granular Fill	$H + 1.15D_o < 2.05$	16,000	$a + 1.15H$	$b + 1.15H$	3
	$2.05 - 1.15D_o < H < 5.5$	32,000	$a + 4 + 1.15H$	$b + 1.15H$	4
	$5.5 < H$	50,000	$a + 4 + 1.15H$	$b + 4 + 1.15H$	5
Live Load Distribution of 1.0 x H for Other Soils	$H + 1.30D_o < 2.30$	16,000	$a + 1.00H$	$b + 1.00H$	3
	$2.30 - 1.30 D_o < H < 6.3$	32,000	$a + 4 + 1.00H$	$b + 1.00H$	4
	$6.3 < H$	50,000	$a + 4 + 1.00H$	$b + 4 + 1.00H$	5
Vehicle Traveling Parallel to Pipe					
Live Load Distribution of 1.15 x H for Select Granular Fill	$H < 2.03$	16,000	$a + 1.15H$	$b + 1.15H$	3
	$2.03 < H < 5.5$	32,000	$a + 4 + 1.15H$	$b + 1.15H$	4
	$5.5 < H$	50,000	$a + 4 + 1.15H$	$b + 4 + 1.15H$	5
Live Load Distribution of 1.0 x H for Other Soils	$H < 2.33$	16,000	$a + 1.00H$	$b + 1.00H$	3
	$2.33 < H < 6.3$	32,000	$a + 4 + 1.00H$	$b + 1.00H$	4
	$6.3 < H$	50,000	$a + 4 + 1.00H$	$b + 4 + 1.00H$	5

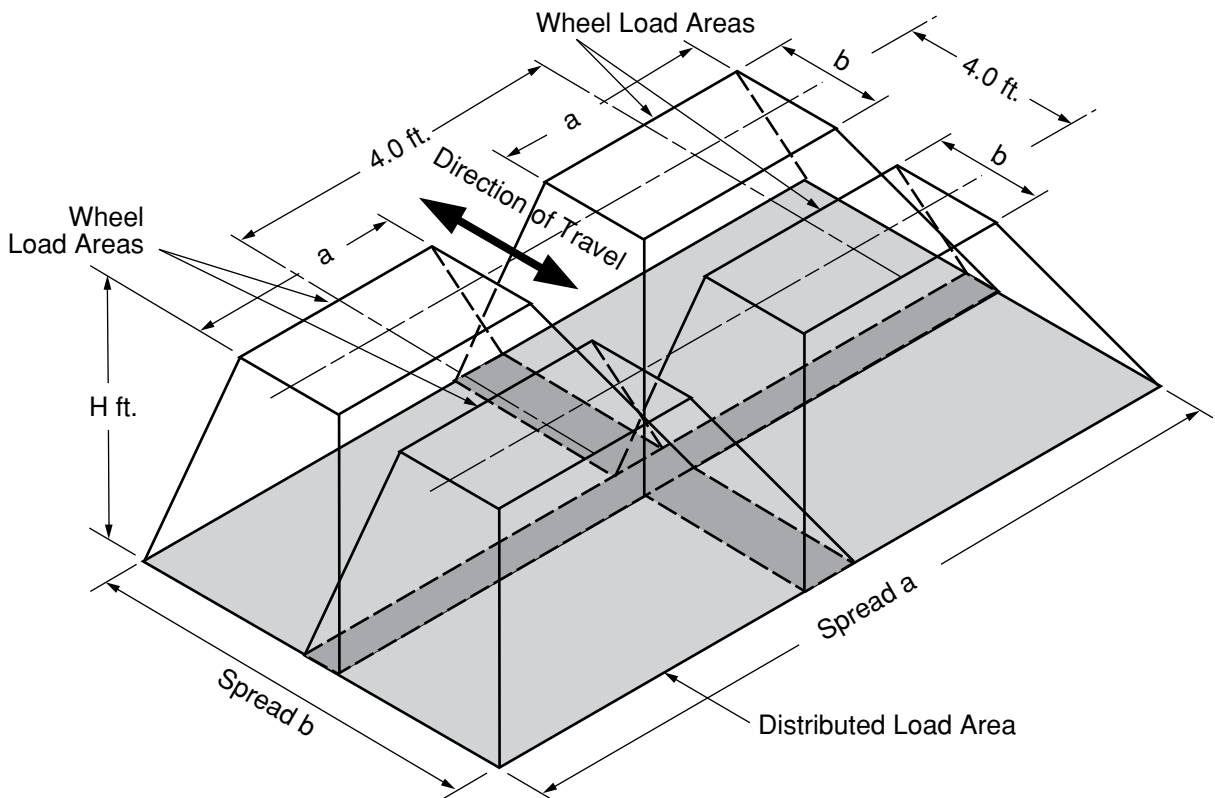
**Illustration 4.13 Spread Load Area - Single Dual Wheel**



**Illustration 4.14** Spread Load Area - Two Single Dual Wheels of Trucks in Passing Mode



**Illustration 4.15** Spread Load Area - Two Single Dual Wheels of Two Alternate Loads in Passing Mode



**Average Pressure Intensity.** The wheel load average pressure intensity on the subsoil plane at the outside top of the concrete pipe is:

$$w = \frac{P(1 + IM)}{A} \quad (4.12)$$

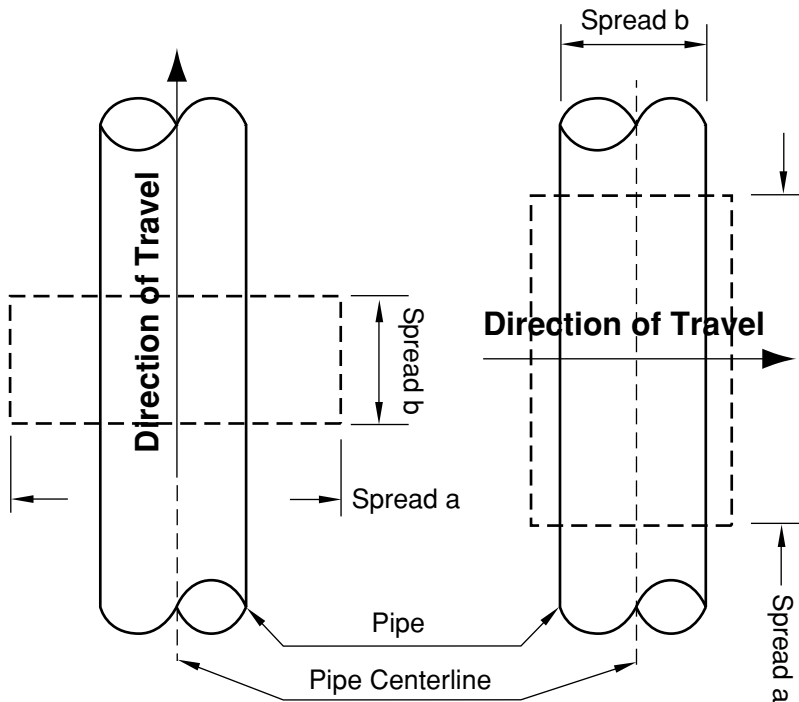
where:

- w = wheel load average pressure intensity, pounds per square foot
- P = total live wheel load applied at the surface, pounds
- A = spread wheel load area at the outside top of the pipe, square feet
- IM = dynamic load allowance

From the appropriate Table in Illustration 4.12, select the critical wheel load and spread dimensions for the height of earth cover over the outside top of the pipe, H. The spread live load area is equal to Spread a times Spread b. Select the appropriate dynamic load allowance, using Equation 4.11.

**Total Live Load.** A designer is concerned with the maximum possible loads, which occur when the distributed load area is centered over the buried pipe. Depending on the pipe size and height of cover, the most critical loading orientation can occur either when the truck travels transverse or parallel to the centerline of the pipe. Illustration 4.16 shows the dimensions of the spread load area, A, as related to whether the truck travel is transverse or parallel to the centerline of the pipe.

**Illustration 4.16** Spread Load Area Dimensions vs Direction of Truck



Unless you are certain of the pipeline orientation, the total live load in pounds,  $W_T$ , must be calculated for each travel orientation, and the maximum calculated value must be used in Equation 4.14 to calculate the live load on the pipe in pounds per linear foot.

The LRFD requires a Lane Load,  $L_L$ , of 64 pounds per square foot on the top of the pipe at any depth less than 8 feet.

The total live load acting on the pipe is:

$$W_T = (w + L_L) L S_L \tag{4.13}$$

where:

- $W_T$  = total live load, pounds
- $w$  = wheel load average pressure intensity, pounds per square foot (at the top of the pipe)
- $L_L$  = lane loading if AASHTO LRFD is used, pounds per square foot
- $0 \leq H < 8, L_L = 64$ , pounds per square foot
- $H \geq 8, L_L = 0$
- $L$  = dimension of load area parallel to the longitudinal axis of pipe, feet
- $S_L$  = outside horizontal span of pipe,  $B_c$ , or dimension of load area transverse to the longitudinal axis of pipe, whichever is less, feet

**Total Live Load in Pounds per Linear Foot.** The total live load in pounds per linear foot,  $W_L$ , is calculated by dividing the Total Live Load,  $W_T$ , by the Effective Supporting Length,  $L_e$  (See Illustration 4.17), of the pipe:

$$W_L = \frac{W_T}{L_e} \tag{4.14}$$

where:

- $W_L$  = live load on top of pipe, pounds per linear foot
- $L_e$  = effective supporting length of pipe, feet

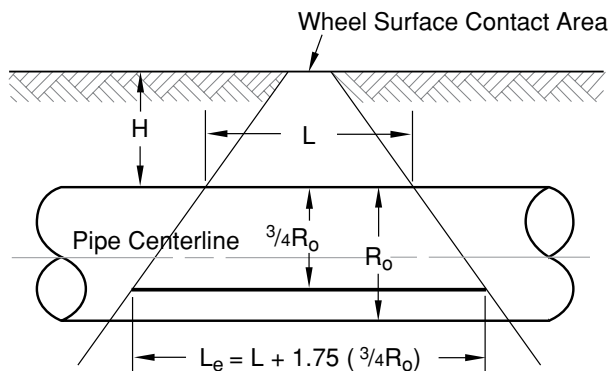
The effective supporting length of pipe is:

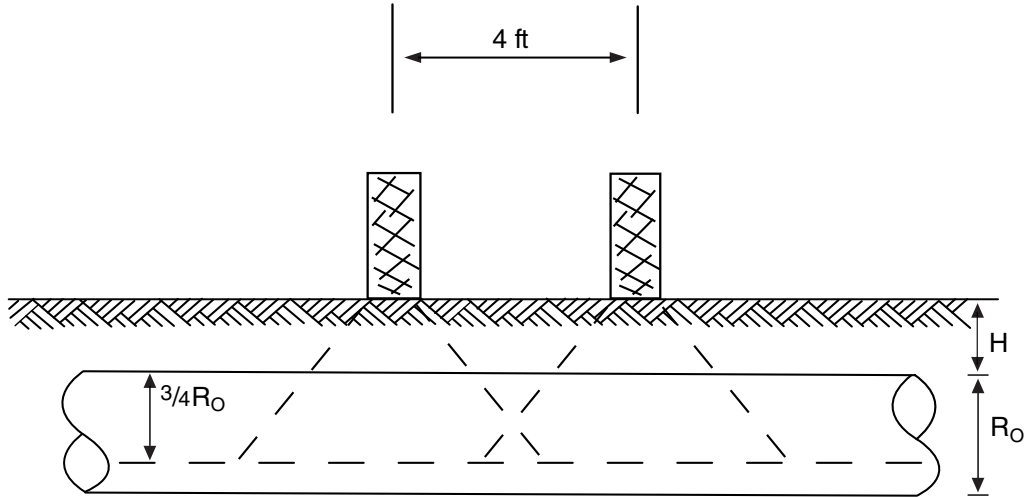
$$L_e = L + 1.75(3/4R_o)$$

where:

- $R_o$  = outside vertical Rise of pipe, feet

**Illustration 4.17** Effective Supporting Length of Pipe



**Illustration 4.18** Load Spread through Soil and Pipe

**Airports.** The distribution of aircraft wheel loads on any horizontal plane in the soil mass is dependent on the magnitude and characteristics of the aircraft loads, the aircraft's landing gear configuration, the type of pavement structure and the subsoil conditions. Heavier gross aircraft weights have resulted in multiple wheel undercarriages consisting of dual wheel assemblies and/or dual tandem assemblies. The distribution of wheel loads through rigid pavement are shown in Illustration 4.18.

If a rigid pavement is provided, an aircraft wheel load concentration is distributed over an appreciable area and is substantially reduced in intensity at the subgrade. For multi-wheeled landing gear assemblies, the total pressure intensity is dependent on the interacting pressures produced by each individual wheel. The maximum load transmitted to a pipe varies with the pipe size under consideration, the pipe's relative location with respect to the particular landing gear configuration and the height of fill between the top of the pipe and the subgrade surface.

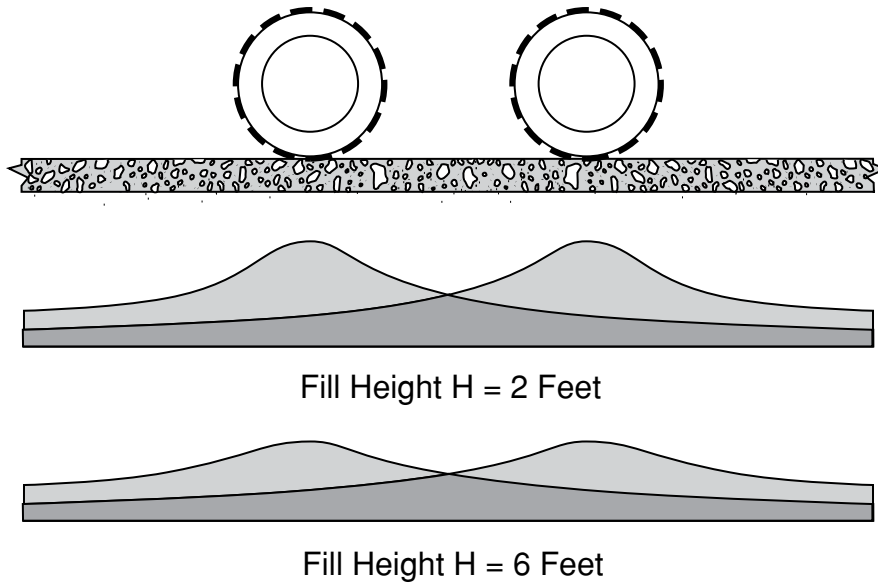
For a flexible pavement, the area of the load distribution at any plane in the soil mass is considerably less than for a rigid pavement. The interaction of pressure intensities due to individual wheels of a multi-wheeled landing gear assembly is also less pronounced at any given depth of cover.

In present airport design practices, the aircraft's maximum takeoff weight is used since the maximum landing weight is usually considered to be about three fourths the takeoff weight. Impact is not considered, as criteria are not yet available to include dynamic effects in the design process.



**Rigid Pavement.**

**Illustration 4.19** Aircraft Pressure Distribution, Rigid Pavement



The pressure intensity is computed by the equation:

$$p(H,X) = \frac{CP}{R_s^2} \tag{4.15}$$

where:

- P = Load at the surface, pounds
- C = Load coefficient, dependent on the horizontal distance (X), the vertical distance (H), and  $R_s$
- $R_s$  = Radius of Stiffness of the pavement, feet

$R_s$  is further defined as:

$$R_s = \sqrt[4]{\frac{(Eh)^3}{12(1-\mu^2)k}} \tag{4.16}$$

where:

- E = modulus of elasticity of the pavement, pounds per square inch
- h = pavement thickness, inches
- $\mu$  = Poisson's ratio (generally assumed 0.15 for concrete pavement)
- k = modulus of subgrade reaction, pounds per cubic inch

Tables 46 through 50 present pressure coefficients in terms of the radius of stiffness as developed by the Portland Cement Association and published in the report "Vertical Pressure on Culverts Under Wheel Loads on Concrete Pavement Slabs." 3

Values of radius of stiffness are listed in Table 52 for pavement thickness and modulus of subgrade reaction.

Tables 53 through 55 present aircraft loads in pounds per linear foot for circular, horizontal elliptical and arch pipe. The Tables are based on equations

4.15 and 4.16 using a 180,000 pound dual tandem wheel assembly, 190 pounds per square inch tire pressure, 26-inch spacing between dual tires, 66-inch spacing between tandem axles, k value of 300 pounds per cubic inch, 12-inch, thick concrete pavement and an  $R_s$ , value of 37.44 inches. Subgrade and subbase support for a rigid pavement is evaluated in terms of k, the modulus of subgrade reaction. A k value of 300 pounds per cubic inch was used, since this value represents a desirable subgrade or subbase material. In addition, because of the interaction between the pavement and subgrade, a lower value of k (representing reduced subgrade support) results in less load on the pipe.

Although Tables 53 through 55 are for specific values of aircraft weights and landing gear configuration, the tables can be used with sufficient accuracy for all heavy commercial aircraft currently in operation. Investigation of the design loads of future jets indicates that although the total loads will greatly exceed present aircraft loads, the distribution of such loads over a greater number of landing gears and wheels will not impose loads on underground conduits greater than by commercial aircraft currently in operation. For lighter aircrafts and/or different rigid pavement thicknesses, it is necessary to calculate loads as illustrated in Example 4.10.

**Flexible Pavement.** AASHTO considers flexible pavement as an unpaved surface and therefore live load distributions may be calculated as if the load were bearing on soil. Cover depths are measured from the top of the flexible pavement.

**Railroads.** In determining the live load transmitted to a pipe installed under railroad tracks, the weight on the locomotive driver axles plus the weight of the track structure, including ballast, is considered to be uniformly distributed over an area equal to the length occupied by the drivers multiplied by the length of ties.

The American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association (AREMA) recommends a Cooper E80 loading with axle loads and axle spacing as shown in Illustration 4.19. Based on a uniform load distribution at the bottom of the ties and through the soil mass, the live load transmitted to a pipe underground is computed by the equation:

$$W_L = C p_o B_c I_f \quad (4.17)$$

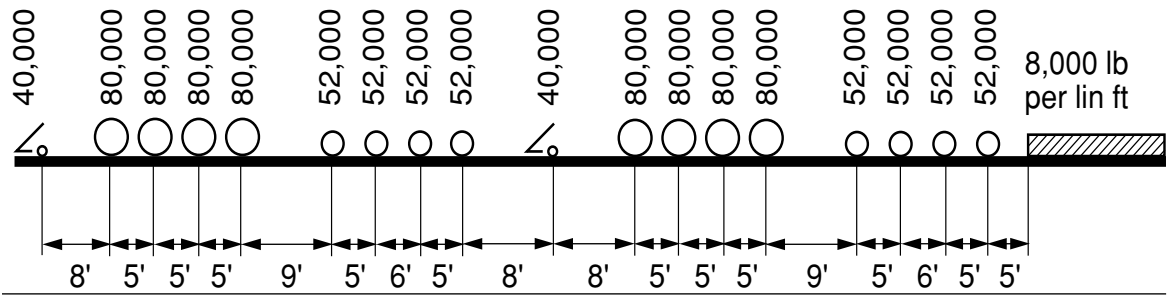
where:

- C = load coefficient
- $p_o$  = tire pressure, pounds per square foot
- $B_c$  = outside span of the pipe, feet
- $I_f$  = impact factor

Tables 56 through 58 present live loads in pounds per linear foot based on equation (4.17) with a Cooper E80 design loading, track structure weighing 200 pounds per linear foot and the locomotive load uniformly distributed over an area 8 feet X 20 feet yielding a uniform live load of 2025 pounds per square foot. In accordance with the AREMA "Manual of Recommended Practice" an impact factor of 1.4 at zero cover decreasing to 1.0 at ten feet of cover is included in the Tables.

#### **Illustration 4.20** Cooper E 80 Wheel Loads and Axel Spacing

Based on a uniform load distribution at the bottom of the ties and through the



<sup>3</sup> Op. cit., p. 28

<sup>4</sup> Equation (21) is recommended by WPCF-ASCE Manual, The Design and Construction of Sanitary Storm Sewers.

soil mass, the design track unit load,  $W_L$ , in pounds per square foot, is determined from the AREMA graph presented in Figure 215. To obtain the live load transmitted to the pipe in pounds per linear foot, it is necessary to multiply the unit load,  $W_L$ , from Figure 215, by the outside span,  $B_c$ , of the pipe in feet.

Loadings on a pipe within a casing pipe shall be taken as the full dead load, plus live load, plus impact load without consideration of the presence of the casing pipe, unless the casing pipe is fully protected from corrosion.

Culvert or sewer pipe within the railway right-of-way, but not under the track structure, should be analyzed for the effect of live loads because of the possibility of train derailment.

**Construction Loads.** During grading operations it may be necessary for heavy construction equipment to travel over an installed pipe. Unless adequate protection is provided, the pipe may be subjected to load concentrations in excess of the design loads. Before heavy construction equipment is permitted to cross over a pipe, a temporary earth fill should be constructed to an elevation at least 3 feet over the top of the pipe. The fill should be of sufficient width to prevent possible lateral displacement of the pipe.

### SELECTION OF BEDDING

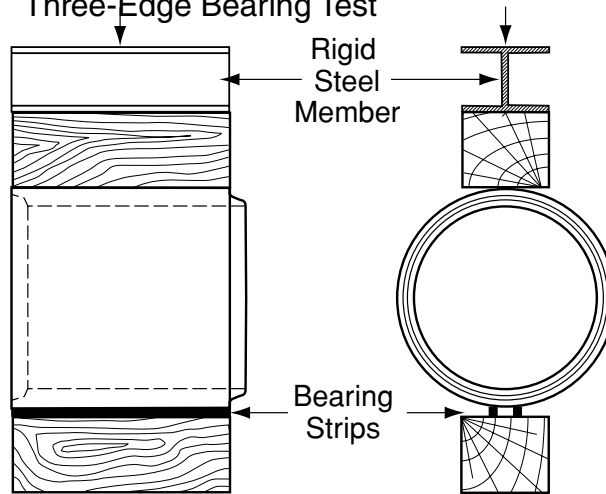
A bedding is provided to distribute the vertical reaction around the lower exterior surface of the pipe and reduce stress concentrations within the pipe wall. The load that a concrete pipe will support depends on the width of the bedding contact area and the quality of the contact between the pipe and bedding. An important consideration in selecting a material for bedding is to be sure that positive contact can be obtained between the bed and the pipe. Since most granular materials will shift to attain positive contact as the pipe settles, an ideal load distribution can be attained through the use of clean coarse sand, well-rounded pea gravel or well-graded crushed rock.

### BEDDING FACTORS

Under installed conditions the vertical load on a pipe is distributed over its width and the reaction is distributed in accordance with the type of bedding. When the pipe strength used in design has been determined by plant testing, bedding

factors must be developed to relate the in-place supporting strength to the more severe plant test strength. The bedding factor is the ratio of the strength of the pipe under the installed condition of loading and bedding to the strength of the pipe in the plant test. This same ratio was defined originally by Spangler as the load factor. This latter term, however, was subsequently defined in the ultimate strength method of reinforced concrete design with an entirely different meaning. To avoid confusion, therefore, Spangler's term was renamed the bedding factor. The three-edge bearing test as shown in Illustration 4.20 is the normally accepted plant test so that all bedding factors described in the following pages relate the in-place supporting strength to the three-edge bearing strength.

**Illustration 4.21** Three-Edge Bearing Test



Although developed for the direct design method, the Standard Installations are readily applicable to and simplify the indirect design method. The Standard Installations are easier to construct and provide more realistic designs than the historical A, B, C, and D beddings. Development of bedding factors for the Standard Installations, as presented in the following paragraphs, follows the concepts of reinforced concrete design theories. The basic definition of bedding factor is that it is the ratio of maximum moment in the three-edge bearing test to the maximum moment in the buried condition, when the vertical loads under each condition are equal:

$$B_f = \frac{M_{\text{TEST}}}{M_{\text{FIELD}}} \quad (4.18)$$

where:

$B_f$  = bedding factor

$M_{\text{TEST}}$  = maximum moment in pipe wall under three-edge bearing test load, inch-pounds

$M_{\text{FIELD}}$  = maximum moment in pipe wall under field loads, inch-pounds

Consequently, to evaluate the proper bedding factor relationship, the vertical load on the pipe for each condition must be equal, which occurs when the springline axial thrusts for both conditions are equal. In accordance with the laws of statics and equilibrium,  $M_{\text{TEST}}$  and  $M_{\text{FIELD}}$  are:

$$M_{TEST} = [0.318N_{FS}] \times [D + t] \tag{4.19}$$

$$M_{FIELD} = [M_{FI}] - [0.38tN_{FI}] - [0.125N_{FI} \times c] \tag{4.20}$$

where:

- $N_{FS}$  = axial thrust at the springline under a three-edge bearing test load, pounds per foot
- $D$  = inside pipe diameter, inches
- $t$  = pipe wall thickness, inches
- $M_{FI}$  = moment at the invert under field loading, inch-pounds/ft
- $N_{FI}$  = axial thrust at the invert under field loads, pounds per foot
- $c$  = thickness of concrete cover over the inner reinforcement, inches

Substituting equations 4.19 and 4.20 into equation 4.18.

$$B_f = \frac{[0.318N_{FS}] \times [D + t]}{[M_{FI}] - [0.38tN_{FI}] - [0.125N_{FI} \times C]} \tag{4.21}$$

Using this equation, bedding factors were determined for a range of pipe diameters and depths of burial. These calculations were based on one inch cover over the reinforcement, a moment arm of 0.875d between the resultant tensile and compressive forces, and a reinforcement diameter of 0.075t. Evaluations indicated that for A, B and C pipe wall thicknesses, there was negligible variation in the bedding factor due to pipe wall thickness or the concrete cover, c, over the reinforcement. The resulting bedding factors are presented in Illustration 4.21.

**Illustration 4.22** Bedding Factors, Embankment Conditions,  $B_{fe}$

Pipe Diameter	Standard Installation			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
12 in.	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.7
24 in.	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.7
36 in.	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.7
72 in.	3.8	2.8	2.2	1.7
144 in.	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.7

Notes:

1. For pipe diameters other than listed in Illustration 4.21, embankment condition factors,  $B_{fe}$  can be obtained by interpolation.
2. Bedding factors are based on the soils being placed with the minimum compaction specified in Illustration 4.4 for each standard installation.

**Determination of Bedding Factor.** For trench installations as discussed previously, experience indicates that active lateral pressure increases as trench width increases to the transition width, provided the sidefill is compacted. A SIDD parameter study of the Standard Installations indicates the bedding factors are constant for all pipe diameters under conditions of zero lateral pressure on the pipe. These bedding factors exist at the interface of the pipewall and the soil and are called minimum bedding factors,  $B_{fo}$ , to differentiate them from the fixed bedding factors developed by Spangler. Illustration 4.22 presents the minimum

bedding factors.

**Illustration 4.23** Trench Minimum Bedding Factors,  $B_{fo}$

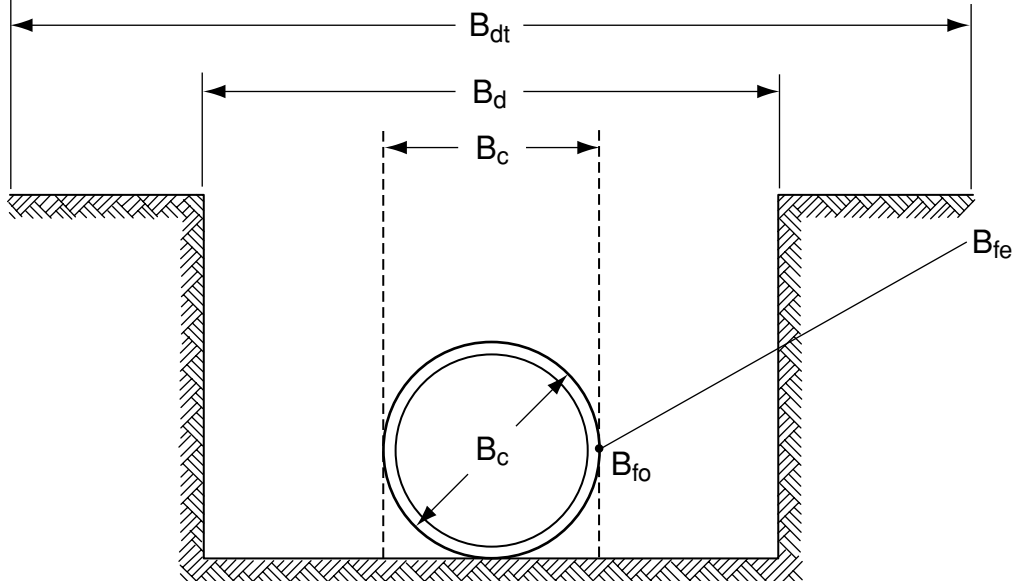
Standard Installation	Minimum Bedding Factor, $B_{fo}$
Type 1	2.3
Type 2	1.9
Type 3	1.7
Type 4	1.5

Note:

1. Bedding factors are based on the soils being placed with the minimum compaction specified in Illustration 4.4 for each Standard Installation.
2. For pipe installed in trenches dug in previously constructed embankment, the load and the bedding factor should be determined as an embankment condition unless the backfill placed over the pipe is of lesser compaction than the embankment.

A conservative linear variation is assumed between the minimum bedding factor and the bedding factor for the embankment condition, which begins at transition width.

**Illustration 4.24** Variable Bedding Factor



The equation for the variable trench bedding factor, is:

$$B_{fv} = \frac{[B_{fe} - B_{fo}][B_d - B_c]}{[B_{dt} - B_c]} + B_{fo} \quad (4.22)$$

where:

- $B_c$  = outside horizontal span of pipe, feet  
 $B_d$  = trench width at top of pipe, feet

- $B_{dt}$  = transition width at top of pipe, feet
- $B_{fe}$  = bedding factor, embankment
- $B_{fo}$  = minimum bedding factor, trench
- $B_{fv}$  = variable bedding factor, trench

Transition width values,  $B_{dt}$  are provided in Tables 13 through 39.

For pipe installed with 6.5 ft or less of overfill and subjected to truck loads, the controlling maximum moment may be at the crown rather than the invert. Consequently, the use of an earth load bedding factor may produce unconservative designs. Crown and invert moments of pipe for a range of diameters and burial depths subjected to HS20 truck live loadings were evaluated. Also evaluated, was the effect of bedding angle and live load angle (width of loading on the pipe). When HS20 or other live loadings are encountered to a significant value, the live load bedding factors,  $B_{fLL}$ , presented in Illustration 4.24 are satisfactory for a Type 4 Standard Installation and become increasingly conservative for Types 3, 2, and 1. Limitations on  $B_{fLL}$  are discussed in the section on Selection of Pipe Strength.

**Illustration 4.25** Bedding Factors,  $B_{fLL}$ , for HS20 Live Loadings

Fill Height, Ft.	Pipe Diameter, Inches										
	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	144
0.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
3.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
3.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
4.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
4.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
5.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8

**Application of Factor of Safety.** The indirect design method for concrete pipe is similar to the common working stress method of steel design, which employs a factor of safety between yield stress and the desired working stress. In the indirect method, the factor of safety is defined as the relationship between the ultimate strength D-load and the 0.01 inch crack D-load. This relationship is specified in the ASTM Standards C 76 and C 655 on concrete pipe. The relationship between ultimate D-load and 0.01-inch crack D-load is 1.5 for 0.01 inch crack D-loads of 2,000 or less; 1.25 for 0.01 inch crack D loads of 3,000 or more; and a linear reduction from 1.5 to 1.25 for 0.01 inch crack D-loads between more than 2,000 and less than 3,000. Therefore, a factor of safety of 1.0 should be applied if the 0.01 inch crack strength is used as the design criterion rather than the ultimate strength. The 0.01 inch crack width is an arbitrarily chosen test criterion and not a criteri for field performance or service limit.

## SELECTION OF PIPE STRENGTH

The American Society for Testing and Materials has developed standard specifications for precast concrete pipe. Each specification contains design, manufacturing and testing criteria.

ASTM Standard C 14 covers three strength classes for nonreinforced concrete pipe. These classes are specified to meet minimum ultimate loads, expressed in terms of three-edge bearing strength in pounds per linear foot.

ASTM Standard C 76 for reinforced concrete culvert, storm drain and sewer pipe specifies strength classes based on D-load at 0.01-inch crack and/or ultimate load. The 0.01-inch crack D-load ( $D_{0.01}$ ) is the maximum three-edge-bearing test load supported by a concrete pipe before a crack occurs having a width of 0.01 inch measured at close intervals, throughout a length of at least 1 foot. The ultimate D-load ( $D_{ult}$ ) is the maximum three-edge-bearing test load supported by a pipe divided by the pipe's inside diameter. D-loads are expressed in pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter.

ASTM Standard C 506 for reinforced concrete arch culvert, storm drain, and sewer pipe specifies strengths based on D-load at 0.01-inch crack and/or ultimate load in pounds per linear foot per foot of inside span.

ASTM Standard C 507 for reinforced concrete elliptical culvert, storm drain and sewer pipe specifies strength classes for both horizontal elliptical and vertical elliptical pipe based on D-load at 0.01-inch crack and/or ultimate load in pounds per linear foot per foot of inside span.

ASTM Standard C 655 for reinforced concrete D-load culvert, storm drain and sewer pipe covers acceptance of pipe designed to meet specific D-load requirements.

ASTM Standard C 985 for nonreinforced concrete specified strength culvert, storm drain, and sewer pipe covers acceptance of pipe designed for specified strength requirements.

Since numerous reinforced concrete pipe sizes are available, three-edge bearing test strengths are classified by D-loads. The D-load concept provides strength classification of pipe independent of pipe diameter. For reinforced circular pipe the three-edge-bearing test load in pounds per linear foot equals D-load times inside diameter in feet. For arch, horizontal elliptical and vertical elliptical pipe the three-edge bearing test load in pounds per linear foot equals D-load times nominal inside span in feet.

The required three-edge-bearing strength of non-reinforced concrete pipe is expressed in pounds per linear foot, not as a D-load, and is computed by the equation:

$$\text{T.E.B} = \left[ \left( \frac{W_E + W_F}{B_f} \right) + \frac{W_L}{B_{fLL}} \right] \times \text{F.S.} \quad (4.23)$$

The required three-edge bearing strength of circular reinforced concrete pipe is expressed as *D*-load and is computed by the equation:

$$\text{D-load} = \left[ \left( \frac{W_E + W_F}{B_f} \right) + \frac{W_L}{B_{fLL}} \right] \times \frac{\text{F.S.}}{D} \quad (4.24)$$



The determination of required strength of elliptical and arch concrete pipe is computed by the equation:

$$D\text{-load} = \left[ \left( \frac{W_E + W_F}{B_f} \right) + \frac{W_L}{B_{fLL}} \right] \times \frac{F.S.}{S} \quad (4.25)$$

where:

S = inside horizontal span of pipe, ft.

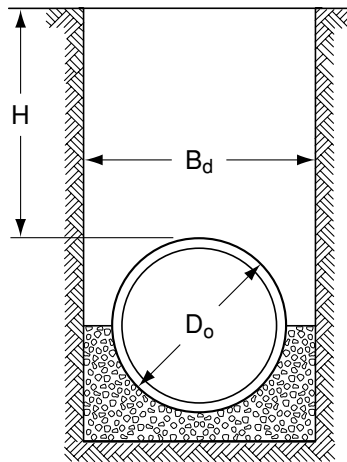
When an HS20 truck live loading is applied to the pipe, use the live load bedding factor,  $B_{fLL}$ , as indicated in Equations 4.23 – 4.25, unless the earth load bedding factor,  $B_f$ , is of lesser value in which case, use the lower  $B_f$  value in place of  $B_{fLL}$ . For example, with a Type 4 Standard Installation of a 48 inch diameter pipe under 1.0 feet of fill, the factors used would be  $B_f = 1.7$  and  $B_{fLL} = 1.5$ ; but under 2.5 feet or greater fill, the factors used would be  $B_f = 1.7$  and  $B_{fLL} = 1.7$  rather than 2.2. For trench installations with trench widths less than transition width,  $B_{fLL}$  would be compared to the variable trench bedding factor,  $B_{fv}$ . Although their loads are generally less concentrated, the live load bedding factor may be conservatively used for aircraft and railroad loadings.

The use of the six-step indirect design method is illustrated by examples on the following pages.

# **EXAMPLE PROBLEMS**

## EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

### EXAMPLE 4-1 Trench Installation



Given: A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a 7 foot wide trench with 10 feet of cover over the top of the pipe. The pipe will be backfilled with sand and gravel weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot. Assume a Type 4 Installation.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

#### 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

To determine the earth load, we must first determine if the installation is behaving as a trench installation or an embankment installation. Since we are not told what the existing in-situ material is, conservatively assume a  $K\mu'$  value between the existing soil and backfill of 0.150.

From Table 23, The transition width for a 48 inch diameter pipe with a  $K\mu'$  value of 0.150 under 10 feet of fill is:

$$B_{dt} = 8.5 \text{ feet}$$

Transition width is greater than the actual trench width, therefore the installation will act as a trench. Use Equations 4.3 and 4.4 to determine the soil load.

$$w = 110 \text{ pounds per cubic foot}$$

$$H = 10 \text{ feet}$$

$$B_d = 7 \text{ feet}$$

$$K\mu' = 0.150$$

$$D_o = \frac{48 + 2(5)}{12}$$

Note: Wall thickness for a 48 inch inside diameter pipe with a B wall is 5-inches per ASTM C 76.

$$D_o = 4.83 \text{ feet}$$

The value of  $C_d$  can be obtained from Figure 214, or calculated using Equation 4.4.

$$C_d = \frac{1 - e^{-2(0.150)\left(\frac{10}{7}\right)}}{(2)(0.150)} \quad \text{Equation 4.4}$$

$$C_d = 1.16$$

$$W_d = (1.16)(110)(7)^2 + \frac{(4.83)^2(4 - \pi)}{8} (110) \quad \text{Equation 4.3}$$

$$W_d = 6,538 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_e = W_d \quad W_E = 6,538 \text{ earth load in pounds per linear foot}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 48' pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi(D_1)^2}{4} = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi(4)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 784.1 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 10 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

Because of the narrow trench, good compaction of the soil on the sides of the pipe would be difficult, although not impossible. Therefore a Type 4 Installation was assumed.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fv}$ )

The pipe is installed in a trench that is less than transition width. Therefore, Equation 4.24 must be used to determine the variable bedding factor.

$$B_c = D_o \quad B_c = 4.83 \text{ outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$B_d = 7 \text{ width of trench in feet}$$

$$B_{dt} = 8.5 \text{ transition width in feet}$$

$$B_{fe} = 1.7 \text{ embankment bedding factor}$$

$$B_{fo} = 1.5 \text{ minimum bedding factor}$$

$$B_{fv} = \frac{(1.7 - 1.5)(7 - 4.83)}{8.5 - 4.83} + 1.5 \quad \text{Equation 4.24}$$

$$B_{fv} = 1.62$$

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26

$W_E = 6,538$  earth load in pounds per linear foot

$W_F = 784$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot

$W_L = 0$  live load is negligible

$B_f = B_{fv}$   $B_f = 1.62$  earth load bedding factor

$B_{fLL} = \text{N/A}$  live load bedding factor is not applicable

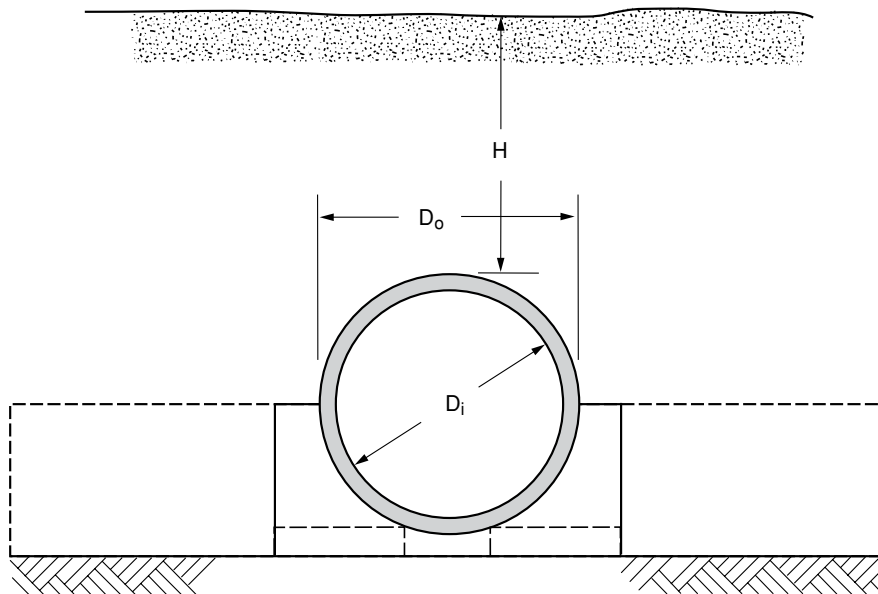
$D = 4$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left( \frac{6,538 + 784.1}{1.62} \right) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$D_{0.01} = 1,130$  pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 1,130 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-2 Positive Projection Embankment Installation



Given: A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a positive projecting embankment condition using a Type 1 installation. The pipe will be covered with 35 feet of 120 pounds per cubic foot overfill.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch D-load

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

Per the given information, the installation behaves as a positive projecting embankment. Therefore, use Equation 4.2 to determine the soil prism load and multiply it by the appropriate vertical arching factor.

$$D_o = \frac{48 + 2(5)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 48-inch pipe with a B wall is 5-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$$D_o = 4.83 \quad \text{outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$w = 120 \quad \text{unit weight of soil in pounds per cubic foot}$$

$$H = 35 \quad \text{height of cover in feet}$$

$$PL = 120 \left[ 35 + \frac{4.83(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] 4.83 \quad \text{Equation 4.2}$$

$$PL = 20,586 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

Immediately listed below Equation 4.2 are the vertical arching factors (VAFs) for the four types of Standard Installations. Using a VAF of 1.35 for a Type 1 Installation, the earth load is:

$$W_E = 1.35 \times 20,586$$

$$W_E = 27,791 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot} \quad \text{Equation 4.1}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 48" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (D_1)^2}{4} = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (4)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 784.1 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 35 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

A Type 1 Installation will be used for this example

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

The embankment bedding factor for a Type 1 Installation may be interpolated from Illustration 4.21

$$B_{fe36} = 4.0$$

$$B_{fe72} = 3.8$$

$$B_{fe48} = \left( \frac{72 - 48}{72 - 36} \right) (4.0 - 3.8) + 3.8$$

$$B_{fe48} = 3.93$$

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26

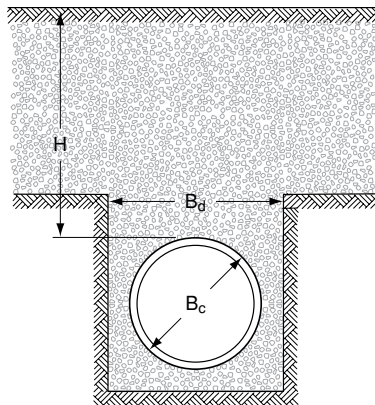
- $W_E = 27,791$  earth load in pounds per linear foot
- $W_F = 784$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot
- $W_L = 0$  live load is negligible
- $B_f = B_{fe} \quad B_f = 3.93$  earth load bedding factor
- $B_{fLL} = \text{N/A}$  live load bedding factor is not applicable
- $D = 4$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left( \frac{27,791 + 784.1}{3.93} \right) \left( \frac{1.0}{4} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$$D_{0.01} = 1,818 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter}$$

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test for the 0.01 inch crack of 1,818 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-3 Negative Projection Embankment Installation



Given: A 72 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a negative projecting embankment condition in ordinary soil. The pipe will be covered with 35 feet of 120 pounds per cubic foot overfill. A 10 foot trench width will be constructed with a 5 foot depth from the top of the pipe to the natural ground surface.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch D-load

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

A settlement ratio must first be assumed. The negative projection ratio of this installation is the height of soil from the top of the pipe to the top of the natural ground (5 ft) divided by the trench width (10 ft). Therefore the negative projection ratio of this installation is  $p' = 0.5$ . From Table 40, for a negative projection ratio of  $p' = 0.5$ , the design value of the settlement ratio is -0.1.

Enter Figure 195 on the horizontal scale at  $H = 35$  feet. Proceed vertically until the line representing  $B_d = 10$  feet is intersected. At this

point the vertical scale shows the fill load to be 27,500 pounds per linear foot for 100 pounds per cubic foot fill material. Increase the load 20 percent for 120 pound material since Figure 195 shows values for 100 pound material.

$$W_n = 1.20 \times 27,500$$

$$W_n = 33,000 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_E = W_n \quad W_E = 33,000 \text{ earth load in pounds per linear foot}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 72" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (D_1)^2}{4} = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (6)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 1764 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 35 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

No specific bedding was given. Assuming the contractor will put minimal effort into compacting the soil, a Type 3 Installation is chosen.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fv}$ )

The variable bedding factor will be determined using Equation 4.24 in the same fashion as if the pipe were installed in a trench.

$$B_c = \frac{72 + 2(7)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 72-inch pipe with a B wall is 7-inches per ASTM C 76.}$$

$$B_c = 7.17 \text{ outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$B_d = 10 \text{ trench width in feet}$$

$$B_{dt} = 14.1 \text{ transition width for a Type 3 Installation with } K\mu' = 0.150$$

$$B_{fe} = 2.2 \text{ embankment bedding factor (taken from Illustration 4.21)}$$

$$B_{fo} = 1.7 \text{ minimum bedding factor (taken from Illustration 4.22)}$$

$$B_{fv} = \frac{(2.2 - 1.7)(10 - 7.17)}{14.1 - 7.17} + 1.7 \quad \text{Equation 4.24}$$

$$B_{fv} = 1.9$$

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26



$W_E = 33,000$  earth load in pounds per linear foot

$W_F = 1,764$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot

$W_L = 0$  live load is negligible

$B_f = B_{fv} \quad B_f = 1.9$  earth load bedding factor

$B_{fLL} = \text{N/A}$  live load bedding factor is not applicable

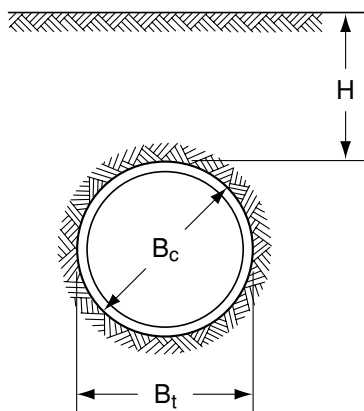
$D = 6$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left( \frac{33,000 + 1,764}{1.9} \right) \left( \frac{1.0}{6} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$D_{0.01} = 3,050$  pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 3,050 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-4 Jacked or Tunneler Installation



Given: A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed by the jacking method of construction with a height of cover over the top of the pipe of 40 feet. The pipe will be jacked through ordinary clay material weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot throughout its entire length. The limit of excavation will be 5 feet.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

#### 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

A coefficient of cohesion value must first be assumed. In Table 41, values of the coefficient of cohesion from 40 to 1,000 are given for clay. A conservative value of 100 pounds per square foot will be used.

Enter Figure 151, Ordinary Clay, and project a horizontal line from  $H = 40$  feet on the vertical scale and a vertical line from  $B_t = 5$  feet on the horizontal scale. At the intersection of these two lines interpolate between the curved lines for a value of 9,500 pounds per linear foot, which accounts for earth load without cohesion. Decrease the load in proportion to 110/120 for 110 pound material since Figure 151 shows values for 120 pound material.

$$W_t = \frac{110}{120} \times 9,500$$

$$W_t = 8,708 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

Enter Figure 152, Ordinary Clay, and project a horizontal line from  $H = 40$  feet on the vertical scale and a vertical line from  $B_t = 5$  feet on the horizontal scale. At the intersection of these two lines interpolate between the curved lines for a value of 33, which accounts for the cohesion of the soil. Multiply this value by the coefficient of cohesion,  $c = 100$ , and subtract the product from the 8,708 value obtained from figure 151.

$$W_t = 8,708 - 100 (33)$$

$$W_t = 5,408 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_E = W_t \quad W_E = 5,408 \text{ earth load in pounds per linear foot}$$

Note: If the soil properties are not consistent, or sufficient information on the soil is not available, cohesion may be neglected and a conservative value of 8,708 lbs/ft used.

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 48" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (D_1)^2}{4} = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (4)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 784.1 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at 40 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

The annular space between the pipe and limit of excavation will be filled with grout.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_{fv}$ )

Since the space between the pipe and the bore will be filled with grout, there will be positive contact of bedding around the periphery of the pipe. Because of this beneficial bedding condition, little flexural stress should be induced in the pipe wall. A conservative variable bedding factor of 3.0 will be used.

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26.

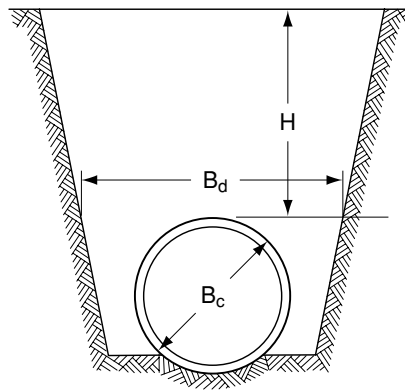
- $W_E = 5,408$  earth load in pounds per linear foot
- $W_F = 784$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot
- $W_L = 0$  live load is negligible
- $B_f = B_{fv}$   $B_f = 3.0$  earth load bedding factor
- $B_{fLL} = \text{N/A}$  live load bedding factor is not applicable
- $D = 4$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left( \frac{5,408 + 784.1}{3.0} \right) \left( \frac{1.0}{4} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$D_{0.01} = 516$  pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 516 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-5 Wide Trench Installation



Given: A 24 inch circular non reinforced concrete pipe is to be installed in a 5 foot wide trench with 10 feet of cover over the top of the pipe. The pipe will be backfilled with ordinary clay weighing 120 pounds per cubic foot.

Find: The required three-edge bearing test strength for nonreinforced pipe and the ultimate D-load for reinforced pipe.

#### 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

To determine the earth load, we must first determine if the installation is behaving as a trench installation or an embankment installation. Assume that since the pipe is being backfilled with clay that they are using in-situ soil for backfill. Assume a  $K\mu'$  value between the existing soil and backfill of 0.130. We will assume a Type 4 Installation for this example.

From Table 17, the transition width for a 24 inch diameter pipe with a  $K\mu'$  value of 0.130 under 10 feet of fill is:

$$B_{dt} = 4.8$$

Since the transition width is less than the trench width, this installation will act as an embankment. Therefore calculate the prism load per

Equation 4.2 and multiply it by the appropriate vertical arching factor (VAF).

$$D_o = \frac{24 + 2(3)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 24-inch pipe with a B wall is 3-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$D_o = 2.5$  outside diameter of pipe in feet

$w = 120$  unit weight of soil in pounds per cubic foot

$H = 10$  height of cover in feet

$$PL = 120 \left[ 10 + \frac{2.5(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] 2.5 \quad \text{Equation 4.2}$$

$PL = 3,080$  pounds per linear foot

Immediately listed below Equation 4.2 are the vertical arching factors (VAF) for the four types of Standard Installations. Using a VAF of 1.45 for a Type 4 Installation, the earth load is:

$$W_E = 1.45 \times 3,080$$

$$W_E = 4,466 \text{ pounds per linear foot} \quad \text{Equation 4.1}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 24" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (D_1)^2}{4} = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (2)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 196 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 10 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

A Type 4 Installation has been chosen for this example

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

Since this installation behaves as an embankment, an embankment bedding factor will be chosen. From Illustration 4.21, the embankment bedding factor for a 24 inch pipe installed in a Type 4 Installation is:

$$B_{fe} = 1.7$$

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26.

- $W_E = 4,466$  earth load in pounds per linear foot
- $W_F = 196$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot
- $W_L = 0$  live load is negligible
- $B_f = B_{fe}$   $B_f = 1.7$  earth load bedding factor
- $B_{fLL} = \text{N/A}$  live load bedding factor is not applicable
- $D = 2$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

The ultimate three-edge bearing strength for nonreinforced concrete pipe is given by Equation 4.25

$$TEB = \left( \frac{4,466 + 196}{1.7} \right) 1.5 \tag{Equation 4.25}$$

$TEB = 4,114$  pounds per linear foot

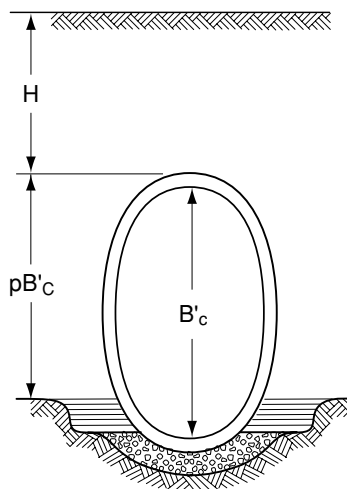
The D-load for reinforced concrete pipe is given by Equation 4.26.

$$D_{0.01} = \left( \frac{4,466 + 196}{1.7} \right) \left( \frac{1.0}{2} \right) \tag{Equation 4.26}$$

$D_{0.01} = 1,371$  pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A nonreinforced pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load of 4,114 pounds per linear foot would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-6 Positive Projection Embankment Installation Vertical Elliptical Pipe



Given: A 76 inch x 48 inch vertical elliptical pipe is to be installed in a positive projection embankment condition in ordinary soil. The pipe will be covered with 50 feet of 120 pounds per cubic foot overfill.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

Note: The Standard Installations were initially developed for circular pipe, and their benefit has not yet been established for elliptical and arch pipe. Therefore, the traditional Marston/Spangler design method using B and C beddings is still conservatively applied for these shapes.

A settlement ratio must first be assumed. In Table 40, values of settlement ratio from +0.5 to +0.8 are given for positive projecting installation on a foundation of ordinary soil. A value of 0.7 will be used. The product of the settlement ratio and the projection ratio will be 0.49 ( $r_{sdp}$  approximately 0.5).

Enter Figure 182 on the horizontal scale at  $H = 50$  feet. Proceed vertically until the line representing  $R \times S = 76" \times 48"$  is intersected. At this point the vertical scale shows the fill load to be 41,000 pounds per linear foot for 100 pounds per cubic foot fill material. Increase the load 20 percent for 120 pound material.

$$W_c = 1.20 \times 41,000$$

$$W_c = 49,200 \text{ per linear foot}$$

$$W_E = W_c \quad W_E = 49,200 \text{ earth load in pounds per linear foot}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 76" x 48" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi 6.33 \times 4}{4}$$

$$W_F = 1241 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 44, live load is negligible at a depth of 50 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

Due to the high fill height you will more than likely want good support around the pipe, a Class B bedding will be assumed for this example.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_{fe}$ )

First determine the  $H/B_c$  ratio.

$$H = 50$$

$$B_c = \frac{48 + 2(6.5)}{12}$$

Note: the wall thickness for a 72" x 48" elliptical pipe is 6.5" per ASTM C507.

$$B_c = 5.08 \text{ outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$H/B_c = 9.84$$

From Table 59, for an  $H/B_c$  ratio of 9.84,  $r_{sdp}$  value of 0.5,  $p$  value of 0.7, and a Class B bedding, an embankment bedding factor of 2.71 is obtained.

$$B_{fe} = 2.71$$

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.27

$W_E = 49,200$  earth load in pounds per linear foot

$W_F = 1,242$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot

$W_L = 0$  live load is negligible

$B_f = B_{fe}$   $B_f = 2.71$  earth load bedding factor

$B_{fLL} = N/A$  live load bedding factor is not applicable

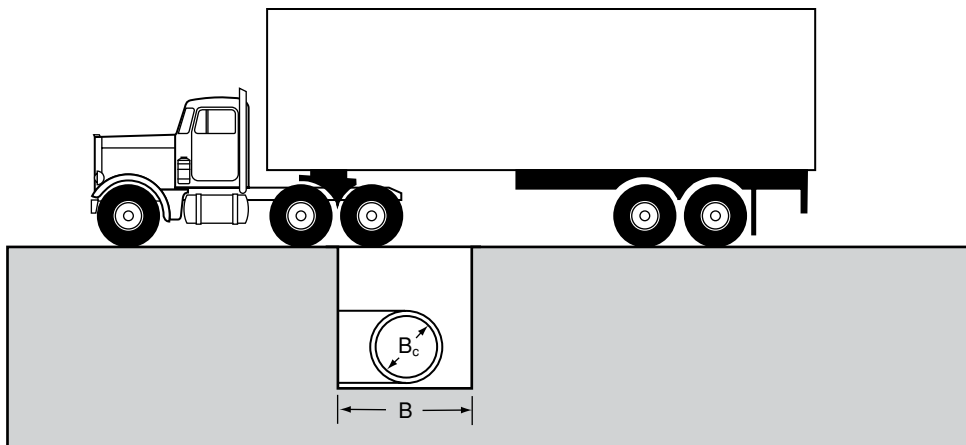
$S = 4$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left( \frac{49,200 + 1,241}{2.71} \right) \left( \frac{1.0}{4} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.27}$$

$D_{0.01} = 4,653$  pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 4,654 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside horizontal span would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-7 Highway Live Load



Given: A 24 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a positive projection embankment under an unsurfaced roadway and covered with 2.0 feet of 120 pounds per cubic foot backfill material.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

Per the given information, the installation behaves as a positive projecting embankment. Therefore, use Equation 4.2 to determine the soil prism load and multiply it by the appropriate vertical arching factor.

$$D_o = \frac{24 + 2(3)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 24-inch pipe with a B wall is 3-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$D_o = 2.5$  outside diameter of pipe in feet

$w = 120$  unit weight of soil in pounds per cubic foot

$H = 2$  height of cover in feet

$$PL = 120 \left[ 2 + \frac{2.5(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] 2.5 \quad \text{Equation 4.2}$$

$PL = 680$  pounds per linear foot

Assume a Type 2 Standard Installation and use the appropriate vertical arching factor listed below Equation 4.2.

$VAF = 1.4$

$W_E = 1.40 \times 680$

$W_E = 952$  pounds per linear foot Equation 4.1

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 24" pipe

$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi(2)^2}{4}$$

$W_F = 196$  pounds per linear foot

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

Since the pipe is being installed under an unsurfaced roadway with shallow cover, a truck loading based on AASHTO will be evaluated.

From Table 42, for  $D = 24$  inches and  $H = 2.0$  feet, a live load of 1,780 pounds per linear foot is obtained. This live load value includes impact.

$W_L = 1,780$  pounds per linear foot

## 3. Selection of Bedding

A Type 2 Standard Installation will be used for this example.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

### a.) Determination of Embankment Bedding Factor

From Illustration 4.21, the earth load bedding factor for a 24 inch pipe installed in a Type 2 positive projecting embankment condition is 3.0.

$$B_{fe} = 3.0$$

### b.) Determination of Live Load Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fLL}$ )

From Illustration 4.24, the live load bedding factor for a 24 inch pipe under 2 feet of cover is 2.2.

$$B_{fLL} = 2.2$$



5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by equation 4.26

$W_E$  = 952 earth load in pounds per linear foot

$W_F$  = 196 fluid load in pounds per linear foot

$W_L$  = 1,780 live load in pounds per linear foot

$B_f$  =  $B_{fe}$   $B_f$  = 3 earth load bedding factor

$B_{fLL}$  = 2.2 live load bedding factor is not applicable

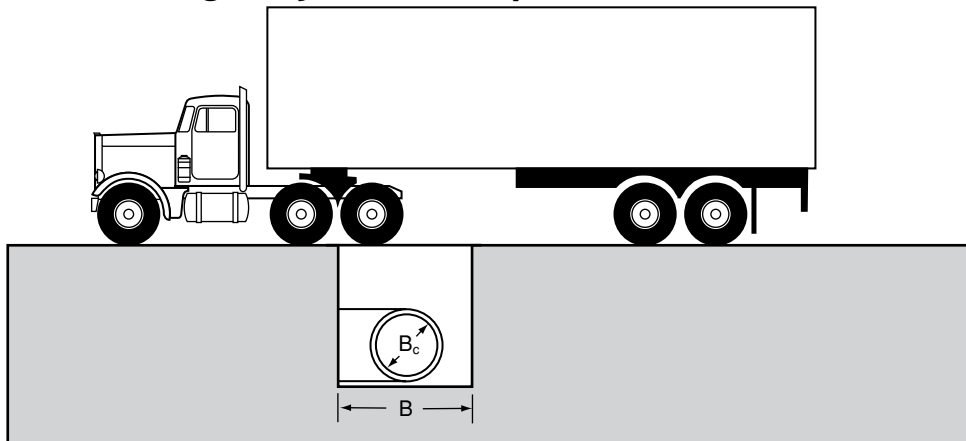
$D$  = 2 inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left[ \frac{952 + 196}{3.0} + \frac{1,780}{2.2} \right] \left( \frac{1.0}{2} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$D_{0.01}$  = 596 pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test for the 0.01 inch crack of 596 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

**EXAMPLE 4-8  
Highway Live Load per AASHTO LRFD**



Given: A 30-inch diameter, B wall, concrete pipe is to be installed as a storm drain under a flexible pavement and subjected to AASHTO highway loadings. The pipe will be installed in a 6 ft wide trench with a minimum of 2 feet of cover over the top of the pipe. The AASHTO LRFD Criteria will be used with Select Granular Soil and a Type 3 Installation.

Find: The maximum 0.01"  $D_{load}$  required of the pipe.

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

Per review of Table 19, the 6 ft. trench is wider than transition width.

Therefore, the earth load is equal to the soil prism load multiplied by the appropriate vertical arching factor.

$$D_o = \frac{30 + 2(3.5)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 30-inch pipe with a B wall is 3.5-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$$D_o = 3.08 \quad \text{outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$w = 120 \quad \text{unit weight of soil in pounds per cubic foot}$$

$$H = 2 \quad \text{height of cover in feet}$$

$$PL = 120 \left[ 2 + \frac{3.08(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] 3.08$$

$$PL = 861 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

Illustration 4.7 lists the vertical arching factors (VAFs) for the four types of Standard Installations. Using a VAF of 1.40 for a Type 3 Installation, the earth load is:

$$W_E = 1.40 \times 861$$

Equation 4.1

$$W_E = 1,205 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

The weight of concrete pavement must be included also. Assuming 150 pounds per cubic foot unit weight of concrete, the total weight of soil and concrete is:

$$W_E = 1,205 + 150 \times 1.0 \times 3.08$$

$$W_E = 1,655 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 30" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi(2.5)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 306 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Review project data.

A 30-inch diameter, B wall, circular concrete pipe has a wall thickness of 3.5 inches, per ASTM C76 therefore

$$B_c = \frac{30 + 2(3.5)}{12}$$

$$B_c = 3.08$$

And  $R_o$ , the outside height of the pipe, is 3.08 feet. Height of earth cover is 2 feet. Use AASHTO LRFD Criteria with Select Granular Soil Fill.

## 3. Calculate average pressure intensity of the live load on the plane at the outside top of the pipe.

From Illustration 4.12, the critical load,  $P$ , is 16,000 pounds from an HS 20 single dual wheel, and the Spread Area is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (\text{Spread } a)(\text{Spread } b) \\
 A &= (1.67 + 1.15 \times 2)(0.83 + 1.15 \times 2) \\
 A &= (3.97)(3.13) \\
 A &= 12.4 \text{ square feet}
 \end{aligned}$$

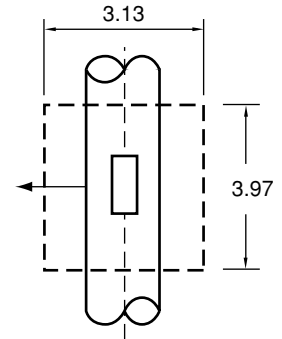
$$\begin{aligned}
 I.M. &= 33(1.0 - 0.125H)/100 \\
 I.M. &= 0.2475 \text{ (24.75\%)} \\
 w &= P(1 + IM)/A \\
 w &= 16,000(1 + 0.2475)/12.4 \\
 w &= 1,610 \text{ lb/ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Calculate total live load acting on the pipe.

$$W_T = (w + L_L)LS_L$$

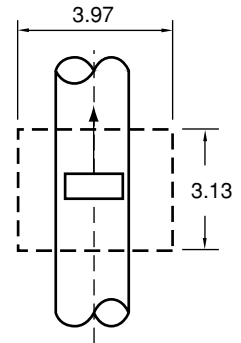
Assuming truck travel transverse to pipe centerline.

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_L &= 64 \\
 L &= \text{Spread } a = 3.97 \text{ feet} \\
 \text{Spread } b &= 3.13 \text{ feet} \\
 B_c &= 3.08 \text{ feet, which is less than Spread } b, \\
 &\text{therefore} \\
 S_L &= 3.08 \text{ feet} \\
 W_T &= (1,610 + 64) 3.97 \times 3.08 = 20,500 \text{ pounds}
 \end{aligned}$$



Assuming truck travel parallel to pipe centerline.

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_L &= 64 \\
 \text{Spread } a &= 3.97 \text{ feet} \\
 L &= \text{Spread } b = 3.13 \text{ feet} \\
 B_c &= 3.08 \text{ feet, which is less than Spread } a, \\
 &\text{therefore} \\
 S_L &= 3.08 \text{ feet} \\
 W_T &= (1,610 + 64) 3.08 \times 3.13 = 16,100 \text{ pounds}
 \end{aligned}$$



$W_T$  Maximum = 20,500 pounds; and truck travel is transverse to pipe centerline

5. Calculate live load on pipe in pounds per linear foot, ( $W_L$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_o &= 3.08 \text{ feet} \\
 L_e &= L + 1.75 (3/4R_o) \\
 L_e &= 3.97 + 1.75(.75 \times 3.08) = 8.01 \text{ feet} \\
 W_L &= W_T/L_e \\
 W_L &= 20,500/8.01 = 2,559 \text{ pounds per linear foot}
 \end{aligned}$$

The pipe should withstand a maximum live load of 2,559 pounds per linear foot.

## 6. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

### a) Determination of Embankment Bedding Factor

The embankment bedding factor for a Type 3 Installation may be interpolated from Illustration 4.21

$$B_{fe24} = 2.4$$

$$B_{fe36} = 2.3$$

$$B_{fe30} = \frac{36 - 30}{34 - 24} (2.4 - 2.3) + 2.3$$

$$B_{fe30} = 2.3$$

### b) Determination of Live Load Bedding Factor

From Illustration 4.24, the live load bedding factor for a 30 inch pipe under 3 feet of cover (one foot of pavement and two feet of soil) can be interpolated

$$B_{fLL24} = 2.4$$

$$B_{fLL36} = 2.2$$

$$\text{Therefore } B_{fLL30} = 2.3$$

## 7. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 8 Selection of Pipe Strength

$$W_E = 1,655 \text{ earth load in pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_F = 307 \text{ fluid load in pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_L = 2,559 \text{ live load in pounds per linear foot}$$

$$B_f = B_{fe} \quad B_f = 2.35 \text{ earth load bedding factor}$$

$$B_{fLL} = 2.3 \text{ live load bedding factor is not applicable}$$

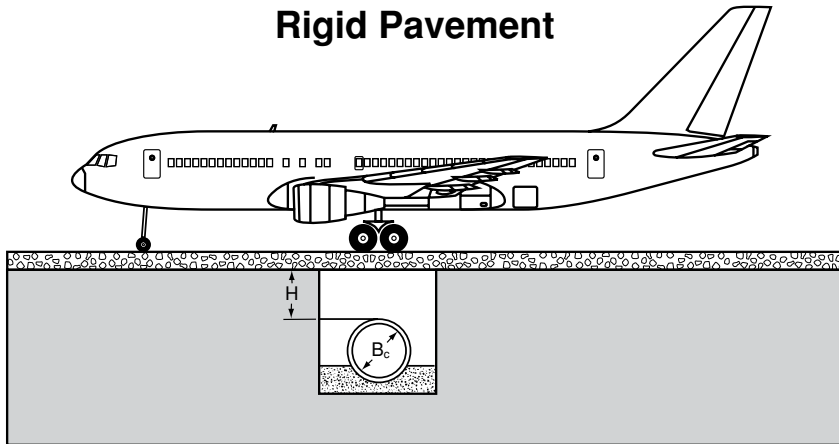
$$D = 2.5 \text{ inside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \left[ \frac{1,655 + 306}{2.35} + \frac{2,559}{2.3} \right] \left( \frac{1.0}{2.5} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$$D_{0.01} = 779 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter}$$

**Answer:** A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test for the 0.01 inch crack of 779 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE 4-9 Aircraft Live Load Rigid Pavement



Given: A 12 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a narrow trench,  $B_d = 3\text{ft}$  under a 12 inch thick concrete airfield pavement and subject to heavy commercial aircraft loading. The pipe will be covered with 1.0 foot (measured from top of pipe to bottom of pavement slab) of sand and gravel material weighing 120 pounds per cubic foot.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

Per review of Table 13, the 3 ft. trench is wider than transition width. Therefore, the earth load is equal to the soil prism load multiplied by the appropriate vertical arching factor.

$$D_o = \frac{12 + 2(2)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 12-inch pipe with a B wall is 2-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$$D_o = 1.33 \text{ outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$w = 120 \text{ unit weight of soil in pounds per cubic foot}$$

$$H = 1 \text{ height of cover in feet}$$

$$PL = 120 \left[ 1 + \frac{1.33(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] 1.33 \quad \text{Equation 4.2}$$

$$PL = 182 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

Immediately listed below Equation 4.2 are the vertical arching factors (VAFs) for the four types of Standard Installations. Using a VAF of 1.40 for a Type 2 Installation, the earth load is:

$$W_E = 1.40 \times 182 \quad \text{Equation 4.1}$$

$$W_E = 255 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

The weight of concrete pavement must be included also. Assuming 150 pounds per cubic foot unit weight of concrete, the total weight of soil and concrete is:

$$W_E = 255 + 150 \times 1.0 \times 1.33$$

$$W_E = 455 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 12" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (1)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 49 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

It would first be necessary to determine the bearing value of the backfill and/or subgrade. A modulus of subgrade reaction,  $k = 300$  pounds per cubic inch will be assumed for this example. This value is used in Table 53A and represents a moderately compacted granular material, which is in line with the Type 2 Installation we are using.

Based on the number of undercarriages, landing gear configurations and gross weights of existing and proposed future aircrafts, the Concorde is a reasonable commercial aircraft design loading for pipe placed under airfields. From Table 53A, for  $D = 12$  inches and  $H = 1.0$  foot, a live load of 1,892 pounds per linear foot is obtained.

$$W_L = 1892 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 3. Selection of Bedding

Since this installation is under an airfield, a relatively good installation is required, therefore use a Type 2 Installation.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

### a.) Determination of Embankment Bedding Factor

From Illustration 4.21, the embankment bedding factor for a 12 inch pipe installed in a positive projecting embankment condition is 3.2.

$$B_{fe} = 3.2$$

### b.) Determination of Live Load Bedding Factor

From Illustration 4.24, the live load bedding factor for a 12 inch pipe under 2 feet of cover (one foot of pavement and one foot of soil) is 2.2.

$$B_{fLL} = 2.2$$

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26

$W_E$  = 455 earth load in pounds per linear foot

$W_F$  = 49 fluid load in pounds per linear foot

$W_L$  = 1,892 live load in pounds per linear foot

$B_f = B_{fe}$   $B_f = 3.2$  earth load bedding factor

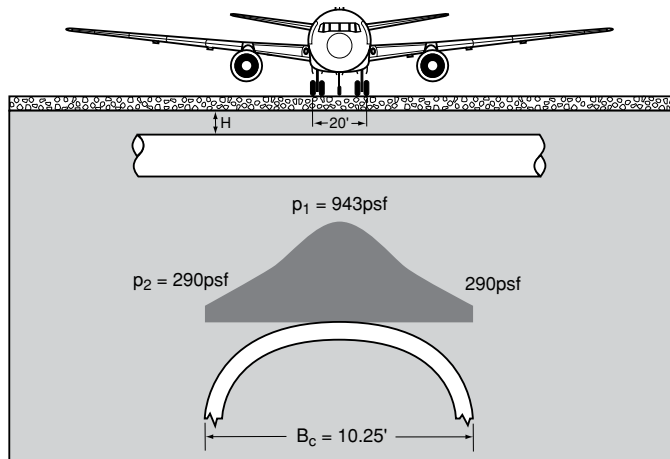
$B_{fLL} = 2.2$  live load bedding factor is not applicable

$D = 1$  inside diameter of pipe in feet

$$D_{0.01} = \left[ \frac{455 + 49}{3.2} + \frac{1,892}{2.2} \right] \left( \frac{1.0}{1.0} \right) \tag{Equation 4.26}$$

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test for the 0.01 inch crack of 1,018 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

**EXAMPLE 4-10  
Aircraft Live Load  
Rigid Pavement**



Given: A 68 inch x 106 inch horizontal elliptical pipe is to be installed in a positive projecting embankment condition under a 7 inch thick concrete airfield pavement and subject to two 60,000 pound wheel loads spaced 20 feet, center to center. The pipe will be covered with 3-feet (measured from top of pipe to bottom of pavement slab) of sand and gravel material weighing 120 pounds per cubic foot.

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

Note: The Standard Installations were initially developed for circular

pipe, and their benefit has not yet been established for elliptical and arch pipe. Therefore, the traditional Marston/Spangler design method using B and C beddings is still conservatively applied for these shapes.

A settlement ratio must first be assumed. In Table 40, values of settlement ratio from +0.5 to +0.8 are given for positive projecting installations on a foundation of ordinary soil. A value of 0.7 will be used. The product of the settlement ratio and the projection ratio will be 0.49 ( $r_{sd}$  approximately 0.5).

Enter Figure 187 on the horizontal scale at  $H = 3$  ft. Proceed vertically until the line representing  $R \times S = 68" \times 106"$  is intersected. At this point the vertical scale shows the fill load to be 3,400 pounds per linear foot for 100 pounds per cubic foot fill material. Increase the load 20 percent for 120 pound material.

$$W_d = 3,400 \times 1.2$$

$$W_d = 4,080 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

outside span of pipe is:

$$B_c = \frac{106 + 2(8.5)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a } 68" \times 106" \text{ elliptical pipe is 8.5-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$$B_c = 10.25 \text{ feet}$$

Assuming 150 pounds per cubic foot concrete, the weight of the pavement is:

$$W_p = 150 \times 7/12 \times 10.25$$

$$W_p = 897 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_E = W_d + W_p$$

$$W_E = 4,977 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 68" x 106" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (5.67 \times 8.83)}{4}$$

$$W_F = 2454 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

Assuming a modulus of subgrade reaction of  $k = 300$  pounds per cubic inch and a pavement thickness of  $h = 7$  inches, a radius of stiffness of 24.99 inches (2.08 feet) is obtained from Table 52. The wheel spacing in terms of the radius of stiffness is  $20/2.08 = 9.6 R_s$ , therefore the maximum live load on the pipe will occur when one wheel is directly over the centerline of the pipe and the second wheel disregarded. The pressure intensity on the pipe is given by Equation 4.15:

$$P_{(X,H)} = \frac{C \times P}{R_s^2}$$



The pressure coefficient (C) is obtained from Table 46 at  $x = 0$  and  $H = 3$  feet.

For  $x/R_s = 0$  and  $H/R_s = 3/2.08 = 1.44$ ,  $C = 0.068$  by interpolation between  $H/R_s = 1.2$  and  $H/R_s = 1.6$  in Table 46.

$$p_1 = \frac{(0.068)(60,000)}{(2.08)^2} \quad \text{Equation 4.15}$$

$$p_1 = 943 \text{ pounds per square foot}$$

In a similar manner pressure intensities are calculated at convenient increments across the width of the pipe. The pressure coefficients and corresponding pressures in pounds per square foot are listed in the accompanying table.

	$x/R_s$							
Point	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8
Pressure								
Coefficient C	0.068	0.064	0.058	0.050	0.041	0.031	0.022	0.015
Pressure psf	943	887	804	693	568	430	305	208

For convenience of computing the load in pounds per linear foot, the pressure distribution can be broken down into two components; a uniform load and a parabolic load.

The uniform load occurs where the minimum load is applied to the pipe at:

$$\frac{x}{R_s} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} B_c}{R_s} = \frac{5.13}{2.08}$$

$$\frac{x}{R_s} = 2.5$$

The pressure,  $p_2$ , is then interpolated between the points 2.4 and 2.8 from the chart  $x/R_s$  above, and equal to 290 pounds per square foot.

The parabolic load (area of a parabola =  $2/3ab$ , or in this case  $2/3 (p_1 - p_2)B_c$ ) has a maximum pressure of 653 pounds per foot.

Therefore the total live load, ( $W_L$ ) is equal to:

$$W_L = p_2 \times B_c + 2/3 (p_1 - p_2)B_c$$

$$W_L = 290 \times 10.25 + 2/3(943-290)10.25$$

$$W_L = 7,435 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

### 3. Selection of Bedding

A Class B bedding will be assumed for this example.

### 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

a.) Determination of Embankment Bedding Factor

From Table 60, a Class B bedding with  $p = 0.7$ ,  $H/B_c = 3 \text{ ft}/10.25 \text{ ft} = 0.3$ , and  $r_{sd}p = 0.5$ , an embankment bedding factor of 2.42 is obtained.

$$B_{fe} = 2.42$$

b.) Determination of Live Load Bedding Factor

Live Load Bedding Factors are given in Illustration 4.24 for circular pipe. These factors can be applied to elliptical pipe by using the span of the pipe in place of diameter. The 106" span for the elliptical pipe in this example is very close to the 108" pipe diameter value in the table. Therefore, from Illustration 4.24, the live load bedding factor for a pipe with a span of 108 inches, buried under 3.5 feet of fill (3 feet of cover plus 7 inches of pavement is approx. 3.5 feet) is 1.7.

$$B_{fLL} = 1.7$$

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of pipe strength

The D-load given is given by Equation 4.27

$$W_E = 49,277 \text{ earth load in pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_F = 2,453 \text{ fluid load in pounds per linear foot}$$

$$W_L = 7,435 \text{ live load in pounds per linear foot}$$

$$B_f = B_{fe} \quad B_f = 2.42 \text{ earth load bedding factor}$$

$$B_{fLL} = 1.7 \text{ live load bedding factor}$$

$$S = 106/12$$

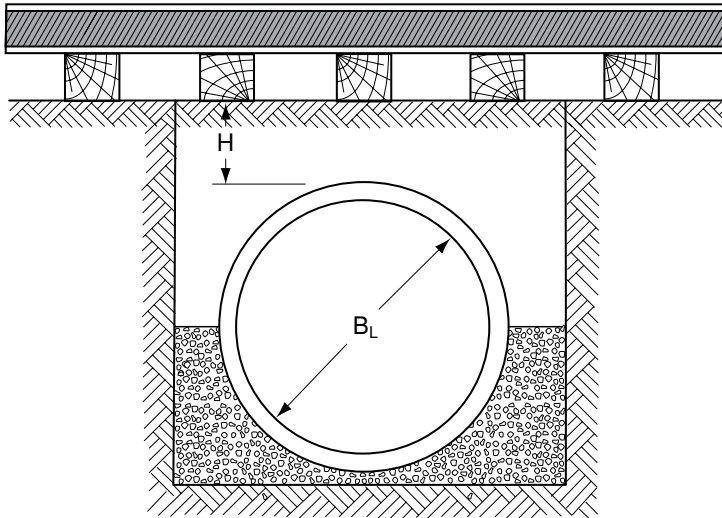
$$S = 8.83 \text{ inside span of pipe in feet}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \left[ \frac{4,977 + 2,454}{2.42} + \frac{7,435}{1.7} \right] \left( \frac{1.0}{8.83} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.27}$$

$$D_{0.01} = 843 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter}$$

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 843 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside horizontal span would be required.

**EXAMPLE 4-11  
Railroad Live Load**



Given: A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed under a railroad in a 9 foot wide trench. The pipe will be covered with 1.0 foot of 120 pounds per cubic foot overfill (measured from top of pipe to bottom of ties).

Find: The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

The transition width tables do not have fill heights less than 5 ft. With only one foot of cover, assume an embankment condition. An installation directly below the tracks such as this would probably require good granular soil well compacted around it to avoid settlement of the tracks. Therefore assume a Type 1 Installation and multiply the soil prism load by a vertical arching factor of 1.35.

$$D_o = \frac{48 + 2(5)}{12} \quad \text{Note: The wall thickness for a 48-inch pipe with a B wall is 5-inches per ASTM C76.}$$

$$D_o = 4.83 \quad \text{outside diameter of pipe in feet}$$

$$w = 120 \quad \text{unit weight of soil in pounds per cubic foot}$$

$$H = 1 \quad \text{height of cover in feet}$$

$$PL = 120 \left[ 1 + \frac{4.83(4 - \pi)}{8} \right] 4.83 \quad \text{Equation 4.2}$$

$$PL = 880 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

$$PL = 880 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot}$$

Immediately listed below Equation 4.2 are the vertical arching factors (VAFs) for the four types of Standard Installations. Using a VAF of 1.35 for a Type 1 Installation, the earth load is:

$$W_E = 1.35 \times 880$$

$$W_E = 1,188 \quad \text{pounds per linear foot} \quad \text{Equation 4.1}$$

Weight of Fluid,  $W_F$ , for a 48" pipe

$$W_F = \gamma_w \times A$$

$$W_F = 62.4 \times \frac{\pi (4)^2}{4}$$

$$W_F = 784.1 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 56, for a 48 inch diameter concrete pipe,  $H = 1.0$  foot, and a Cooper E80 design load, a live load of 13,200 pounds per linear foot is obtained. This live load value includes impact.

$$W_L = 13,200 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 3. Selection of Bedding

Since the pipe is in shallow cover directly under the tracks, a Type 1 Installation will be used.

## 4. Determination of Bedding Factor, ( $B_{fe}$ )

### a.) Determination of Embankment Bedding Factor

The embankment bedding factor for 48 inch diameter pipe in a Type 1 Installation may be interpolated from Illustration 4.21.

$$B_{fe36} = 4.0$$

$$B_{fe72} = 3.8$$

$$B_{fe} = \frac{72 - 48 (4.0 - 3.8)}{72 - 36} + 3.8$$

$$B_{fe} = 3.93$$

### b.) Determination of Live Load Bedding Factor

From Illustration 4.24, the live load bedding factor for a 48 inch pipe installed under 1 foot of cover is:

$$B_{fLL} = 1.5$$

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by Equation 4.26

$W_E = 1,188$  earth load in pounds per linear foot

$W_F = 784$  fluid load in pounds per linear foot

$W_L = 13,200$  live load in pounds per linear foot

$B_f = B_{fe}$   $B_f = 3.93$  earth load bedding factor

$B_{fLL} = 1.5$  live load bedding factor is applicable

$D = 4$

$$D_{0.01} = \left[ \frac{1,188 + 784.1}{3.93} + \frac{13,200}{1.5} \right] \left( \frac{1.0}{4} \right) \quad \text{Equation 4.26}$$

$D_{0.01} = 2,325$  pounds per linear foot per foot of diameter

Answer: A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test for the 0.01 inch crack of 2,326 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

# CHAPTER 5

## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

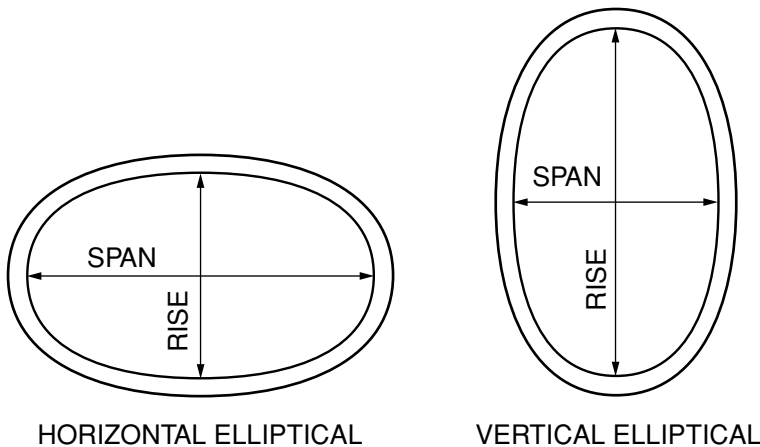
### CIRCULAR CONCRETE PIPE

Illustration 5.2 includes tables of dimensions and approximate weights of most frequently used types of circular concrete pipe. Weights are based on concrete weighing 150 pounds per cubic foot. Concrete pipe may be produced which conforms to the requirements of the respective specifications but with increased wall thickness and different concrete density.

### ELLIPTICAL CONCRETE PIPE

Elliptical pipe, shown in Illustration 5.1, installed with the major axis horizontal or vertical, represents two different products from the stand-point of structural strength, hydraulic characteristics and type of application. Illustration 5.3 includes the dimensions and approximate weights of elliptical concrete pipe.

**Illustration 5.1 Typical Cross Sections of Horizontal Elliptical and Vertical Elliptical Pipe**



**Horizontal Elliptical (HE) Pipe.** Horizontal elliptical concrete pipe is installed with the major axis horizontal and is extensively used for minimum cover conditions or where vertical clearance is limited by existing structures. It offers the hydraulic advantage of greater capacity for the same depth of flow than most other structures of equivalent water-way area. Under most embankment conditions, its wide span results in greater earth loadings for the same height of cover than for the equivalent size circular pipe and, at the same time, there is a reduction in effective lateral support due to the smaller vertical dimension of the section. Earth loadings are normally greater than for the equivalent circular pipe in

**Illustration 5.2 Dimensions and Approximate Weights of Concrete Pipe**

ASTM C 14 - Nonreinforced Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Bell and Spigot Joint.						
CLASS 1			CLASS 2		CLASS 3	
Internal Diameter, inches	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approx. Weight, pounds per foot	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approx. Weight, pounds per foot	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approx. Weight, pounds per foot
4	5/8	9.5	3/4	13	7/8	15
6	5/8	17	3/4	20	1	24
8	3/4	27	7/8	31	1 1/8	36
10	7/8	37	1	42	1 1/4	50
12	1	50	1 3/8	68	1 3/4	90
15	1 1/4	80	1 5/8	100	1 7/8	120
18	1 1/2	110	2	160	2 1/4	170
21	1 3/4	160	2 1/4	210	2 3/4	260
24	2 1/8	200	3	320	3 3/8	350
27	3 1/4	390	3 3/4	450	3 3/4	450
30	3 1/2	450	4 1/4	540	4 1/4	540
33	3 3/4	520	4 1/2	620	4 1/2	620
36	4	580	4 3/4	700	4 3/4	700

ASTM C 76 - Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe, Bell and Spigot Joint.				
WALL A			WALL B	
Internal Diameter, inches	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot
12	1 3/4	90	2	110
15	1 7/8	120	2 1/4	150
18	2	160	2 1/2	200
21	2 1/4	210	2 3/4	260
24	2 1/2	270	3	330
27	2 5/8	310	3 1/4	390
30	2 3/4	360	3 1/2	450

*These tables are based on concrete weighing 150 pounds per cubic foot and will vary with heavier or lighter weight concrete.*

**Illustration 5.2 (Continued) Dimensions and Approximate Weights of Concrete Pipe**

ASTM C 76 - Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe, Tongue and Groove Joints						
WALL A			WALL B		WALL C	
Internal Diameter inches	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot
12	1 3/4	79	2	93	—	—
15	1 7/8	103	2 1/4	127	—	—
18	2	131	2 1/2	168	—	—
21	2 1/4	171	2 3/4	214	—	—
24	2 1/2	217	3	264	3 3/4	366
27	2 5/8	255	3 1/4	322	4	420
30	2 3/4	295	3 1/2	384	4 1/4	476
33	2 7/8	336	3 3/4	451	4 1/2	552
36	3	383	4	524	4 3/4	654
42	3 1/2	520	4 1/2	686	5 1/4	811
48	4	683	5	867	5 3/4	1011
54	4 1/2	864	5 1/2	1068	6 1/4	1208
60	5	1064	6	1295	6 3/4	1473
66	5 1/2	1287	6 1/2	1542	7 1/4	1735
72	6	1532	7	1811	7 3/4	2015
78	6 1/2	1797	7 1/2	2100	8 1/4	2410
84	7	2085	8	2409	8 3/4	2660
90	7 1/2	2395	8 1/2	2740	9 1/4	3020
96	8	2710	9	3090	9 3/4	3355
102	8 1/2	3078	9 1/2	3480	10 1/4	3760
108	9	3446	10	3865	10 3/4	4160



### Illustration 5.2 (Continued) Dimensions and Approximate Weights of Concrete Pipe

Large Sizes of Pipe Tongue and Groove Joint			
Internal Diameter Inches	Internal Diameter Feet	Wall Thickness Inches	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot
114	9 1/2	9 1/2	3840
120	10	10	4263
126	10 1/2	10 1/2	4690
132	11	11	5148
138	11 1/2	11 1/2	5627
144	12	12	6126
150	12 1/2	12 1/2	6647
156	13	13	7190
162	13 1/2	13 1/2	7754
168	14	14	8339
174	14 1/2	14 1/2	8945
180	15	15	9572

*These tables are based on concrete weighing 150 pounds per cubic foot and will vary with heavier or lighter weight concrete.*

the trench condition, since a greater trench width is usually required for HE pipe. For shallow cover, where live load requirements control the design, loading is almost identical to that for an equivalent size circular pipe with the same invert elevation.

**Vertical Elliptical (VE) Pipe.** Vertical elliptical concrete pipe is installed with the major axis vertical and is useful where minimum horizontal clearances are encountered or where unusual strength characteristics are desired. Hydraulically, it provides higher flushing velocities under minimum flow conditions and carries equal flow at a greater depth than equivalent HE or circular pipe. For trench conditions the smaller span requires less excavation than an equivalent size circular pipe and the pipe is subjected to less vertical earth load due to the narrower trench. The structural advantages of VE pipe are particularly applicable in the embankment condition where the greater height of the section increases the effective lateral support while the vertical load is reduced due to the smaller span.

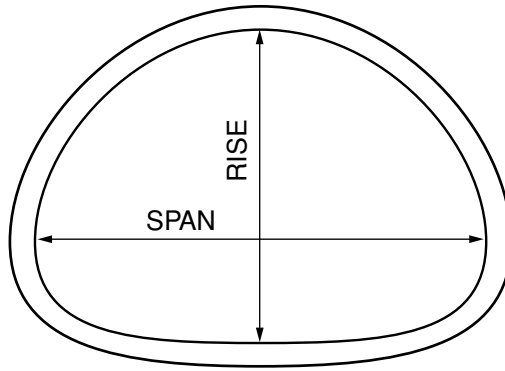
## CONCRETE ARCH PIPE

Arch pipe, as shown in Illustration 5.4, is useful in minimum cover situations or other conditions where vertical clearance problems are encountered. It offers the hydraulic advantage of greater capacity for the same depth of flow than most other structures of equivalent water-way area. Structural characteristics are

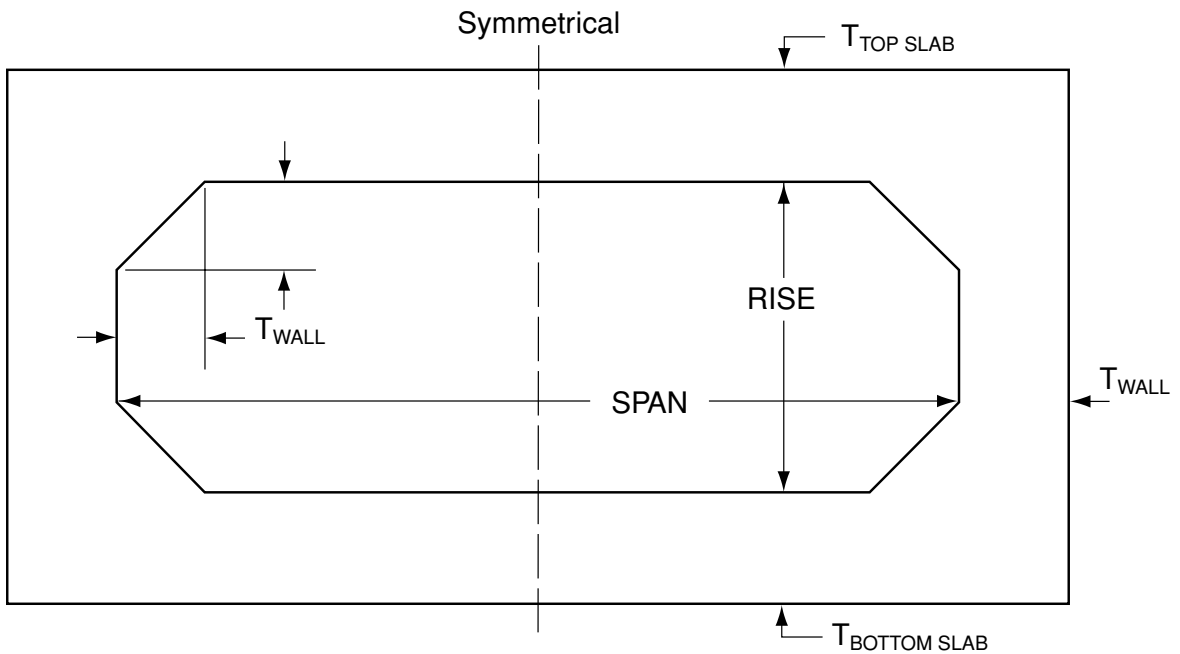
### Illustration 5.3 Dimensions and Approximate Weights of Elliptical Concrete Pipe

ASTM C 507-Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe					
Equivalent Round Size, inches	Minor Axis, inches	Major Axis, inches	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Water-Way Area, square feet	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot
18	14	23	2 3/4	1.8	195
24	19	30	3 1/4	3.3	300
27	22	34	3 1/2	4.1	365
30	24	38	3 3/4	5.1	430
33	27	42	3 3/4	6.3	475
36	29	45	4 1/2	7.4	625
39	32	49	4 3/4	8.8	720
42	34	53	5	10.2	815
48	38	60	5 1/2	12.9	1000
54	43	68	6	16.6	1235
60	48	76	6 1/2	20.5	1475
66	53	83	7	24.8	1745
72	58	91	7 1/2	29.5	2040
78	63	98	8	34.6	2350
84	68	106	8 1/2	40.1	2680
90	72	113	9	46.1	3050
96	77	121	9 1/2	52.4	3420
102	82	128	9 3/4	59.2	3725
108	87	136	10	66.4	4050
114	92	143	10 1/2	74.0	4470
120	97	151	11	82.0	4930
132	106	166	12	99.2	5900
144	116	180	13	118.6	7000

similar to those of horizontal elliptical pipe in that under similar cover conditions it is subject to the same field load as a round pipe with the same span. For minimum cover conditions where live load requirements control the design, the loading to which arch pipe is subjected is almost identical to that for an equivalent size circular pipe with the same invert elevation. Illustration 5.5 includes the dimensions and approximate weights of concrete arch pipe.

**Illustration 5.4 Typical Cross Section of Arch Pipe****Illustration 5.5 Dimensions and Approximate Weights of Concrete Arch Pipe**

ASTM C 506 - Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe					
Equivalent Round Size, inches	Minimum Rise, inches	Minimum Span, inches	Minimum Wall Thickness, inches	Water-Way Area, square feet	Approximate Weight, pounds per foot
15	11	18	2 1/4	1.1	—
18	13 1/2	22	2 1/2	1.65	170
21	15 1/2	26	2 3/4	2.2	225
24	18	28 1/2	3	2.8	320
30	22 1/2	36 1/4	3 1/2	4.4	450
36	26 5/8	43 3/4	4	6.4	595
42	31 5/16	51 1/8	4 1/2	8.8	740
48	36	58 1/2	5	11.4	880
54	40	65	5 1/2	14.3	1090
60	45	73	6	17.7	1320
72	54	88	7	25.6	1840
84	62	102	8	34.6	2520
90	72	115	8 1/2	44.5	2750
96	77 1/4	122	9	51.7	3110
108	87 1/8	138	10	66.0	3850
120	96 7/8	154	11	81.8	5040
132	106 1/2	168 3/4	10	99.1	5220

**Illustration 5.6 Typical Cross Section of Precast Concrete Box Sections**

### CONCRETE BOX SECTIONS

Precast concrete box sections, as shown in Illustration 5.6, are useful in minimum cover and width situations or other conditions where clearance problems are encountered, for special waterway requirements, or designer preference. Illustration 5.7 includes the dimensions and approximate weights of standard precast concrete box sections. Special design precast concrete box sections may be produced which conform to the requirements of the respective specifications but in different size and cover conditions.

**Illustration 5.7 Dimensions and Approximate Weights of Concrete Box Sections**

ASTM C1433 - PRECAST REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX SECTIONS						
Span (Ft.)	Rise (Ft.)	Thickness (in.)			Waterway Area (Sq. Feet)	Approx. Weight† (lbs/ft)
		Top Slab	Bot. Slab	Wall		
3	2	7	6	4	5.8	830
3	3	7	6	4	8.8	930
4	2	7 1/2	6	5	7.7	1120
4	3	7 1/2	6	5	11.7	1240
4	4	7 1/2	6	5	15.7	1370
5	3	8	7	6	14.5	1650
5	4	8	7	6	19.5	1800
5	5	8	7	6	24.5	1950
6	3	8	7	7	17.3	1970
6	4	8	7	7	23.3	2150
6	5	8	7	7	29.3	2320
6	6	8	7	7	35.3	2500
7	4	8	8	8	27.1	2600
7	5	8	8	8	34.1	2800
7	6	8	8	8	41.1	3000
7	7	8	8	8	48.1	3200
8	4	8	8	8	31.1	2800
8	5	8	8	8	39.1	3000
8	6	8	8	8	47.1	3200
8	7	8	8	8	55.1	3400
8	8	8	8	8	63.1	3600
9	5	9	9	9	43.9	3660
9	6	9	9	9	52.9	3880
9	7	9	9	9	61.9	4110
9	8	9	9	9	70.9	4330
9	9	9	9	9	79.9	4560
10	5	10	10	10	48.6	4380
10	6	10	10	10	58.6	4630
10	7	10	10	10	68.6	4880
10	8	10	10	10	78.6	5130
10	9	10	10	10	88.6	5380
10	10	10	10	10	98.6	5630
11	4	11	11	11	42.3	4880
11	6	11	11	11	64.3	5430
11	8	11	11	11	86.3	5980
11	10	11	11	11	108.3	6530
11	11	11	11	11	119.3	6810
12	4	12	12	12	46.0	5700
12	6	12	12	12	70.0	6300
12	8	12	12	12	94.5	6900
12	10	12	12	12	118.0	7500
12	12	12	12	12	142.0	8100

## SPECIAL SECTIONS

**Precast Concrete Manhole Sections.** Precast manholes offer significant savings in installed cost over cast-in-place concrete, masonry or brick manholes and are universally accepted for use in sanitary or storm sewers. Precast, reinforced concrete manhole sections are available throughout the United States and Canada, and are generally manufactured in accordance with the provisions of American Society for Testing and Materials Standard C 478.

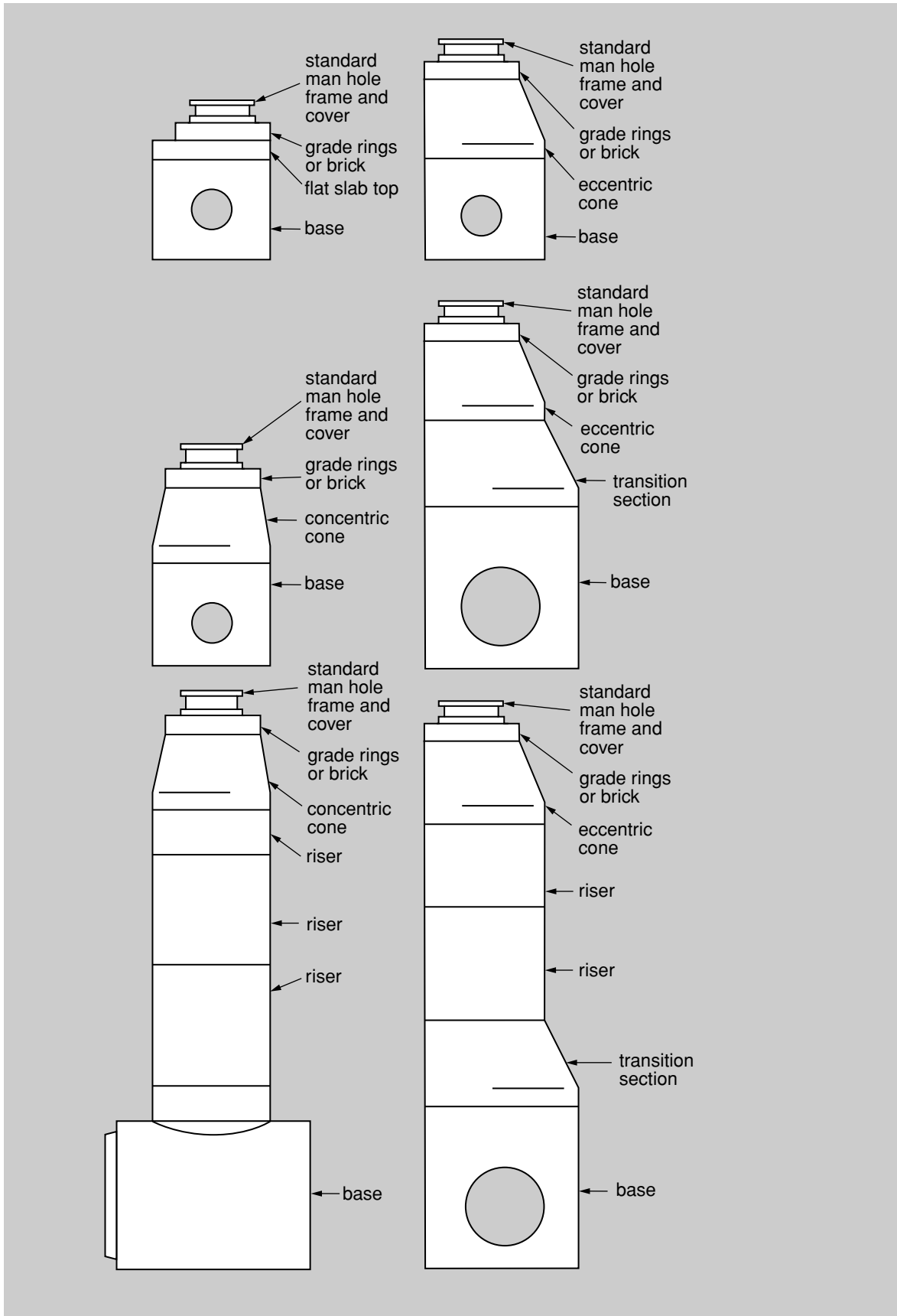
The typical precast concrete manhole as shown in Illustration 5.8 consists of riser sections, a top section and grade rings and, in many cases, precast base sections or tee sections. The riser sections are usually 48 inches in diameter, but are available from 36 inches up to 72 inches and larger. They are of circular cross section, and a number of sections may be joined vertically on top of the base or junction chamber. Most precast manholes employ an eccentric or a concentric cone section instead of a slab top. These reinforced cone sections affect the transition from the inside diameter of the riser sections to the specified size of the top opening. Flat slab tops are normally used for very shallow manholes and consist of a reinforced circular slab at least 6-inches thick for risers up to 48 inches in diameter and 8-inches thick for larger riser sizes. The slab which rests on top of the riser sections is cast with an access opening.

Precast grade rings, which are placed on top of either the cone or flat slab top section, are used for close adjustment of top elevation. Cast iron manhole cover assemblies are normally placed on top of the grade rings.

The manhole assembly may be furnished with or without steps inserted into the walls of the sections. Reinforcement required by ASTM Standard C 478 is primarily designed to resist handling stresses incurred before and during installation, and is more than adequate for that purpose. Such stresses are more severe than those encountered in the vertically installed manhole. In normal installations, the intensity of the earth loads transmitted to the manhole risers is only a fraction of the intensity of the vertical pressure.

The maximum allowable depth of a typical precast concrete manhole with regard to lateral earth pressures is in excess of 300 feet or, for all practical purposes, unlimited. Because of this, the critical or limiting factor for manhole depth is the supporting strength of the base structure or the resistance to crushing of the ends of the riser section. This phenomena, being largely dependent on the relative settlement of the adjacent soil mass, does not lend itself to precise analysis. Even with extremely conservative values for soil weights, lateral pressure and friction coefficients, it may be concluded several hundred feet can be safely supported by the riser sections without end crushing, based on the assumption that provision is made for uniform bearing at the ends of the riser sections and the elimination of localized stress concentrations.

Illustration 5.8 Typical Configuration of Precast Manhole Sections



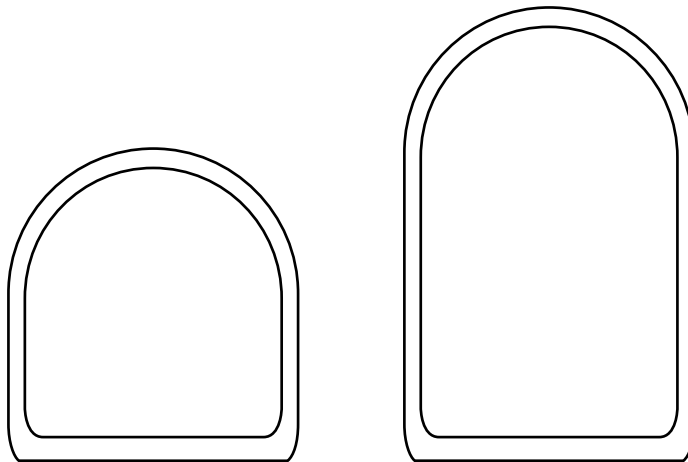
When confronted with manhole depths greater than those commonly encountered, there may be a tendency to specify additional circumferential reinforcement in the manhole riser sections. Such requirements are completely unnecessary and only result in increasing the cost of the manhole structure.

A number of joint types may be used for manhole risers and tops, including mortar, mastic, rubber gaskets or combinations of these three basic types for sealing purposes. Consideration should be given to manhole depth, the presence of groundwater and the minimum allowable leakage rates in the selection of specific joint requirements.

**Flat Base Pipe.** Flat base pipe as shown in Illustration 5.9 has been used as cattle passes, pedestrian underpasses and utility tunnels. It is normally furnished with joints designed for use with mortar or mastic fillers and may be installed by the conventional open trenching method or by jacking.

Although not covered by any existing national specification, standard designs have been developed by various manufacturers which are appropriate for a wide range of loading conditions.

#### **Illustration 5.9 Typical Cross Sections of Flat Base Pipe**



### **STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE PIPE**

Nationally accepted specifications covering concrete pipe along with the applicable size ranges and scopes of the individual specifications are included in the following list.

#### **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)**

- ASTM C 14 Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain and Culvert Pipe: Covers nonreinforced concrete pipe intended to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, and for the construction of culverts in sizes from 4 inches through 36 inches in diameter.



- ASTM C 76 Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Covers reinforced concrete pipe intended to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial wastes, and storm waters, and for the construction of culverts. Class I - 60 inches through 144 inches in diameter; Class II, III, IV and V - 12 inches through 144 inches in diameter. Larger sizes and higher classes are available as special designs.
- ASTM C 118 Concrete Pipe for Irrigation or Drainage: Covers concrete pipe intended to be used for the conveyance of irrigation water under low hydrostatic heads, generally not exceeding 25 feet, and for use in drainage in sizes from 4 inches through 24 inches in diameter.
- ASTM C 361 Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe: Covers reinforced concrete pipe intended to be used for the construction of pressure conduits with low internal hydrostatic heads generally not exceeding 125 feet in sizes from 12 inches through 108 inches in diameter.
- ASTM C 412 Concrete Drain Tile: Covers nonreinforced concrete drain tile with internal diameters from 4 inches to 24 inches for Standard Quality, and 4 inches to 36 inches for Extra-Quality, Heavy-Duty Extra-Quality and Special Quality Concrete Drain Tile.
- ASTM C 443 Joints for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe, with Rubber Gaskets: Covers joints where infiltration or exfiltration is a factor in the design, including the design of joints and the requirements for rubber gaskets to be used therewith for pipe conforming in all other respects to ASTM C 14 or ASTM C 76.
- ASTM C 444 Perforated Concrete Pipe: Covers perforated concrete pipe intended to be used for underdrainage in sizes 4 inches and larger.
- ASTM C 478 Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections: Covers precast reinforced concrete manhole risers, grade rings and tops to be used to construct manholes for storm and sanitary sewers.
- ASTM C 497 Standard Test Methods for Concrete Pipe, Manhole Sections, or Tile: Covers procedures for testing concrete pipe and tile.
- ASTM C 505 Nonreinforced Concrete Irrigation Pipe With Rubber Gasket Joints: Covers pipe to be used for the conveyance of irrigation water with working pressures, including hydraulic transients, of up to 30 feet of head. Higher pressures may be used up to a maximum of 50 feet for 6 inch through 12 inch diameters, and 40 feet for 15 inch through 18 inch diameters by increasing the strength of the pipe.

- ASTM C 506 Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Covers pipe to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial waste, and storm water and for the construction of culverts in sizes from 15 inch through 132 inch equivalent circular diameter. Larger sizes are available as special designs.
- ASTM C 507 Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Covers reinforced elliptically shaped concrete pipe to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial waste and storm water, and for the construction of culverts. Five standard classes of horizontal elliptical, 18 inches through 144 inches in equivalent circular diameter and five standard classes of vertical elliptical, 36 inches through 144 inches in equivalent circular diameter are included. Larger sizes are available as special designs.
- ASTM C 655 Reinforced Concrete D-load Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe: Covers acceptance of pipe design and production pipe based upon the D-load concept and statistical sampling techniques for concrete pipe to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial waste and storm water and construction of culverts.
- ASTM C 822 Standard Definitions and Terms Relating to Concrete Pipe and Related Products: Covers words and terms used in concrete pipe standards.
- ASTM C 877 External Sealing Bands for NonCircular Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain and Culvert Pipe: Covers external sealing bands to be used for noncircular pipe conforming to ASTM C 506, C 507, C 789 and C 850.
- ASTM C 923 Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures and Pipes: Covers the minimum performance and material requirements for resilient connections between pipe and reinforced concrete manholes conforming to ASTM C 478.
- ASTM C 924 Testing Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines by Low-Pressure Air Test Method: Covers procedures for testing concrete pipe sewer lines when using the low-pressure air test method to demonstrate the integrity of the installed material and construction procedures.
- ASTM C 969 Infiltration and Exfiltration Acceptance Testing of Installed Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines: Covers procedures for testing installed precast concrete pipe sewer lines using either water infiltration or exfiltration acceptance limits to demonstrate the integrity of the installed materials and construction procedure.

- ASTM C 985 Nonreinforced Concrete Specified Strength Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Covers nonreinforced concrete pipe designed for specified strengths and intended to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, and for the construction of culverts.
- ASTM C 990 Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Sealants: Covers joints for precast concrete pipe, box, and other sections using preformed flexible joint sealants for use in storm sewers and culverts which are not intended to operate under internal pressure, or are not subject to infiltration or exfiltration limits.
- ASTM C 1103 Joint Acceptance Testing of Installed Precast Concrete Pipe Sewer Lines: Covers procedures for testing the joints of installed precast concrete pipe sewer lines, when using either air or water under low pressure to demonstrate the integrity of the joint and construction procedure.
- ASTM C 1131 Least Cost (Life Cycle) Analysis of Concrete Culvert, Storm Sewer, and Sanitary Sewer Systems: Covers procedures for least cost (life cycle) analysis (LCA) of materials, systems, or structures proposed for use in the construction of concrete culvert, storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems.
- ASTM C 1214 Test Method for Concrete Pipe Sewerlines by Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Method: Covers procedures for testing concrete pipe sewerlines, when using the negative air pressure (vacuum) test method to demonstrate the integrity of the installed material and the construction procedures.
- ASTM C 1244 Test Method for Concrete Sewer Manholes by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test: Covers procedures for testing precast concrete manhole sections when using the vacuum test method to demonstrate the integrity of the installed materials and the construction procedures.
- ASTM C 1417 Manufacture of Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe for Direct Design: Covers the manufacture and acceptance of precast concrete pipe designed to conform to the owner's design requirements and to ASCE 15-93 (Direct Design Standard) or an equivalent design specification.
- ASTM C 1433 Precast Reinforced Concrete Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers: Covers single-cell precast reinforced concrete box sections intended to be used for the construction of culverts

for the conveyance of storm water and industrial wastes and sewage.

## **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)**

- AASHTO M 86 Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe: Similar to ASTM C 14.
- AASHTO M 170 Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Similar to ASTM C 76.
- AASHTO M 175 Perforated Concrete Pipe: Similar to ASTM C 444.
- AASHTO M 178 Concrete Drain Tile: Similar to ASTM C 412.
- AASHTO M 198 Joints for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Using Flexible Watertight Gaskets: Similar to ASTM C 990.
- AASHTO M 199 Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections: Similar to ASTM C 478.
- AASHTO M 206 Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Similar to ASTM C 506.
- AASHTO M 207 Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Similar to ASTM C 507.
- AASHTO M 242 Reinforced Concrete D-Load Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe: Similar to ASTM C 655.
- AASHTO M 259 Precast Reinforced Concrete Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains and Sewers: Similar to ASTM C 789.
- AASHTO M 262 Concrete Pipe and Related Products: Similar to ASTM C 882.
- AASHTO M 273 Precast Reinforced Box Section for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers with less than 2 feet of Cover Subject to Highway Loadings: Similar to ASTM C 850.
- AASHTO T 280 Methods of Testing Concrete Pipe, Sections, or Tile: Similar to ASTM C 497.
- AASHTO M 315 Joints for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Using Rubber Gaskets: Similar to ASTM C 443.

## PIPE JOINTS

Pipe joints perform a variety of functions depending upon the type of pipe and its application. To select a proper joint, determine which of the following characteristics are pertinent and what degree of performance is acceptable.

Joints are designed to provide:

1. Resistance to infiltration of ground water and/or backfill material.
2. Resistance to exfiltration of sewage or storm water.
3. Control of leakage from internal or external heads.
4. Flexibility to accommodate lateral deflection or longitudinal movement without creating leakage problems.
5. Resistance to shear stresses between adjacent pipe sections without creating leakage problems.
6. Hydraulic continuity and a smooth flow line.
7. Controlled infiltration of ground water for subsurface drainage.
8. Ease of installation.

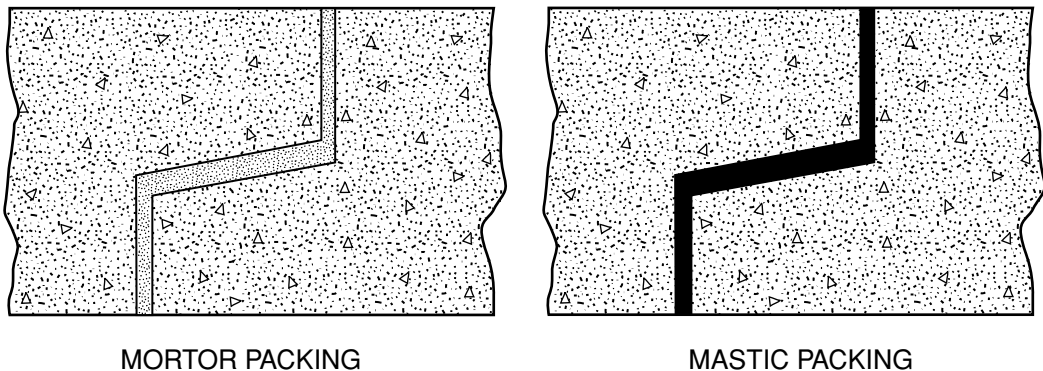
The actual field performance of any pipe joint depends primarily upon the inherent performance characteristics of the joint itself, the severity of the conditions of service, and the care with which it is installed.

Since economy is important, it is usually necessary to compare the installed cost of several types of joints against pumping and treatment costs resulting from increased or decreased amounts of infiltration.

The concrete pipe industry utilizes a number of different joints, listed below, to satisfy a broad range of performance requirements. These joints vary in cost, as well as in inherent performance characteristics. The field performance of all is dependent upon proper installation procedures.

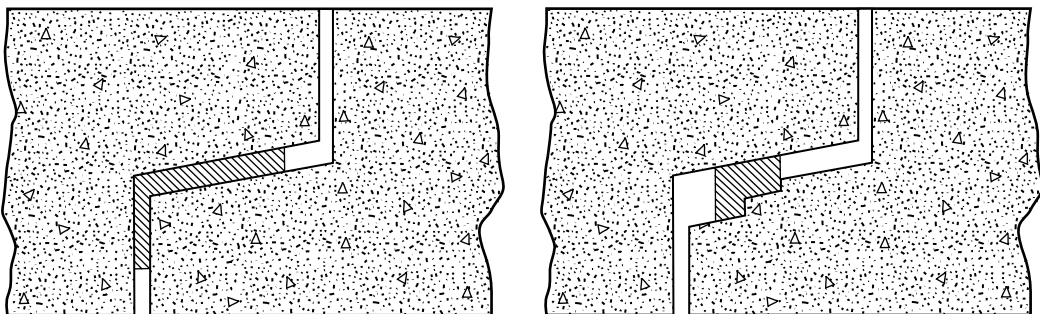
- Concrete surfaces, either bell and spigot or tongue and groove, with some packing such as cement mortar, a preformed mastic compound, or a trowel applied mastic compound, as shown in Illustration 5.10. These joints have no inherent watertightness but depend exclusively upon the workmanship of the contractor. Field poured concrete diapers or collars are sometimes used with these joints to improve performance. Joints employing mortar joint fillers are rigid, and any deflection or movement after installation will cause cracks permitting leakage. If properly applied, mastic joint fillers provide a degree of flexibility without impairing watertightness. These joints are not generally recommended for any internal or external head conditions if leakage is an important consideration. Another jointing system used with this type joint is the external sealing band type rubber gasket conforming to ASTM C 877. Generally limited to straight wall and modified tongue and groove configurations, this jointing system has given good results in resisting external heads of the magnitude normally encountered in sewer construction.

### Illustration 5.10 Typical Cross Sections of Joints With Mortar or Mastic Packing



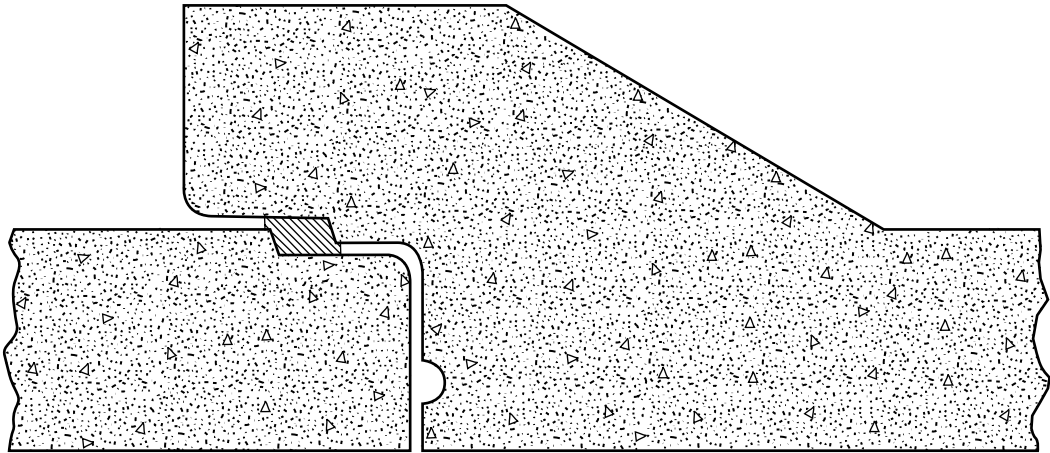
- Concrete surfaces, with or without shoulders on the tongue or the groove, with a compression type rubber gasket as shown in Illustration 5.11. Although there is wide variation in joint dimensions and gasket cross section for this type joint, most are manufactured in conformity with ASTM C 443. This type joint is primarily intended for use with pipe manufactured to meet the requirements of ASTM C 14 or ASTM C 76 and may be used with either bell and spigot or tongue and groove pipe.

### Illustration 5.11 Typical Cross Sections of Basic Compression Type Rubber Gasket Joints



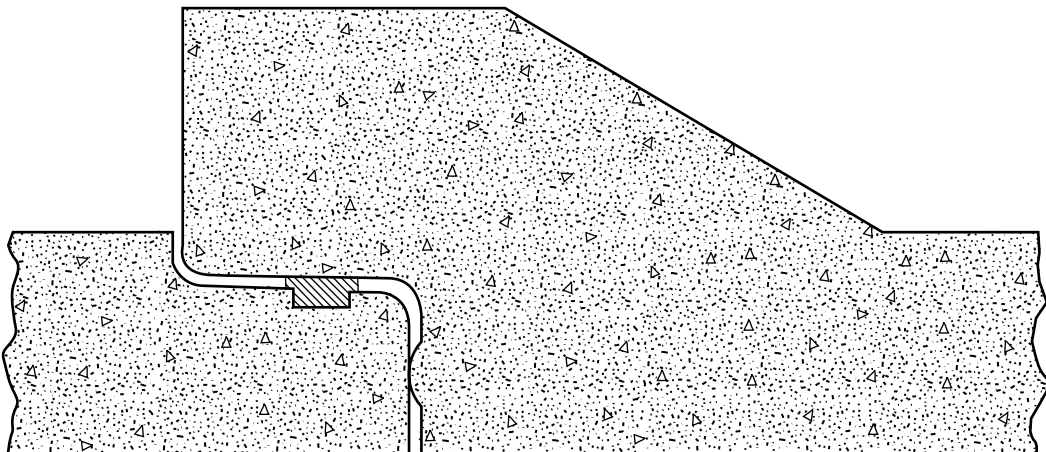
- Concrete surfaces with opposing shoulders on both the bell and spigot for use with an O-ring, or circular cross section, rubber gasket as shown in Illustration 5.12. Basically designed for low pressure capability, these joints are frequently used for irrigation lines, waterlines, sewer force mains, and gravity or low head sewer lines where infiltration or exfiltration is a factor in the design. Meeting all of the requirements of ASTM C 443, these type joints are also employed with pipe meeting the requirements of ASTM C 361. They provide good inherent watertightness in both the straight and deflected positions, which can be demonstrated by plant tests.

**Illustration 5.12 Typical Cross Sections of Opposing Shoulder Type Joint With O-ring Gasket**



- Concrete surfaces with a groove on the spigot for an O-ring rubber gasket, as shown in Illustration 5.13. Also referred to as a confined O-ring type joint, these are designed for low pressure capabilities and are used for irrigation lines, water lines, sewer force mains, and sewers where infiltration or exfiltration is a factor in the design. This type joint, which provides excellent inherent watertightness in both the straight and deflected positions, may be employed to meet the joint requirements of ASTM C 443 and ASTM C 361.

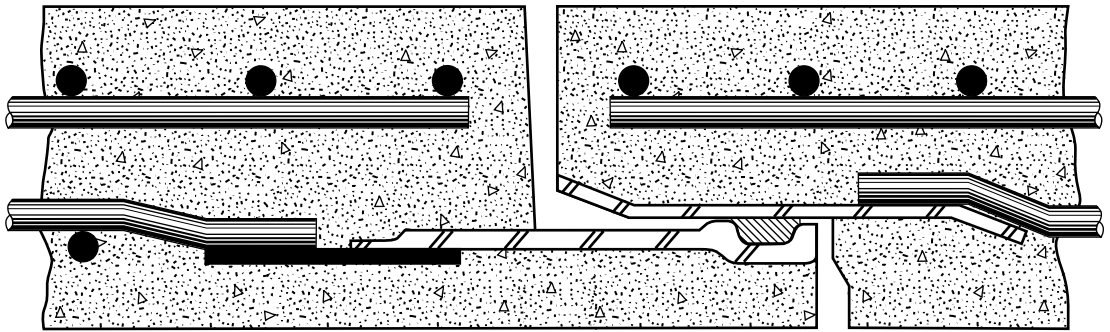
**Illustration 5.13 Typical Cross Section of Spigot Groove Type Joint With O-ring Gasket**



- Steel bell and spigot rings with a groove on the spigot for an O-ring rubber gasket, as shown in Illustration 5.14. Basically a high pressure joint designed for use in water transmission and distribution lines, these are also used for irrigation lines, sewer force mains, and sewers where infiltration

or exfiltration is a factor in the design. This type of joint will meet the joint requirements of ASTM C 443 and ASTM C 361. Combining great shear strength and excellent inherent watertightness and flexibility, this type joint is the least subject to damage during installation.

**Illustration 5.14 Typical Cross Section of Steel End Ring Joint With Spigot Groove and O-ring Gasket**



Since both field construction practices and conditions of service are subject to variation, it is impossible to precisely define the field performance characteristics of each of the joint types. Consultation with local concrete pipe manufacturers will provide information on the availability and cost of the various joints. Based on this information and an evaluation of groundwater conditions, the specifications should define allowable infiltration or exfiltration rates and/or the joint types which are acceptable.

## JACKING CONCRETE PIPE

Concrete pipelines were first jacked in place by the Northern Pacific Railroad between 1896 and 1900. In more recent years, this technique has been applied to sewer construction where intermediate shafts along the line of the sewer are used as jacking stations.

Reinforced concrete pipe as small as 18-inch inside diameter and as large as 132-inch inside diameter have been installed by jacking.

**Required Characteristics of Concrete Jacking Pipe.** Two types of loading conditions are imposed on concrete pipe installed by the jacking method; the axial load due to the jacking pressures applied during installation, and the earth loading due to the overburden, with some possible influence from live loadings, which will generally become effective only after installation is completed.

It is necessary to provide for relatively uniform distribution of the axial load around the periphery of the pipe to prevent localized stress concentrations. This is accomplished by keeping the pipe ends parallel within the tolerances prescribed by ASTM C 76, by using a cushion material, such as plywood or hardboard,



between the pipe sections, and by care on the part of the contractor to insure that the jacking force is properly distributed through the jacking frame to the pipe and parallel with the axis of the pipe. The cross sectional area of the concrete pipe wall is more than adequate to resist pressures encountered in any normal jacking operation. For projects where extreme jacking pressures are anticipated due to long jacking distances or excessive unit frictional forces, higher concrete compressive strength may be required, along with greater care to avoid bearing stress concentrations. Little or no gain in axial crushing resistance is provided by specifying a higher class of pipe.

For a comprehensive treatment of earth loads on jacked pipe see Chapter 4. The earth loads on jacked pipe are similar to loads on a pipe installed in a trench with the same width as the bore with one significant difference. In a jacked pipe installation the cohesive forces within the soil mass in most instances are appreciable and tend to reduce the total vertical load on the pipe. Thus the vertical load on a jacked pipe will always be less than on a pipe in a trench installation with the same cover and, unless noncohesive materials are encountered, can be substantially less.

With the proper analysis of loadings and selection of the appropriate strength class of pipe, few additional characteristics of standard concrete pipe need be considered. Pipe with a straight wall, without any increase in outside diameter at the bell or groove, obviously offers fewer problems and minimizes the required excavation. Considerable quantities of modified tongue and groove pipe have been jacked, however, and presented no unusual problems.

**The Jacking Method.** The usual procedure in jacking concrete pipe is to equip the leading edge with a cutter, or shoe, to protect the pipe. As succeeding lengths of pipe are added between the lead pipe and the jacks, and the pipe jacked forward, soil is excavated and removed through the pipe. Material is trimmed with care and excavation does not precede the jacking operation more than necessary. Such a procedure usually results in minimum disturbance of the natural soils adjacent to the pipe.

Contractors occasionally find it desirable to coat the outside of the pipe with a lubricant, such as bentonite, to reduce the frictional resistance. In some instances, this lubricant has been pumped through special fittings installed in the wall of the pipe.

Because of the tendency of jacked pipe to “set” when forward movement is interrupted for as long as a few hours, resulting in significantly increased frictional resistance, it is desirable to continue jacking operations until completed.

In all jacking operations it is important that the direction of jacking be carefully established prior to beginning the operation. This requires the erection of guide rails in the bottom of the jacking pit or shaft. In the case of large pipe, it is desirable to have such rails carefully set in a concrete slab. The number and capacity of the jacks required depend primarily upon the size and length of the pipe to be jacked and the type of soil encountered.

### Illustration 5.15 Steps in Jacking Concrete Pipe

1. Pits are excavated on each side. The jacks will bear against the back of the left pit so a steel or wood abutment is added for reinforcement. A simple track is added to guide the concrete pipe section. The jack(s) are positioned in place on supports.

2. A section of concrete pipe is lowered into the pit.

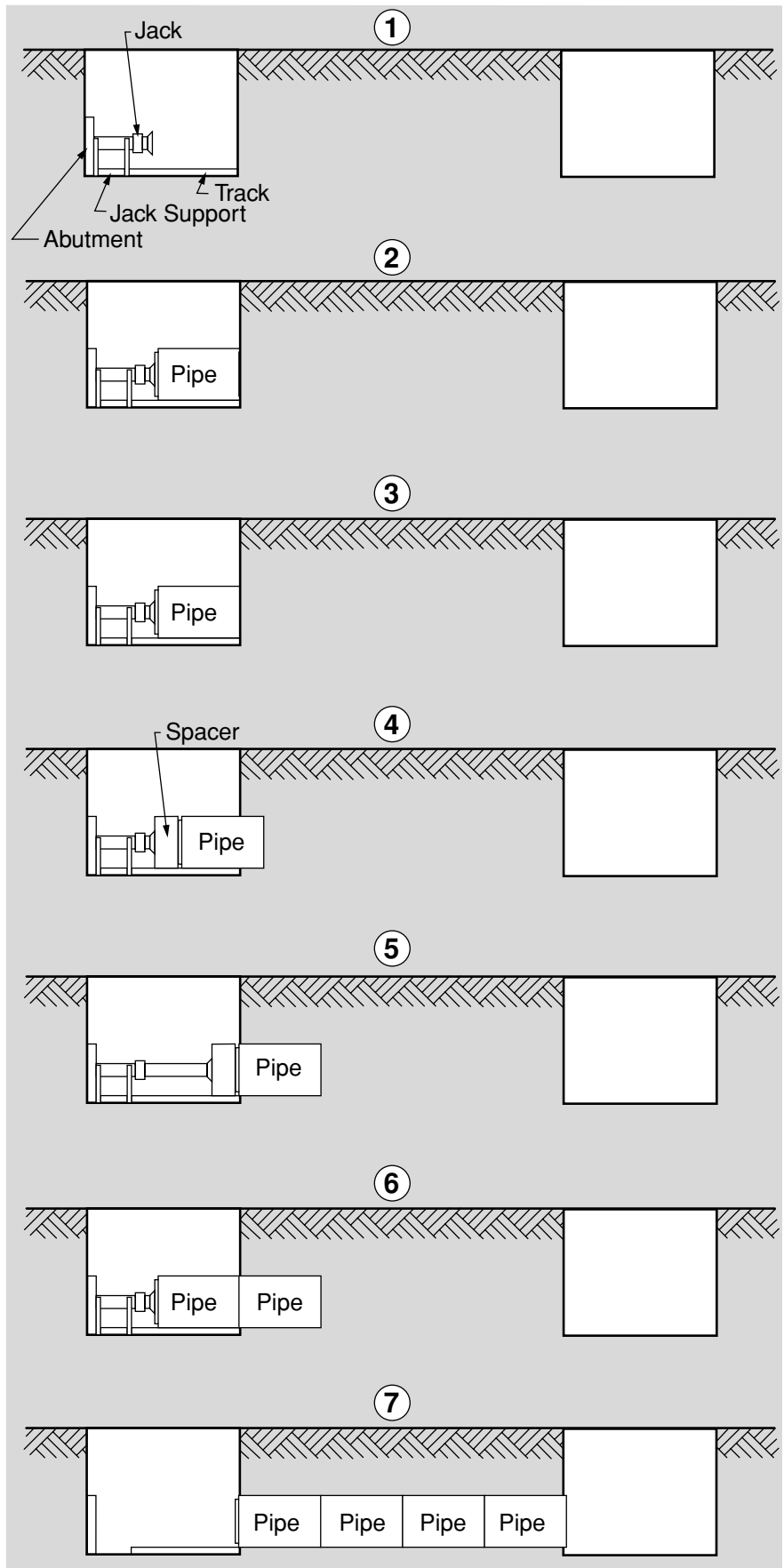
3. The jack(s) are operated pushing the pipe section forward.

4. The jack ram(s) are retracted and a "spacer" is added between the jack(s) and pipe.

5. The jack(s) are operated and the pipe is pushed forward again.

6. It may become necessary to repeat the above steps 4 and 5 several times until the pipe is pushed forward enough to allow room for the next section of pipe. It is extremely important, therefore, that the strokes of the jacks be as long as possible to reduce the number of spacers required and thereby reduce the amount of time and cost. The ideal situation would be to have the jack stroke longer than the pipe to completely eliminate the need for spacers.

7. The next section of pipe is lowered into the pit and the above steps repeated. The entire process above is repeated until the operation is complete.



Backstops for the jacks must be strong enough and large enough to distribute the maximum capacity of the jacks against the soil behind the backstops. A typical installation for jacking concrete pipe is shown in Illustration 5.15.

## BENDS AND CURVES

Changes in direction of concrete pipe sewers are most commonly effected at manhole structures. This is accomplished by proper location of the inlet and outlet openings and finishing of the invert in the structure to reflect the desired angular change of direction.

In engineering both grade and alignment changes in concrete pipelines it is not always practical or feasible to restrict such changes to manhole structures. Fortunately there are a number of economical alternatives.

**Deflected Straight Pipe.** With concrete pipe installed in straight alignment and the joints in a home (or normal) position, the joint space, or distance between the ends of adjacent pipe sections, will be essentially uniform around the periphery of the pipe. Starting from this home position any joint may be opened up to a maximum permissible joint opening on one side while the other side remains in the home position. The difference between the home and opened joint space is generally designated as the pull. This maximum permissible opening retains some margin between it and the limit for satisfactory function of the joint. It varies for different joint configurations and is best obtained from the pipe manufacturer.

Opening a joint in this manner effects an angular deflection of the axis of the pipe, which, for any given pull is a function of the pipe diameter. Thus, given the values of any two of the three factors; pull, pipe diameter, and deflection angle, the remaining factor may be readily calculated.

The radius of curvature which may be obtained by this method is a function of the deflection angle per joint and the length of the pipe sections. Thus, longer lengths of pipe will provide a longer radius for the same pull than would be obtained with shorter lengths. The radius of curvature is computed by the equation:

$$R = \frac{L}{2(\tan 1/2 \times \frac{\Delta}{N})}$$

where:

R = Radius of curvature, feet

L = Average laid length of pipe sections measured along the centerline, feet

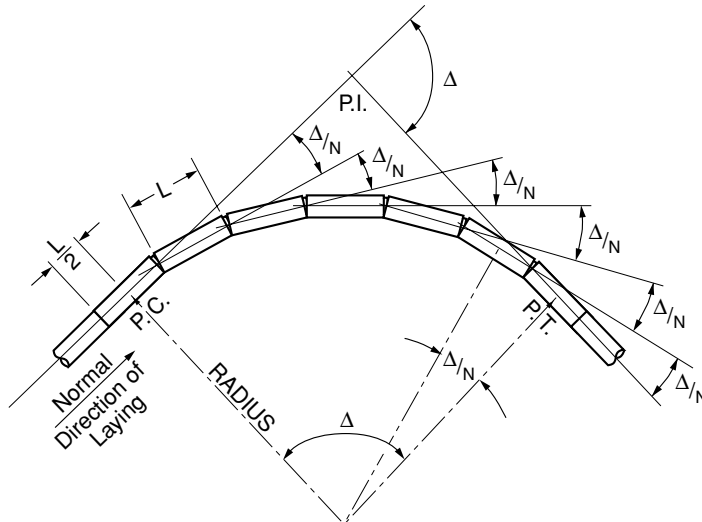
$\Delta$  = Total deflection angle of curve, degrees

N = Number of pipe with pulled joints

$\frac{\Delta}{N}$  = Total deflection of each pipe, degrees

Using the deflected straight pipe method, Illustration 5.16 shows that the P.C. (point of curve) will occur at the midpoint of the last undeflected pipe and the P.T. (point of tangent) will occur at the midpoint of the last pulled pipe.

### Illustration 5.16 Curved Alignment Using Deflected Straight Pipe



**Radius Pipe.** Sharper curvature with correspondingly shorter radii can be accommodated with radius pipe than with deflected straight pipe. This is due to the greater deflection angle per joint which may be used. In this case the pipe is manufactured longer on one side than the other and the deflection angle is built in at the joint. Also referred to as bevelled or mitered pipe, it is similar in several respects to deflected straight pipe. Thus, shorter radii may be obtained with shorter pipe lengths; the maximum angular deflection which can be obtained at each joint is a function of both the pipe diameter and a combination of the geometric configuration of the joint and the method of manufacture.

These last two factors relate to how much shortening or drop can be applied to one side of the pipe. The maximum drop for any given pipe is best obtained from the manufacturer of the pipe since it is based on manufacturing feasibility.

The typical alignment problem is one in which the total  $\Delta$  angle of the curve and the required radius of curvature have been determined. The diameter and direction of laying of the pipe are known. To be determined is whether the curve can be negotiated with radius pipe and, if so, what combination of pipe lengths and drop are required. Information required from the pipe manufacturer is the maximum permissible drop, the wall thicknesses of the pipe and the standard lengths in which the pipe is available. Any drop up to the maximum may be used as required to fit the curve.

Values obtained by the following method are approximate, but are within a range of accuracy that will permit the pipe to be readily installed to fit the required alignment.

The tangent of the deflection angle,  $\frac{\Delta}{N}$  required at each joint is computed by the equation:

$$\tan \frac{\Delta}{N} = \frac{L}{R + D/2 + t}$$

where:

$\Delta$  = Total deflection angle of curve, degrees

$N$  = Number of radius pipe

$L$  = The standard pipe length being used, feet

$R$  = Radius of curvature, feet

$D$  = Inside diameter of the pipe, feet

$t$  = Wall thickness of the pipe, feet

The required drop in inches to provide the deflection angle,  $\frac{\Delta}{N}$  computed by the equation:

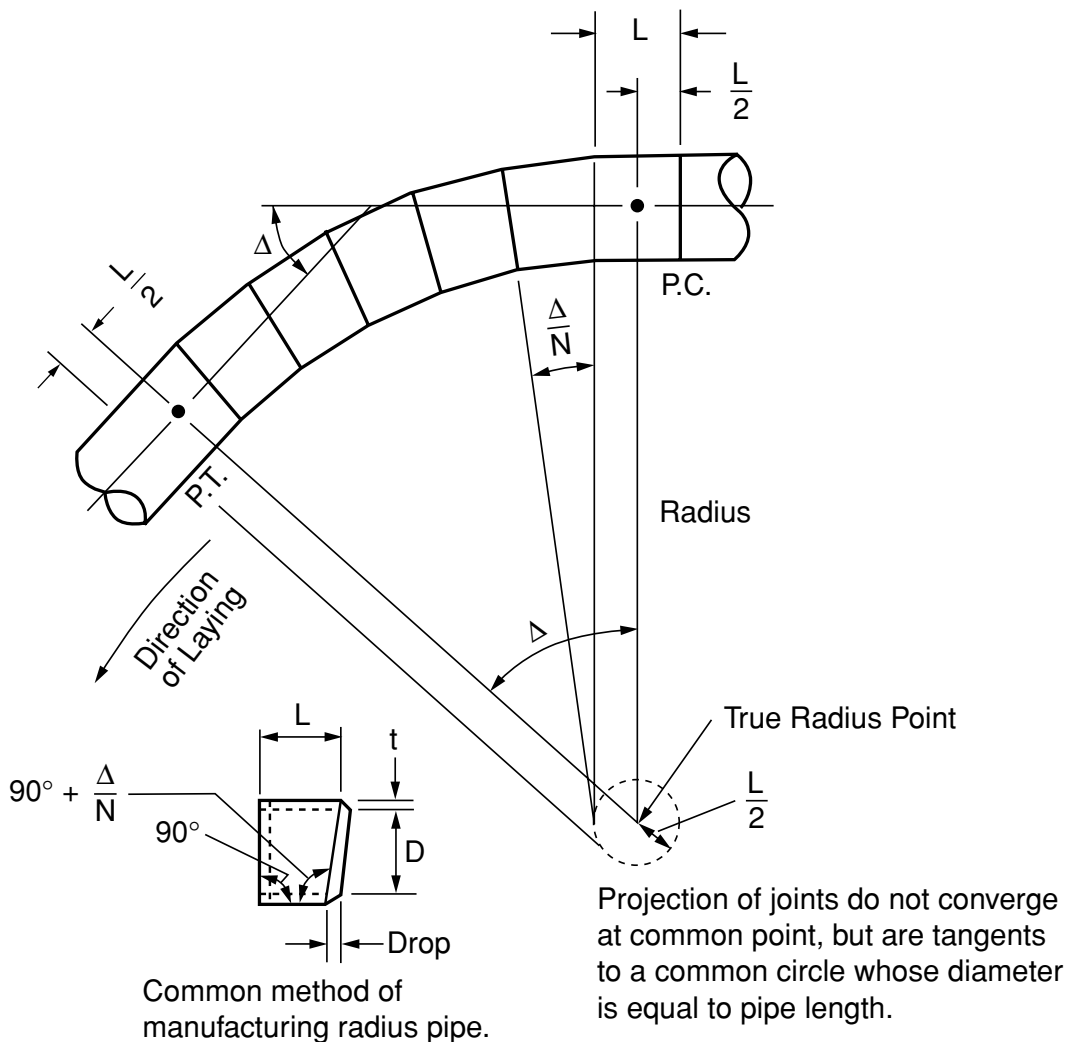
$$\text{Drop} = 12(D + 2t) \tan \frac{\Delta}{N}$$

The number of pieces of radius pipe required is equal to the length of the circular curve in feet divided by the centerline length of the radius pipe ( $L - 1/2$  Drop). Minor modifications in the radius are normally made so this quotient will be a whole number.

If the calculated drop exceeds the maximum permissible drop, it will be necessary to either increase the radius of curvature or to use shorter pipe lengths. Otherwise special fittings must be used as covered in the next section.

It is essential that radius pipe be oriented such that the plane of the dropped joint is at right angles to the theoretical circular curve. For this reason lifting holes in the pipe must be accurately located, or, if lifting holes are not provided, the top of the pipe should be clearly and accurately marked by the manufacturer so that the deflection angle is properly oriented.

It should also be noted that a reasonable amount of field adjustment is possible by pulling the radius pipe joints in the same manner as with deflected straight pipe.

**Illustration 5.17 Curved Alignment Using Radius Pipe**

As indicated in Illustration 5.17, the P.C. (point of curve) falls at the midpoint of the last straight pipe and the P.T. (point of tangent) falls one half of the standard pipe length back from the straight end of the last radius pipe. To assure that the P.C. will fall at the proper station it is generally necessary that a special short length of pipe be installed in the line, ahead of the P.C.

**Bends and Special Sections.** Extremely short radius curves cannot be negotiated with either deflected straight pipe or with conventional radius pipe. Several alternatives are available through the use of special precast sections to solve such alignment problems.

Sharper curves can be handled by using special short lengths of radius pipe rather than standard lengths. These may be computed in accordance with the methods discussed for radius pipe.

Certain types of manufacturing processes permit the use of a dropped joint on both ends of the pipe, which effectively doubles the deflection. Special bends,

or elbows can be manufactured to meet any required deflection angle and some manufacturers produce standard bends which provide given angular deflection per section.

One or more of these methods may be employed to meet the most severe alignment problems. Since manufacturing processes and local standards vary, local concrete pipe manufacturers should be consulted to determine the availability and geometric configuration of special sections.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF CRACKING**

The occurrence, function and significance of cracks have probably been the subject of more misunderstanding and unnecessary concern by engineers than any other phenomena related to reinforced concrete pipe.

Reinforced concrete pipe, like reinforced concrete structures in general, are made of concrete reinforced with steel in such a manner that the high compressive strength of the concrete is balanced by the high tensile strength of the steel. In reinforced concrete pipe design, no value is given to the tensile strength of the concrete. The tensile strength of the concrete, however, is important since all parts of the pipe are subject to tensile forces at some time subsequent to manufacture. When concrete is subjected to tensile forces in excess of its tensile strength, it cracks.

Unlike most reinforced concrete structures, reinforced concrete sewer and culvert pipe is designed to meet a specified cracking load rather than a specified stress level in the reinforcing steel. This is both reasonable and conservative since reinforced concrete pipe may be pretested in accordance with detailed national specifications.

In the early days of the concrete pipe industry, the first visible crack observed in a three-edge bearing test was the accepted criterion for pipe performance. However, the observation of such cracks was subject to variations depending upon the zeal and eyesight of the observer. The need soon became obvious for a criterion based on a measurable crack of a specified width. Eventually the 0.01-inch crack, as measured by a feeler gage of a specified shape, became the accepted criterion for pipe performance.

The most valid basis for selection of a maximum allowable crack width is the consideration of exposure and potential corrosion of the reinforcing steel. If a crack is sufficiently wide to provide access to the steel by both moisture and oxygen, corrosion will be initiated. Oxygen is consumed by the oxidation process and in order for corrosion to be progressive there must be a constant replenishment.

Bending cracks are widest at the surface and get rapidly smaller as they approach the reinforcing steel. Unless the crack is wide enough to allow circulation of the moisture and replenishment of oxygen, corrosion is unlikely. Corrosion is even further inhibited by the alkaline environment resulting from the cement.

While cracks considerably in excess of 0.01-inch have been observed after a period of years with absolutely no evidence of corrosion, 0.01-inch is a conservative and universally accepted maximum crack width for design of reinforced concrete pipe.

- Reinforced concrete pipe is designed to crack. Cracking under load indicates that the tensile stresses have been transferred to the reinforcing steel.
- A crack 0.01-inch wide does not indicate structural distress and is not harmful.
- Cracks much wider than 0.01-inch should probably be sealed to insure protection of the reinforcing steel.
- An exception to the above occurs with pipe manufactured with greater than 1 inch cover over the reinforcing steel. In these cases acceptable crack width should be increased in proportion to the additional concrete cover.





# Tables

Table 1

## SEWAGE FLOWS USED FOR DESIGN

City	Year of Data	Average rate of water consumption, in gpcd <sup>1</sup>	Population served, in thousands	Per capita sewage flow average <sup>2</sup> , in gpcd <sup>1</sup>	Sewer design basis <sup>3</sup> , in gpcd <sup>1</sup>	Remarks	City	Year of Data	Average rate of water consumption, in gpcd <sup>1</sup>	Population served, in thousands	Per capita sewage flow average <sup>2</sup> , in gpcd <sup>1</sup>	Sewer design basis <sup>3</sup> , in gpcd <sup>1</sup>	Remarks
Baltimore, Md.	—	160	1,300	100	135 x factor	Factor 4 to 2	Little Rock, Ark.	—	50	100	50	100	—
Berkeley, Calif.	—	76	113	60	92	—	Los Angeles, Calif.	1965	185	2,710	85	—	•85 gpcd <sup>1</sup> residential multiplied by peak factor.
Boston, Mass.	—	145	801	140	150	Flowing half full	Los Angeles County Sanitation District	1964	200	3,500	70*	—	•Domestic flow only, ranging from 50 to 90 gpcd <sup>1</sup> depending on cost of water, type of residence, etc. Domestic plus industrial averages 90 gpcd <sup>1</sup>
Cleveland, Ohio <sup>3</sup>	1946	—	—	100	—	—	Madison, Wisc. <sup>3</sup>	1937	—	—	—	300	Maximum hourly rate
Cranston, R.I. <sup>3</sup>	1943	—	—	119	167	—	Memphis, Tenn.	—	125	450	100	100	—
Des Moines, Iowa <sup>3</sup>	1949	—	—	100	200	—	Milwaukee, Wisc. <sup>3</sup>	1945	—	—	125	125	All in 12 hr. 250-gpcd <sup>1</sup> rate
Grand Rapids, Mich.	—	178	200	189.5	200	—	Orlando, Fla.	—	150	75	70	190	—
Great Peoria, Illinois	1960	90	150	75	800	Based on 12 persons per acre for lateral and trunk sewers respectively	Painesville, Ohio <sup>3</sup>	1947	—	—	125	600	Includes infiltration and roof water
Greenville County, South Carolina	1959	110	200	150	300	Service area includes city of Greenville. <sup>1</sup> Sewers 24" and less designed to flow 1/2 full at 300 gpcd. <sup>1</sup> Sewers larger than 24" designed to have 1' freeboard	Rapid City, S. Dak.	—	122	40	121	125	—
Hagerstown, Md.	—	100	38	100	250	—	Rochester, N.Y. <sup>3</sup>	1946	—	—	—	250	New York State Board of Health standard
Jefferson County, Ala.	—	102	500	100	300	—	Santa Monica, Calif.	—	137	75	92	92	—
Johnson County, Kans.	1958	—	—	—	—	—	Shreveport, La.	1961	125	165	—	—	Sewer design is 150 gpcd <sup>1</sup> plus 600 gp acre per day infiltration. Sewers 24" in diameter and less designed to flow 1/2 full, sewers larger than 24" designed to have 1' freeboard
Indian Creek Main Sewer Dist.	—	70	30	60	675	Most houses have basements with interior foundation drains	Springfield, Mass. <sup>3</sup>	1949	—	—	—	200	150 gpcd <sup>1</sup> was used on a special project
Mission Township Main Sewer Dist.	—	70	70	60	1,350	Most houses have basements with exterior foundation drains	St. Joseph, Mo.	1960	—	85	125	450	Main Sewers
Kansas City, Mo.	1958	—	500	60	675	For trunks and interceptors for laterals and submains.	Toledo, Ohio <sup>3</sup>	1946	—	—	—	160	Interceptors
Lancaster County, Neb.	1962	167	148	92	400	Many houses have basements and exterior foundation drains	Washington, D. C. Suburban Sanitary District <sup>3</sup>	1946	—	—	100	2 to 3.3 x average	—
Las Vegas, Nev.	—	410	45	209	250	—	Wyoming, Mich.	1960	150	50	82*	400	—
Lincoln, Neb. (Lateral Dist.)	1964	60	—	60	See remarks	For lateral sewers max. flow by formula: peak flow = 5 x avg. flow ÷ (Pop in 1000 Sq. ft.) <sup>2</sup>							*Calculated actual domestic sewage flow, not including infiltration or industrial flow

<sup>1</sup> Gallons per capita per day. To convert to liters per capita per day multiply by 3.8.

<sup>2</sup> Measure or estimated domestic sewage.

<sup>3</sup> "Sewer Capacity Design Practice" by William E. Stanley and Warren J. Kaufman, Journal, Boston Soc. of Civil Engrs., October, 1953, p. 317, Table 2.

Table 2

**SEWER CAPACITY ALLOWANCES FOR  
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS**

City	Year data	Commercial	Industrial
Baltimore, Md. <sup>1</sup>	1949	135 gpcd <sup>2</sup> (range 6,750 to 13,500 gpd per acre), resident population	7,500 gpd per acre minimum
Berkeley, Calif	—	—	50,000 gpd per acre
Buffalo, N.Y. <sup>3</sup>	—	60,000 gpd per acre	—
Cincinnati, Ohio <sup>3</sup>	—	40,000 gpd per acre	—
Columbus, Ohio <sup>1</sup>	1946	40,000 gpd per acre; excess added to residential amount	—
Cranston, R.I. <sup>1</sup>	1943	25,000 gpd per acre	—
Dallas, Texas	1960	30,000 gpd per acre added to domestic rate for down town: 60,000 gpd per acre for tunnel relief sewers	—
Detroit, Mich.	—	50,000 gpd per acre	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	—	40-50 gpcd, <sup>2</sup> office buildings 400-500 gpd per room, hotels 200 gpd per bed, hospitals 200-300 gpd per room, schools	250,000 gpd per acre
Hagerstown, Md.	—	180-250 gpd per room, hotels 150, gpd per bed, hospitals 120-150 gpd per room, schools	—
Houston, Texas	1960	Office Bldgs.—0.36 gal per sq ft per day (peak) Retail Space—0.20 gp sq ft pd (peak) Hotels—0.93 gp sq ft pd (peak)	—
Las Vegas, Nev.	—	310-525 gpd per room, resort hotels 15 gpcd, <sup>2</sup> schools	—
Lincoln, Neb.	1962	7,000 gpd per acre	—
Los Angeles, Calif.	1965	Commercial, 11,700 gpd per acre Industrial, 0.024 cfs per acre Hospital, 0.75 mgd per hospital School, 0.12 mgd per school University, 0.73 mgd per university	—
Los Angeles County Sanitation District	1964	10,000 gpd per acre, avg. 25,000 gpd per acre, peak	—
Kansas City, Mo.	1958	5,000 gpd per acre	10,000 gpd per acre
Memphis, Tenn.	—	2,000 gpd per acre	2,000 gpd per acre
Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>1</sup>	1945	60,500 gpd per acre	—
Santa Monica, Calif.	—	9,700 gpd per acre, commercial 7,750 gpd per acre, hotels	13,600 gpd per acre
Shreveport, La.	—	3,000 gpd per acre	—
St. Joseph, Mo.	1962	6,000 gpd per acre	—
St. Louis, Mo.	1960	90,000 gpd per acre avg. 165,000 gpd per acre peak	—
Toledo, Ohio <sup>1</sup>	1946	15,000 to 30,000 gpd per acre, average to peak allowances	—
Toronto	1960	63,500 gpd per acre downtown sewers	—

<sup>1</sup> "Sewer Capacity Design Practice," by William E. Stanley and Warren J. Kaufman, *Journal, Boston Soc. of Civ., Engrs.*, October, 1953, p. 320, Table 3.

<sup>2</sup> Gallons per capita per day.

<sup>3</sup> *Sludge & Sewage Treatment*, Harold Bobbitt, 6-Edition, John Wiley & Sons.

Table 3

**FULL FLOW COEFFICIENT VALUES  
CIRCULAR CONCRETE PIPE**

D Pipe Diameter (inches)	A Area (Square Feet)	R Hydraulic Radius (Feet)	Value of $C_1 = \frac{1.486}{n} \times A \times R^{2/3}$			
			n=0.010	n=0.011	n=0.012	n=0.013
8	0.349	0.167	15.8	14.3	13.1	12.1
10	0.545	0.208	28.4	25.8	23.6	21.8
12	0.785	0.250	46.4	42.1	38.6	35.7
15	1.227	0.312	84.1	76.5	70.1	64.7
18	1.767	0.375	137	124	114	105
21	2.405	0.437	206	187	172	158
24	3.142	0.500	294	267	245	226
27	3.976	0.562	402	366	335	310
30	4.909	0.625	533	485	444	410
33	5.940	0.688	686	624	574	530
36	7.069	0.750	867	788	722	666
42	9.621	0.875	1308	1189	1090	1006
48	12.566	1.000	1867	1698	1556	1436
54	15.904	1.125	2557	2325	2131	1967
60	19.635	1.250	3385	3077	2821	2604
66	23.758	1.375	4364	3967	3636	3357
72	28.274	1.500	5504	5004	4587	4234
78	33.183	1.625	6815	6195	5679	5242
84	38.485	1.750	8304	7549	6920	6388
90	44.170	1.875	9985	9078	8321	7681
96	50.266	2.000	11850	10780	9878	9119
102	56.745	2.125	13940	12670	11620	10720
108	63.617	2.250	16230	14760	13530	12490
114	70.882	2.375	18750	17040	15620	14420
120	78.540	2.500	21500	19540	17920	16540
126	86.590	2.625	24480	22260	20400	18830
132	95.033	2.750	27720	25200	23100	21330
138	103.870	2.875	31210	28370	26010	24010
144	113.100	3.000	34960	31780	29130	26890

**Table 4**

**FULL FLOW COEFFICIENT VALUES  
ELLIPTICAL CONCRETE PIPE**

Pipe Size R x S (HE) S x R (VE) (Inches)	Approximate Equivalent Circular Diameter (Inches)	A Area (Square Feet)	R Hydraulic Radius (Feet)	Value of $C_1 = \frac{1.486}{n} \times A \times R^{2/3}$			
				n = 0.010	n = 0.011	n = 0.012	n = 0.013
14 x 23	18	1.8	0.367	138	125	116	108
19 x 30	24	3.3	0.490	301	274	252	232
22 x 34	27	4.1	0.546	405	368	339	313
24 x 38	30	5.1	0.613	547	497	456	421
27 x 42	33	6.3	0.686	728	662	607	560
29 x 45	36	7.4	0.736	891	810	746	686
32 x 49	39	8.8	0.812	1140	1036	948	875
34 x 53	42	10.2	0.875	1386	1260	1156	1067
38 x 60	48	12.9	0.969	1878	1707	1565	1445
43 x 68	54	16.6	1.106	2635	2395	2196	2027
48 x 76	60	20.5	1.229	3491	3174	2910	2686
53 x 83	66	24.8	1.352	4503	4094	3753	3464
58 x 91	72	29.5	1.475	5680	5164	4734	4370
63 x 98	78	34.6	1.598	7027	6388	5856	5406
68 x 106	84	40.1	1.721	8560	7790	7140	6590
72 x 113	90	46.1	1.845	10300	9365	8584	7925
77 x 121	96	52.4	1.967	12220	11110	10190	9403
82 x 128	102	59.2	2.091	14380	13070	11980	11060
87 x 136	108	66.4	2.215	16770	15240	13970	12900
92 x 143	114	74.0	2.340	19380	17620	16150	14910
97 x 151	120	82.0	2.461	22190	20180	18490	17070
106 x 166	132	99.2	2.707	28630	26020	23860	22020
116 x 180	144	118.6	2.968	36400	33100	30340	28000

**Table 5**

**FULL FLOW COEFFICIENT VALUES  
CONCRETE ARCH PIPE**

Pipe Size R x S (Inches)	Approximate Equivalent Circular Diameter (Inches)	A Area (Square Feet)	R Hydraulic Radius (Feet)	Value of $C_1 = \frac{1.486}{n} \times A \times R^{2/3}$			
				n = 0.010	n = 0.011	n = 0.012	n = 0.013
11 x 18	15	1.1	0.25	65	59	54	50
13½ x 22	18	1.6	0.30	110	100	91	84
15½ x 26	21	2.2	0.36	165	150	137	127
18 x 28½	24	2.8	0.45	243	221	203	187
22½ x 36¼	30	4.4	0.56	441	401	368	339
26⅝ x 43¾	36	6.4	0.68	736	669	613	566
31⅞ x 51⅞	42	8.8	0.80	1125	1023	938	866
36 x 58½	48	11.4	0.90	1579	1435	1315	1214
40 x 65	54	14.3	1.01	2140	1945	1783	1646
45 x 73	60	17.7	1.13	2851	2592	2376	2193
54 x 88	72	25.6	1.35	4641	4219	3867	3569
62 x 102	84	34.6	1.57	6941	6310	5784	5339
72 x 115	90	44.5	1.77	9668	8789	8056	7436
77¼ x 122	96	51.7	1.92	11850	10770	9872	9112
87⅞ x 138	108	66.0	2.17	16430	14940	13690	12640
96⅞ x 154	120	81.8	2.42	21975	19977	18312	16904
106½ x 168¾	132	99.1	2.65	28292	25720	23577	21763

Table 6

**FULL FLOW COEFFICIENT VALUES  
PRECAST CONCRETE BOX SECTIONS**

Box Size Span x Rise (Feet)	A Area (Square Feet)	R Hydraulic Radius (Feet)	C = 1.486/n(A x R <sup>2/3</sup> )		Box Size Span x Rise (Feet)	A Area (Square Feet)	R Hydraulic Radius (Feet)	C = 1.486/n(A x R <sup>2/3</sup> )	
			n = 0.012	n = 0.013				n = 0.012	n = 0.013
3 X 2	5.78	0.63	524	484	9 X 5	43.88	1.67	7060	7070
3 X 3	8.78	0.78	923	852	9 X 6	52.88	1.87	9950	9180
4 X 2	7.65	0.69	743	686	9 X 7	61.88	2.05	12400	11400
4 X 3	11.65	0.90	1340	1240	9 X 8	70.88	2.20	14800	13700
4 X 4	15.65	1.04	1990	1840	9 X 9	79.88	2.33	17400	16100
5 X 3	14.50	0.98	1770	1630	10 X 5	48.61	1.73	8690	8020
5 X 4	19.50	1.16	2660	2460	10 X 6	58.61	1.95	11300	10462
5 X 5	24.50	1.30	3620	3340	10 X 7	68.61	2.14	14100	13000
6 X 3	17.32	1.04	2200	2030	10 X 8	78.61	2.31	17000	15700
6 X 4	23.32	1.25	3350	3100	10 X 9	88.61	2.46	20000	18500
6 X 5	29.32	1.42	4590	4240	10 X 10	98.61	2.59	23000	21300
6 X 6	35.32	1.56	5880	5430	11 X 4	42.32	1.52	6930	6390
7 X 4	27.11	1.33	4050	3740	11 X 6	64.32	2.02	12730	11700
7 X 5	34.11	1.52	5590	5160	11 X 8	86.32	2.41	19200	17700
7 X 6	41.11	1.68	7200	6650	11 X 10	108.32	2.72	26100	24100
7 X 7	48.11	1.82	8880	8200	11 X 11	119.32	2.85	29700	27400
8 X 4	31.11	1.39	4790	4420	12 X 4	46.00	1.55	7630	7050
8 X 5	39.11	1.60	6630	6120	12 X 6	70.00	2.08	14100	13000
8 X 6	47.11	1.78	8760	7920	12 X 8	94.00	2.50	21400	19800
8 X 7	55.11	1.94	10600	9790	12 X 10	118.00	2.83	29300	27000
8 X 8	63.11	2.07	12700	11700	12 X 12	142.00	3.11	37500	34600

Table 7

**SLOPES REQUIRED FOR V = 2fps  
AT FULL AND HALF FULL FLOW**

Pipe Diameter (Inches)	Slope in %			
	n = 0.010	n = 0.011	n = 0.012	n = 0.013
8	0.197	0.238	0.284	0.332
10	0.147	0.178	0.213	0.248
12	0.115	0.139	0.166	0.194
15	0.086	0.104	0.123	0.145
18	0.067	0.081	0.097	0.114
21	0.055	0.066	0.079	0.092
24	0.046	0.055	0.066	0.077
27	0.039	0.047	0.056	0.065
30	0.034	0.041	0.049	0.057
33	0.030	0.036	0.043	0.051
36	0.027	0.032	0.038	0.045
42	0.022	0.026	0.031	0.036
48	0.018	0.022	0.026	0.031
54	0.015	0.019	0.022	0.027
60	0.013	0.016	0.019	0.023
66	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.020
72	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.018
78	0.010	0.011	0.014	0.016
84	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.015
90	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013
96	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012
102	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011
108	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.010
114	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010
120	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009
126	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008
132	0.004	0.006	0.007	0.008
138	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007
144	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007

Note: For a velocity V other than 2fps, multiple the above by  $\frac{V^2}{4}$ .



Table 8

**RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS FOR VARIOUS AREAS**

DESCRIPTION OF AREA	RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS
<b>Business:</b>	
Downtown areas .....	0.70 to 0.95
Neighborhood areas .....	0.50 to 0.70
<b>Residential:</b>	
Single-family areas .....	0.30 to 0.50
Multi units, detached .....	0.40 to 0.60
Multi units, attached .....	0.60 to 0.75
Residential (suburban).....	0.25 to 0.40
Apartment dwelling areas .....	0.50 to 0.70
<b>Industrial:</b>	
Light areas.....	0.50 to 0.80
Heavy areas.....	0.60 to 0.90
Parks, cemeteries .....	0.10 to 0.25
Playgrounds.....	0.20 to 0.35
Railroad yard areas .....	0.20 to 0.40
Unimproved areas .....	0.10 to 0.30

Table 9

**RAINFALL INTENSITY  
CONVERSION FACTORS**

Duration in Minutes	Factor	Duration in Minutes	Factor
5	2.22	40	0.8
10	1.71	50	0.7
15	1.44	60	0.6
20	1.25	90	0.5
30	1.00	120	0.4

Table 10

**RECURRENCE INTERVAL FACTORS**

Recurrence Interval in Years	Factor
2	1.0
5	1.3
10	1.6
25	1.9
50	2.2

Table 11

**NATIONWIDE FLOOD-FREQUENCY PROJECTS**

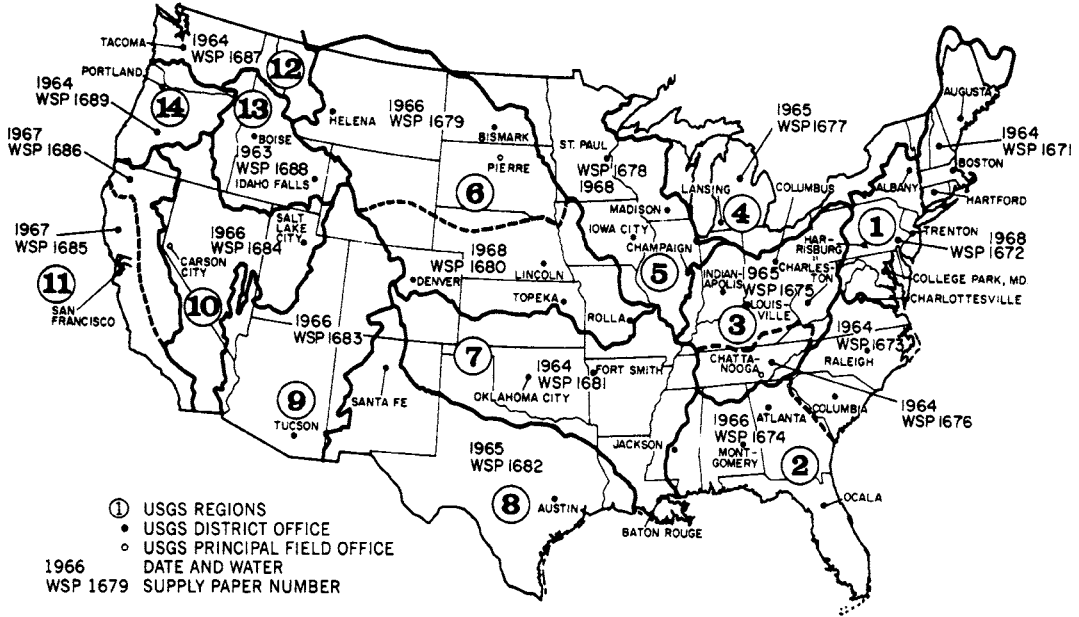


Table 12

**ENTRANCE LOSS COEFFICIENTS**

Coefficient  $k_e$  to apply to velocity head  $\frac{V^2}{2g}$  for determination of head loss at entrance to a structure, such as a culvert or conduit, operating full or partly full with *control at the outlet*.

$$\text{Entrance head loss } H_e = k_e \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

<u>TYPE OF ENTRANCE</u>	<u>COEFFICIENT <math>k_e</math></u>
Projecting from fill, socket end (groove-end) . . . . .	0.2
Projecting from fill, sq. cut end . . . . .	0.5
Headwall or headwall and wingwalls	
Socket end of pipe (groove-end) . . . . .	0.2
Square-edge . . . . .	0.5
Rounded (radius = 1/12D) . . . . .	0.2
End-Section conforming to fill slope . . . . .	0.5
Note: "End Section conforming to fill slope" are the sections commonly available from manufacturers. From limited hydraulic tests they are equivalent in operation to a headwall in both inlet and outlet control. Some end sections, incorporating a closed taper in their design have a superior hydraulic performance.	

<u>TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND DESIGN OF ENTRANCE BOX, REINFORCED CONCRETE</u>	<u>COEFFICIENT <math>k_e</math></u>
Headwall parallel to embankment (no wing walls)	
Square-edged on 3 edges . . . . .	0.5
Rounded on 3 edges to radius of 1/12 barrel dimension . . . . .	0.2
Wing walls at 30° to 75° to barrel	
Square-edged at crown . . . . .	0.4
Crown edge rounded to radius of 1/12 barrel dimension . . . . .	0.2
Wing walls at 10° to 25° to barrel	
Square-edged at crown . . . . .	0.5
Wing walls parallel (extension of sides)	
Square-edged at crown . . . . .	0.7

Table 13

Pipe Size = 12"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
10	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
11	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
12	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
13	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
14	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
15	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
16	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
17	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
18	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
19	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
20	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
21	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
22	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
23	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
24	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
25	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
26	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
27	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
28	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
29	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
30	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 14

Pipe Size = 15"

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
6	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
10	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
11	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
12	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
13	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
14	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
15	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
16	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
17	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
18	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
19	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
20	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
21	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
22	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
23	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
24	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
25	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
26	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
27	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
28	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
29	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
30	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 15

Pipe Size = 18"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
10	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
11	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
12	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
13	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
14	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
15	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
16	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
17	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
18	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
19	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
20	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
21	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
22	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6
23	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
24	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
25	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
26	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
27	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
28	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
29	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
30	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 16

Pipe Size = 21"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0
8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
10	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
11	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3
12	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4
13	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
14	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
15	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6
16	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
17	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
18	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8
19	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
20	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
21	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
22	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
23	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
24	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2
25	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
26	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
27	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4
28	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4
29	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5
30	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 17

Pipe Size = 24"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5
9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
10	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
11	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
12	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8
13	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
14	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0
15	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
16	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
17	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2
18	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3
19	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
20	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
21	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
22	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
23	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
24	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7
25	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
26	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8
27	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
28	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
29	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
30	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 18

Pipe Size = 27"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7
6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
10	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
11	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2
12	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3
13	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
14	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
15	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
16	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6
17	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
18	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
19	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8
20	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
21	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
22	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
23	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
24	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
25	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2
26	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3
27	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3
28	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4
29	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5
30	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet



Table 19

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2
7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3
8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4
9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5
10	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5
11	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
12	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7
13	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8
14	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9
15	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
16	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0
17	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
18	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2
19	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3
20	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3
21	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4
22	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5
23	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5
24	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6
25	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7
26	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7
27	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8
28	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
29	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9
30	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 20

Pipe Size = 33"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.6
6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7
7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8
8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8
9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
10	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0
11	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1
12	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2
13	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2
14	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3
15	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4
16	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5
17	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6
18	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6
19	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7
20	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8
21	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
22	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9
23	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0
24	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1
25	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1
26	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2
27	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3
28	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4
29	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4
30	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 21

Pipe Size = 36"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0
6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1
7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2
8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3
9	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4
10	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4
11	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5
12	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6
13	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7
14	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8
15	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
16	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
17	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0
18	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1
19	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2
20	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
21	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3
22	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4
23	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5
24	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5
25	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6
26	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7
27	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8
28	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8
29	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9
30	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 22

Pipe Size = 42"

		Transition Widths (FT)															
		Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.0	
6	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	
7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	
8	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	
9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	
10	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	
11	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	
12	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	
13	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	
14	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	
15	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	
16	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	
17	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	
18	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	
19	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	
20	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	
21	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	
22	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	
23	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.4	
24	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	
25	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	
26	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	
27	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	
28	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	
29	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.6	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	
30	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.6	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 23

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.8
6	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8
7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.9
8	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.0
9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.1
10	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.1
11	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2
12	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3
13	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4
14	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5
15	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.6
16	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.6
17	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7
18	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8
19	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9
20	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0
21	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0
22	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1
23	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.2
24	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.3
25	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.7	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.4
26	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4
27	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5
28	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.6
29	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.4	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.7
30	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.4	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.7

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 24

Pipe Size = 54"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.7
6	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.8
7	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.8
8	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9
9	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0
10	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0
11	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.1
12	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.2
13	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3
14	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.4
15	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.5
16	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.5
17	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.6
18	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.7
19	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.8
20	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9
21	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.9
22	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0
23	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1
24	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.2
25	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.3
26	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.3
27	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4
28	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5
29	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6
30	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 25

		Transition Widths (FT)															
		Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5		9.2	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.6
6		9.3	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7
7		9.4	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.7
8		9.5	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.8
9		9.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.9
10		9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9
11		9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0
12		10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1
13		10.1	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.2
14		10.2	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.3
15		10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.4
16		10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.4
17		10.6	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.8	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5
18		10.7	11.0	11.0	11.4	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.6
19		10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.3	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.7
20		10.9	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.4	10.4	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.8
21		11.1	11.4	11.4	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8
22		11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9
23		11.3	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0
24		11.4	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1
25		11.5	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.9	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2
26		11.6	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.2
27		11.7	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.3
28		11.8	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4
29		11.9	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.3	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.9	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5
30		11.9	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.3	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.9	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 26

Pipe Size = 66"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.7	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.6
6	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.6
7	10.3	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.6
8	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.3	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.7
9	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.8
10	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.9
11	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.9
12	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0
13	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.1
14	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2
15	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.5	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.3
16	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.8	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.6	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.3
17	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.3	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4
18	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.4	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.5
19	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.9	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.6
20	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.3	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.7
21	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.6	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.7
22	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.7	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.8
23	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.9
24	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.3	11.6	11.6	12.0
25	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.8	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.4	11.4	11.7	11.7	12.1
26	12.5	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.9	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.2
27	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.0	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.6	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.2
28	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.3
29	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.2	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.8	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.4
30	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.2	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.8	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.4

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet



Table 27

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.5
6	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.5
7	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6
8	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6
9	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.7
10	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.8
11	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.3	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.8
12	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.9
13	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.0
14	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.1
15	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.8	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.1
16	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.9	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.2
17	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.3
18	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4
19	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.5
20	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.6
21	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.6
22	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.7
23	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.8
24	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9
25	13.2	13.6	13.6	14.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0
26	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1
27	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.1
28	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.3	13.6	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.5	12.8	12.8	13.2
29	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.4	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3
30	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.4	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 28

Pipe Size = 78"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.5
6	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.8	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.7	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.5
7	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.5
8	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.5
9	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.8	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.6
10	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.7
11	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.7
12	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8
13	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.9
14	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.1	12.6	12.6	13.0
15	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.0
16	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.9	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.1
17	13.1	13.6	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.2
18	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.3
19	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.2	13.6	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.4
20	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5
21	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.9	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5
22	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.1	13.6	13.6	14.0	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6
23	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.7	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.1	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.7
24	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.5	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.8
25	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.9	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.3	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.9
26	14.2	14.6	14.6	15.0	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.7	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.4	13.1	13.5	13.5	14.0
27	14.3	14.7	14.7	15.1	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.2	13.6	13.6	14.0
28	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.5	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.1
29	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.2	14.6	14.6	15.1	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2
30	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.2	14.6	14.6	15.1	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 29

	Transition Widths (FT)															
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.5	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.3
6	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.3
7	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.3
8	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.4
9	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.9	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.4
10	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.5
11	13.2	13.6	13.6	14.1	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.5
12	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.1	13.6	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.6
13	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.7
14	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.1	13.6	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.8
15	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.5	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.4	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.8
16	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.7	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.9
17	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.1	13.6	13.6	14.0
18	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.9	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.7	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.4	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.1
19	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.2
20	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.1	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.3
21	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.7	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.3
22	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.1	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.4
23	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.5	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.9	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.5
24	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.3	14.1	14.5	14.5	15.0	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.6
25	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.7	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.2	14.6	14.6	15.1	13.8	14.2	14.2	14.7
26	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.8	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.3	14.7	14.7	15.2	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8
27	15.1	15.5	15.5	16.0	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.8
28	15.2	15.6	15.6	16.1	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.8	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.3	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.9
29	15.3	15.7	15.7	16.2	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0
30	15.3	15.7	15.7	16.2	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 30

Pipe Size = 90"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.5	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.4	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.3
6	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.5	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.4	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.3
7	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.3
8	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.7	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.3
9	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.7	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.3
10	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.9	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.7	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4
11	14.0	14.5	14.5	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.7	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5
12	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.1	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.9	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.7	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.5
13	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.2	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.6
14	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.2	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.9	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.7
15	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.1	14.5	14.5	15.0	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.8
16	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.1	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.8
17	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.2	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.9
18	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.8	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.0	14.5	14.5	15.0
19	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.1
20	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.8	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.2
21	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.2	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.2
22	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.1	15.5	15.5	16.0	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.3
23	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.4	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.1	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.8	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.4
24	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.2	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5
25	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.6	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.4	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.0	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.6
26	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.1	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.7
27	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.9	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.6	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.2	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.7
28	16.0	16.5	16.5	17.0	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.8
29	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.1	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9
30	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.1	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 31

Pipe Size = 96"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	14.3	14.9	14.9	15.5	14.3	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.1	14.7	14.7	15.2
6	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.5	14.3	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.1	14.7	14.7	15.2
7	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.5	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	14.1	14.7	14.7	15.2
8	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.5	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.1	14.7	14.7	15.2
9	14.6	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.3
10	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.8	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.7	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.5	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.3
11	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.8	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.6	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.4
12	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.0	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.9	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.4
13	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.1	14.9	15.4	15.4	16.0	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5
14	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.2	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.1	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.8	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.6
15	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.4	15.1	15.7	15.7	16.2	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.9	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.7
16	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.0	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.7
17	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.6	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.4	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.1	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.8
18	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.2	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.9
19	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.6	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.0
20	15.9	16.4	16.4	17.0	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.4	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.1
21	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.1	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.1
22	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.2	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.9	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.6	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.2
23	16.3	16.8	16.8	17.3	16.0	16.5	16.5	17.0	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.3
24	16.4	16.9	16.9	17.4	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.4
25	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.5	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.3	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.9	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.5
26	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	16.9	17.4	16.0	16.5	16.5	17.0	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.5
27	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.8	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.5	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.1	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.6
28	16.9	17.4	17.4	17.9	16.6	17.1	17.1	17.6	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.2	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.7
29	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.0	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8
30	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.0	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.8

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 32

Pipe Size = 102"

		Transition Widths (FT)															
		Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	15.2	15.9	15.9	16.5	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.4	15.1	15.7	15.7	16.3	15.0	15.6	15.6	16.2	
6	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.5	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.4	15.1	15.7	15.7	16.3	15.0	15.6	15.6	16.2	
7	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.5	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.4	15.1	15.7	15.7	16.3	15.0	15.6	15.6	16.2	
8	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.6	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.4	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.3	15.0	15.6	15.6	16.2	
9	15.5	16.1	16.1	16.6	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.5	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.2	
10	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.6	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.4	15.1	15.7	15.7	16.2	
11	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.7	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.5	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.3	
12	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.9	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.8	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.6	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.3	
13	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.0	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.9	15.5	16.1	16.1	16.6	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.4	
14	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.2	15.9	16.4	16.4	17.0	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.4	15.9	15.9	16.5	
15	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.3	16.0	16.5	16.5	17.1	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.8	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.6	
16	16.3	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.2	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.9	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.6	
17	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.5	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.0	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.7	
18	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6	16.3	16.9	16.9	17.4	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.1	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.8	
19	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.5	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.9	
20	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.9	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.3	15.9	16.4	16.4	17.0	
21	16.9	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.3	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.0	16.5	16.5	17.0	
22	17.0	17.6	17.6	18.1	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.8	16.4	16.9	16.9	17.5	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.1	
23	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.2	16.9	17.4	17.4	17.9	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.6	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.2	
24	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.3	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.1	16.6	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.3	
25	17.4	17.9	17.9	18.5	17.1	17.6	17.6	18.2	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.8	16.3	16.8	16.8	17.4	
26	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.6	17.2	17.7	17.7	18.3	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.9	16.4	16.9	16.9	17.4	
27	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.7	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.4	16.9	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.5	
28	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.8	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.1	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6	
29	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.9	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.6	17.1	17.6	17.6	18.2	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.7	
30	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.9	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.6	17.1	17.6	17.6	18.2	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.7	

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 33

		Transition Widths (FT)															
		Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	16.1	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.4	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.2	
6	16.1	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.4	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.2	
7	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.4	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.2	
8	16.3	16.9	16.9	17.5	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.2	
9	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.6	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.2	
10	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.3	16.9	16.9	17.5	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.3	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.2	
11	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.6	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.4	16.0	16.6	16.6	17.2	
12	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.8	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.3	16.9	16.9	17.5	16.1	16.7	16.7	17.3	
13	16.8	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.8	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.6	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.3	
14	16.9	17.5	17.5	18.1	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.9	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.4	
15	17.0	17.6	17.6	18.2	16.8	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.3	16.9	16.9	17.5	
16	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.3	16.9	17.5	17.5	18.1	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.8	16.4	17.0	17.0	17.5	
17	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.4	17.0	17.6	17.6	18.2	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.9	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.6	
18	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.5	17.2	17.7	17.7	18.3	16.9	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.6	17.1	17.1	17.7	
19	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.6	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.4	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.1	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.8	
20	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.8	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.5	17.1	17.6	17.6	18.2	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.9	
21	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.9	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.6	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.3	16.8	17.4	17.4	17.9	
22	17.9	18.4	18.4	19.0	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.7	17.2	17.8	17.8	18.4	16.9	17.4	17.4	18.0	
23	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.1	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.9	17.3	17.9	17.9	18.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.1	
24	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.2	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.0	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.6	17.0	17.6	17.6	18.2	
25	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.4	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.7	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.3	
26	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.8	17.2	17.8	17.8	18.3	
27	18.5	19.0	19.0	19.6	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.3	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.9	17.3	17.9	17.9	18.4	
28	18.6	19.1	19.1	19.7	18.3	18.8	18.8	19.4	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.0	17.4	17.9	17.9	18.5	
29	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.8	18.4	18.9	18.9	19.5	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.6	
30	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.8	18.4	18.9	18.9	19.5	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.6	

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 34

Pipe Size = 114"

		Transition Widths (FT)															
		Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.4	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.2	
6	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.4	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.2	
7	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.4	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.2	
8	17.1	17.8	17.8	18.4	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.2	
9	17.2	17.9	17.9	18.5	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.2	
10	17.3	17.9	17.9	18.6	17.2	17.8	17.8	18.4	17.0	17.6	17.6	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.2	
11	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.7	17.3	17.9	17.9	18.5	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.3	16.9	17.5	17.5	18.2	
12	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.8	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.6	17.2	17.8	17.8	18.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.2	
13	17.6	18.3	18.3	18.9	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.7	17.2	17.9	17.9	18.5	17.0	17.6	17.6	18.2	
14	17.7	18.4	18.4	19.0	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.8	17.3	17.9	17.9	18.6	17.1	17.7	17.7	18.3	
15	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.9	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.6	17.2	17.8	17.8	18.4	
16	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.0	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.7	17.2	17.8	17.8	18.4	
17	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.3	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.8	17.3	17.9	17.9	18.5	
18	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.4	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.9	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.6	
19	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.6	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.3	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.0	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.7	
20	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.7	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.4	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.8	
21	18.6	19.2	19.2	19.8	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.8	
22	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.6	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.3	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.9	
23	18.8	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.6	19.2	19.2	19.8	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.4	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.0	
24	18.9	19.5	19.5	20.2	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.5	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.1	
25	19.1	19.7	19.7	20.3	18.8	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.6	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	
26	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.4	18.9	19.5	19.5	20.1	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.7	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	
27	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.5	19.0	19.6	19.6	20.2	18.6	19.2	19.2	19.8	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.3	
28	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.6	19.1	19.7	19.7	20.3	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.4	
29	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.7	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.4	18.8	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.5	
30	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.7	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.4	18.8	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.5	

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet



Table 35

Transition Widths (FT)																
Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110				
Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	
5	17.8	18.6	18.6	19.3	17.8	18.5	18.5	19.3	17.7	18.4	18.4	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
6	17.8	18.6	18.6	19.3	17.8	18.5	18.5	19.3	17.7	18.4	18.4	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
7	17.8	18.6	18.6	19.3	17.8	18.5	18.5	19.3	17.7	18.4	18.4	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
8	17.9	18.6	18.6	19.3	17.8	18.5	18.5	19.3	17.7	18.4	18.4	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
9	18.0	18.7	18.7	19.3	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.3	17.7	18.4	18.4	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
10	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.4	17.9	18.6	18.6	19.3	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
11	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.5	18.0	18.7	18.7	19.3	17.8	18.5	18.5	19.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	19.1
12	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.6	18.1	18.8	18.8	19.4	17.9	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.7	18.3	18.3	19.1
13	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.7	18.2	18.9	18.9	19.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.3	17.8	18.4	18.4	19.1
14	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.8	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.6	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.4	17.8	18.5	18.5	19.1
15	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.4	19.1	19.1	19.7	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.5	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.2
16	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.5	19.2	19.2	19.8	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.3
17	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.1	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.6	18.0	18.7	18.7	19.3
18	19.0	19.6	19.6	20.3	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.4	19.1	19.1	19.7	18.1	18.8	18.8	19.4
19	19.1	19.7	19.7	20.4	18.9	19.5	19.5	20.1	18.5	19.2	19.2	19.8	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.5
20	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.5	19.0	19.6	19.6	20.2	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.3	18.9	18.9	19.6
21	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	19.1	19.7	19.7	20.3	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.0	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.6
22	19.4	20.1	20.1	20.7	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.5	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.1	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.7
23	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.6	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.2	18.5	19.2	19.2	19.8
24	19.7	20.3	20.3	21.0	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.7	19.0	19.6	19.6	20.3	18.6	19.2	19.2	19.9
25	19.8	20.4	20.4	21.1	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.8	19.1	19.7	19.7	20.4	18.7	19.3	19.3	20.0
26	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.2	19.6	20.3	20.3	20.9	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.5	18.8	19.4	19.4	20.0
27	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.3	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.0	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.6	18.9	19.5	19.5	20.1
28	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.4	19.8	20.5	20.5	21.1	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.7	19.0	19.6	19.6	20.2
29	20.3	20.9	20.9	21.6	20.0	20.6	20.6	21.2	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.8	19.0	19.7	19.7	20.3
30	20.3	20.9	20.9	21.6	20.0	20.6	20.6	21.2	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.8	19.0	19.7	19.7	20.3

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 36

Pipe Size = 126"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.7	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
6	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.7	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
7	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.7	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
8	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.7	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
9	18.8	19.6	19.6	20.3	18.7	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
10	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.3	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
11	19.0	19.7	19.7	20.4	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.3	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
12	19.1	19.8	19.8	20.5	19.0	19.7	19.7	20.4	18.8	19.4	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.3	20.1
13	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.6	19.1	19.8	19.8	20.4	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.2	18.6	19.3	19.3	20.1
14	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.7	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.5	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.3	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.1
15	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.8	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.6	19.0	19.7	19.7	20.4	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.1
16	19.6	20.3	20.3	20.9	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.7	19.1	19.8	19.8	20.4	18.8	19.5	19.5	20.2
17	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.0	19.5	20.2	20.2	20.8	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.5	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.2
18	19.8	20.5	20.5	21.2	19.6	20.3	20.3	20.9	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	19.0	19.6	19.6	20.3
19	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.3	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.0	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.7	19.0	19.7	19.7	20.4
20	20.1	20.7	20.7	21.4	19.8	20.5	20.5	21.1	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.8	19.1	19.8	19.8	20.5
21	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.5	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.3	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.9	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.5
22	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.6	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.4	19.7	20.3	20.3	21.0	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.6
23	20.4	21.1	21.1	21.8	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.5	19.8	20.4	20.4	21.1	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.7
24	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.9	20.2	20.9	20.9	21.6	19.9	20.5	20.5	21.2	19.5	20.1	20.1	20.8
25	20.7	21.3	21.3	22.0	20.4	21.0	21.0	21.7	20.0	20.6	20.6	21.3	19.5	20.2	20.2	20.9
26	20.8	21.4	21.4	22.1	20.5	21.1	21.1	21.8	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.4	19.6	20.3	20.3	20.9
27	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	21.9	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.5	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.0
28	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.3	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.0	20.2	20.9	20.9	21.6	19.8	20.4	20.4	21.1
29	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.1	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.7	19.9	20.5	20.5	21.2
30	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.1	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.7	19.9	20.5	20.5	21.2

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 37

Pipe Size = 132"																
Transition Widths (FT)																
	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	19.7	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.3	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
6	19.7	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
7	19.7	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
8	19.7	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
9	19.7	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
10	19.8	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
11	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.4	19.7	20.5	20.5	21.3	19.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
12	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.4	19.8	20.6	20.6	21.3	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.2	21.1
13	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.5	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.4	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.2	19.5	20.2	20.2	21.1
14	20.2	20.9	20.9	21.6	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.5	19.8	20.5	20.5	21.2	19.5	20.2	20.2	21.1
15	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.7	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.5	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.3	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.1
16	20.4	21.1	21.1	21.8	20.2	20.9	20.9	21.6	19.9	20.7	20.7	21.4	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.1
17	20.5	21.2	21.2	22.0	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.7	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.4	19.7	20.4	20.4	21.1
18	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.1	20.4	21.1	21.1	21.8	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.5	19.8	20.5	20.5	21.2
19	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.2	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.9	20.2	20.9	20.9	21.6	19.9	20.6	20.6	21.3
20	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.3	20.6	21.3	21.3	22.1	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.7	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.4
21	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.2	20.4	21.1	21.1	21.8	20.0	20.7	20.7	21.4
22	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.3	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.9	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.5
23	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.7	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4	20.6	21.3	21.3	22.0	20.2	20.9	20.9	21.6
24	21.4	22.1	22.1	22.8	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.1	20.3	21.0	21.0	21.7
25	21.5	22.2	22.2	22.9	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.6	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.2	20.4	21.1	21.1	21.8
26	21.6	22.3	22.3	23.0	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.7	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.3	20.5	21.1	21.1	21.8
27	21.7	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.4	22.1	22.1	22.8	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.9
28	21.9	22.6	22.6	23.3	21.5	22.2	22.2	22.9	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	20.6	21.3	21.3	22.0
29	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.4	21.6	22.3	22.3	23.0	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.6	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.1
30	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.4	21.6	22.3	22.3	23.0	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.6	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.1

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 38

Pipe Size = 138"

Transition Widths (FT)

	Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	21.1
6	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
7	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
8	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
9	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
10	20.7	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
11	20.7	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.6	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
12	20.8	21.6	21.6	22.4	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.3	20.5	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
13	20.9	21.7	21.7	22.5	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.3	21.3	22.2	20.3	21.2	21.2	22.1
14	21.0	21.8	21.8	22.6	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.4	20.6	21.4	21.4	22.2	20.4	21.2	21.2	22.1
15	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.7	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.5	20.7	21.4	21.4	22.2	20.4	21.2	21.2	22.1
16	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.8	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.6	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.2	21.2	22.1
17	21.4	22.1	22.1	22.9	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.7	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.4	20.6	21.3	21.3	22.1
18	21.5	22.2	22.2	23.0	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.8	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4	20.6	21.4	21.4	22.1
19	21.6	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.4	22.1	22.1	22.9	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	20.7	21.5	21.5	22.2
20	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.2	23.0	21.1	21.9	21.9	22.6	20.8	21.5	21.5	22.3
21	21.9	22.6	22.6	23.3	21.6	22.3	22.3	23.1	21.2	22.0	22.0	22.7	20.9	21.6	21.6	22.3
22	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.4	21.7	22.4	22.4	23.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	22.8	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4
23	22.1	22.8	22.8	23.6	21.8	22.6	22.6	23.3	21.4	22.2	22.2	22.9	21.0	21.8	21.8	22.5
24	22.2	23.0	23.0	23.7	21.9	22.7	22.7	23.4	21.5	22.3	22.3	23.0	21.1	21.9	21.9	22.6
25	22.3	23.1	23.1	23.8	22.0	22.8	22.8	23.5	21.6	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.7
26	22.5	23.2	23.2	23.9	22.1	22.9	22.9	23.6	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.2	21.3	22.0	22.0	22.7
27	22.6	23.3	23.3	24.0	22.3	23.0	23.0	23.7	21.8	22.5	22.5	23.3	21.4	22.1	22.1	22.8
28	22.7	23.4	23.4	24.2	22.4	23.1	23.1	23.8	21.9	22.6	22.6	23.4	21.5	22.2	22.2	22.9
29	22.8	23.6	23.6	24.3	22.5	23.2	23.2	23.9	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.5	21.5	22.3	22.3	23.0
30	22.8	23.6	23.6	24.3	22.5	23.2	23.2	23.9	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.5	21.5	22.3	22.3	23.0

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

Table 39

		Transition Widths (FT)															
		Ku' = 0.165				Ku' = 0.150				Ku' = 0.130				Ku' = 0.110			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
5	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
6	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
7	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
8	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
9	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
10	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
11	21.6	22.4	22.4	23.4	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
12	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.4	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
13	21.8	22.6	22.6	23.4	21.6	22.4	22.4	23.3	21.4	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
14	21.9	22.7	22.7	23.5	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.3	21.5	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
15	22.0	22.8	22.8	23.6	21.8	22.6	22.6	23.4	21.5	22.3	22.3	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
16	22.1	22.9	22.9	23.7	21.9	22.7	22.7	23.5	21.6	22.4	22.4	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.1	
17	22.2	23.0	23.0	23.8	22.0	22.8	22.8	23.6	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.3	21.4	22.2	22.2	23.1	
18	22.3	23.1	23.1	23.9	22.1	22.9	22.9	23.7	21.8	22.6	22.6	23.4	21.5	22.3	22.3	23.1	
19	22.5	23.2	23.2	24.0	22.2	23.0	23.0	23.8	21.9	22.7	22.7	23.4	21.6	22.3	22.3	23.1	
20	22.6	23.4	23.4	24.1	22.3	23.1	23.1	23.9	22.0	22.8	22.8	23.5	21.6	22.4	22.4	23.2	
21	22.7	23.5	23.5	24.2	22.4	23.2	23.2	24.0	22.1	22.9	22.9	23.6	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.3	
22	22.8	23.6	23.6	24.4	22.6	23.3	23.3	24.1	22.2	22.9	22.9	23.7	21.8	22.6	22.6	23.3	
23	22.9	23.7	23.7	24.5	22.7	23.4	23.4	24.2	22.3	23.0	23.0	23.8	21.9	22.6	22.6	23.4	
24	23.1	23.8	23.8	24.6	22.8	23.5	23.5	24.3	22.4	23.1	23.1	23.9	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.5	
25	23.2	23.9	23.9	24.7	22.9	23.6	23.6	24.4	22.5	23.2	23.2	24.0	22.0	22.8	22.8	23.6	
26	23.3	24.1	24.1	24.8	23.0	23.8	23.8	24.5	22.6	23.3	23.3	24.1	22.1	22.9	22.9	23.6	
27	23.4	24.2	24.2	25.0	23.1	23.9	23.9	24.6	22.7	23.4	23.4	24.2	22.2	23.0	23.0	23.7	
28	23.5	24.3	24.3	25.1	23.2	24.0	24.0	24.7	22.8	23.5	23.5	24.3	22.3	23.0	23.0	23.8	
29	23.7	24.4	24.4	25.2	23.3	24.1	24.1	24.8	22.9	23.6	23.6	24.4	22.4	23.1	23.1	23.9	
30	23.7	24.4	24.4	25.2	23.3	24.1	24.1	24.8	22.9	23.6	23.6	24.4	22.4	23.1	23.1	23.9	

Height of Backfill H Above Top of Pipe, Feet

**Table 40**

**DESIGN VALUES OF SETTLEMENT RATIO**

Installation and Foundation Condition	Settlement Ratio $r_{sd}$	
	Usual Range	Design Value
Positive Projecting .....	0.0 to +1.0	
Rock or Unyielding Soil .....	+1.0	+1.0
*Ordinary Soil .....	+0.5 to +0.8	+0.7
Yielding Soil .....	0.0 to +0.5	+0.3
Zero Projecting .....		0.0
Negative Projecting .....	-1.0 to 0.0	
$p' = 0.5$ .....		-0.1
$p' = 1.0$ .....		-0.3
$p' = 1.5$ .....		-0.5
$p' = 2.0$ .....		-1.0

*\*The value of the settlement ratio depends on the degree of compaction of the fill material adjacent to the sides of the pipe. With good construction methods resulting in proper compaction of bedding and sidefill materials, a settlement ratio design value of +0.5 is recommended.*

**Table 41**

**DESIGN VALUES OF COEFFICIENT OF COHESION**

Type of Soil	Values of c
Clay	
Soft .....	40
Medium .....	250
Hard .....	1000
Sand	
Loose Dry .....	0
Silty .....	100
Dense .....	300
Top Soil	
Saturated .....	100

Table 42

**HIGHWAY LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

PIPE SIZE D IN INCHES		HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE IN FEET															PIPE SIZE D IN INCHES				
		B <sub>c</sub> (ft.)	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0						
12	1.33	3780	2080	1470	1080	760	550	450	380	290	230	190	160	130	12						
15	1.63	4240	2360	1740	1280	900	660	540	450	350	280	230	190	160	15						
18	1.92	4110	2610	1970	1460	1030	750	620	520	400	320	260	220	190	18						
21	2.21	3920	2820	2190	1620	1150	840	690	580	450	360	300	250	210	21						
24	2.50	4100	3010	2400	1780	1270	930	760	640	500	400	330	280	240	24						
27	2.79	3880	2940	2590	1930	1380	1010	830	700	560	440	360	300	260	27						
30	3.08	3620	2830	2770	2070	1480	1080	890	750	590	480	390	330	280	30						
33	3.38	3390	2930	2950	2200	1580	1160	960	810	630	510	420	360	300	33						
36	3.67	3190	2810	2930	2330	1670	1230	1020	860	670	550	450	380	330	36						
39	3.96	3010	2670	2850	2440	1760	1290	1070	910	710	580	480	410	350	39						
42	4.25	2860	2550	2770	2560	1840	1360	1130	950	750	610	510	430	370	42						
48	4.83	2590	2330	2620	2480	1990	1470	1230	1040	820	670	560	470	410	48						
54	5.42	2360	2150	2490	2360	2050	1580	1320	1120	890	730	610	520	440	54						
60	6.00	2170	1990	2450	2250	1960	1680	1400	1190	950	780	650	560	480	60						
66	6.58	2010	1850	2520	2160	1880	1640	1400	1260	1010	830	700	590	510	66						
72	7.17	1870	1730	2580	2190	1810	1570	1510	1330	1060	880	740	630	540	72						
78	7.75	1750	1630	2630	2240	1770	1520	1460	1390	1110	920	780	660	570	78						
84	8.33	1650	1540	2730	2290	1810	1460	1410	1360	1160	960	810	690	600	84						
90	8.92	1550	1460	2530	2330	1850	1470	1360	1310	1210	1000	850	720	630	90						
96	9.50	1470	1380	2410	2290	1880	1500	1330	1270	1250	1040	880	750	650	96						
102	10.08	1390	1320	2300	2190	1910	1530	1350	1240	1290	1070	910	780	680	102						
108	10.67	1320	1260	2200	2090	1830	1560	1380	1230	1330	1110	940	810	700	108						
114	11.25	1260	1200	2110	2010	1760	1540	1410	1260	1362	1140	970	830	730	114						
120	11.83	1210	1150	2020	1930	1700	1480	1420	1280	1400	1170	990	860	750	120						
126	12.42	1160	1100	1940	1860	1640	1430	1380	1300	1430	1200	1020	880	770	126						
132	13.00	1110	1060	1870	1800	1580	1380	1330	1290	1460	1220	1040	900	790	132						
138	13.58	1070	1020	1800	1730	1530	1340	1290	1250	1490	1250	1070	920	810	138						
144	14.17	1020	980	1740	1670	1480	1300	1250	1210	1470	1280	1090	940	830	144						

DATA: 1. Unsurfaced roadway.

2. Loads — AASHTO HS 20, two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers, or alternate loading, four 12,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers with impact included.

NOTES:

1. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.
2. Critical loads:
  - a. For H = 0.5 and 1.0 ft., a single 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheel.
  - b. For H = 1.5 through 4.0 ft., two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers.
  - c. For H > 4.0 ft. alternate loading.
3. Truck live loads for H = 10.0 ft. or more are insignificant.

Table 43

**HIGHWAY LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

PIPE SIZE S X R IN INCHES	Equiv. Dia. (in.)	HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE IN FEET														PIPE SIZE S X R IN INCHES	
		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	
23X14	18	4940	3380	2490	1840	1300	940	770	950	500	400	330	270	230	230	230	23X14
30X19	24	4610	3450	3060	2270	1610	1170	960	810	630	510	420	350	290	300	290	30X19
34X22	27	4300	3640	3330	2470	1750	1280	1050	880	690	550	460	380	320	320	320	34X22
38X24	30	4040	3450	3270	2650	1890	1380	1140	960	750	600	500	420	350	350	350	38X24
42X27	33	3840	3310	3200	2820	2010	1470	1210	1020	800	640	530	450	380	380	380	42X27
45X29	36	3560	3100	3090	2890	2160	1580	1310	1100	860	700	580	490	410	410	410	45X29
49X32	39	3380	2960	3010	2820	2280	1670	1380	1170	920	740	610	520	440	440	440	49X32
53X34	42	3210	2830	2950	2750	2380	1760	1460	1230	970	780	650	550	470	470	470	53X34
60X38	48	2930	2610	3110	2630	2280	1920	1590	1350	1060	860	720	610	520	520	520	60X38
68X43	54	2690	2410	3250	2690	2190	1890	1720	1460	1150	940	780	660	570	570	570	68X43
76X48	60	2480	2250	3380	2810	2180	1820	1730	1560	1240	1010	840	710	610	610	610	76X48
83X53	66	2310	2100	3480	2910	2270	1770	1680	1600	1320	1080	900	770	660	660	660	83X53
91X58	72	2160	1980	3370	3010	2350	1840	1620	1550	1390	1140	960	810	700	700	700	91X58
98X63	78	2020	1860	3190	2980	2420	1900	1660	1510	1460	1210	1010	860	740	740	740	98X63
106X68	84	1910	1760	3030	2840	2440	1960	1720	1520	1530	1260	1060	900	780	780	780	106X68
113X72	90	1800	1670	2890	2710	2340	2010	1770	1560	1600	1320	1110	950	820	820	820	113X72
121X77	96	1710	1590	2760	2590	2240	1930	1820	1610	1660	1370	1150	990	850	850	850	121X77
128X82	102	1630	1530	2650	2500	2160	1870	1780	1650	1710	1420	1200	1020	890	890	890	128X82
136X87	108	1560	1460	2540	2400	2090	1810	1720	1640	1760	1460	1240	1060	920	920	920	136X87
143X92	114	1490	1400	2440	2310	2010	1740	1660	1590	1800	1510	1280	1090	950	950	950	143X92
151X97	120	1420	1340	2350	2230	1940	1690	1610	1540	1810	1550	1320	1130	980	980	980	151X97
166X106	132	1310	1240	2180	2080	1820	1580	1510	1450	1730	1600	1390	1190	1040	1040	1040	166X106
180X116	144	1210	1150	2030	1940	1700	1490	1430	1370	1650	1560	1440	1250	1090	1090	1090	180X116

- DATA:
1. Unsurfaced roadway.
  2. Loads — AASHTO HS 20, two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers, or alternate loading, four 12,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers with impact included.
- NOTES:
1. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.
  2. Critical loads:
    - a. For H = 0.5 and 1.0 ft., a single 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheel.
    - b. For H = 1.5 through 4.0 ft., two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers.
    - c. For H > 4.0 ft. alternate loading.
  3. Truck live loads for H = 10.0 ft. or more are insignificant.



Table 44

**HIGHWAY LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**

**POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT**

PIPE SIZE S X R IN INCHES	Equiv. Dia. (in.)	HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE IN FEET														PIPE SIZE S X R IN INCHES
		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0		
29X45	36	2720	2250	2460	1850	1330	980	820	690	550	450	370	310	270	29X45	
32X49	39	2560	2290	2560	1930	1390	1030	860	730	580	470	390	330	280	32X49	
34X53	42	2420	2200	2530	2010	1450	1070	900	760	600	490	410	350	300	34X53	
38X60	48	2180	2000	2380	2150	1550	1160	970	820	650	540	450	380	330	38X60	
43X68	54	1990	1840	2250	2140	1650	1230	1030	880	700	580	480	410	360	43X68	
48X76	60	1830	1700	2140	2040	1740	1300	1090	930	750	620	520	440	380	48X76	
53X83	66	1690	1570	2040	1940	1700	1360	1140	980	790	650	550	470	410	53X83	
58X91	72	1570	1470	1930	1850	1630	1420	1190	1020	820	680	580	490	430	58X91	
63X98	78	1460	1380	1900	1770	1560	1370	1240	1060	860	710	600	520	450	63X98	
68X106	84	1370	1300	1920	1700	1500	1310	1270	1100	890	740	630	540	470	68X106	
72X113	90	1290	1230	1950	1680	1440	1270	1220	1130	920	770	650	560	490	72X113	
77X121	96	1220	1160	1970	1700	1390	1220	1160	1140	950	790	680	580	510	77X121	
82X128	102	1160	1110	1950	1720	1380	1180	1140	1110	970	820	690	600	520	82X128	
87X136	108	1110	1060	1870	1730	1390	1140	1110	1080	1000	840	710	620	540	87X136	
92X143	114	1060	1010	1790	1720	1410	1140	1070	1040	1020	860	730	630	550	92X143	
97X151	120	1010	970	1710	1650	1430	1150	1040	1010	1040	880	750	650	570	97X151	
106X166	132	920	890	1580	1530	1350	1180	1060	960	1080	910	780	680	600	106X166	
116X180	144	850	820	1470	1420	1260	1110	1080	970	1120	950	810	710	620	116X180	

- DATA:**
1. Unsurfaced roadway.
  2. Loads — AASHTO HS 20, two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers, or alternate loading, four 12,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers with impact included.
- NOTES:**
1. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.
  2. Critical loads:
    - a. For H = 0.5 and 1.0 ft., a single 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheel.
    - b. For H = 1.5 through 4.0 ft., two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers.
    - c. For H > 4.0 ft. alternate loading.
  3. Truck live loads for H = 10.0 ft. or more are insignificant.

Table 45

**HIGHWAY LOADS ON ARCH PIPE**

POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

PIPE SIZE S X R IN INCHES	Equiv. Dia. (in.)	HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE IN FEET																PIPE SIZE S X R IN INCHES													
		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	18X11	22X13	26X15	27X18	36X22	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106
18X11	15	4910	2960	2090	1530	1080	780	640	530	410	330	270	220	190	18X11	22X13	26X15	27X18	36X22	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106
22X13	18	4930	3330	2420	1780	1260	910	750	630	480	390	320	260	220	22X13	26X15	27X18	36X22	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106	
26X15	21	5200	3640	2750	2030	1440	1050	860	720	560	450	360	300	260	26X15	27X18	36X22	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106		
29X18	24	4800	3440	2930	2160	1530	1120	920	770	600	480	400	330	280	29X18	36X22	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106			
36X22	30	4220	3580	3330	2580	1840	1340	1110	930	720	580	480	400	340	36X22	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106				
44X27	36	3790	3270	3180	2950	2110	1540	1270	1070	840	680	560	470	400	44X27	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106					
51X31	42	3400	2980	3020	2830	2340	1720	1420	1200	940	760	630	530	450	51X31	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106						
58X36	48	3090	2730	3110	2700	2330	1880	1560	1320	1040	840	700	590	500	58X36	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106							
65X40	54	2860	2550	3250	2680	2250	1940	1680	1420	1120	910	760	640	550	65X40	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106								
73X45	60	2620	2360	3380	2810	2170	1870	1770	1530	1210	990	820	700	600	73X45	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106									
88X54	72	2280	2080	3530	3020	2360	1840	1660	1590	1370	1130	940	800	690	88X54	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106										
102X62	84	2030	1870	3200	2990	2510	1970	1720	1520	1510	1250	1040	890	770	102X62	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106											
115X72	90	1820	1690	2910	2730	2360	2020	1790	1580	1610	1330	1120	950	820	115X72	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106												
122X78	96	1710	1600	2760	2600	2250	1940	1820	1610	1660	1370	1160	990	850	122X78	138X88	154X97	169X106													
138X88	108	1550	1450	2530	2390	2080	1800	1710	1640	1780	1480	1250	1070	930	138X88	154X97	169X106														
154X97	120	1410	1330	2330	2220	1930	1680	1600	1540	1810	1570	1330	1140	990	154X97	169X106															
169X106	132	1340	1270	2220	2110	1850	1610	1540	1480	1750	1600	1390	1200	1040	169X106																

DATA: 1. Unsurfaced roadway.

2. Loads—AASHTO HS 20, two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers, or alternate loading, four 12,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers with impact included.

NOTES: 1. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.

2. Critical loads:

a. For H = 0.5 and 1.0 ft., a single 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheel.

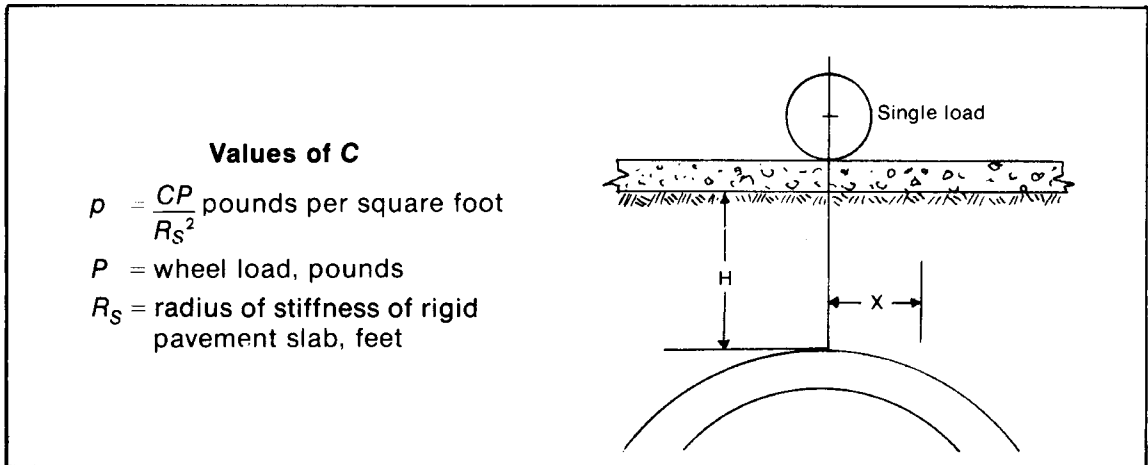
b. For H = 1.5 through 4.0 ft., two 16,000 lb. dual-tired wheels, 4 ft. on centers.

c. For H > 4.0 ft. alternate loading.

3. Truck live loads for H = 10.0 ft. or more are insignificant.

Table 46

**PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR A SINGLE LOAD**



$\frac{H}{R_s}$	$X/R_s$										
	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
0.0	.113	.105	.089	.068	.048	.032	.020	.011	.006	.002	.000
0.4	.101	.095	.082	.065	.047	.033	.021	.011	.004	.001	.000
0.8	.089	.084	.074	.061	.045	.033	.022	.012	.005	.002	.001
1.2	.076	.072	.065	.054	.043	.032	.022	.014	.008	.005	.003
1.6	.062	.059	.054	.047	.039	.030	.022	.016	.011	.007	.005
2.0	.051	.049	.046	.042	.035	.028	.022	.016	.011	.008	.006
2.4	.043	.041	.039	.036	.030	.026	.021	.016	.011	.008	.006
2.8	.037	.036	.033	.031	.027	.023	.019	.015	.011	.009	.006
3.2	.032	.030	.029	.026	.024	.021	.018	.014	.011	.009	.007
3.6	.027	.026	.025	.023	.021	.019	.016	.014	.011	.009	.007
4.0	.024	.023	.022	.020	.019	.018	.015	.013	.011	.009	.007
4.4	.020	.020	.019	.018	.017	.015	.014	.012	.010	.009	.007
4.8	.018	.017	.017	.016	.015	.013	.012	.011	.009	.008	.007
5.2	.015	.015	.014	.014	.013	.012	.011	.010	.008	.007	.006
5.6	.014	.013	.013	.012	.011	.010	.010	.009	.008	.007	.006
6.0	.012	.012	.011	.011	.010	.009	.009	.008	.007	.007	.006
6.4	.011	.010	.010	.010	.009	.008	.008	.007	.007	.006	.005
6.8	.010	.009	.009	.009	.008	.008	.007	.007	.006	.006	.005
7.2	.009	.008	.008	.008	.008	.007	.007	.006	.006	.006	.005
7.6	.008	.008	.008	.007	.007	.007	.006	.006	.006	.005	.005
8.0	.007	.007	.007	.007	.006	.006	.006	.006	.005	.005	.005

Table 47

**PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR TWO LOADS SPACED  $0.8R_s$  APART**

**Values of C**

$p = \frac{CP}{R_s^2}$  pounds per square foot

$P$  = wheel load, pounds

$R_s$  = radius of stiffness of rigid pavement slab, feet

2 loads  $0.8R_s$  apart along axis of pipe

$\frac{H}{R_s}$	$X/R_s$										
	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
0.0	.210	.198	.168	.130	.092	.062	.038	.022	.011	.004	.000
0.4	.190	.181	.156	.126	.092	.064	.040	.023	.010	.002	.000
0.8	.168	.160	.140	.117	.088	.063	.042	.024	.010	.003	.001
1.2	.144	.139	.124	.106	.083	.062	.043	.027	.013	.007	.004
1.6	.118	.115	.105	.094	.076	.060	.044	.030	.020	.014	.009
2.0	.098	.095	.089	.081	.070	.056	.043	.032	.023	.017	.012
2.4	.083	.080	.076	.069	.061	.050	.040	.031	.023	.017	.012
2.8	.071	.069	.066	.060	.053	.045	.037	.029	.022	.017	.012
3.2	.061	.059	.057	.052	.046	.040	.034	.028	.022	.017	.013
3.6	.052	.051	.049	.046	.041	.036	.032	.027	.022	.018	.014
4.0	.045	.044	.042	.040	.037	.034	.030	.026	.022	.018	.015
4.4	.039	.038	.037	.035	.033	.030	.027	.024	.021	.017	.015
4.8	.034	.034	.033	.031	.029	.027	.024	.021	.019	.016	.014
5.2	.030	.029	.028	.027	.025	.023	.021	.019	.017	.015	.013
5.6	.026	.026	.025	.024	.022	.021	.019	.018	.016	.014	.012
6.0	.023	.023	.022	.021	.020	.019	.017	.016	.015	.013	.011
6.4	.021	.021	.020	.019	.018	.017	.016	.015	.014	.012	.011
6.8	.019	.019	.018	.018	.017	.016	.015	.014	.013	.012	.010
7.2	.017	.017	.016	.016	.015	.014	.013	.013	.012	.011	.010
7.6	.016	.015	.015	.015	.014	.013	.012	.012	.011	.010	.009
8.0	.014	.014	.014	.013	.013	.012	.012	.011	.010	.010	.009

Table 48

**PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR TWO LOADS SPACED  $1.6R_s$  APART**

**Values of C**

$p = \frac{CP}{R_s^2}$  pounds per square foot

$P$  = wheel load, pounds

$R_s$  = radius of stiffness of rigid pavement slab, feet

2 loads  $1.6R_s$  apart along axis of pipe

$\frac{H}{R_s}$	$X/R_s$										
	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
0.0	.178	.167	.142	.112	.080	.054	.034	.019	.009	.004	.000
0.4	.164	.156	.136	.109	.080	.056	.036	.019	.008	.002	.000
0.8	.147	.141	.126	.103	.078	.057	.037	.020	.008	.002	.001
1.2	.128	.124	.106	.094	.074	.056	.039	.023	.012	.006	.004
1.6	.108	.105	.097	.082	.070	.054	.040	.028	.019	.014	.009
2.0	.092	.090	.084	.075	.065	.052	.040	.030	.022	.017	.012
2.4	.079	.076	.072	.065	.056	.047	.038	.029	.022	.017	.012
2.8	.068	.066	.062	.058	.050	.043	.035	.028	.022	.017	.012
3.2	.058	.056	.054	.050	.044	.038	.032	.027	.022	.017	.012
3.6	.050	.049	.047	.044	.040	.035	.030	.026	.022	.017	.013
4.0	.043	.042	.041	.039	.036	.033	.030	.026	.022	.018	.015
4.4	.038	.037	.036	.034	.032	.029	.026	.023	.020	.016	.014
4.8	.033	.032	.031	.030	.028	.026	.024	.021	.018	.015	.013
5.2	.029	.028	.027	.026	.025	.023	.021	.019	.016	.014	.012
5.6	.025	.025	.024	.023	.022	.020	.019	.017	.015	.013	.012
6.0	.023	.022	.022	.021	.019	.018	.017	.016	.014	.013	.011
6.4	.020	.020	.019	.019	.018	.016	.015	.015	.013	.012	.011
6.8	.018	.018	.018	.017	.016	.015	.014	.013	.012	.011	.010
7.2	.017	.016	.016	.015	.015	.014	.013	.013	.012	.011	.010
7.6	.015	.015	.014	.014	.014	.013	.012	.012	.011	.010	.010
8.0	.014	.014	.013	.013	.013	.012	.011	.011	.010	.010	.009

Table 49

**PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR TWO LOADS SPACED  $2.4R_s$  APART**

**Values of C**

$\rho = \frac{CP}{R_s^2}$  pounds per square foot

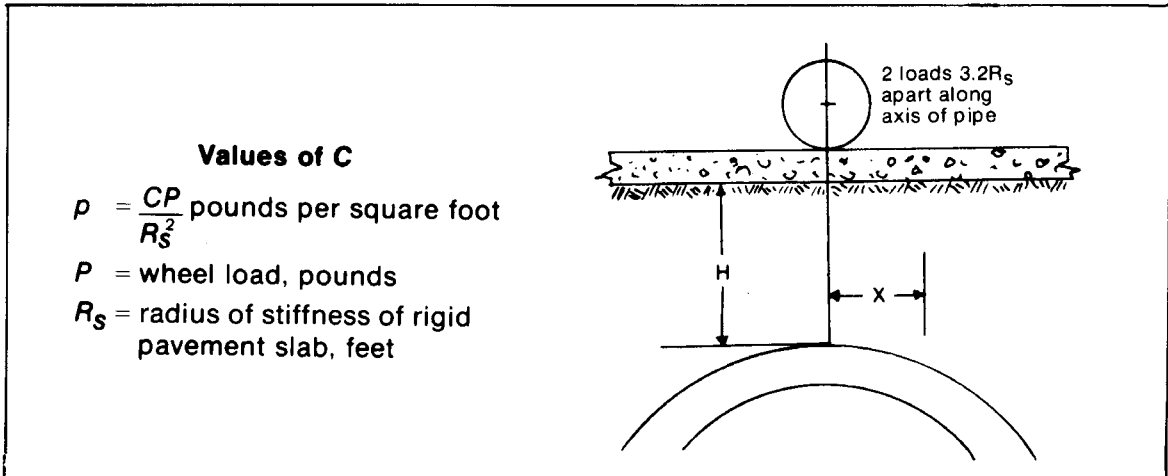
$P$  = wheel load, pounds

$R_s$  = radius of stiffness of rigid pavement slab, feet

$\frac{H}{R_s}$	$X/R_s$										
	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
0.0	.137	.130	.112	.088	.065	.044	.028	.014	.007	.003	.000
0.4	.130	.125	.109	.087	.066	.047	.028	.013	.005	.001	.000
0.8	.121	.117	.104	.085	.066	.048	.030	.014	.006	.002	.001
1.2	.109	.105	.096	.079	.064	.048	.033	.018	.012	.006	.005
1.6	.095	.092	.084	.072	.060	.047	.035	.025	.018	.012	.009
2.0	.083	.081	.077	.068	.057	.046	.035	.026	.020	.015	.010
2.4	.070	.069	.065	.059	.052	.044	.034	.026	.020	.015	.011
2.8	.062	.060	.058	.053	.046	.039	.033	.027	.020	.015	.011
3.2	.053	.052	.050	.046	.041	.035	.032	.026	.020	.016	.012
3.6	.046	.045	.044	.042	.038	.034	.030	.026	.021	.017	.013
4.0	.040	.040	.039	.037	.035	.032	.029	.025	.021	.017	.014
4.4	.036	.035	.034	.033	.031	.028	.025	.022	.019	.016	.013
4.8	.031	.031	.030	.029	.027	.025	.022	.020	.017	.015	.012
5.2	.027	.027	.026	.025	.024	.022	.020	.018	.016	.014	.012
5.6	.024	.023	.023	.022	.021	.020	.018	.017	.015	.013	.011
6.0	.022	.021	.021	.020	.019	.018	.017	.015	.014	.012	.011
6.4	.019	.019	.019	.018	.017	.016	.015	.014	.013	.012	.010
6.8	.018	.017	.017	.016	.016	.015	.014	.013	.012	.011	.010
7.2	.016	.016	.016	.015	.014	.014	.013	.012	.011	.010	.009
7.6	.015	.014	.014	.014	.013	.013	.012	.011	.011	.010	.009
8.0	.013	.013	.013	.013	.012	.012	.011	.011	.010	.009	.009

Table 50

**PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR TWO LOADS SPACED  $3.2R_S$  APART**



$\frac{H}{R_S}$	$X/R_S$										
	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
0.0	.097	.093	.080	.065	.048	.032	.020	.011	.004	.000	.000
0.4	.096	.092	.079	.067	.050	.034	.020	.010	.003	.000	.000
0.8	.092	.088	.078	.066	.051	.036	.021	.010	.003	.000	.000
1.2	.086	.082	.074	.066	.050	.038	.025	.014	.007	.003	.001
1.6	.077	.075	.068	.060	.049	.039	.030	.021	.015	.011	.007
2.0	.070	.068	.063	.057	.048	.040	.031	.023	.017	.013	.009
2.4	.061	.060	.056	.051	.045	.038	.030	.023	.017	.013	.010
2.8	.056	.054	.052	.048	.042	.036	.029	.023	.018	.013	.010
3.2	.048	.046	.044	.041	.037	.032	.028	.023	.018	.014	.010
3.6	.043	.041	.040	.038	.034	.030	.027	.022	.019	.015	.012
4.0	.038	.037	.036	.035	.032	.029	.026	.022	.019	.016	.013
4.4	.033	.033	.032	.031	.029	.027	.024	.020	.018	.015	.013
4.8	.029	.029	.028	.027	.025	.023	.021	.018	.016	.014	.012
5.2	.025	.025	.025	.024	.022	.021	.019	.017	.015	.013	.012
5.6	.022	.022	.022	.021	.020	.018	.017	.016	.014	.012	.011
6.0	.020	.020	.020	.020	.020	.017	.016	.015	.013	.011	.011
6.4	.018	.018	.018	.018	.018	.016	.015	.014	.012	.011	.010
6.8	.016	.016	.016	.016	.016	.014	.014	.013	.012	.010	.010
7.2	.015	.015	.015	.015	.015	.013	.013	.012	.011	.010	.009
7.6	.014	.014	.013	.013	.013	.012	.012	.011	.010	.009	.009
8.0	.013	.013	.012	.012	.012	.011	.011	.010	.010	.009	.008

Table 51

**PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR A SINGLE LOAD  
APPLIED ON SUBGRADE OR FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT**

**Values of C**  
 $\rho(H, x) = Cp_0$  lb. per sq.ft.  
 $p_0$  = tire pressure lb. per sq.ft.  
 $r$  = radius of the circle of pressure at the surface, feet

$\frac{H}{r}$	$X/r$							
	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
0.0	1.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
0.5	.911	.425	.010	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000
1.0	.646	.350	.050	.005	.001	.000	.000	.000
1.5	.424	.250	.075	.012	.004	.001	.000	.000
2.0	.284	.198	.075	.020	.007	.003	.001	.001
2.5	.200	.145	.070	.026	.010	.004	.002	.001
3.0	.146	.110	.066	.029	.013	.006	.003	.002
3.5	.110	.101	.060	.031	.015	.008	.004	.002
4.0	.087	.081	.054	.031	.017	.009	.005	.003
5.0	.057	.054	.041	.028	.017	.011	.006	.004
6.0	.040	.039	.032	.024	.017	.011	.007	.005
7.0	.030	.029	.025	.020	.015	.011	.008	.005
8.0	.023	.023	.020	.017	.013	.010	.008	.006
9.0	.018	.018	.016	.014	.012	.009	.007	.006
10.0	.015	.015	.014	.012	.010	.009	.007	.006



Table 52

**VALUES OF RADIUS OF STIFFNESS  $R_s$   
IN INCHES FOR RIGID PAVEMENT SLAB**

Slab $h$ (in.)	Values of $k$								
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	500
6	34.84	29.30	26.47	24.63	23.30	22.26	21.42	20.72	19.59
6.5	36.99	31.11	28.11	26.16	24.74	23.64	22.74	22.00	20.80
7	39.11	32.89	29.72	27.65	26.15	24.99	24.04	23.25	21.99
7.5	41.19	34.63	31.29	29.12	27.54	26.32	25.32	24.49	23.16
8	43.23	36.35	32.85	30.57	28.91	27.62	26.58	25.70	24.31
8.5	45.24	38.04	34.37	31.99	30.25	28.91	27.81	26.90	25.44
9	47.22	39.71	35.88	33.39	31.58	30.17	29.03	28.08	26.55
9.5	49.17	41.35	37.36	34.77	32.89	31.42	30.23	29.24	27.65
10	51.10	42.97	38.83	36.14	34.17	32.65	31.42	30.39	28.74
10.5	53.01	44.57	40.28	37.48	35.45	33.87	32.59	31.52	29.81
11	54.89	46.16	41.71	38.81	36.71	35.07	33.75	32.64	30.87
11.5	56.75	47.72	43.12	40.13	37.95	36.26	34.89	33.74	31.91
12	58.59	49.27	44.52	41.43	39.18	37.44	36.02	34.84	32.95
12.5	60.41	50.80	45.90	42.72	40.40	38.60	37.14	35.92	33.97
13	62.22	52.32	47.27	43.99	41.61	39.75	38.25	36.99	34.99
13.5	64.00	53.82	48.63	45.26	42.80	40.89	39.35	38.06	35.99
14	65.77	55.31	49.98	46.51	43.98	42.02	40.44	39.11	36.99
14.5	67.53	56.78	51.31	47.75	45.16	43.15	41.51	40.15	37.97
15	69.27	58.25	52.63	48.98	46.32	44.26	42.58	41.19	38.95
15.5	70.99	59.70	53.94	50.20	47.47	45.36	43.64	42.21	39.92
16	72.70	61.13	55.24	51.41	48.62	46.45	44.70	43.23	40.88
16.5	74.40	62.56	56.53	52.61	49.75	47.54	45.74	44.24	41.84
17	76.08	63.98	57.81	53.80	50.88	48.61	46.77	45.24	42.78
17.5	77.75	65.38	59.08	54.98	52.00	49.68	47.80	46.23	43.72
18	79.41	66.78	60.35	56.16	53.11	50.74	48.82	47.22	44.66
19	82.70	69.54	62.84	58.48	55.31	52.84	50.84	49.17	46.51
20	85.95	72.27	65.30	60.77	57.47	54.92	52.84	51.10	48.33
21	89.15	74.97	67.74	63.04	59.62	56.96	54.81	53.01	50.13
22	92.31	77.63	70.14	65.28	61.73	58.98	56.75	54.89	51.91
23	95.44	80.26	72.52	67.49	63.83	60.98	58.68	56.75	53.67
24	98.54	82.86	74.87	69.68	65.90	62.96	60.58	58.59	55.41

$$R_s = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-u^2)k}}$$

where

$$E = 4,000,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$u = 0.15$$

therefore

$$R_s = 24.1652 \sqrt[4]{\frac{h^3}{k}}$$

Table 53

**Aircraft Loads On Circular Pipe Under Rigid Pavement**  
**Pounds Per Linear Foot**

Height of Fill Measured From Top of Pipe To Surface of Subgrade

	Height of Fill H Above Top of Grade											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>12</b>	1892	1789	1623	1453	1266	1130	998	877	773	686		
<b>15</b>	2304	2154	1975	1779	1542	1377	1216	1069	942	835		
<b>18</b>	2714	2537	2327	2084	1817	1622	1433	1260	1111	984		
<b>21</b>	3122	2918	2677	2397	2091	1865	1649	1451	1279	1090		
<b>24</b>	3527	3297	3025	2709	2363	2110	1863	1640	1447	1280		
<b>27</b>	3932	3567	3371	2931	2635	2352	2076	1829	1615	1427		
<b>30</b>	4333	4049	3714	3328	2905	2592	2288	2016	1782	1575		
<b>33</b>	4732	4421	4055	3636	3175	2832	2498	2203	1949	1722		
<b>36</b>	5128	4790	4395	3941	3442	3069	2707	2388	2115	1868		
<b>42</b>	5912	5520	5065	4546	3973	3540	3120	2755	2446	2160		
<b>48</b>	6682	6237	5725	5142	4496	4003	3528	3118	2774	2449		
<b>54</b>	7437	6940	6371	5726	5010	4459	3930	3477	3097	2735		
<b>60</b>	8174	7628	7004	6297	5512	4905	4325	3831	3415	3018		
<b>66</b>	8892	8298	7621	6855	6002	5341	4714	4180	3729	3297		
<b>72</b>	9588	8948	8220	7396	6480	5767	5095	4522	4037	3571		
<b>78</b>	10260	9577	8799	7921	6943	6183	5468	4857	4338	3840		
<b>84</b>	10900	10180	9358	8427	7392	6587	5831	5184	4632	4105		
<b>90</b>	11520	10760	9894	8916	7827	6980	6186	5503	4920	4365		
<b>96</b>	12100	11310	10410	9385	8246	7362	6531	5813	5199	4620		
<b>102</b>	12660	11840	10900	9837	8615	7732	6867	6116	5471	4870		
<b>108</b>	13190	12340	11370	10270	9042	8090	7193	6409	5735	5112		
<b>114</b>	13540	12680	11690	10560	9312	8338	7419	6614	5919	5279		
<b>120</b>	14010	13120	12110	10960	9676	8674	7727	6892	6170	5507		
<b>126</b>	14450	13540	12510	11340	10020	8998	8024	7162	6413	5726		
<b>138</b>	15230	14300	13240	12030	10680	9607	8583	7672	6877	6143		
<b>144</b>	15580	14640	13560	12340	10980	9889	8842	7910	7095	6342		

0,000 Pound Dual-Tandem Gear Assembly. 190 pounds per square inch tire pressure. 26-inch c/c spacing between dual tires. 66-inch c/c spacing between for and aft tandem tires. k-300 pounds per cubic inch. R<sub>s</sub>-37.44 inches. h-12 inches. E-4,000,000 pounds per square inch. u-0.15. Interpolate for intermediate fill heights.

Table 54

**Aircraft Loads Horizontal Elliptical Pipe Under Rigid Pavement**

Pounds Per Linear Foot

Height of Fill Measured From Top of Pipe To Surface of Subgrade

	Height of Fill <b>H</b> Above Top of Grade									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>14x23</b>	3354	3136	2875	2576	2247	2006	1771	1560	1375	1216
<b>19x30</b>	4276	3996	3664	3285	2867	2559	2258	2089	1759	1554
<b>22x34</b>	4789	4474	4104	3679	3213	2866	2528	2229	1973	1742
<b>24x38</b>	5297	4949	4538	4072	3557	3172	2798	2467	2187	1931
<b>27x42</b>	5745	5365	4922	4417	3660	3440	3032	2677	2376	2097
<b>29x45</b>	6244	5829	5349	4803	4199	3739	3295	2911	2587	2284
<b>32x49</b>	6737	6288	5772	5185	4533	4036	3557	3144	2797	2469
<b>34x53</b>	7223	6741	6188	5561	4864	4329	3816	3375	3005	2654
<b>38x60</b>	8070	7530	6914	6217	5441	4842	4269	3781	3370	2978
<b>43x68</b>	8993	8392	7707	6933	6071	5403	4769	4229	3773	3336
<b>48x76</b>	9879	9221	8471	7623	6680	5947	5256	4667	4167	3687
<b>53x83</b>	10630	9925	9121	8212	7202	6415	5677	5045	4507	3992
<b>58x91</b>	11430	10680	9819	8847	7765	6925	6136	5458	4879	4324
<b>63x98</b>	12100	11310	10410	9385	8246	7362	6531	5813	5199	4620
<b>68x106</b>	12810	11980	11040	9963	8765	7836	6962	6200	5547	4940
<b>72x113</b>	13400	12540	11560	10450	9205	8240	7330	6532	5846	5213
<b>77x121</b>	14010	13120	12110	10690	9676	8674	7727	6892	6170	5507
<b>82x128</b>	14480	13570	12540	11360	10040	9021	8045	7181	6430	5741
<b>87x136</b>	14970	14040	12990	11790	10450	9396	8389	7495	6715	5997
<b>92x143</b>	15390	14450	13380	12160	10810	9730	8696	7875	6971	6229
<b>97x151</b>	15810	14860	13780	12550	11180	10080	9019	8072	7245	6481
<b>106x166</b>	16490	15520	14440	13210	11830	10690	9574	8586	7729	6931
<b>116x180</b>	17000	16030	14960	13740	12350	11180	10040	10925	8145	7323

0,000 Pound Dual-Tandem Gear Assembly. 190 pounds per square inch tire pressure. 26-inch c/c spacing between dual tires. 66-inch spacing between for and aft tandem tires. k-300 pounds per cubic inch. R<sub>S</sub>-37.44 inches. h-12 inches. E-4,000,000 pounds per square inch. u-0.15. Interpolate for intermediate fill heights.

Table 55

### Aircraft Loads On Arch Pipe Under Rigid Pavement

Pounds Per Linear Foot

Height of Fill Measured From Top of Pipe To Surface of Subgrade

	Height of Fill H Above Top of Grade									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>11x18</b>	2656	2483	2277	2039	1778	1588	1403	1234	1087	962
<b>13-1/2x22</b>	3180	2973	2727	2442	2130	1908	1679	1478	1303	1153
<b>15-1/2x26</b>	3701	3460	3173	2843	2481	2214	1955	1722	1519	1343
<b>18x28-1/2</b>	4047	3782	3469	3109	2712	2421	2137	1882	1663	1470
<b>22-1/2x36-1/4</b>	5043	4698	4322	3876	3385	3019	2662	2348	2104	1836
<b>26-5/8x43-3/4</b>	5954	5559	5136	4610	4030	3590	3164	2794	2482	2191
<b>31-5/16x51-1/8</b>	6914	6452	5923	5321	4653	4142	3650	3228	2872	2536
<b>36x58-1/2</b>	7808	7286	6689	6014	5262	4683	4122	3654	3257	2878
<b>40x65</b>	8587	8013	7358	6617	5794	5155	4548	4031	3595	3178
<b>45x73</b>	9490	8857	8135	7320	6412	5707	5040	4474	3993	3532
<b>54x88</b>	11080	10350	9513	8569	7518	6701	5934	5276	4715	4180
<b>62x102</b>	12420	11620	10690	9645	8479	7575	6724	5987	5355	4764
<b>72x115</b>	13470	12610	11620	10510	9258	8289	7374	6573	5882	5246
<b>77-1/4x122</b>	14010	13120	12110	10960	9676	8674	7727	6892	6170	5507
<b>87-1/8x138</b>	15080	14150	13090	11880	10540	9481	8468	7567	6780	6056
<b>96-7/8x154</b>	15940	14990	13910	12680	11300	10190	9122	8167	7334	6562
<b>106-1/2x168-3/4</b>	16440	15480	14390	13170	11780	10640	9535	8551	7695	6899

10,000 Pound Dual-Tandem Gear Assembly. 190 pounds per square inch tire pressure. 26-inch c/c spacing between dual tires. 66-inch c/c spacing between for and aft tandem tires. k-300 pounds per cubic inch. R<sub>s</sub>-37.44 inches. h-12 inches. E-4,000,000 pounds per square inch. u-0.15. Interpolate for intermediate fill heights.

Table 56

**RAILROAD LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

PIPE SIZE—INSIDE DIAMETER D IN INCHES	HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE IN FEET															PIPE SIZE—INSIDE DIAMETER D IN INCHES																																																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144																											
12	3630	3400	3060	2700	2340	2010	1720	1480	1260	1090	880	720	590	490	420	290	210	12	210	15	250	18	300	21	340	24	390	27	600	30	670	33	730	36	790	42	920	48	1040	54	1160	60	1290	66	1420	72	1540	78	1670	84	1800	90	1920	96	2050	102	2180	108	2300	114	2390	120	2520	126	2640	132	2770	138	2890	144	3020

Cooper E80 design loading consisting of four 80,000-pound axles spaced 5 feet c/c. Locomotive load assumed uniformity distributed over an area 8 feet x 20 feet. Weight of track structure assumed to be 200 pounds per linear foot. Impact included. Height of fill measured from top of pipe to bottom of ties. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.

Table 57

**RAILROAD LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

PIPE SIZE - INSIDE RISE X SPAN R X S IN INCHES	HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIE															PIPE SIZE - INSIDE RISE X SPAN R X S IN INCHES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20		25	30
14X23	6470	6060	5440	4810	4170	3580	3070	2630	2250	1940	1560	1280	1040	880	760	510	370	14X23
19X30	8290	7760	6970	6170	5350	4580	3930	3370	2890	2490	2000	1640	1340	1120	960	660	470	19X30
22X34	9310	8710	7830	6930	6010	5150	4420	3790	3240	2800	2240	1840	1500	1260	1080	740	530	22X34
24X38	10300	9670	8690	7690	6670	5710	4900	4200	3600	3110	2490	2040	1670	1400	1200	820	590	24X38
27X42	11200	10500	9460	8360	7250	6220	5330	4570	3910	3380	2710	2220	1820	1520	1310	890	640	27X42
29X45	12300	11500	10300	9120	7910	6780	5820	4910	4270	3680	3000	2420	1980	1660	1420	970	700	29X45
32X49	13300	12400	11200	9880	8570	7340	6300	5410	4630	3990	3200	2630	2140	1800	1540	1050	750	32X49
34X53	14300	13400	12000	10600	9230	7910	6780	5820	4980	4300	3450	2830	2310	1940	1660	1130	810	34X53
38X60	16100	15100	13600	12000	10400	8910	7650	6560	5610	4850	3890	3190	2600	2180	1870	1280	910	38X60
43X68	18200	17000	15300	13500	11700	10000	8620	7390	6330	5460	4380	3590	2930	2460	2110	1440	1030	43X68
48X76	20200	18900	17000	15000	13000	11200	9580	8220	7040	6070	4870	4000	3260	2740	2350	1600	1150	48X76
53X83	22000	20600	18500	16400	14200	12200	10400	8960	7670	6620	5310	4360	3560	2980	2560	1740	1250	53X83
58X91	24100	22500	20200	17900	15500	13300	11400	9790	8380	7230	5800	4760	3890	3250	2800	1900	1360	58X91
63X98	25900	24200	21800	19300	16700	14300	12300	10500	9010	7780	6240	5120	4180	3500	3010	2050	1470	63X98
68X106	27900	26100	23500	20800	18000	15500	13300	11400	9730	8380	6730	5520	4510	3780	3250	2210	1580	68X106
72X113	29800	27800	25000	22100	19200	16500	14100	12100	10400	8940	7170	5880	4800	4030	3460	2350	1690	72X113
77X121	31800	29800	26800	23700	20500	17600	15100	12900	11100	9560	7660	6290	5130	4300	3700	2520	1800	77X121
82X128	33500	31300	28200	24900	21600	18500	15900	13600	11700	10100	8070	6620	5410	4530	3890	2650	1900	82X128
87X136	35400	33200	29800	26300	22900	19600	16800	14400	12300	10600	8540	7010	5720	4800	4120	2800	2010	87X136
92X143	37300	34900	31300	27700	24000	20600	17700	15200	13000	11200	8980	7370	6010	5040	4330	2950	2110	92X143
97X151	39300	36800	33100	29200	25300	21700	18600	16000	13700	11800	9470	7770	6340	5320	4570	3110	2230	97X151
106X166	43100	40400	36300	32100	27800	23800	20500	17600	15000	12300	10400	8530	6970	5840	5010	3410	2440	106X166
116X180	46800	43800	39400	34800	30200	25900	22200	19000	16300	14100	11300	9250	7550	6330	5440	3700	2640	116X180

Cooper E80 design loading consisting of four 80,000 pound axes spaced 5 feet c/c. Locomotive load assumed uniformly distributed over an area 8 feet x 20 feet. Weight of track structure assumed to be 200 pounds per linear foot. Impact included. Height of fill measured from top of pipe to bottom of ties. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.

Table 58

**RAILROAD LOADS ON ARCH PIPE**  
POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

PIPE SIZE - INSIDE RISE X SPAN R X S IN INCHES	HEIGHT OF FILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE IN FEET															PIPE SIZE - INSIDE RISE X SPAN R X S IN INCHES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20		25	30
11X18	5110	4780	4300	3800	3300	2820	2420	2080	1780	1540	1230	1010	820	700	600	400	290	11X18
13X22	6130	5740	5160	4560	3960	3390	2910	2500	2140	1840	1480	1210	990	830	710	480	350	13X22
15X26	7150	6690	6020	5320	4610	3960	3390	2910	2490	2150	1720	1410	1160	970	830	570	410	15X26
18X29	7840	7330	6590	5830	5050	4330	3720	3190	2730	2350	1890	1550	1260	1060	910	620	440	18X29
22X36	9820	9190	8260	7300	6340	5430	4660	4000	3420	2950	2370	1940	1590	1330	1140	780	560	22X36
27X44	11800	11000	9880	8740	7580	6500	5570	4780	4090	3530	2830	2320	1900	1590	1370	930	670	27X44
31X51	13700	12800	11500	10200	8810	7550	6470	5560	4750	4100	3290	2700	2200	1850	1590	1080	770	31X51
36X58	15600	14600	13100	11600	10000	8600	7380	6330	5420	4670	3750	3070	2510	2110	1810	1230	880	36X58
40X65	17300	16100	14500	12800	11100	9540	8180	7020	6010	5190	4160	3410	2790	2340	2010	1370	980	40X65
45X73	19300	18100	16200	14400	12400	10700	9150	7850	6720	5800	4650	3820	3120	2610	2240	1520	1100	45X73
54X88	23200	21700	19500	17200	15000	12800	11000	9440	8080	6970	5590	4590	3740	3140	2700	1830	1310	54X88
62X102	26800	25100	22500	19900	17300	14800	12700	10900	9330	8050	6460	5300	4330	3630	3110	2120	1520	62X102
72X115	30000	28000	25200	22300	19300	16600	14200	12200	10400	9010	7220	5930	4840	4060	3480	2370	1700	72X115
78X122	31800	29800	26800	23700	20500	17600	15100	12900	11100	9560	7660	6290	5130	4300	3700	2520	1800	78X122
88X138	35900	33600	30200	26700	23100	19800	17000	14600	12500	10800	8650	7100	5800	4860	4170	2840	2030	88X138
97X154	40000	37400	33600	29700	25800	22100	19000	16300	13900	12000	9630	7910	6450	5410	4650	3160	2270	97X154
106X169	42900	40100	36100	31900	27600	23700	20300	17400	14900	12900	10300	8480	6920	5800	4980	3390	2430	106X169

Cooper E80 design loading consisting of four 80,000 pound axes spaced 5 feet c/c. Locomotive load assumed uniformly distributed over an area 8 feet x 20 feet. Weight of track structure assumed to be 200 pounds per linear foot. Impact included. Height of fill measured from top of pipe to bottom of ties. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes and/or fill heights.

Table 59

**BEDDING FACTORS FOR VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE  
POSITIVE PROJECTING EMBANKMENT INSTALLATIONS**

$\frac{H}{B_c}$	CLASS B BEDDING					CLASS C BEDDING					$\frac{H}{B_c}$
<b>P = 0.9</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
1.0	—	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	—	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	1.0
1.5	—	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	1.5
2.0	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.0
3.0	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.54	3.26	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.64	2.48	3.0
5.0	3.66	3.66	3.61	3.37	3.13	2.70	2.70	2.68	2.54	2.40	5.0
10.0	3.66	3.66	3.46	3.27	3.03	2.70	2.70	2.59	2.48	2.34	10.0
15.0	3.66	3.66	3.52	3.21	3.00	2.70	2.70	2.57	2.45	2.32	15.0
<b>P = 0.7</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	0.5
1.0	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	1.0
1.5	3.35	3.35	3.25	3.16	3.16	2.53	2.53	2.47	2.42	2.42	1.5
2.0	3.35	3.27	3.01	2.91	2.91	2.53	2.48	2.33	2.27	2.27	2.0
3.0	3.35	3.13	2.94	2.80	2.68	2.53	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	3.0
5.0	3.35	3.05	2.85	2.74	2.63	2.53	2.36	2.23	2.17	2.10	5.0
10.0	3.35	2.97	2.80	2.71	2.59	2.53	2.31	2.22	2.14	2.07	10.0
15.0	3.35	2.95	2.78	2.68	2.58	2.53	2.30	2.21	2.13	2.06	15.0
<b>P = 0.5</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	0.5
1.0	2.77	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.18	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.0
1.5	2.67	2.46	2.43	2.40	2.40	2.12	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.5
2.0	2.63	2.44	2.37	2.34	2.34	2.10	1.97	1.93	1.91	1.91	2.0
3.0	2.59	2.41	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.07	1.96	1.92	1.89	1.86	3.0
5.0	2.55	2.40	2.33	2.30	2.26	2.04	1.95	1.90	1.88	1.85	5.0
10.0	2.53	2.38	2.32	2.29	2.25	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.87	1.84	10.0
15.0	2.52	2.38	2.31	2.28	2.24	2.02	1.93	1.90	1.87	1.84	15.0
<b>P = 0.3</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.16	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	0.5
1.0	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.78	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.0
1.5	2.14	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.08	1.77	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.5
2.0	2.13	2.10	2.08	2.07	2.07	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	2.0
3.0	2.13	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.06	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	3.0
5.0	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.06	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	5.0
10.0	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.05	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	10.0
15.0	2.12	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.05	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	15.0
<b>ZERO PROJECTING</b>											
	1.98					1.66					



Table 60

**BEDDING FACTORS FOR HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE  
POSITIVE PROJECTING EMBANKMENT INSTALLATIONS**

$\frac{H}{B_c}$	CLASS B BEDDING					CLASS C BEDDING					$\frac{H}{B_c}$
<b>P = 0.9</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.72	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.14	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.5
1.0	2.58	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.05	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.0
1.5	2.34	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.38	2.03	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.92	1.5
2.0	2.52	2.44	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.01	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.92	2.0
3.0	2.50	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.34	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.90	3.0
5.0	2.48	2.42	2.39	2.36	2.33	1.99	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	5.0
10.0	2.47	2.41	2.37	2.35	2.33	1.98	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.89	10.0
15.0	2.46	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.32	1.98	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.89	15.0
<b>P = 0.7</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.46	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	0.5
1.0	2.40	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	1.94	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.0
1.5	2.38	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.28	1.92	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.5
2.0	2.37	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.28	1.92	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	2.0
3.0	2.36	2.32	2.30	2.29	2.27	1.91	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85	3.0
5.0	2.35	2.32	2.29	2.28	2.26	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.84	5.0
10.0	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.26	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.84	10.0
15.0	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.25	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.84	15.0
<b>P = 0.5</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	0.5
1.0	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	1.84	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.0
1.5	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.5
2.0	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	2.0
3.0	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.19	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	3.0
5.0	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.19	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	5.0
10.0	2.23	2.22	2.20	2.20	2.19	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	10.0
15.0	2.23	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	15.0
<b>P = 0.3</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	0.5
1.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.0
1.5	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.5
2.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	2.0
3.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	3.0
5.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	5.0
10.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	10.0
15.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	15.0
<b>ZERO PROJECTING</b>											
	2.12					1.75					

Table 61

**BEDDING FACTORS FOR ARCH PIPE  
POSITIVE PROJECTING EMBANKMENT INSTALLATIONS**

$\frac{H}{B_c}$	CLASS B BEDDING					CLASS C BEDDING					$\frac{H}{B_c}$
<b>P = 0.9</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.72	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.14	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.5
1.0	2.58	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.05	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.0
1.5	2.34	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.38	2.03	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.92	1.5
2.0	2.52	2.44	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.01	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.92	2.0
3.0	2.50	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.34	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.90	3.0
5.0	2.48	2.42	2.39	2.36	2.33	1.99	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	5.0
10.0	2.47	2.41	2.37	2.35	2.33	1.98	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.89	10.0
15.0	2.46	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.32	1.98	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.89	15.0
<b>P = 0.7</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.46	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	0.5
1.0	2.40	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	1.94	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.0
1.5	2.38	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.28	1.92	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.5
2.0	2.37	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.28	1.92	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	2.0
3.0	2.36	2.32	2.30	2.29	2.27	1.91	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85	3.0
5.0	2.35	2.32	2.29	2.28	2.26	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.84	5.0
10.0	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.26	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.84	10.0
15.0	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.25	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.84	15.0
<b>P = 0.5</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	0.5
1.0	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	1.84	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.0
1.5	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.5
2.0	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	2.0
3.0	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.19	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	3.0
5.0	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.19	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	5.0
10.0	2.23	2.22	2.20	2.20	2.19	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	10.0
15.0	2.23	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	15.0
<b>P = 0.3</b>											
	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sdP} = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	
0.5	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	0.5
1.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.0
1.5	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.5
2.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	2.0
3.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	3.0
5.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	5.0
10.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	10.0
15.0	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	15.0
<b>ZERO PROJECTING</b>											
	2.12					1.75					

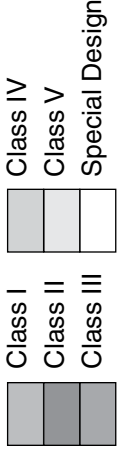
**Table 62**

The following Fill Height Tables have been developed by the American Concrete Pipe Association (ACPA) using the indirect design method in accordance with Section 12.10.4.3 of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specification, 4th Edition, 2007 with 2008 Interim. Live load was distributed through the pipe in accordance with Chapter 4 of the ACPA Concrete Pipe Design Manual.

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**

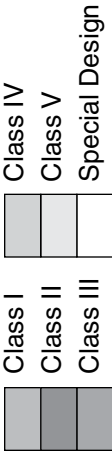
1.  $\gamma_s = 120$  pcf
2. AASHTO HL-93 live load
3. Positive Projecting Embankment Condition - this gives conservative results in comparison to trench conditions
4. A Type 1 installation requires greater soil stiffness from the surrounding soils than the Type 2, 3, and 4 installations, and is thus harder to achieve. Therefore, field verification of soil properties and compaction levels should be performed.

**Type 1 Bedding**



Pipe i.d. (inches)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	1850	1100	800	700	650	625	650	675	700	750	800	825	900	950	1000
15	1725	1025	775	675	625	625	625	650	700	725	775	825	875	925	975
18	1550	975	750	650	600	600	625	650	675	725	775	800	875	925	975
21	1300	950	725	625	600	600	625	650	675	725	750	800	875	925	950
24	1150	925	700	625	600	600	625	650	675	725	750	800	875	925	950
27	1025	900	700	625	600	600	625	650	675	725	750	800	875	925	975
30	975	825	675	625	600	600	625	650	675	725	775	825	875	925	975
33	925	775	675	600	600	600	625	650	700	725	775	825	875	925	975
36	900	725	675	600	600	600	625	650	700	725	775	825	900	950	975
42	825	650	650	600	600	600	625	650	700	750	775	825	900	950	1000
48	875	650	600	600	600	600	625	675	700	750	800	825	900	950	1000
54	825	650	550	600	600	600	650	675	725	750	800	875	925	950	1000
60	825	650	550	550	600	625	650	675	725	775	800	875	925	975	1025
66	825	675	550	550	600	625	650	700	725	775	825	900	925	975	1025
72	800	700	550	550	600	625	675	700	750	775	825	900	950	1000	1050
78	725	675	600	600	600	625	675	700	750	800	875	900	950	1000	1050
84	700	650	625	600	625	650	675	725	750	800	875	925	975	1025	1075
90	650	650	625	600	625	650	675	725	775	825	875	925	975	1025	1075
96	625	625	625	625	625	650	700	725	775	825	875	925	1000	1050	1100
102	625	625	625	625	650	675	700	750	800	825	900	950	1000	1050	1100
108	650	600	625	625	650	675	725	750	800	875	925	975	1025	1075	1150

**Table 63**



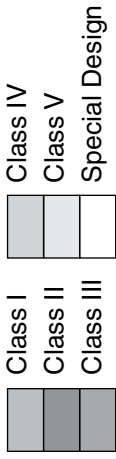
**Type 1 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**

1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>
2. AASHTO HS20 live load
3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)														
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
12	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500
15	800	850	900	950	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475
18	800	850	900	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475
21	800	850	900	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1450
24	800	850	900	950	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475
27	800	850	900	950	1000	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475
30	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1325	1375	1425	1475
33	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500
36	825	875	925	975	1025	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500
42	825	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525
48	825	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525
54	825	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525
60	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550
66	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550
72	850	925	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1375	1425	1475	1525	1575
78	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525	1575
84	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525	1575
90	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525	1600
96	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550	1600

**Table 64**

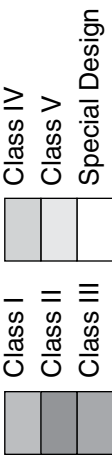


**Type 1 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**  
 1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 2. AASHTO HS20 live load  
 3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)															
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
12	1550	1600	1650	1700	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	
15	1525	1575	1625	1675	1725	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	
18	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	
21	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2175	
24	1525	1575	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	
27	1525	1575	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	
30	1525	1575	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	
33	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	
36	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	
42	1575	1625	1675	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	
48	1575	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	2275	
54	1575	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	2275	
60	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	2300	
66	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	2325	
72	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	2275	2325	
78	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	2300	2350	
84	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	2300	2350	
90	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150	2200	2250	2300	2350	
96	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2175	2225	2275	2325	2375	

**Table 65**



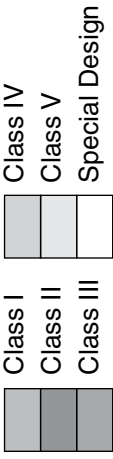
**Type 1 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**

1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>
2. AASHTO HS20 live load
3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)														
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
12	2275	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975
15	2250	2300	2350	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925
18	2225	2275	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925
21	2225	2275	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925
24	2250	2300	2350	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925
27	2250	2300	2350	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2775	2825	2875	2925
30	2275	2325	2375	2425	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950
33	2275	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975
36	2300	2350	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950	3000
42	2300	2350	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950	3000
48	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975	3025
54	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975	3025
60	2350	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950	3000	3050
66	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975	3025	3075
72	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950	3000	3050	3100
78	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2950	3000	3050	3100
84	2400	2450	2500	2550	2600	2650	2700	2750	2800	2850	2900	2975	3025	3075	3125
90	2400	2450	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975	3025	3075	3125
96	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975	3050	3100	3150

**Table 66**



**Type 2 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**  
 1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 2. AASHTO HS20 live load  
 3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	1150	650	475	475	500	525	575	650	700	750	825	900	950	1025	1100
15	1075	625	475	450	475	525	575	625	700	750	825	875	950	1025	1075
18	1025	600	450	450	475	525	575	625	700	750	825	875	950	1025	1075
21	1000	575	450	450	475	525	575	625	700	750	825	875	950	1025	1075
24	950	575	450	450	475	525	575	650	700	775	825	900	950	1025	1100
27	900	550	450	450	475	525	575	650	700	775	825	900	975	1025	1100
30	850	550	450	450	475	525	575	650	700	775	825	900	975	1025	1100
33	800	550	425	450	475	525	575	650	700	775	850	900	975	1050	1100
36	775	525	425	450	475	525	600	650	725	775	850	900	975	1050	1125
42	675	525	425	450	475	525	600	650	725	775	850	925	975	1050	1125
48	625	500	425	450	475	550	600	650	725	775	850	925	975	1050	1125
54	600	475	425	450	500	550	600	650	725	800	850	925	1000	1050	1125
60	575	450	425	450	500	550	600	675	725	800	850	925	1000	1075	1125
66	575	450	400	450	500	550	600	675	725	800	875	950	1000	1075	1150
72	575	450	400	450	500	550	600	675	750	800	875	950	1025	1075	1150
78	525	450	400	450	500	550	625	675	750	800	875	950	1025	1075	1150
84	475	425	400	450	500	550	625	675	750	825	875	950	1025	1075	1150
90	450	425	400	450	500	550	625	675	750	825	875	950	1025	1100	1150
96	425	425	400	450	500	550	625	675	750	825	875	950	1025	1100	1175

**Table 67**

**Type 2 Bedding**

Class I

Class II

Class III

Class IV

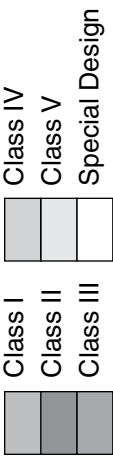
Class V

Special Design

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)														
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
12	1150	1225	1275	1350	1425	1500	1550	1625	1700	1750	1825	1900	1975	2050	2125
15	1150	1200	1275	1325	1400	1475	1550	1625	1675	1750	1825	1875	1950	2025	2100
18	1150	1200	1275	1350	1400	1475	1550	1600	1675	1750	1825	1875	1950	2025	2100
21	1150	1200	1275	1350	1400	1475	1550	1625	1675	1750	1825	1900	1975	2025	2100
24	1150	1225	1300	1350	1425	1500	1550	1625	1700	1775	1850	1900	1975	2050	2125
27	1150	1225	1300	1350	1425	1500	1575	1625	1700	1775	1850	1925	1975	2050	2125
30	1150	1225	1300	1350	1425	1500	1575	1650	1700	1775	1850	1925	2000	2050	2125
33	1150	1225	1300	1375	1425	1500	1575	1650	1725	1800	1875	1950	2000	2075	2150
36	1175	1250	1300	1375	1450	1525	1600	1650	1725	1800	1875	1950	2000	2075	2150
42	1175	1250	1325	1375	1450	1525	1600	1675	1725	1800	1875	1950	2025	2075	2150
48	1175	1250	1325	1400	1450	1525	1600	1675	1725	1800	1875	1950	2025	2100	2150
54	1175	1250	1325	1400	1450	1525	1600	1675	1750	1825	1875	1950	2025	2100	2175
60	1200	1250	1325	1400	1475	1550	1600	1675	1750	1825	1900	1975	2050	2100	2175
66	1200	1275	1350	1400	1475	1550	1625	1700	1775	1825	1900	1975	2050	2125	2200
72	1200	1275	1350	1425	1500	1550	1625	1700	1775	1850	1925	2000	2050	2125	2200
78	1200	1275	1350	1425	1500	1575	1625	1700	1775	1850	1925	2000	2050	2125	2200
84	1225	1275	1350	1425	1500	1575	1625	1700	1775	1850	1925	2000	2075	2125	2200
90	1225	1275	1350	1425	1500	1575	1650	1700	1775	1850	1925	2000	2075	2125	2200
96	1225	1300	1350	1425	1500	1575	1650	1700	1775	1850	1925	2000	2075	2150	2200



**Table 68**



**Type 2 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**  
 1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 2. AASHTO HS20 live load  
 3. Embankment installation

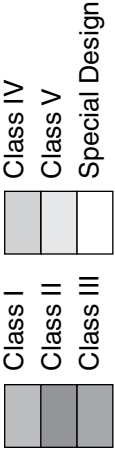
Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)															
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
12	2175	2250	2325	2400	2450	2525	2600	2675	2750	2800	2875	2950	3025	3100	3150	
15	2150	2225	2300	2375	2450	2500	2575	2650	2725	2775	2850	2925	3000	3075	3125	
18	2150	2225	2300	2375	2450	2500	2575	2650	2725	2775	2850	2925	3000	3050	3125	
21	2175	2250	2300	2375	2450	2525	2600	2650	2725	2800	2875	2925	3000	3075	3150	
24	2200	2250	2325	2400	2475	2550	2600	2675	2750	2825	2900	2950	3025	3100	3175	
27	2200	2275	2325	2400	2475	2550	2625	2675	2750	2825	2900	2975	3025	3100	3175	
30	2200	2275	2350	2400	2475	2550	2625	2700	2750	2825	2900	2975	3050	3125	3175	
33	2200	2275	2350	2425	2500	2575	2625	2700	2775	2850	2925	2975	3050	3125	3200	
36	2225	2300	2375	2425	2500	2575	2650	2725	2800	2850	2925	3000	3075	3150	3225	
42	2225	2300	2375	2450	2500	2575	2650	2725	2800	2850	2925	3000	3075	3150	3225	
48	2225	2300	2375	2450	2525	2575	2650	2725	2800	2875	2950	3000	3075	3150	3225	
54	2250	2300	2375	2450	2525	2600	2675	2725	2800	2875	2950	3025	3100	3175	3225	
60	2250	2325	2400	2475	2525	2600	2675	2750	2825	2900	2975	3025	3100	3175	3250	
66	2275	2325	2400	2475	2550	2625	2700	2775	2825	2900	2975	3050	3125	3200	3275	
72	2275	2350	2425	2500	2575	2625	2700	2775	2850	2925	3000	3075	3125	3200	3275	
78	2275	2350	2425	2500	2575	2625	2700	2775	2850	2925	3000	3075	3125	3200	3275	
84	2275	2350	2425	2500	2575	2625	2700	2775	2850	2925	3000	3075	3125	3200	3275	
90	2275	2350	2425	2500	2575	2625	2700	2775	2850	2925	3000	3075	3125	3200	3275	
96	2275	2350	2425	2500	2575	2625	2700	2775	2850	2925	3000	3075	3125	3200	3275	

**Table 69**

**Type 3 Bedding**

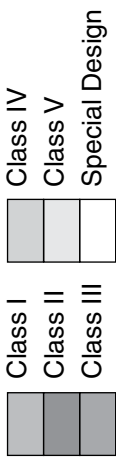
**Fill Height Tables are based on:**

1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>
2. AASHTO HS20 live load
3. Embankment installation



Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	1175	700	550	550	600	650	725	800	875	950	1050	1125	1200	1300	1375	1475	1550	1650
15	1100	675	525	550	575	650	700	775	875	950	1025	1100	1200	1275	1375	1450	1525	1600
18	1050	650	525	525	575	650	700	775	850	950	1025	1100	1200	1275	1350	1425	1525	1600
21	1000	625	500	525	575	650	700	775	850	950	1025	1100	1200	1275	1350	1425	1525	1600
24	975	600	500	525	575	650	700	775	850	950	1025	1100	1200	1275	1350	1450	1525	1600
27	925	600	500	525	575	650	700	800	875	950	1025	1125	1200	1275	1375	1450	1525	1600
30	875	600	500	525	575	650	725	800	875	950	1050	1125	1200	1300	1375	1450	1525	1625
33	825	575	500	525	575	650	725	800	875	950	1050	1125	1225	1300	1375	1450	1550	1625
36	800	575	500	525	575	650	725	800	875	975	1050	1150	1225	1300	1400	1475	1550	1650
42	700	575	500	525	600	650	725	800	900	975	1050	1150	1225	1325	1400	1475	1575	1650
48	650	550	500	525	600	650	725	825	900	975	1075	1150	1250	1325	1425	1475	1575	1650
54	625	525	500	525	600	675	750	825	900	1000	1075	1150	1250	1350	1425	1500	1575	1675
60	625	500	500	525	600	675	750	825	925	1000	1075	1175	1250	1350	1425	1500	1600	1700
66	600	500	475	550	600	675	750	850	925	1000	1100	1175	1275	1350	1450	1525	1600	1700
72	600	500	475	550	600	675	775	850	925	1025	1100	1200	1275	1375	1450	1525	1625	1725
78	550	500	475	550	600	675	775	850	925	1025	1100	1200	1300	1375	1475	1550	1625	1725
84	525	500	475	550	625	700	775	850	950	1025	1100	1200	1300	1375	1475	1550	1625	1725
90	475	500	475	550	625	700	775	850	950	1025	1125	1200	1300	1375	1475	1550	1625	1725
96	450	475	475	550	625	700	775	850	950	1025	1125	1200	1300	1375	1475	1550	1650	1725

**Table 70**

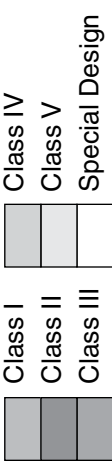


**Type 3 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**  
 1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 2. AASHTO HS20 live load  
 3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)																
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
12	1725	1825	1900	2000	2075	2175	2250	2350	2425	2525	2600	2700	2800	2875	2975	3050	3150
15	1700	1775	1875	1950	2050	2125	2225	2300	2400	2475	2575	2675	2750	2850	2925	3025	3100
18	1675	1775	1850	1950	2025	2125	2200	2300	2375	2475	2550	2650	2725	2825	2900	3000	3075
21	1675	1775	1850	1950	2025	2125	2200	2300	2375	2475	2550	2650	2750	2825	2900	3000	3075
24	1700	1775	1875	1950	2025	2125	2200	2300	2375	2475	2550	2650	2725	2825	2900	3000	3075
27	1700	1775	1875	1950	2025	2125	2225	2300	2400	2475	2575	2650	2750	2825	2925	3000	3100
30	1700	1800	1875	1975	2050	2150	2225	2325	2400	2500	2575	2675	2750	2850	2950	3025	3125
33	1725	1800	1900	1975	2075	2150	2250	2350	2425	2525	2600	2700	2775	2875	2950	3050	3125
36	1750	1825	1925	2000	2100	2175	2275	2350	2450	2525	2625	2725	2800	2900	2975	3075	3150
42	1750	1825	1925	2000	2100	2175	2275	2375	2450	2550	2625	2725	2800	2900	3000	3075	3175
48	1750	1850	1925	2025	2100	2200	2275	2375	2475	2550	2650	2725	2825	2900	3000	3100	3175
54	1750	1850	1950	2025	2125	2200	2300	2400	2475	2575	2650	2750	2850	2925	3025	3100	3200
60	1775	1875	1950	2050	2125	2225	2325	2400	2500	2575	2675	2775	2850	2950	3025	3125	3225
66	1800	1875	1975	2050	2150	2250	2325	2425	2525	2600	2700	2775	2875	2975	3050	3150	3250
72	1800	1900	2000	2075	2175	2250	2350	2450	2525	2625	2725	2800	2900	3000	3075	3175	3250
78	1800	1900	2000	2075	2175	2250	2350	2450	2525	2625	2725	2800	2900	3000	3075	3175	3250
84	1800	1900	2000	2075	2175	2275	2350	2450	2525	2625	2725	2800	2900	3000	3075	3175	3275
90	1825	1900	2000	2075	2175	2275	2350	2450	2550	2625	2725	2800	2900	3000	3075	3175	3275
96	1825	1900	2000	2100	2175	2275	2350	2450	2550	2625	2725	2800	2900	3000	3075	3175	3275

**Table 71**



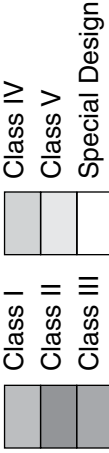
**Type 4 Bedding**

**Fill Height Tables are based on:**

1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>
2. AASHTO HS20 live load
3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	1550	950	750	800	875	950	1075	1200	1325	1450	1575	1700	1825	1950	2100
15	1450	900	750	775	850	950	1050	1150	1275	1400	1525	1650	1775	1900	2050
18	1375	850	725	750	825	925	1050	1150	1250	1375	1500	1625	1750	1900	2025
21	1325	850	700	750	825	925	1025	1125	1250	1375	1500	1600	1750	1875	2000
24	1275	825	700	725	800	900	1000	1125	1250	1350	1475	1600	1725	1850	1975
27	1150	800	700	725	800	900	1000	1125	1225	1350	1475	1600	1725	1850	1975
30	1025	800	675	725	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1475	1600	1700	1850	1950
33	925	775	675	725	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1475	1600	1700	1825	1950
36	850	750	675	725	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1450	1575	1700	1825	1950
42	750	750	650	725	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1450	1575	1700	1825	1950
48	700	675	650	725	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1450	1575	1700	1825	1950
54	675	625	650	725	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1450	1575	1700	1825	1950
60	675	600	650	700	800	900	1000	1100	1225	1350	1450	1575	1700	1825	1950
66	650	575	625	700	800	900	1000	1125	1225	1350	1475	1600	1700	1825	1950
72	650	575	600	700	800	900	1000	1125	1225	1350	1475	1600	1700	1825	1950
78	625	575	600	700	800	900	1000	1125	1250	1350	1475	1600	1700	1825	1950
84	575	575	600	700	800	900	1025	1125	1250	1350	1475	1600	1725	1850	1950
90	550	575	600	700	800	900	1025	1125	1250	1375	1475	1600	1725	1850	1950
96	525	575	600	700	800	925	1025	1150	1250	1375	1500	1600	1725	1850	1975

**Table 72**



**Type 4 Bedding**

- Fill Height Tables are based on:**
1. A soil weight of 120 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>
  2. AASHTO HS20 live load
  3. Embankment installation

Pipe i.d. (inches)	Fill Height (feet)										
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
12	2225	2350	2500	2625	2775	2700	3025	3175			
15	2175	2300	2450	2550	2700	2825	2950	3100			
18	2125	2275	2400	2525	2650	2775	2900	3050			
21	2125	2250	2375	2500	2625	2750	2875	3000			
24	2100	2225	2350	2475	2600	2725	2850	2975			
27	2075	2200	2325	2450	2575	2700	2825	2950			
30	2075	2200	2325	2450	2575	2700	2825	2950			
33	2075	2200	2325	2450	2575	2700	2825	2950			
36	2075	2200	2325	2450	2550	2675	2800	2925			
42	2050	2175	2300	2425	2550	2675	2800	2925			
48	2050	2175	2300	2425	2550	2675	2800	2925			
54	2050	2175	2300	2425	2550	2675	2800	2925			
60	2050	2175	2300	2425	2550	2650	2775	2900			
66	2050	2175	2300	2425	2550	2675	2775	2900			
72	2050	2175	2300	2425	2550	2675	2800	2900			
78	2075	2175	2300	2425	2550	2675	2800	2900			
84	2075	2200	2300	2425	2550	2675	2800	2925			
90	2075	2200	2325	2425	2550	2675	2800	2925			
96	2075	2200	2325	2450	2550	2675	2800	2925			

# Figures

Figure 1

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
10 x 8-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 120-INCH CIRCULAR**

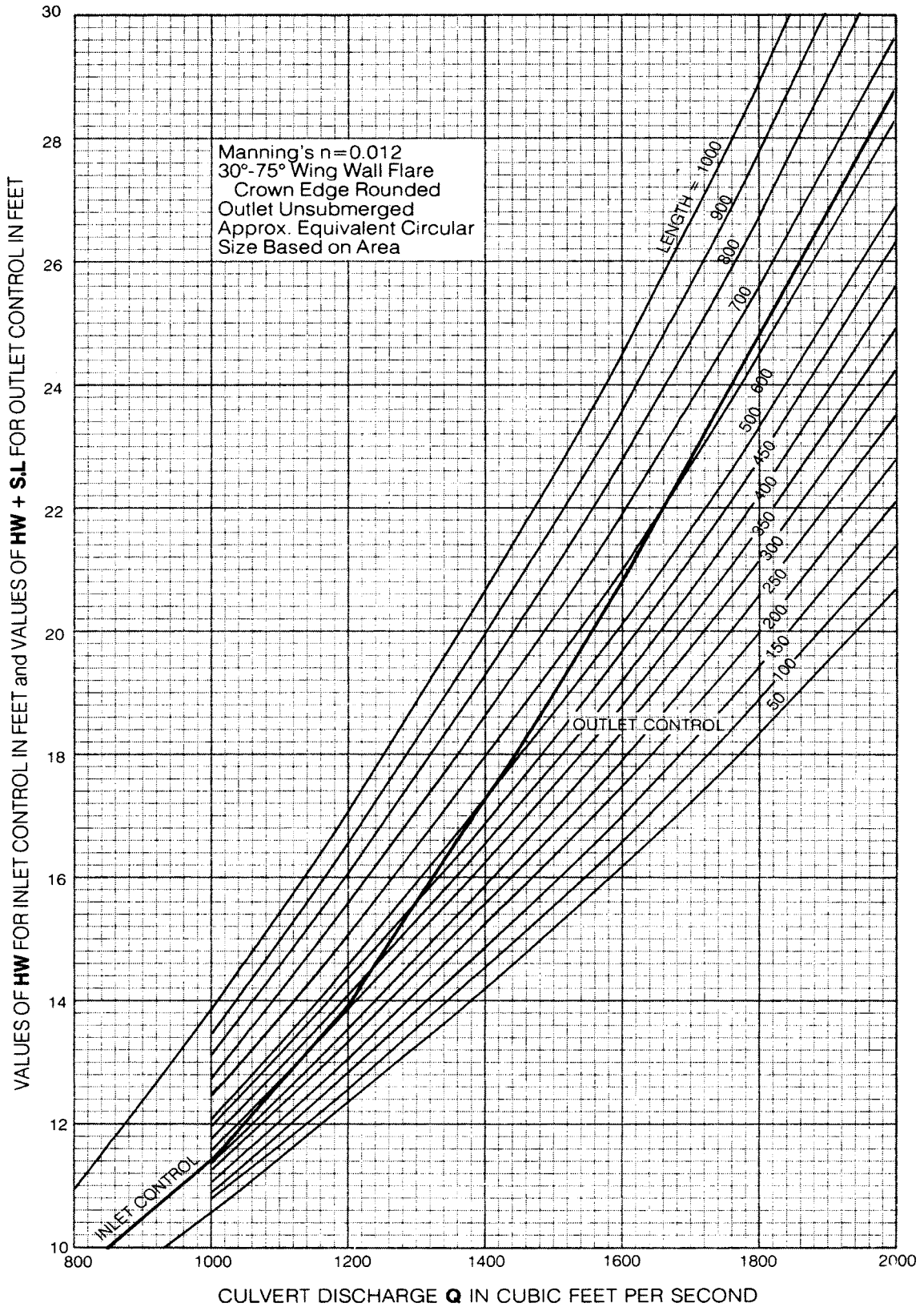


Figure 2

**FLOW FOR CIRCULAR PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.010$**

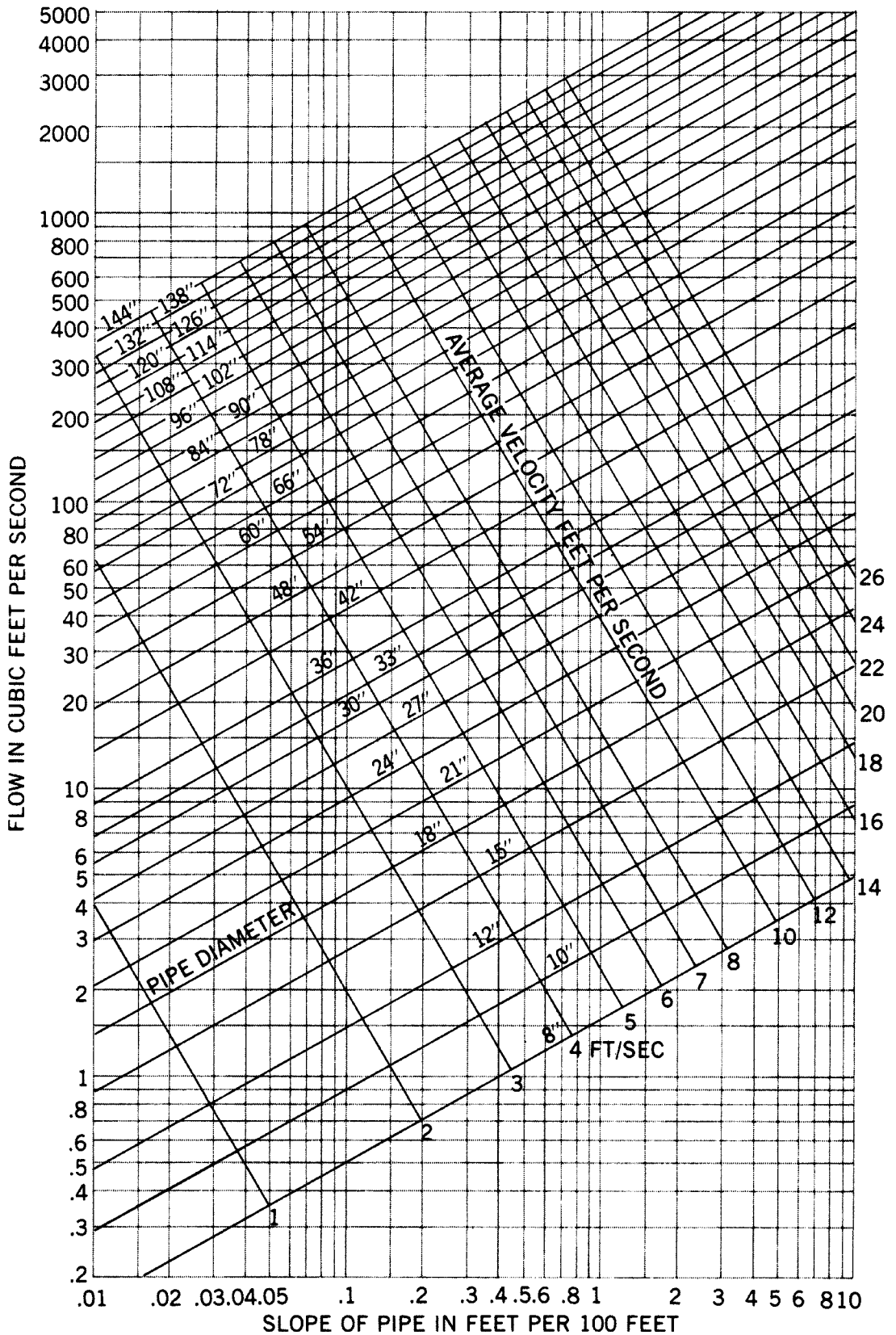




Figure 3

**FLOW FOR CIRCULAR PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.011$**

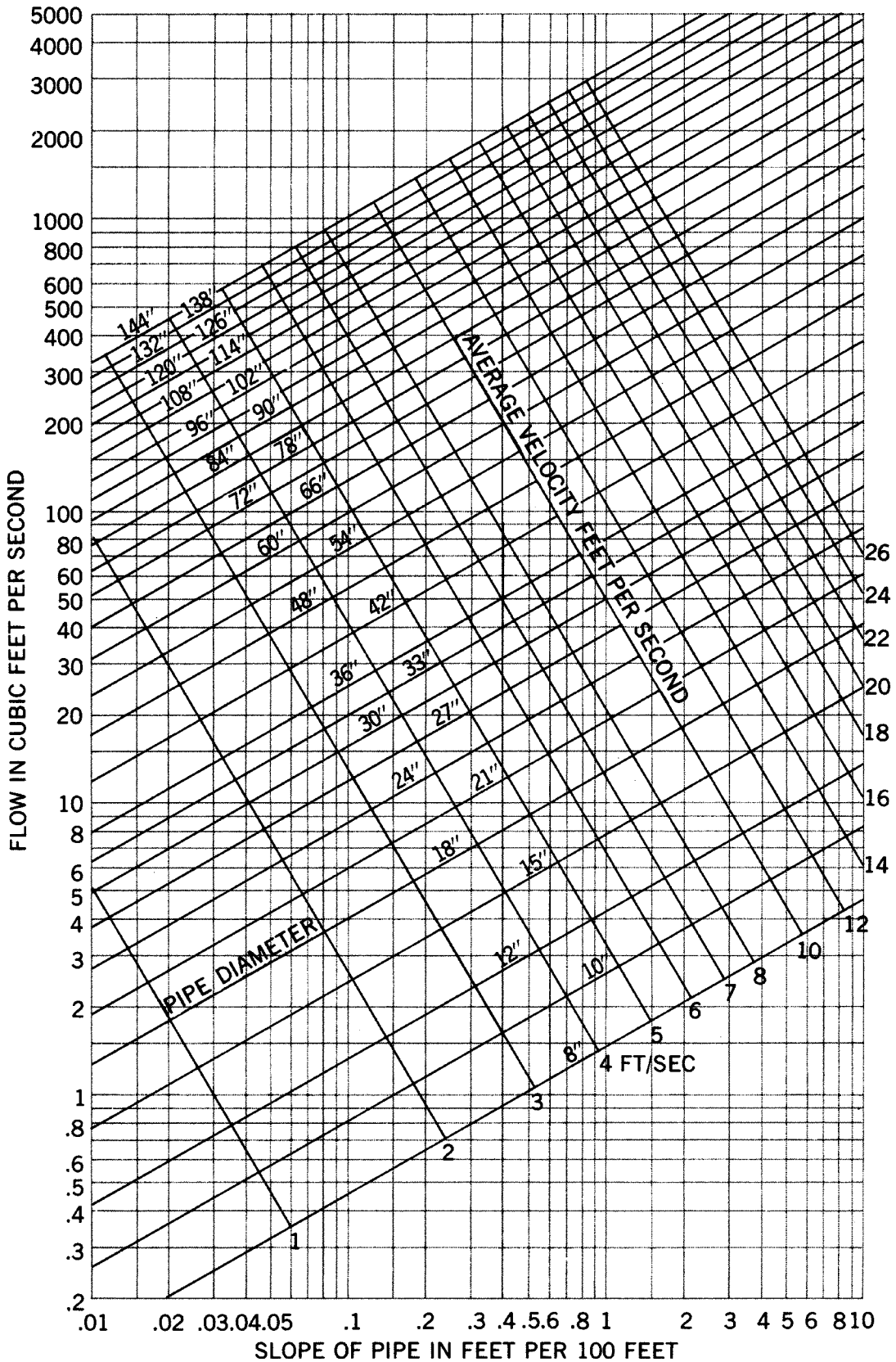


Figure 4

**FLOW FOR CIRCULAR PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.012$**

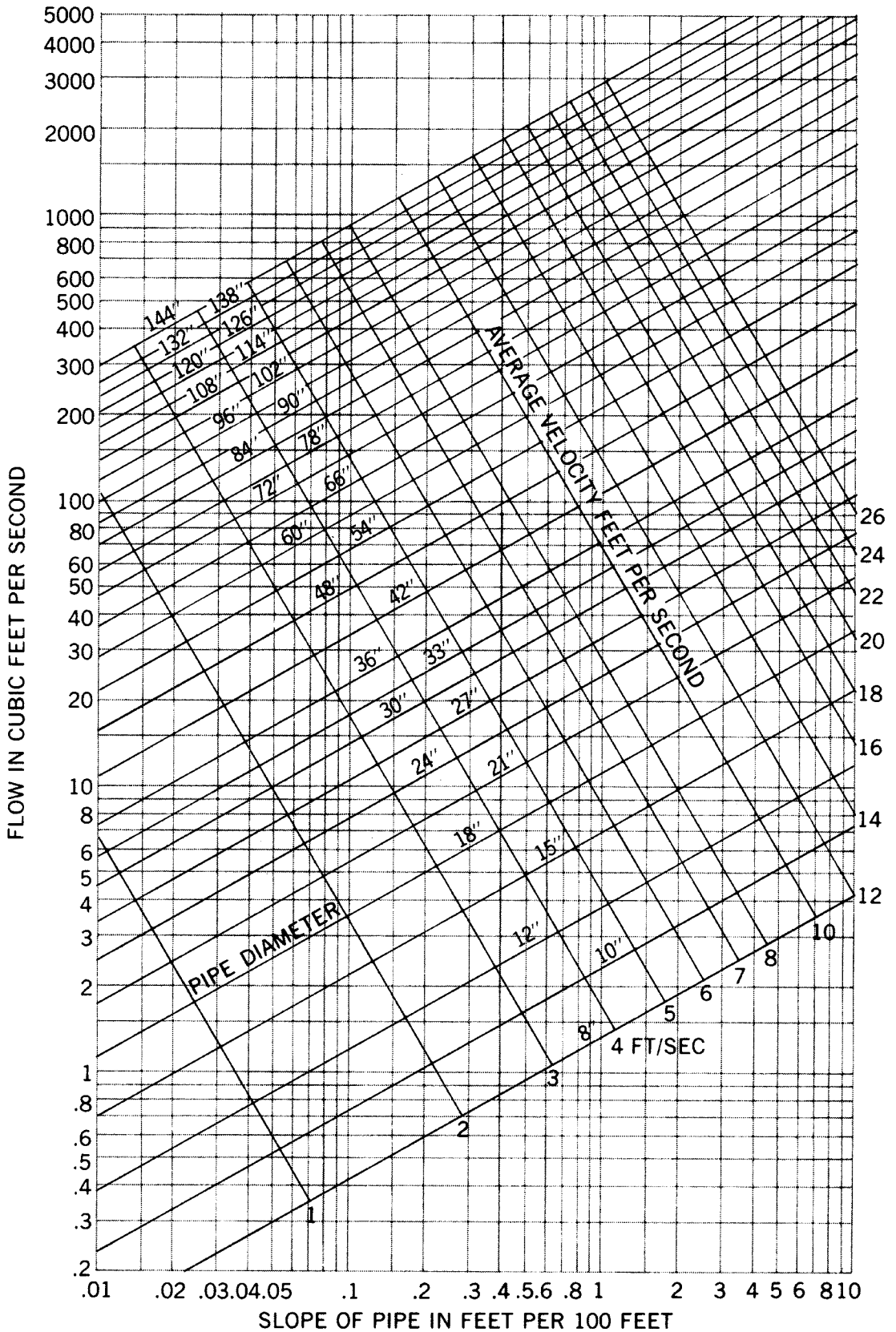


Figure 5

**FLOW FOR CIRCULAR PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.013$**

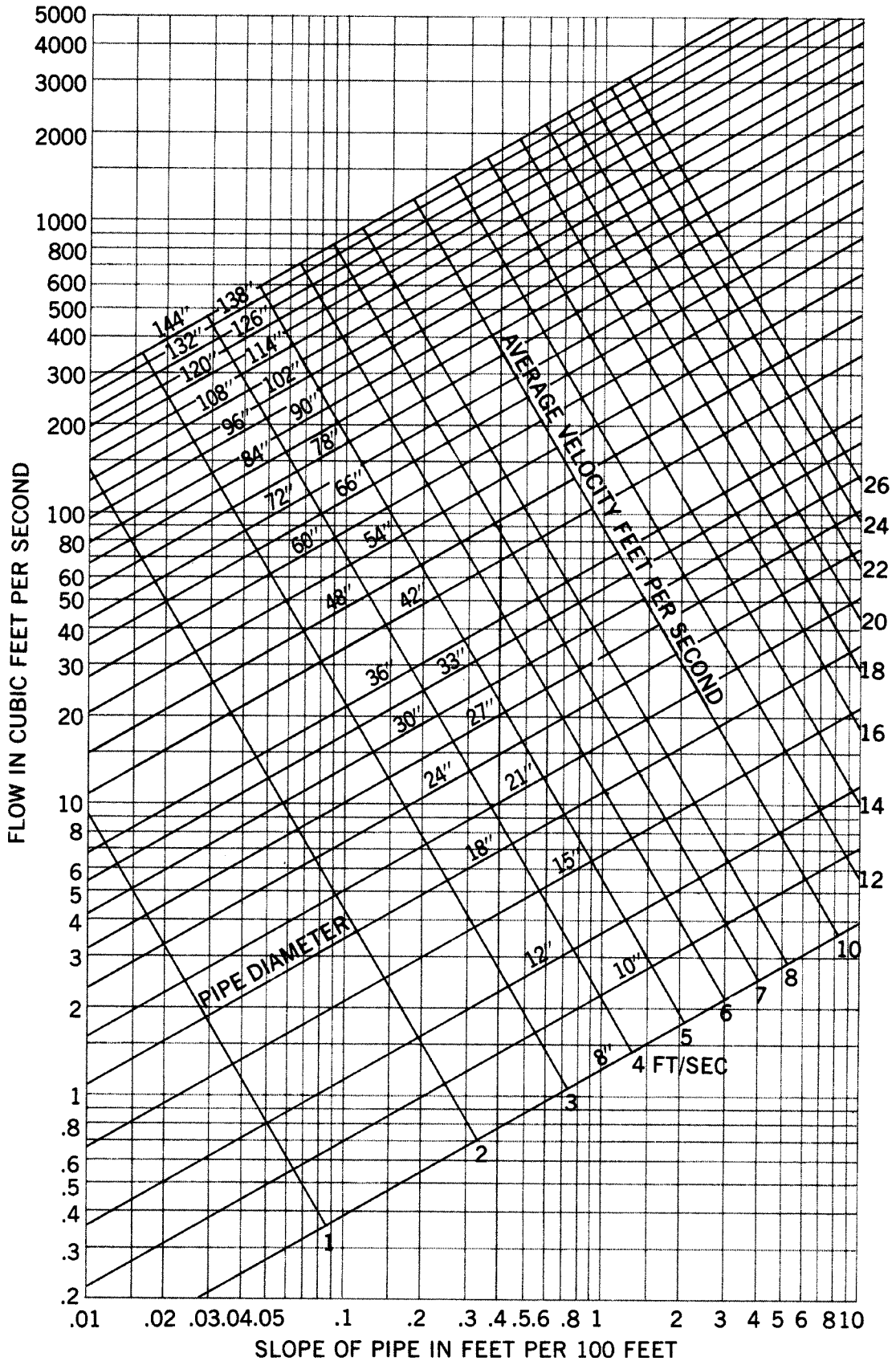


Figure 6

**FLOW FOR HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.010$**

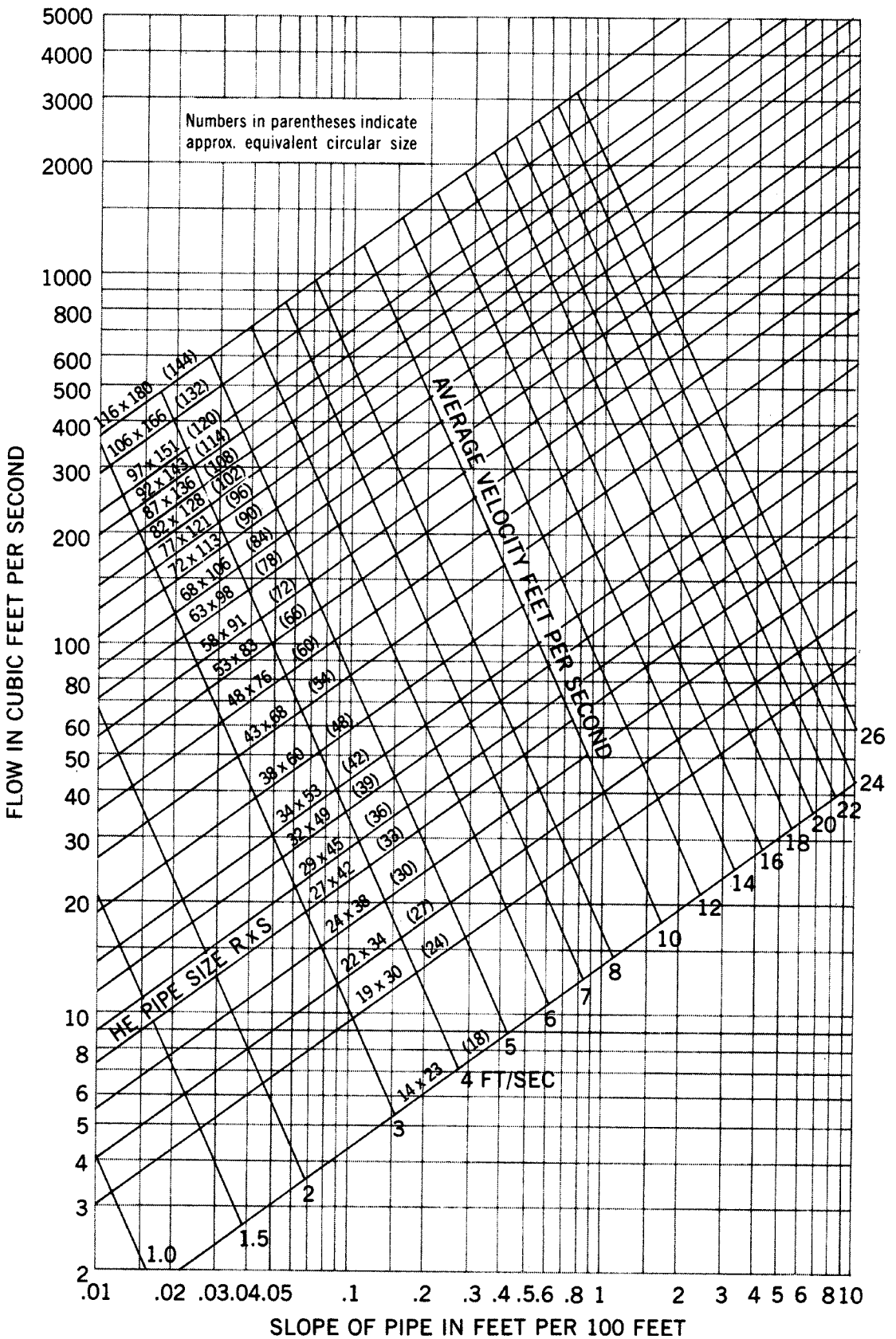


Figure 7

**FLOW FOR HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.011$**

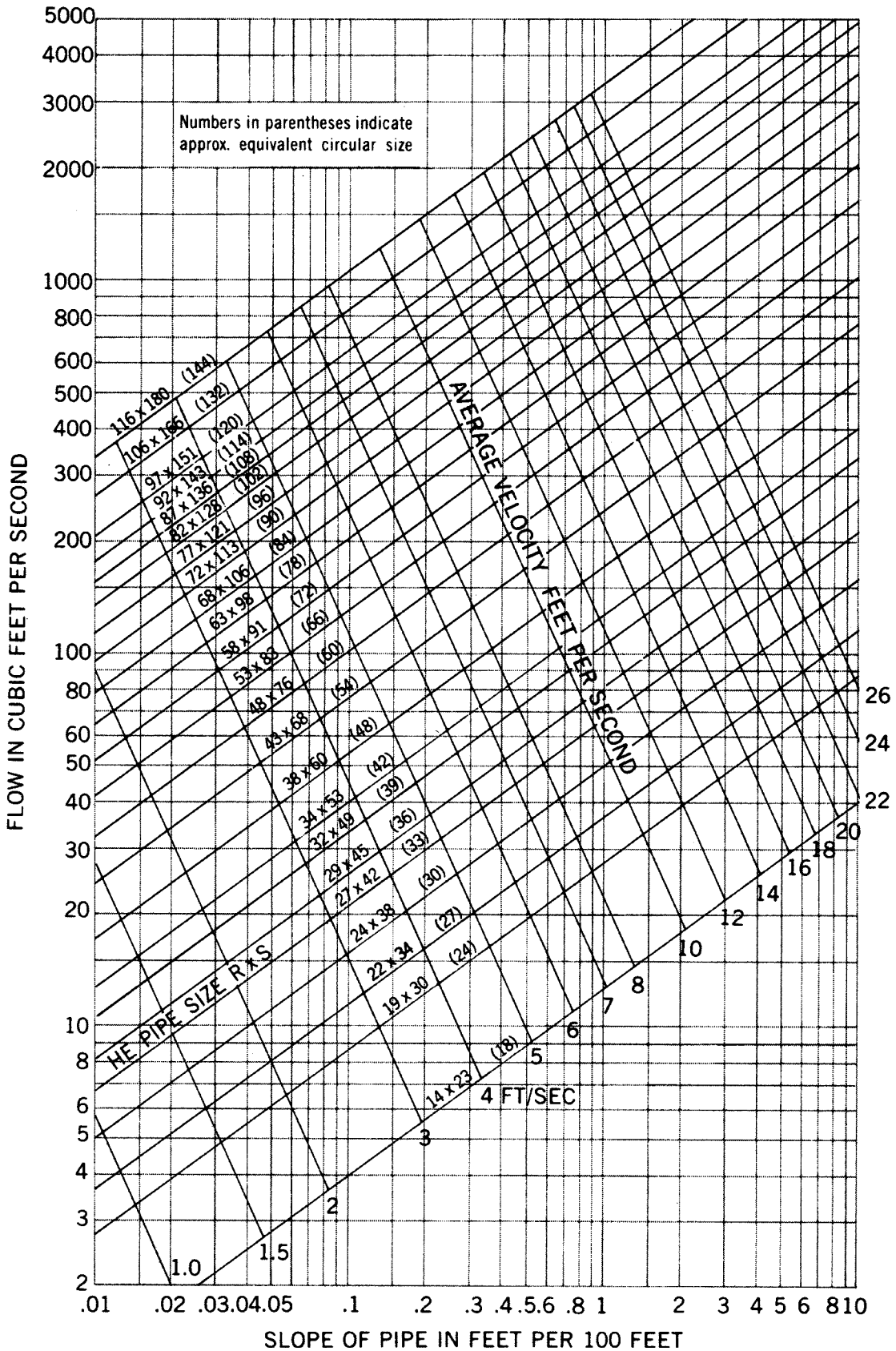


Figure 8

**FLOW FOR HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.012$**

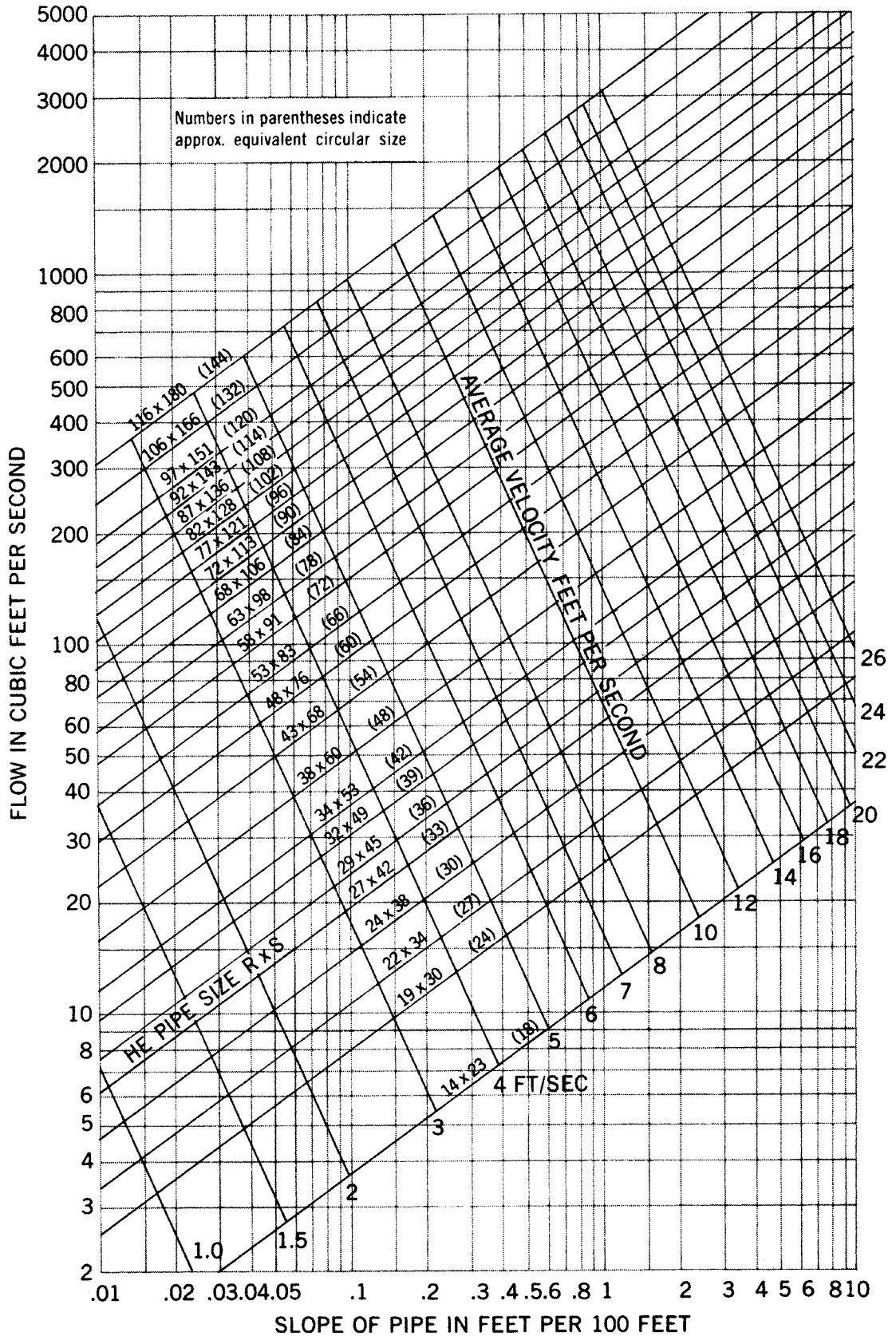


Figure 9

**FLOW FOR HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.013$**

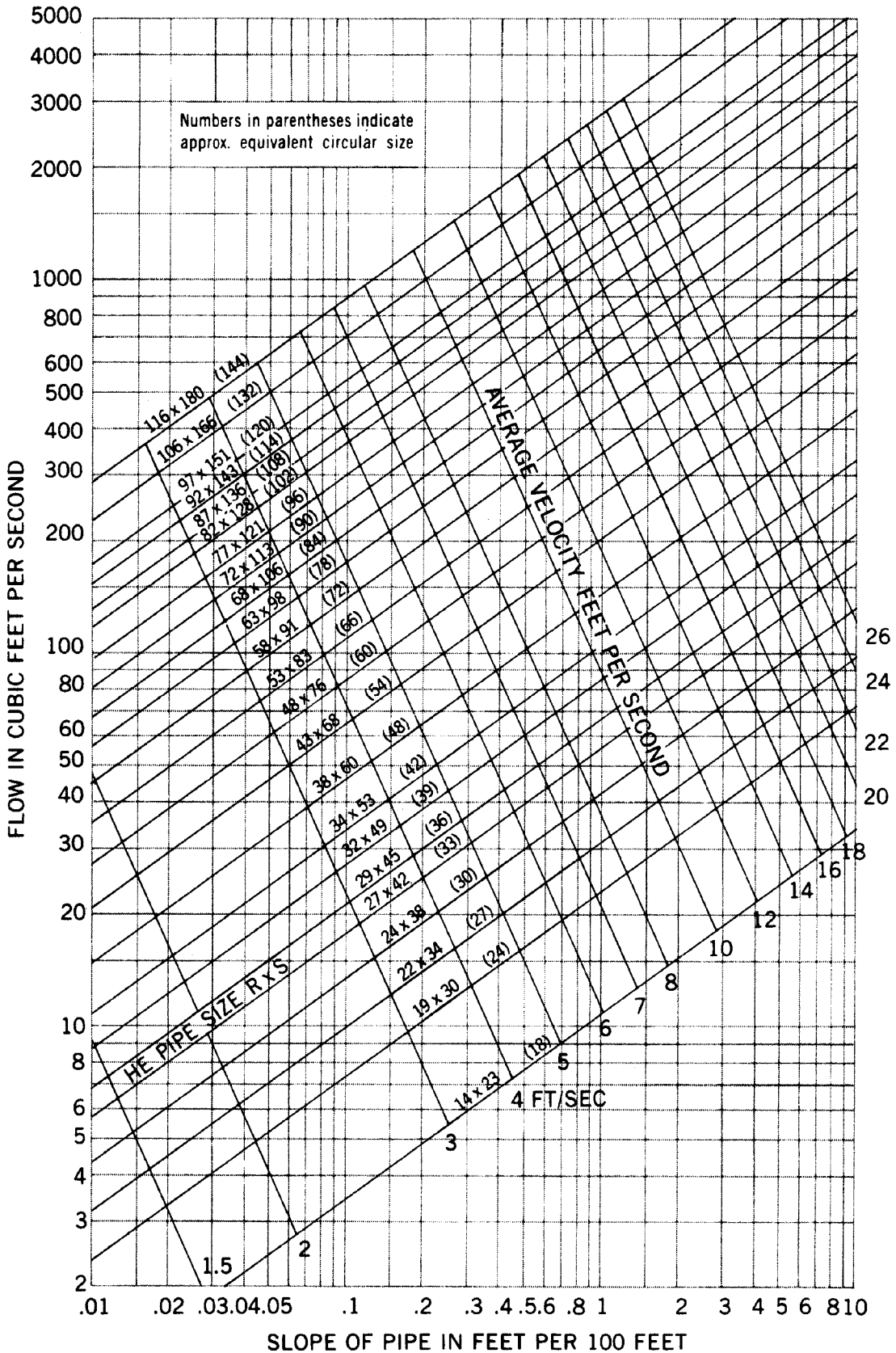


Figure 10

**FLOW FOR VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.010$**

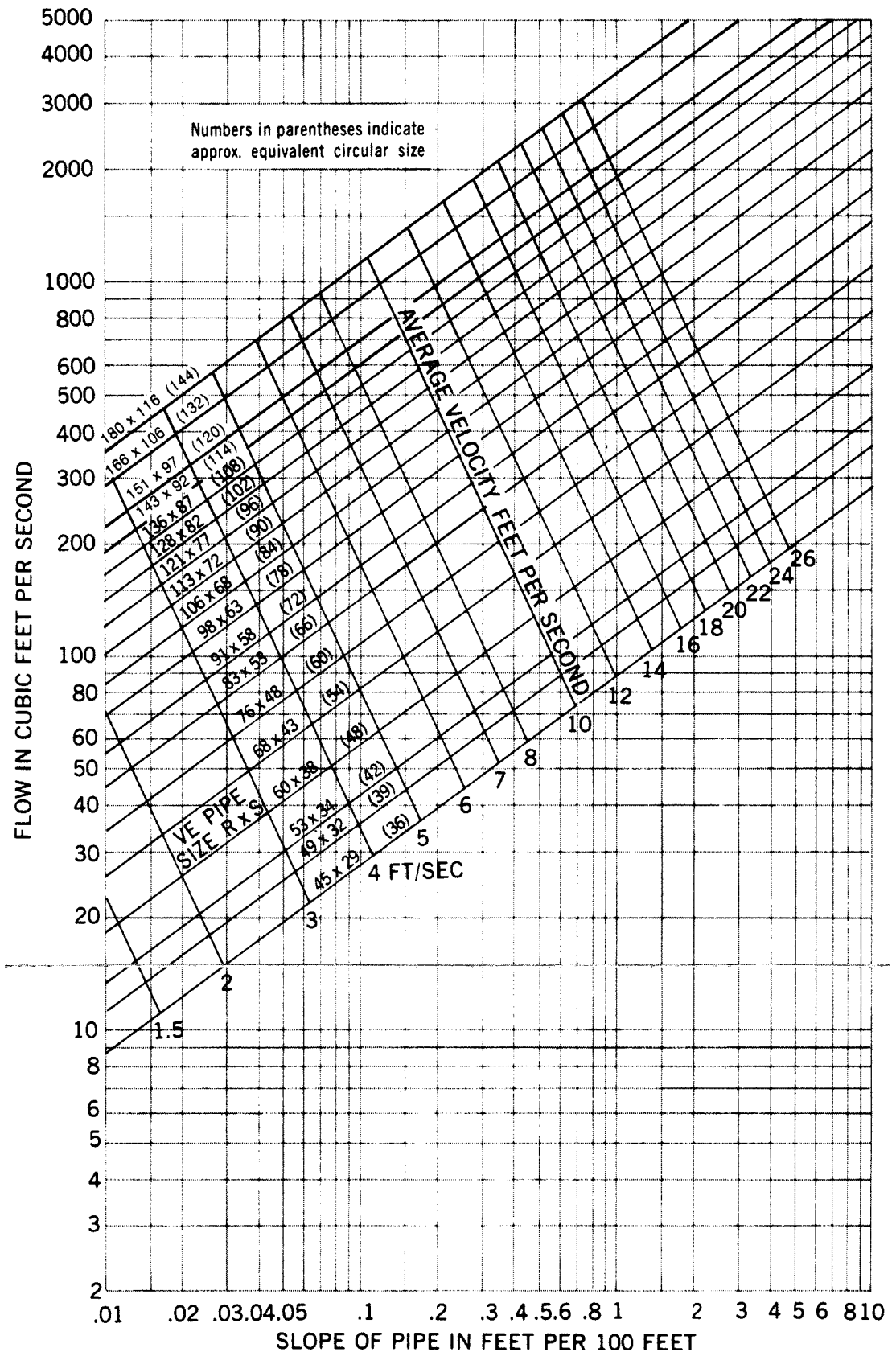




Figure 11

**FLOW FOR VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.011$**

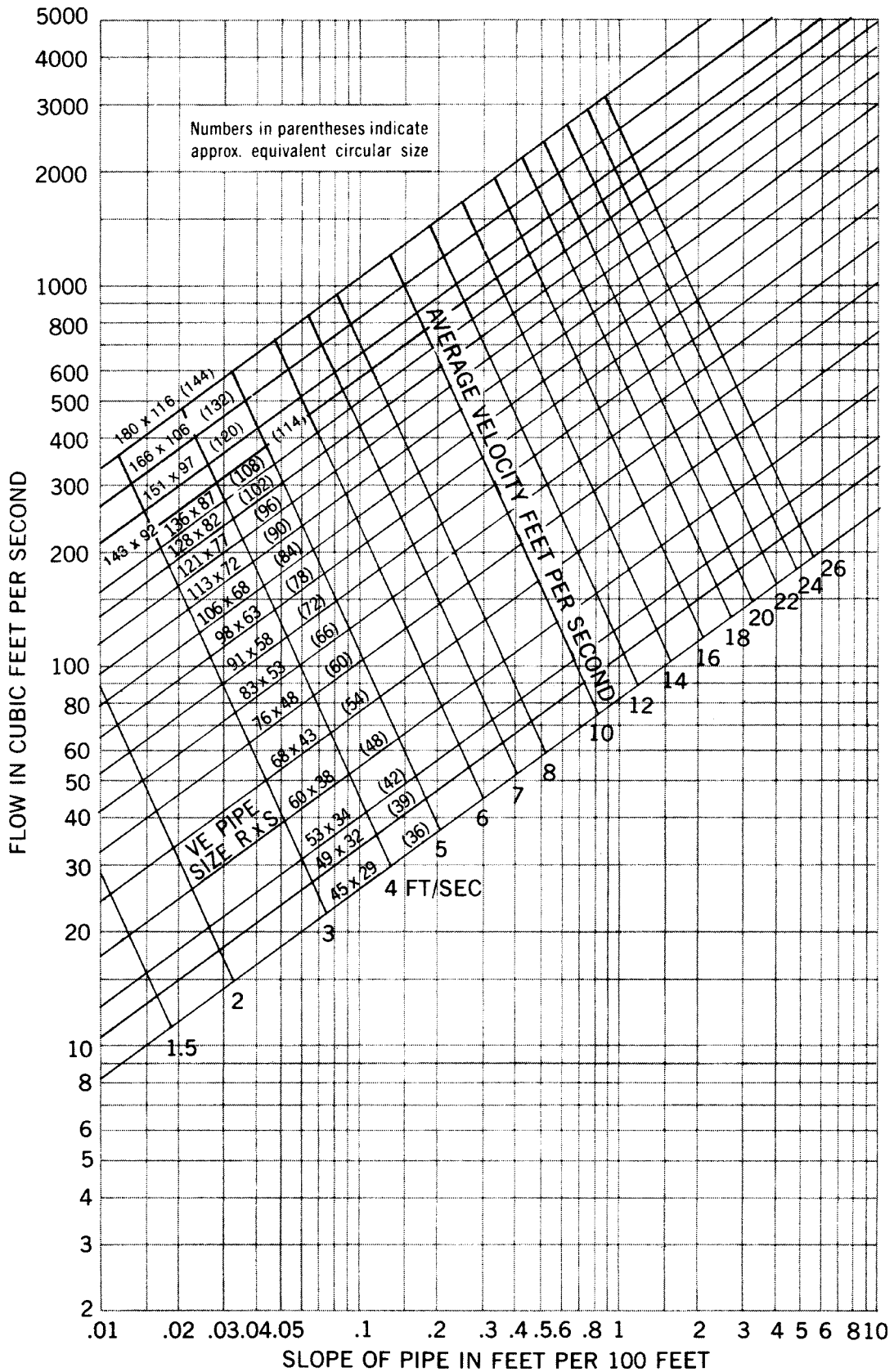


Figure 12

**FLOW FOR VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.012$**

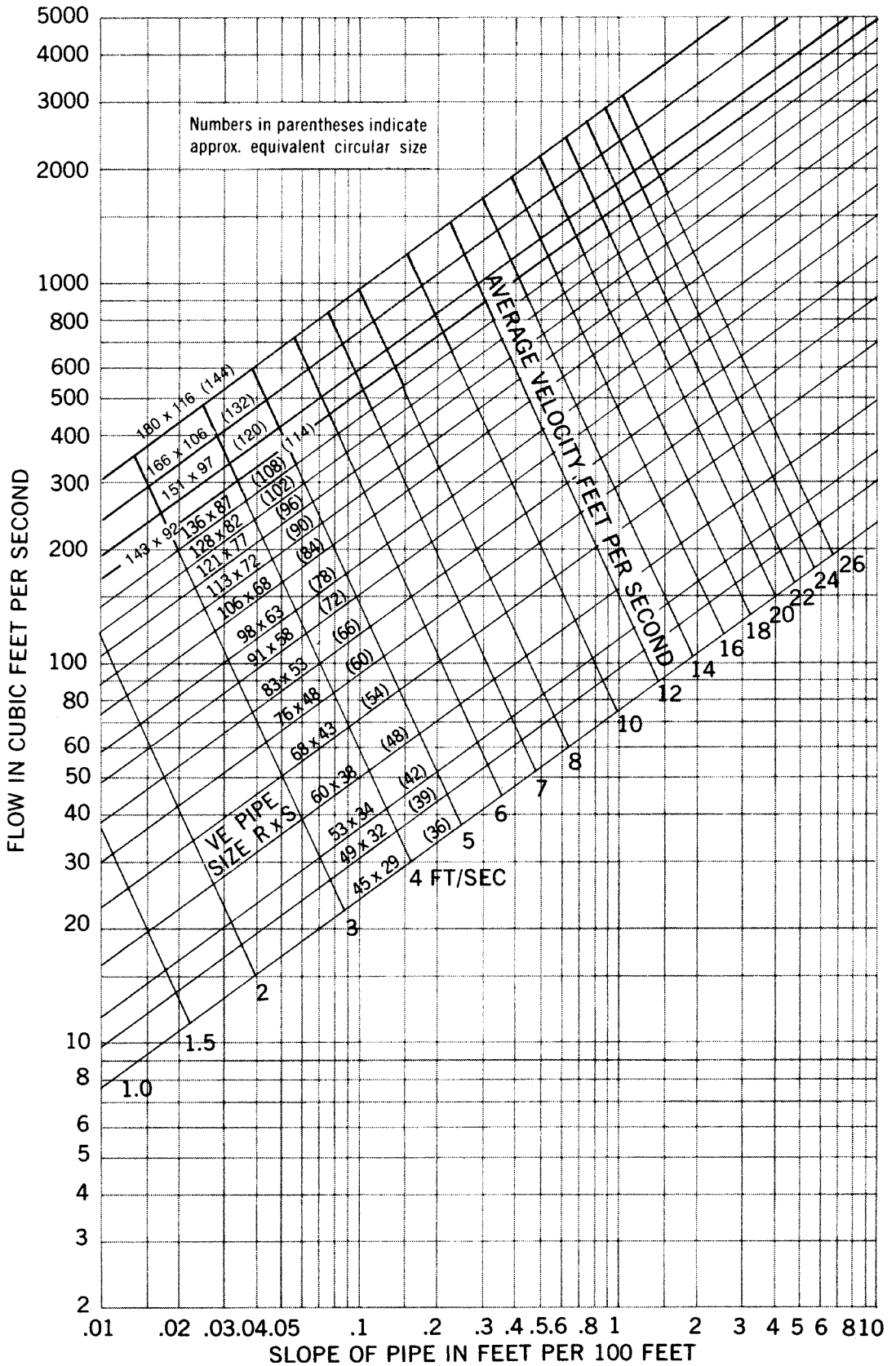


Figure 13

**FLOW FOR VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.013$**

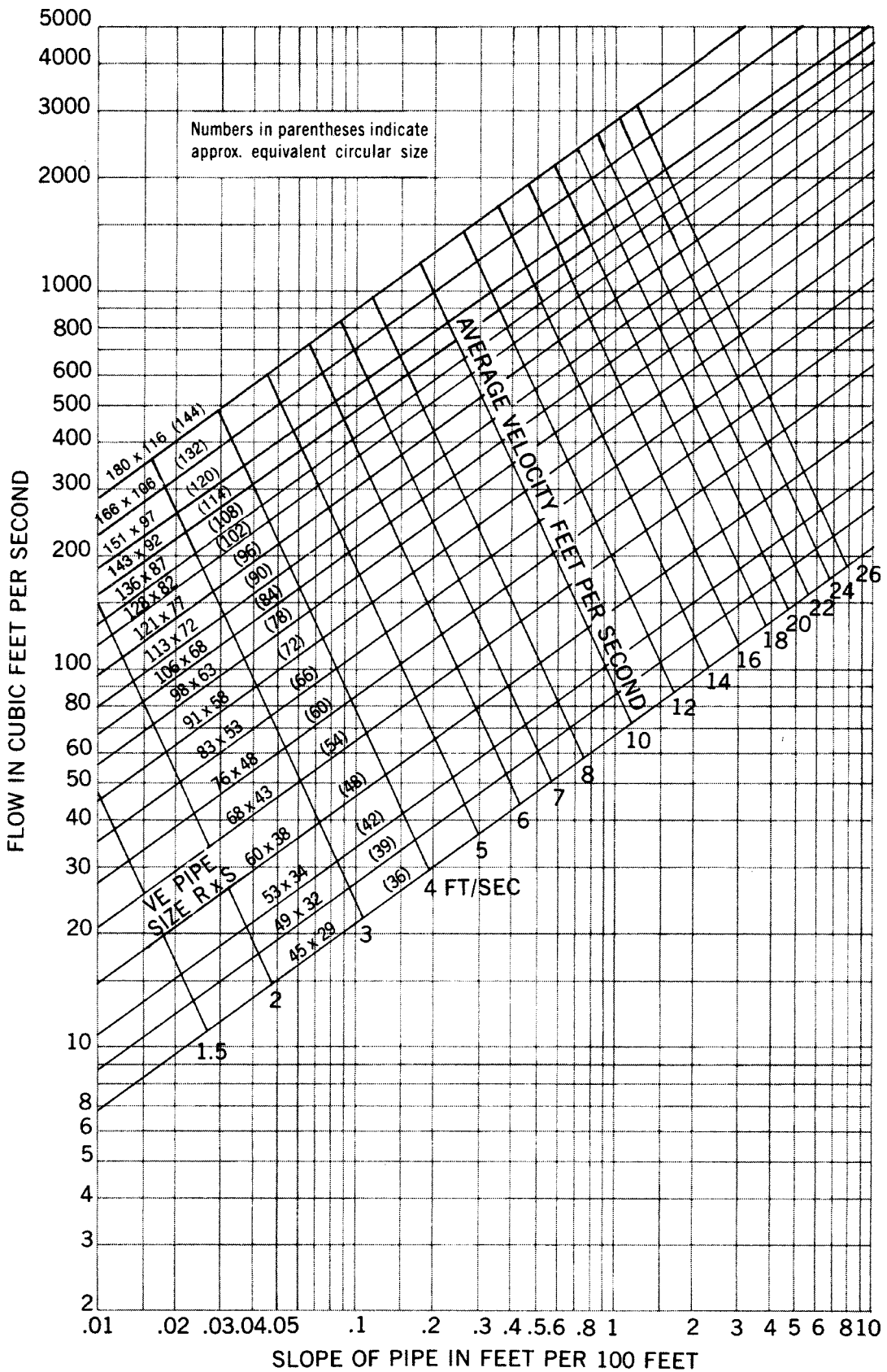


Figure 14

**FLOW FOR ARCH PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.010$**

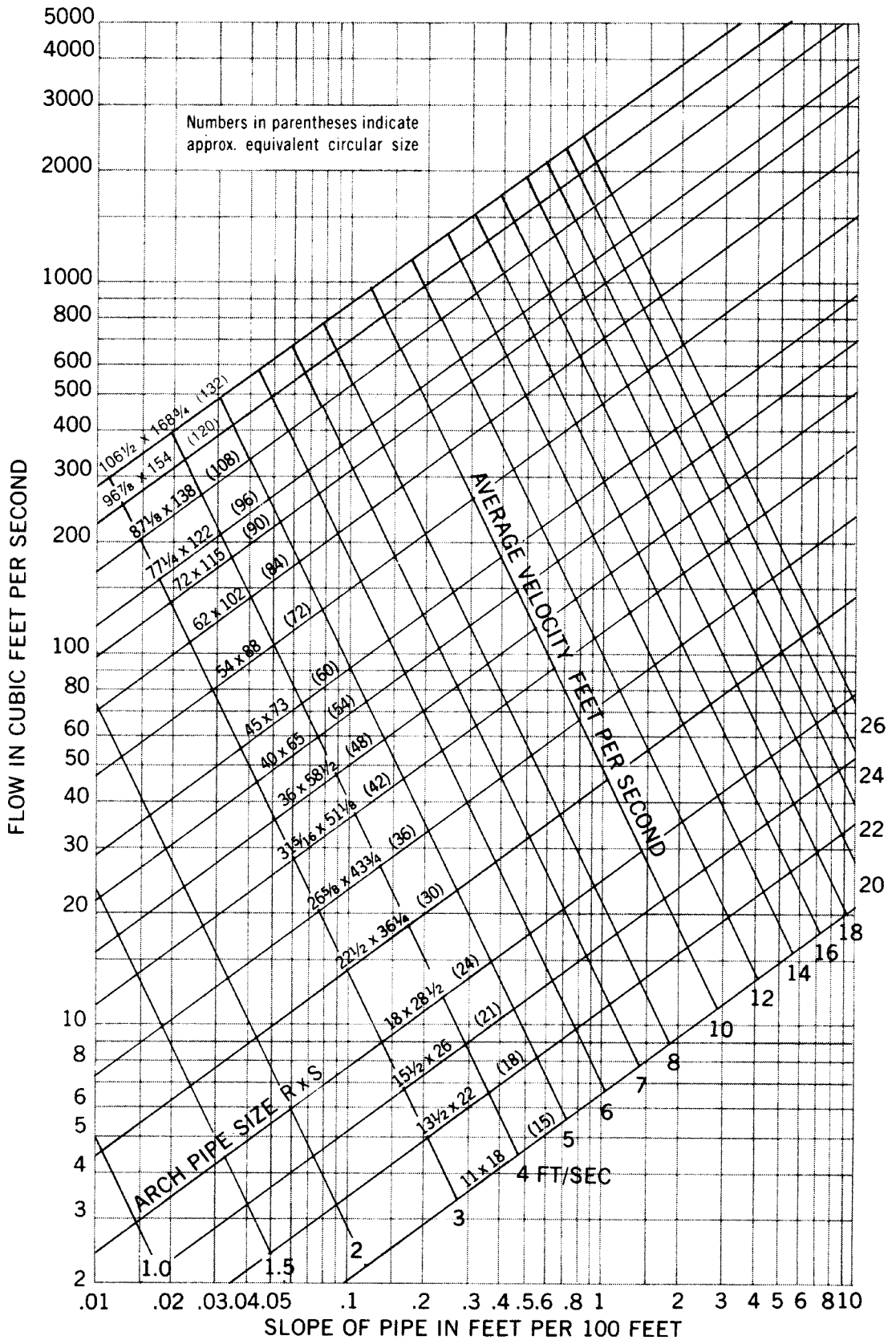


Figure 15

**FLOW FOR ARCH PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.011$**

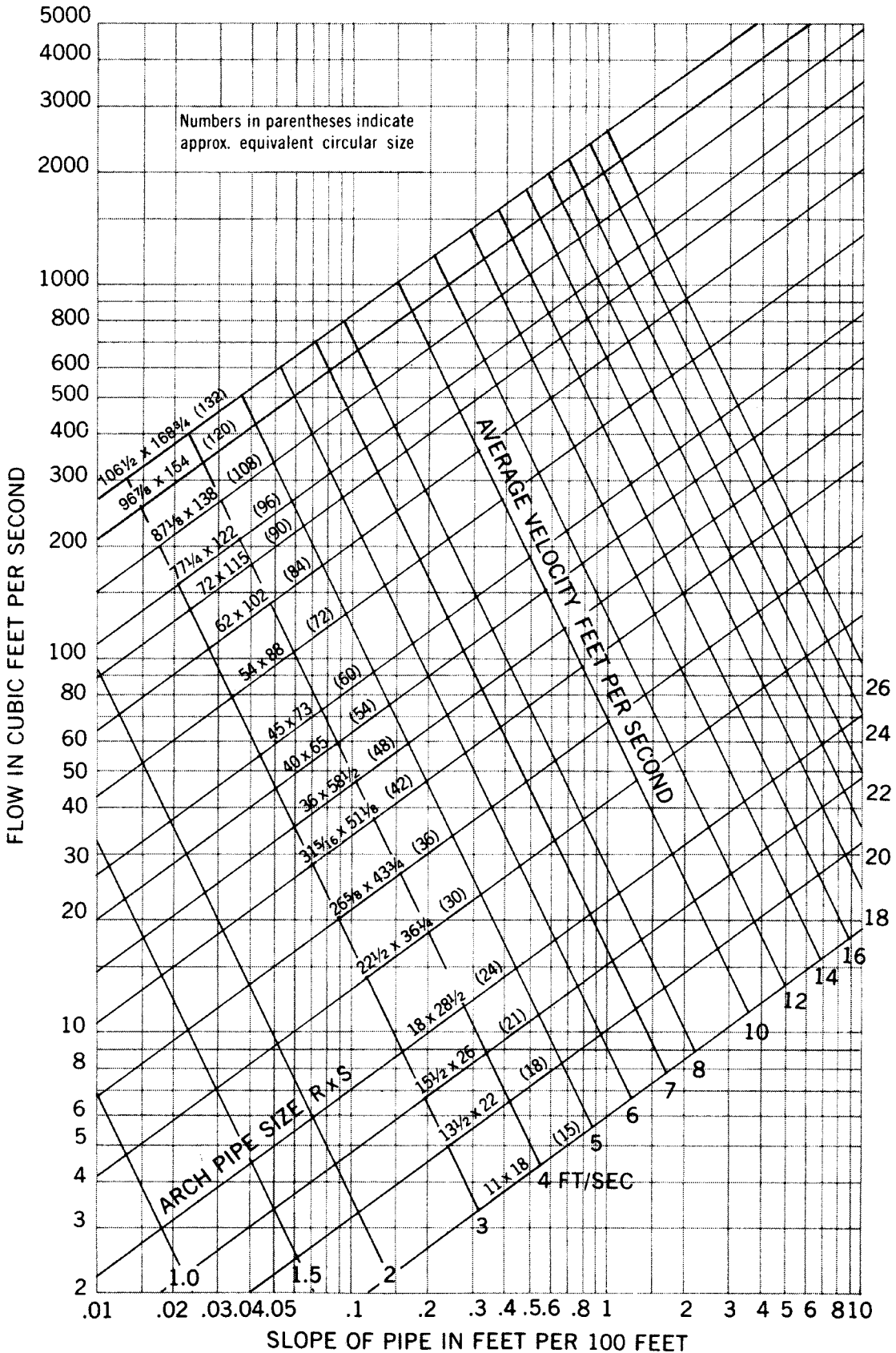


Figure 16

**FLOW FOR ARCH PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n = 0.012$**

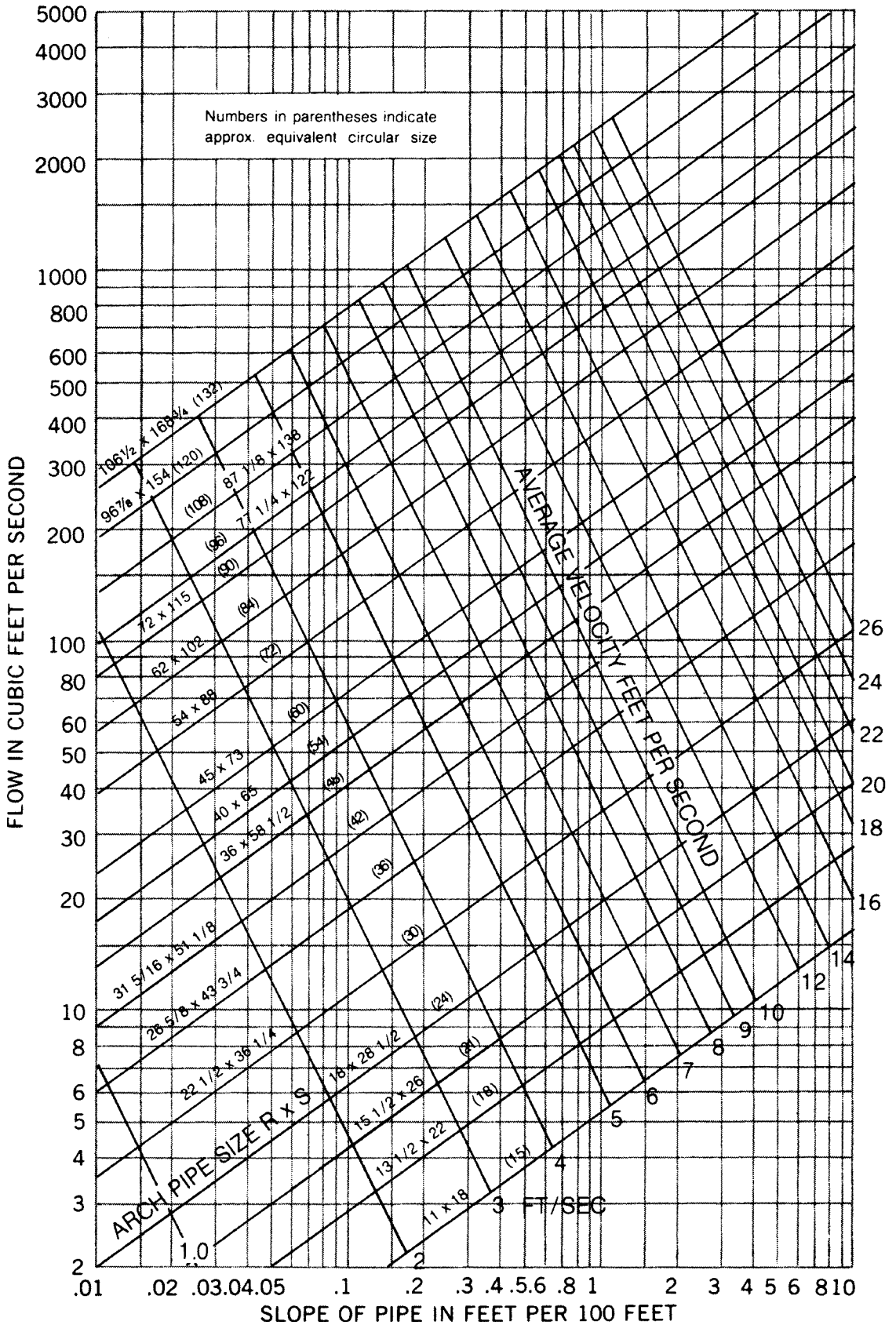


Figure 17

**FLOW FOR ARCH PIPE FLOWING FULL**  
 BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.013$

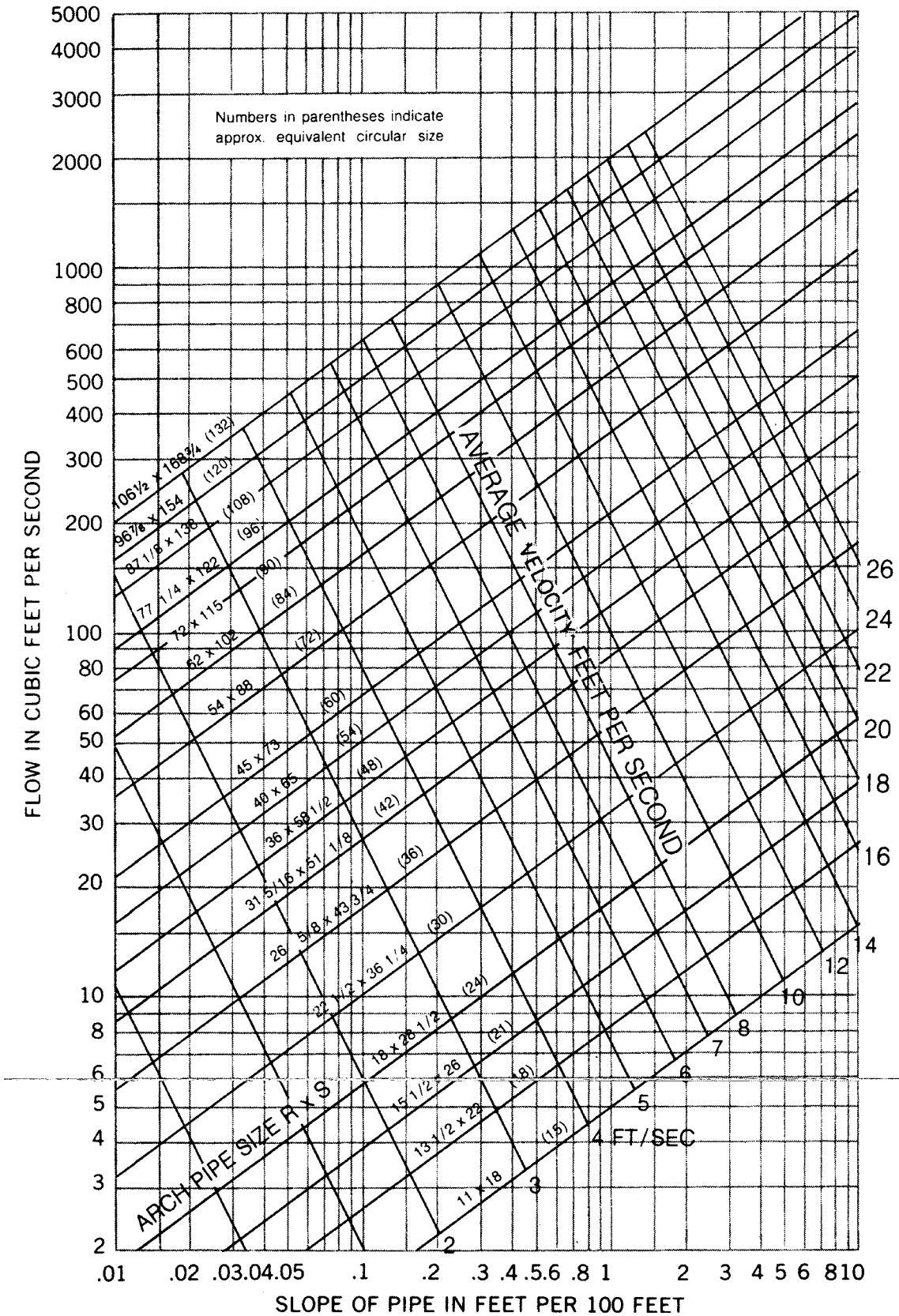


Figure 18.1

**FLOW FOR BOX SECTIONS FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNINGS EQUATION  $n = 0.012$**

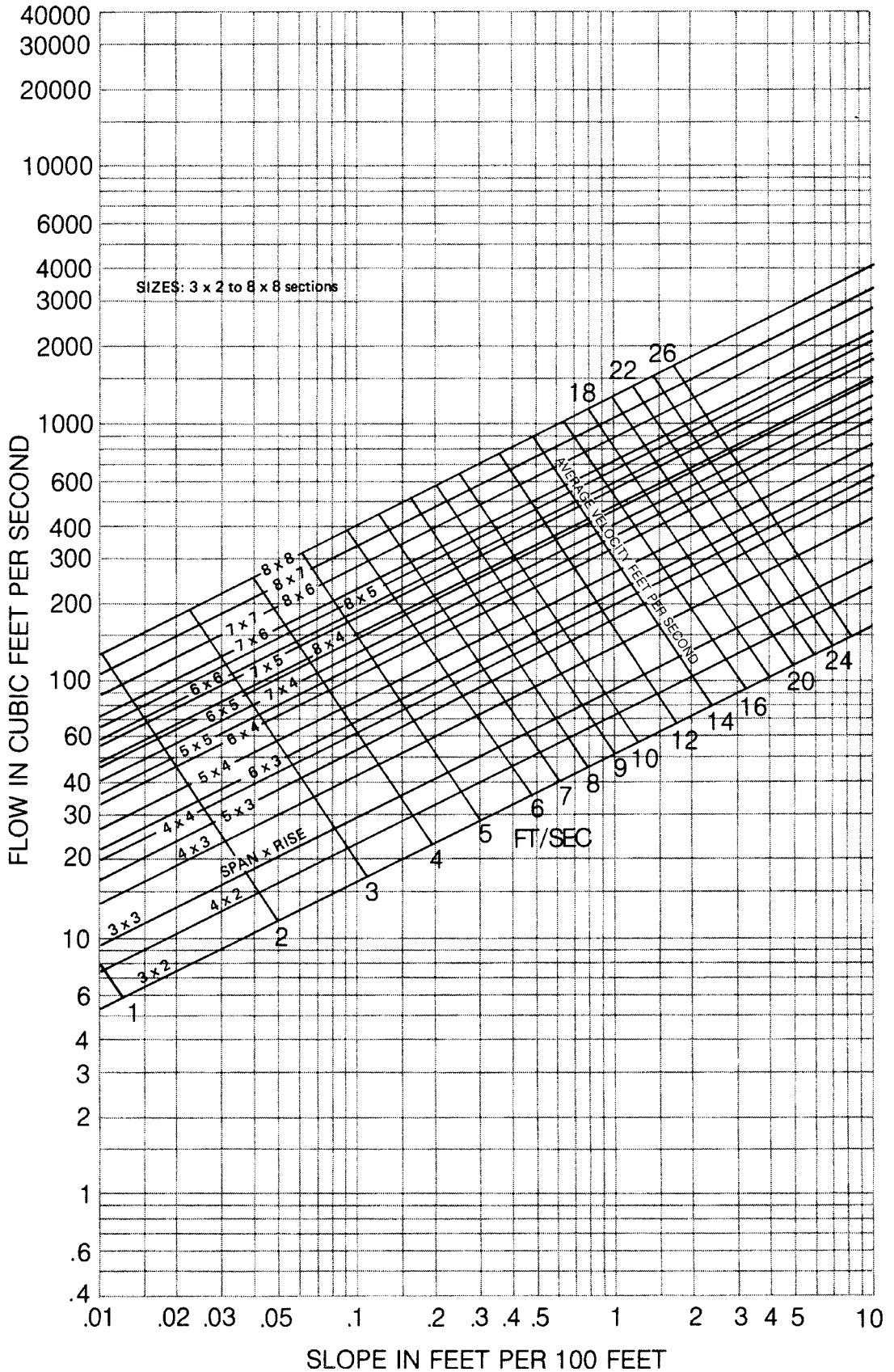




Figure 18.2

**FLOW FOR BOX SECTIONS FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNINGS EQUATION  $n = 0.012$**

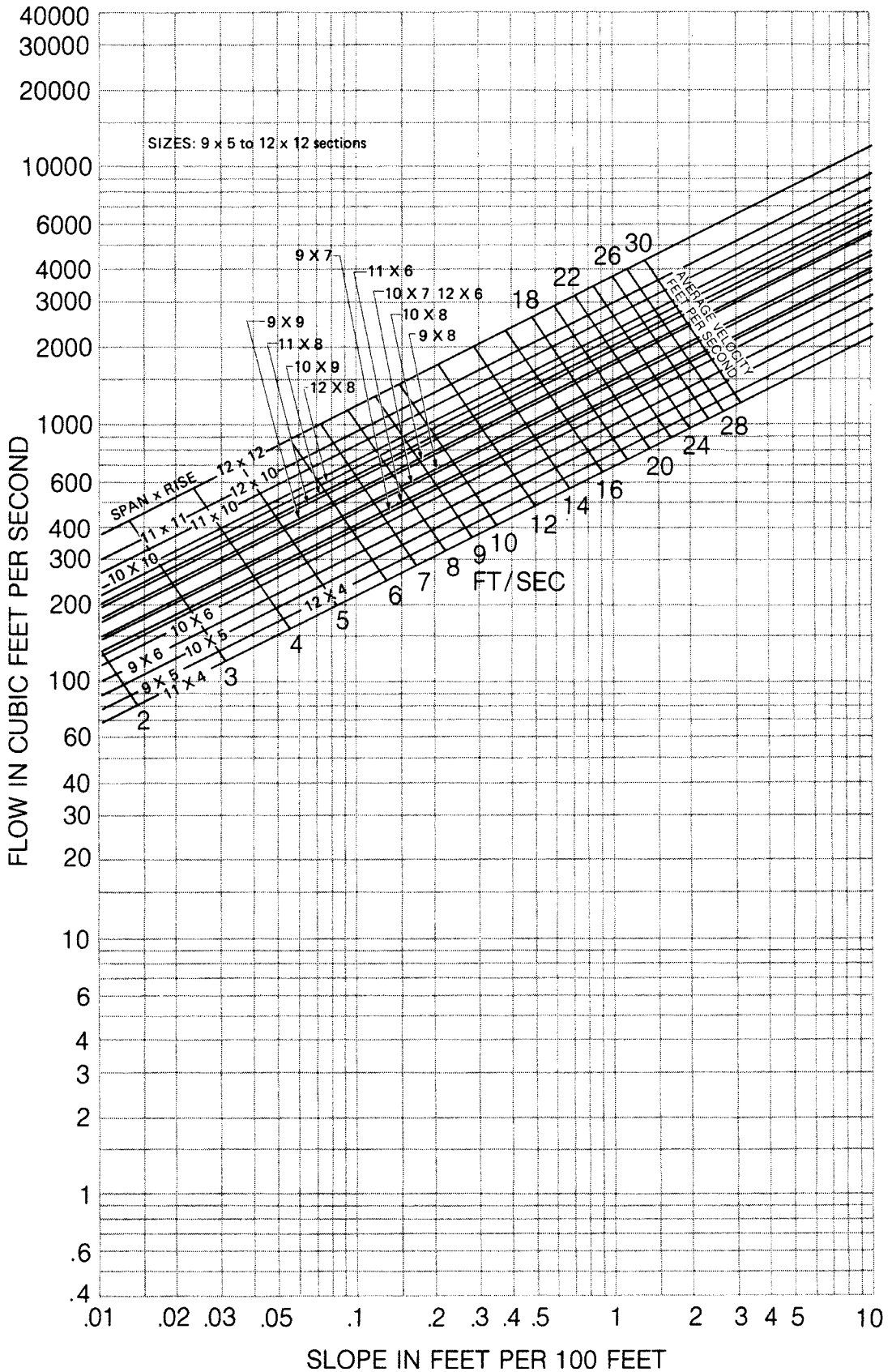


Figure 19.1

**FLOW FOR BOX SECTIONS FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNINGS EQUATION  $n = 0.013$**

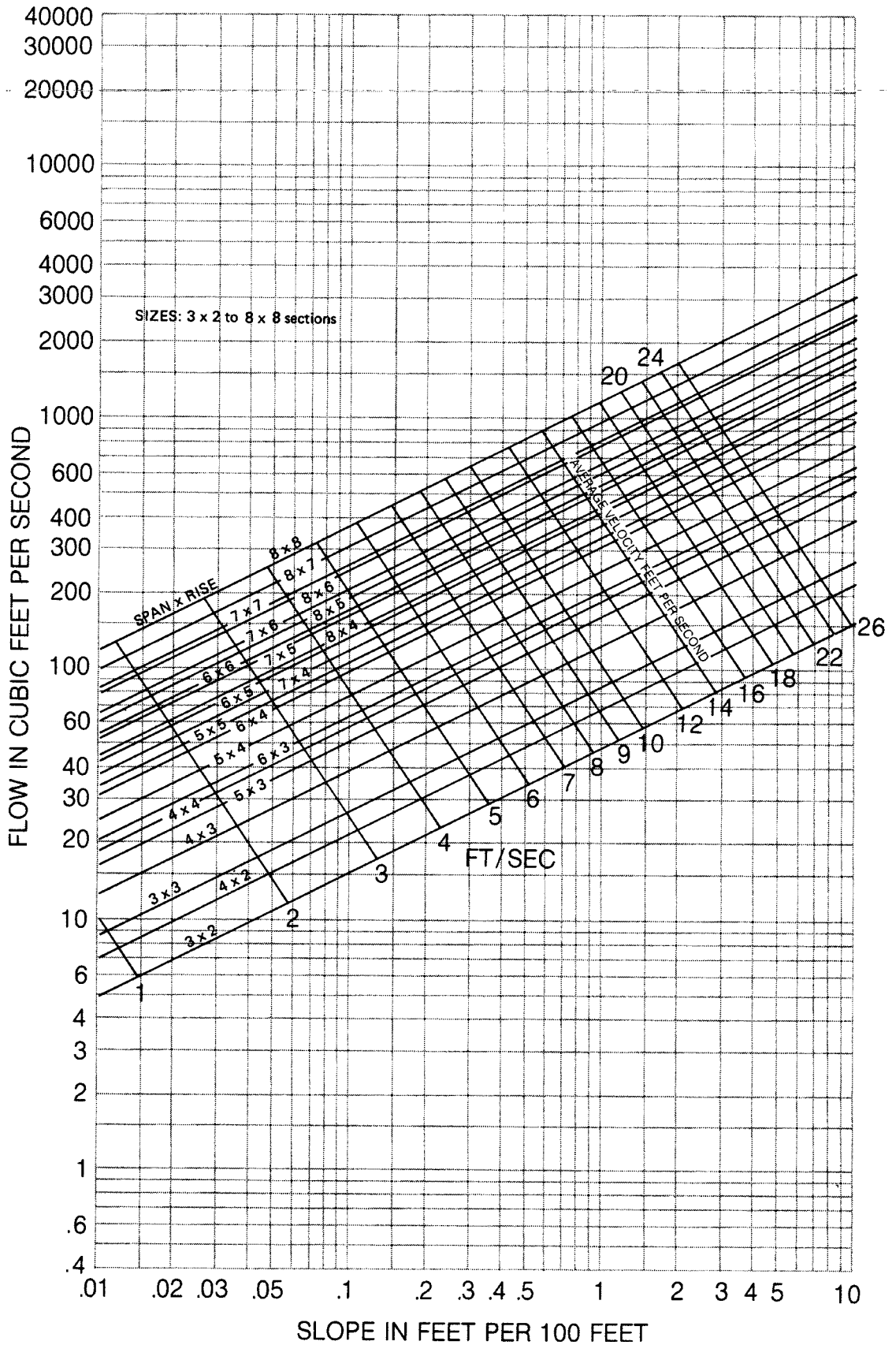


Figure 19.2

**FLOW FOR BOX SECTIONS FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNINGS EQUATION  $n = 0.013$**

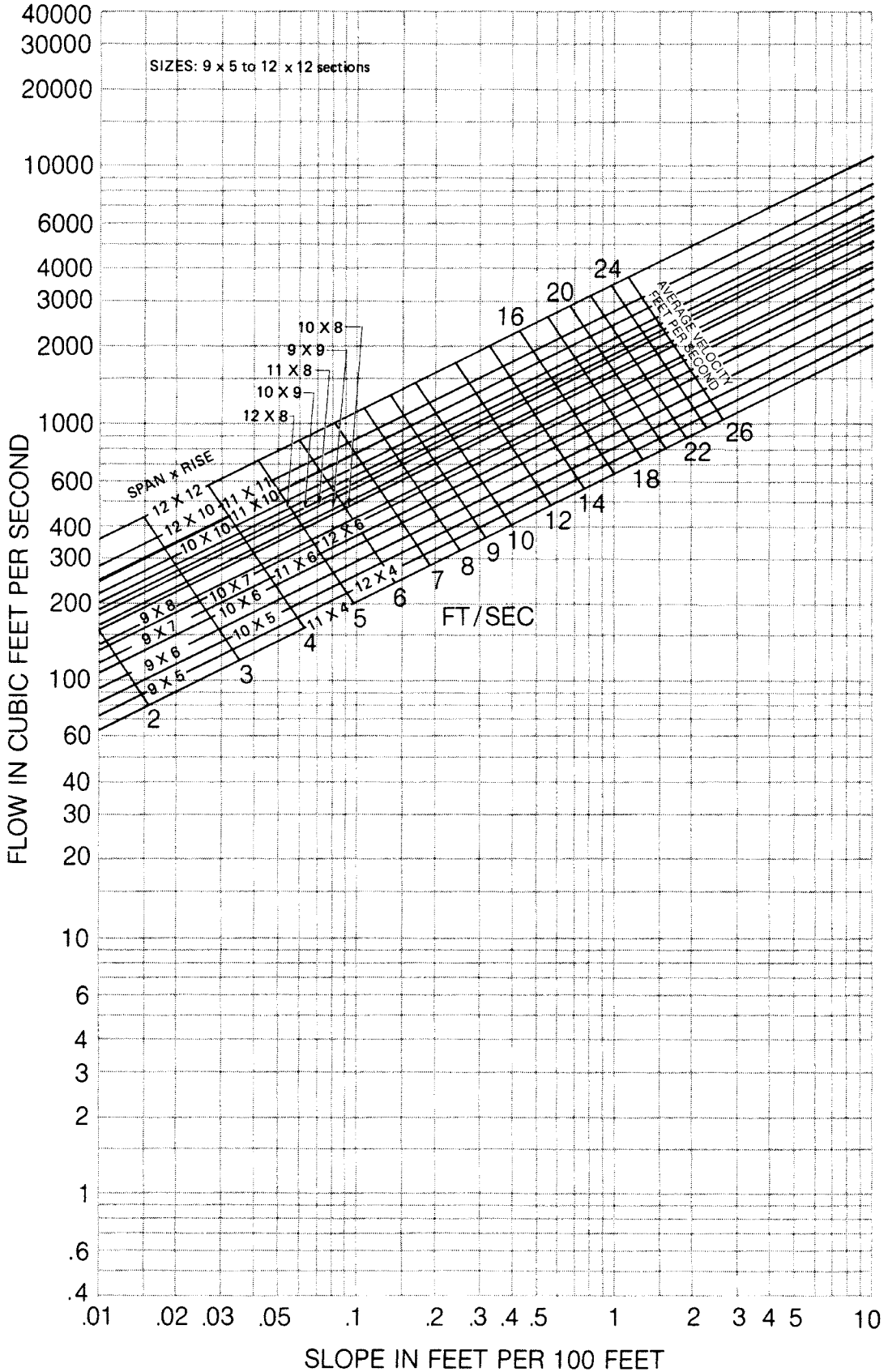


Figure 20

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN  
CIRCULAR PIPE FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

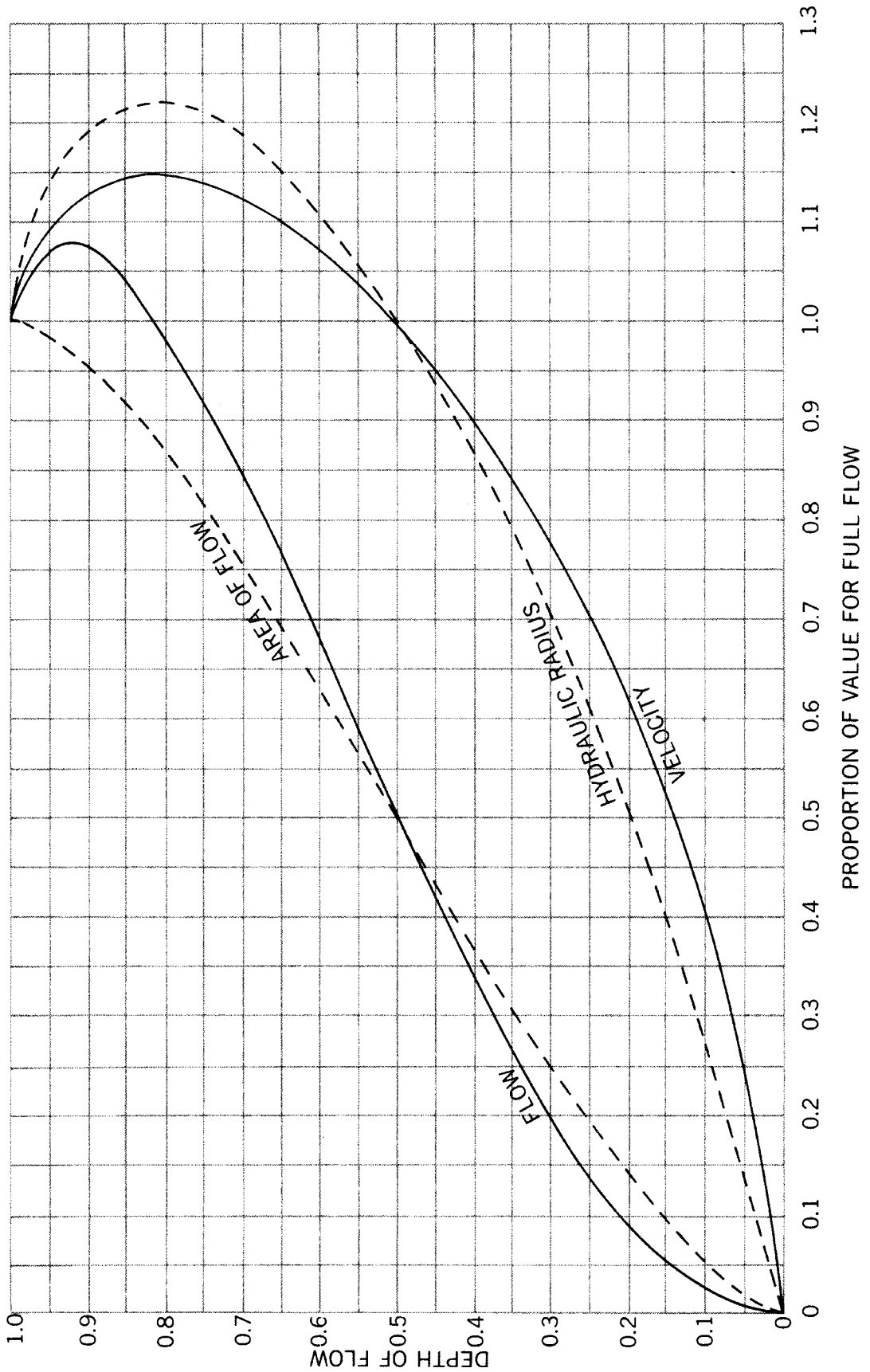


Figure 21

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN  
HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

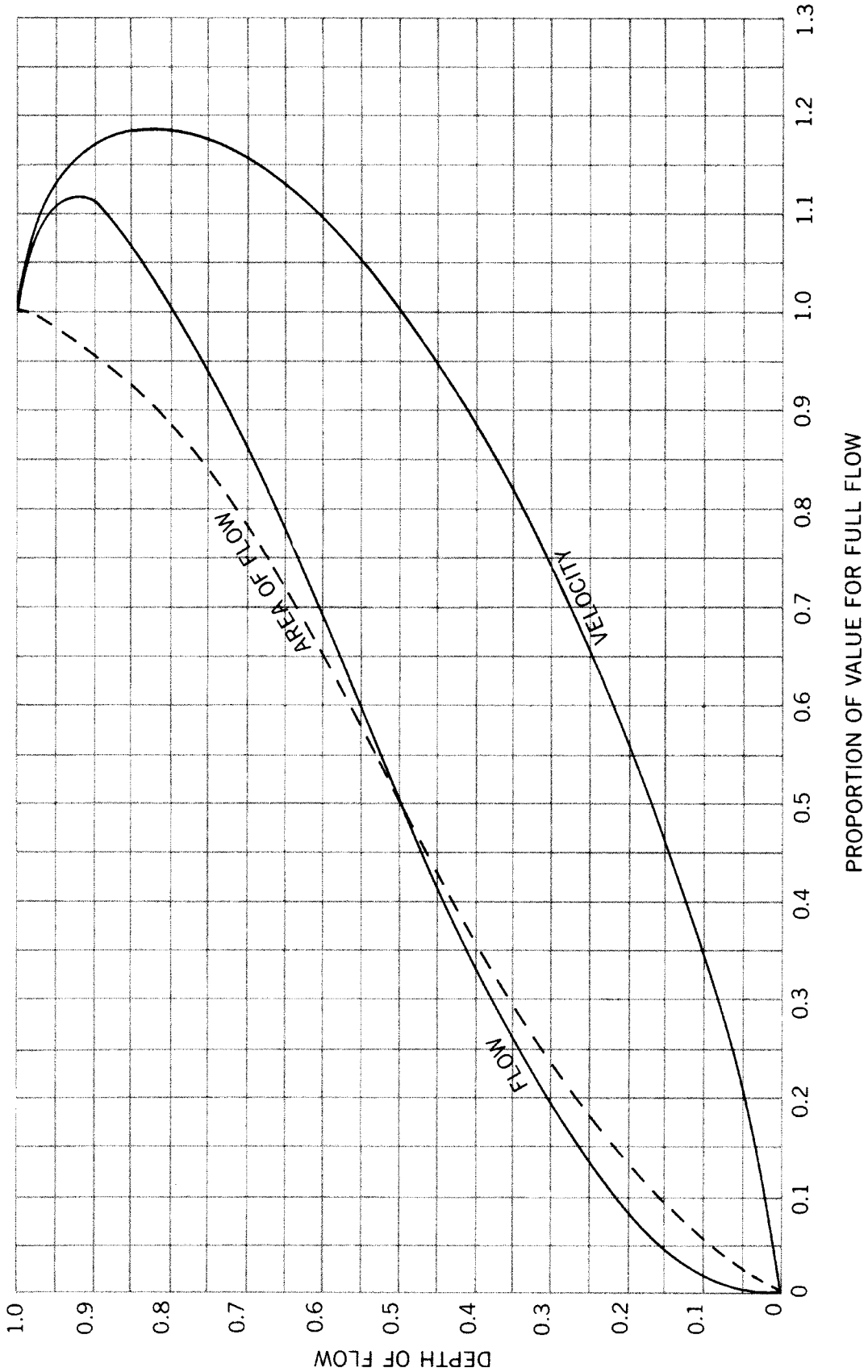


Figure 22

RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN  
VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW

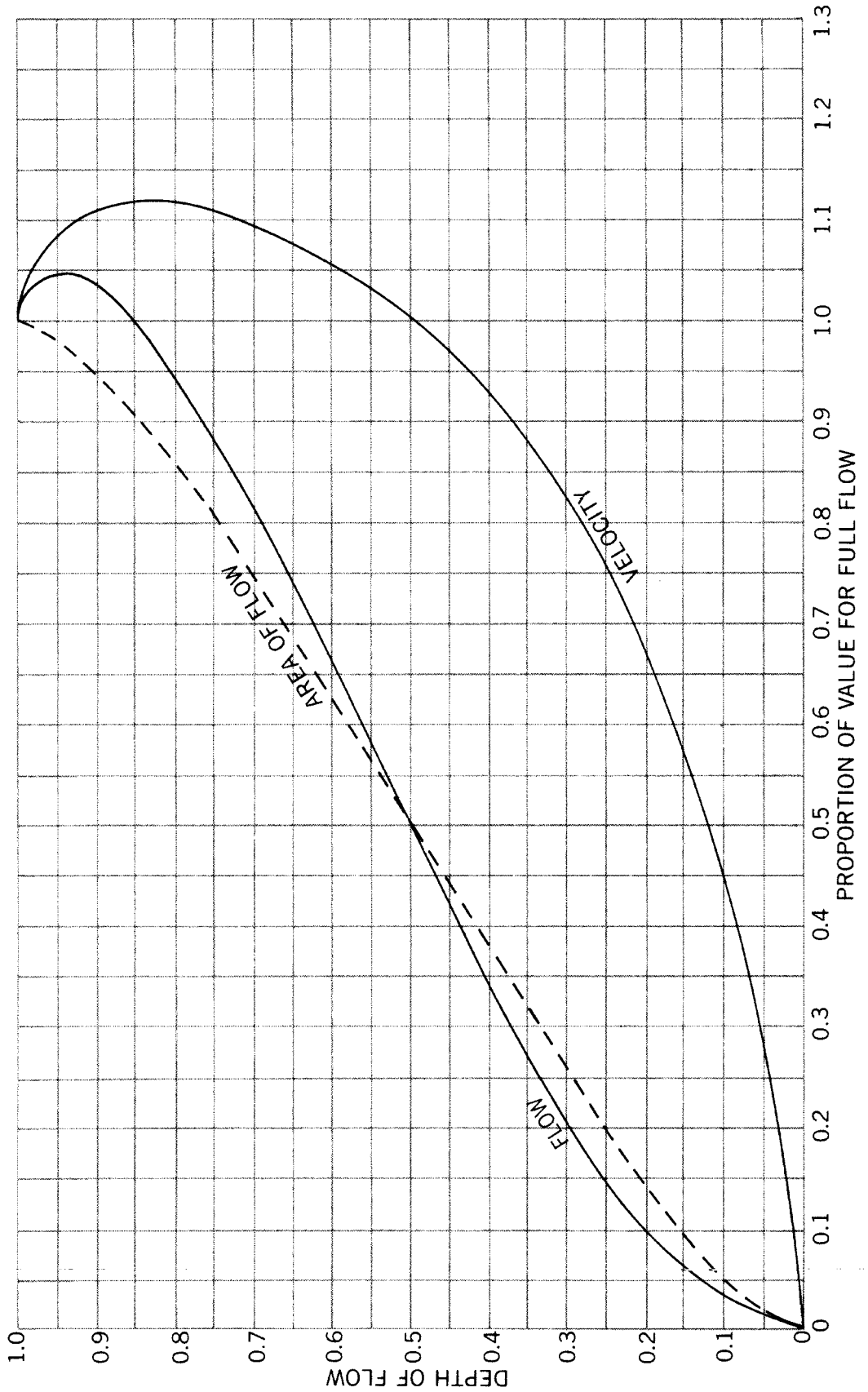


Figure 23

RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN ARCH PIPE FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW

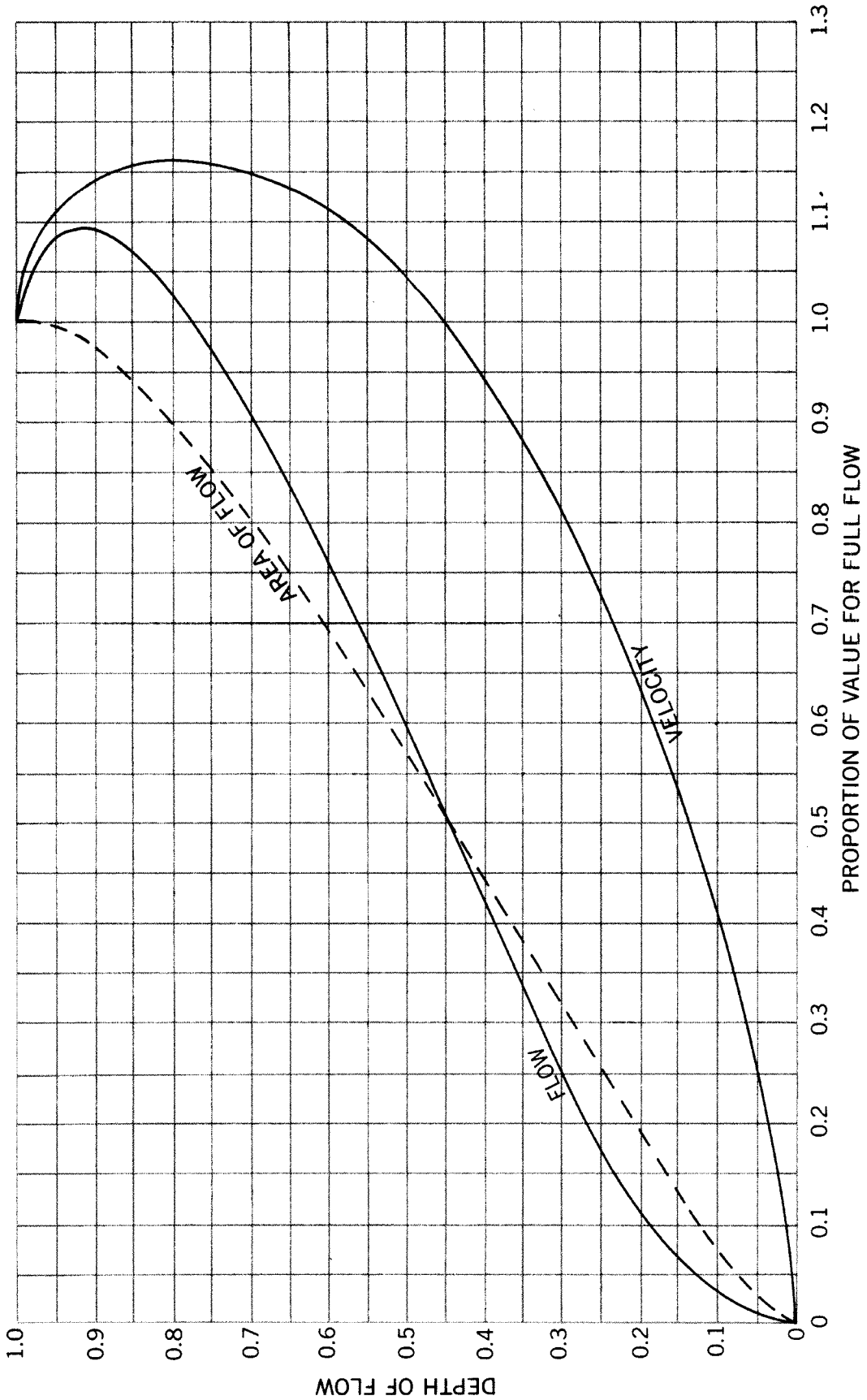


Figure 24.1

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

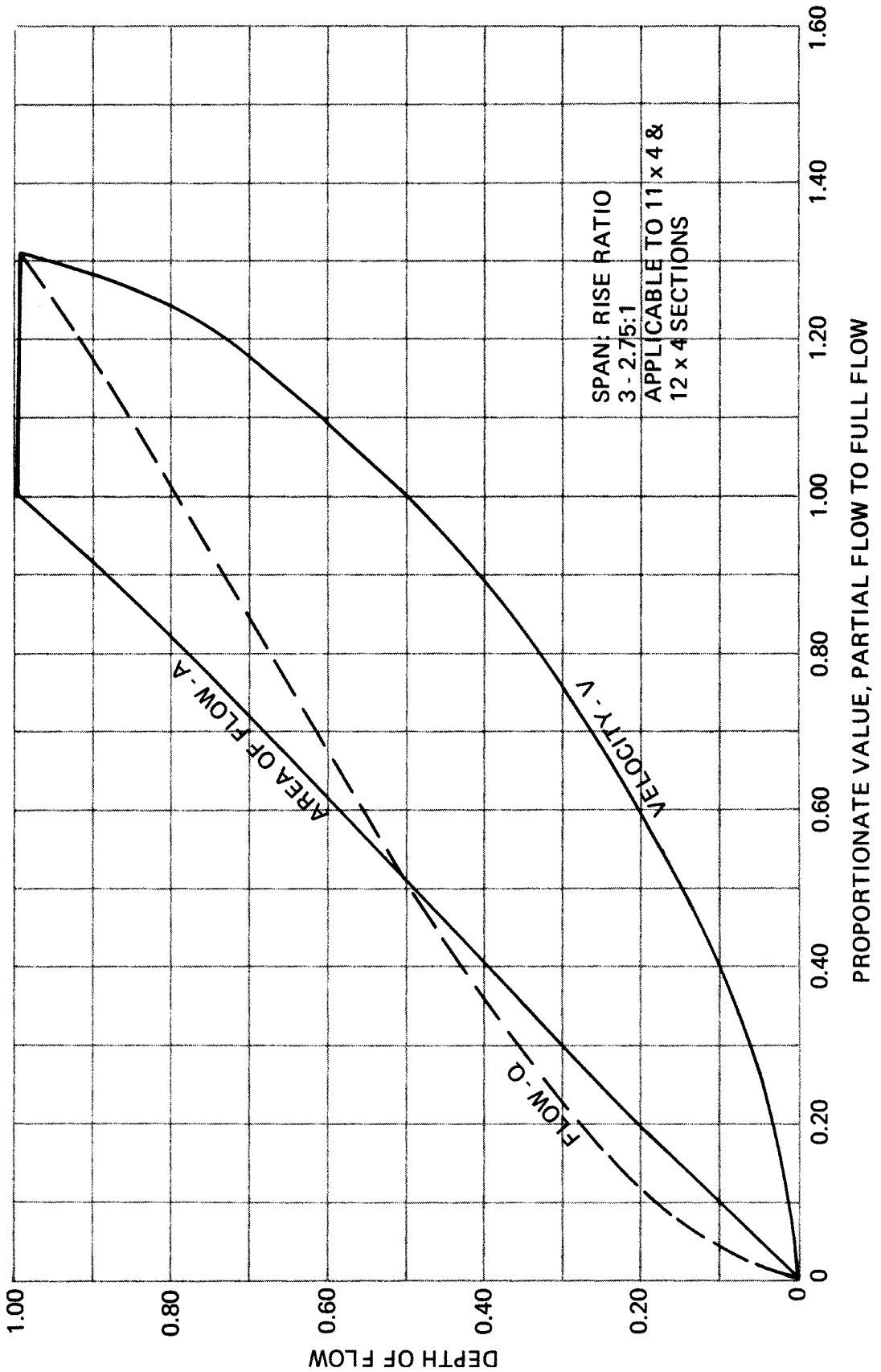




Figure 24.2

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

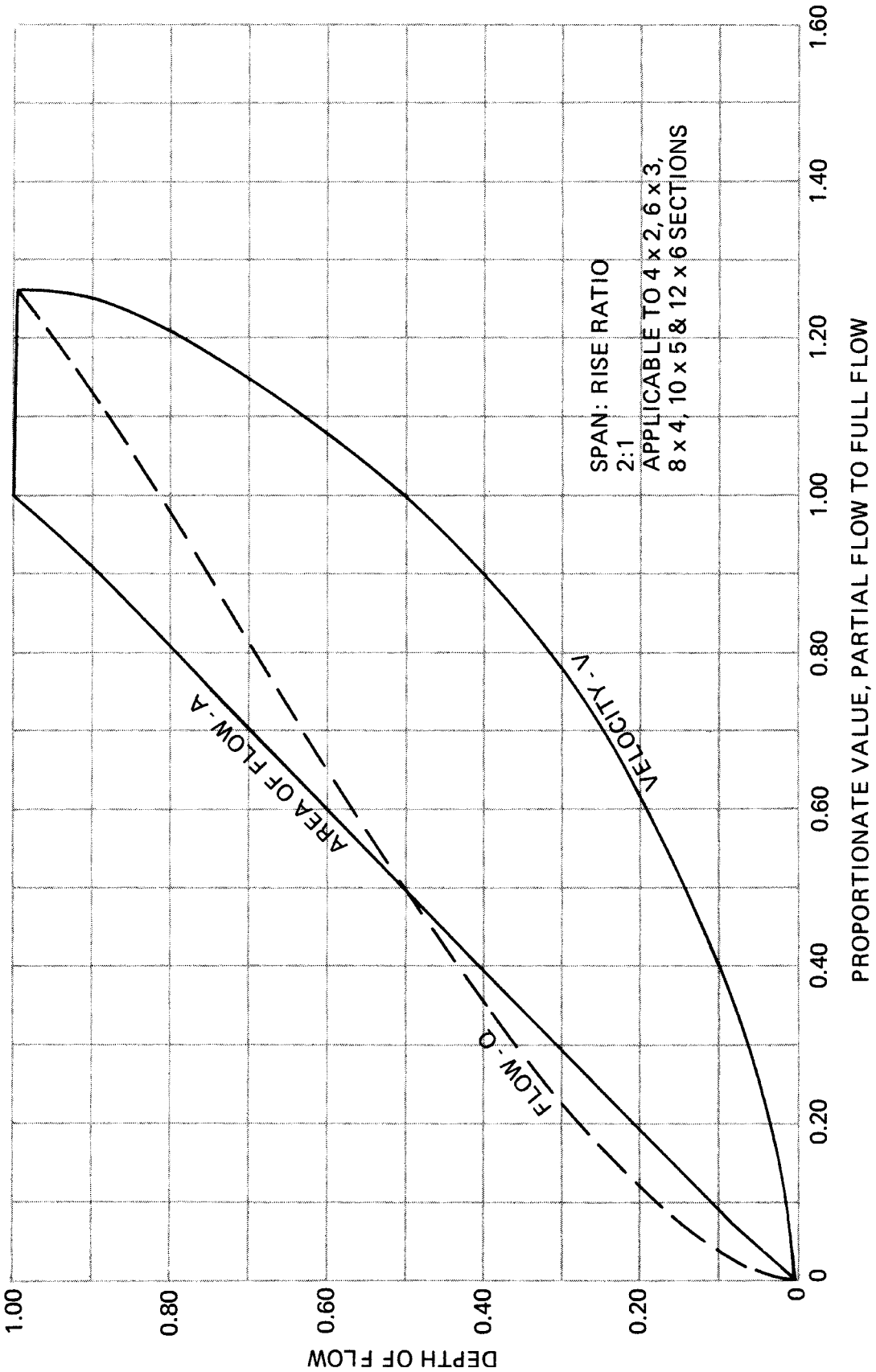


Figure 24.3

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

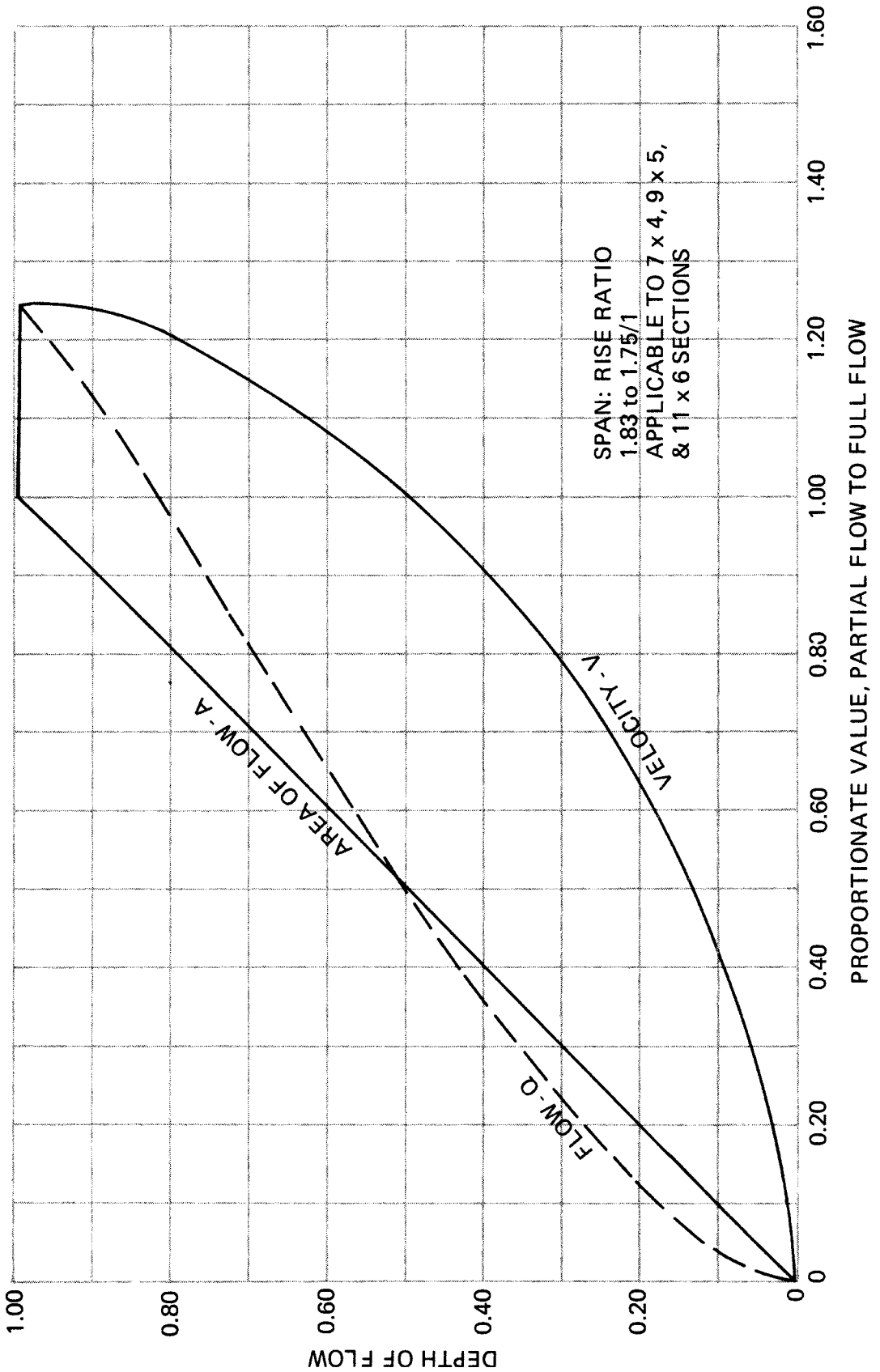


Figure 24.4

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

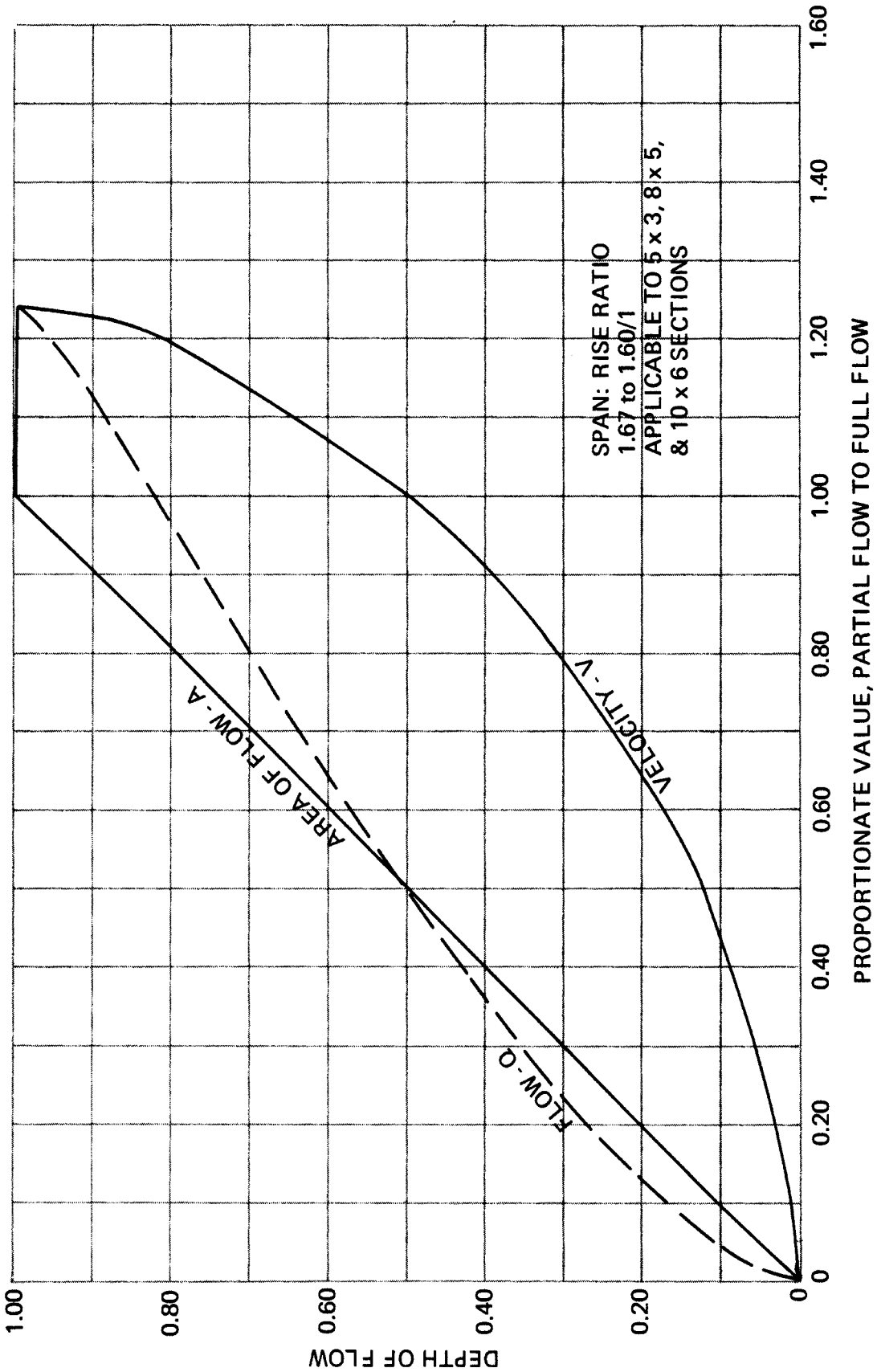


Figure 24.5

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

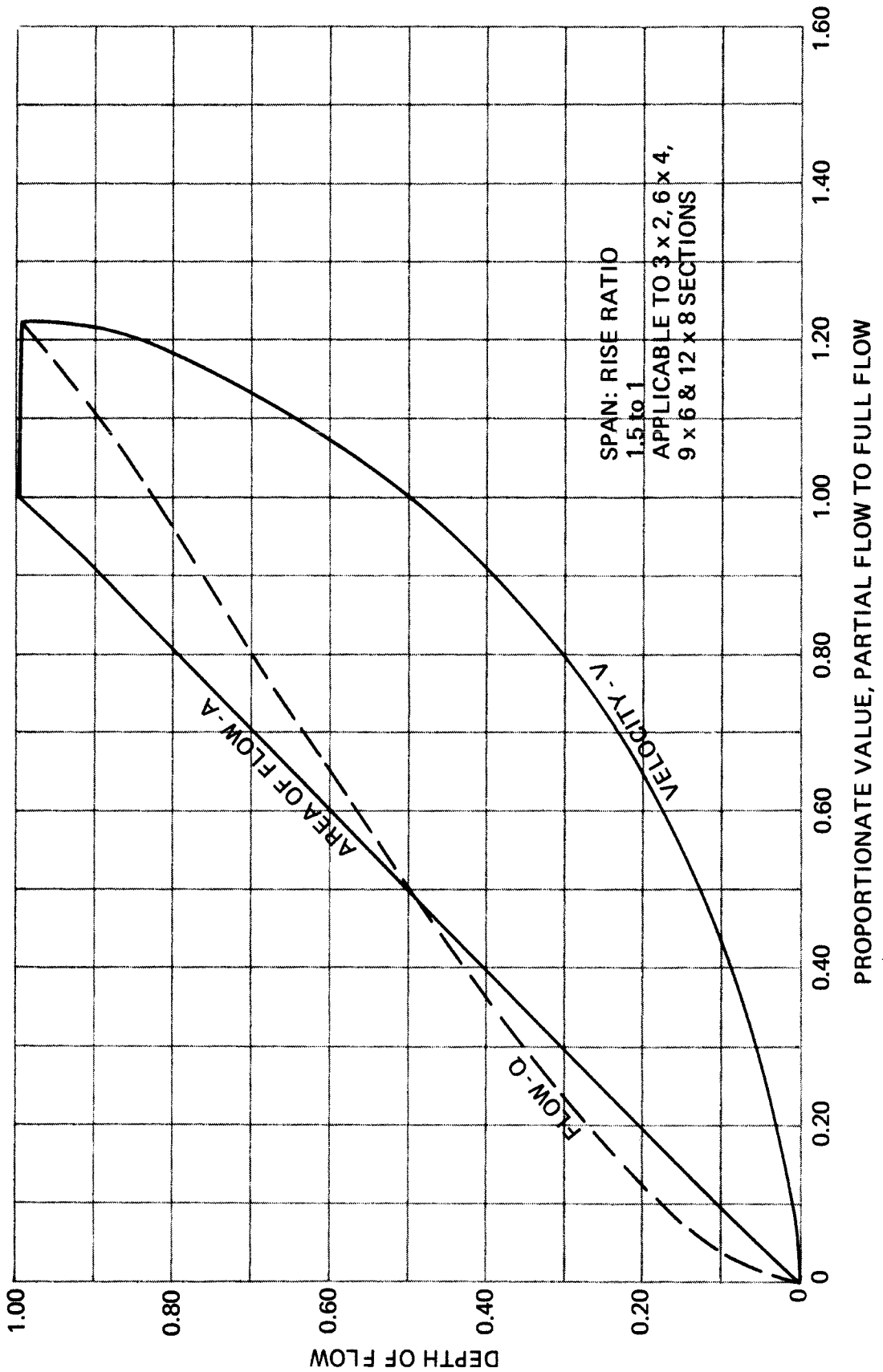


Figure 24.6

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

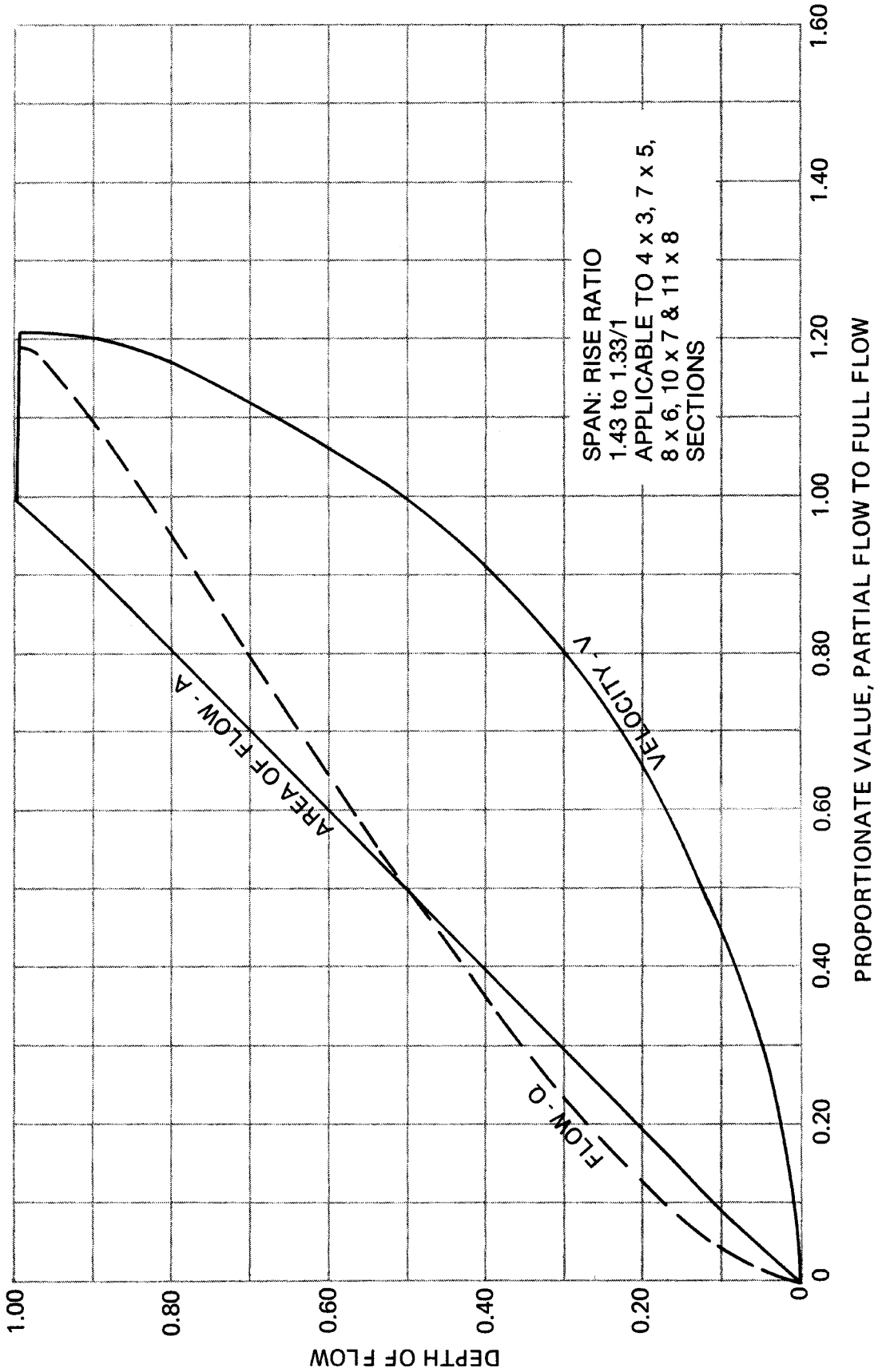


Figure 24.7

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

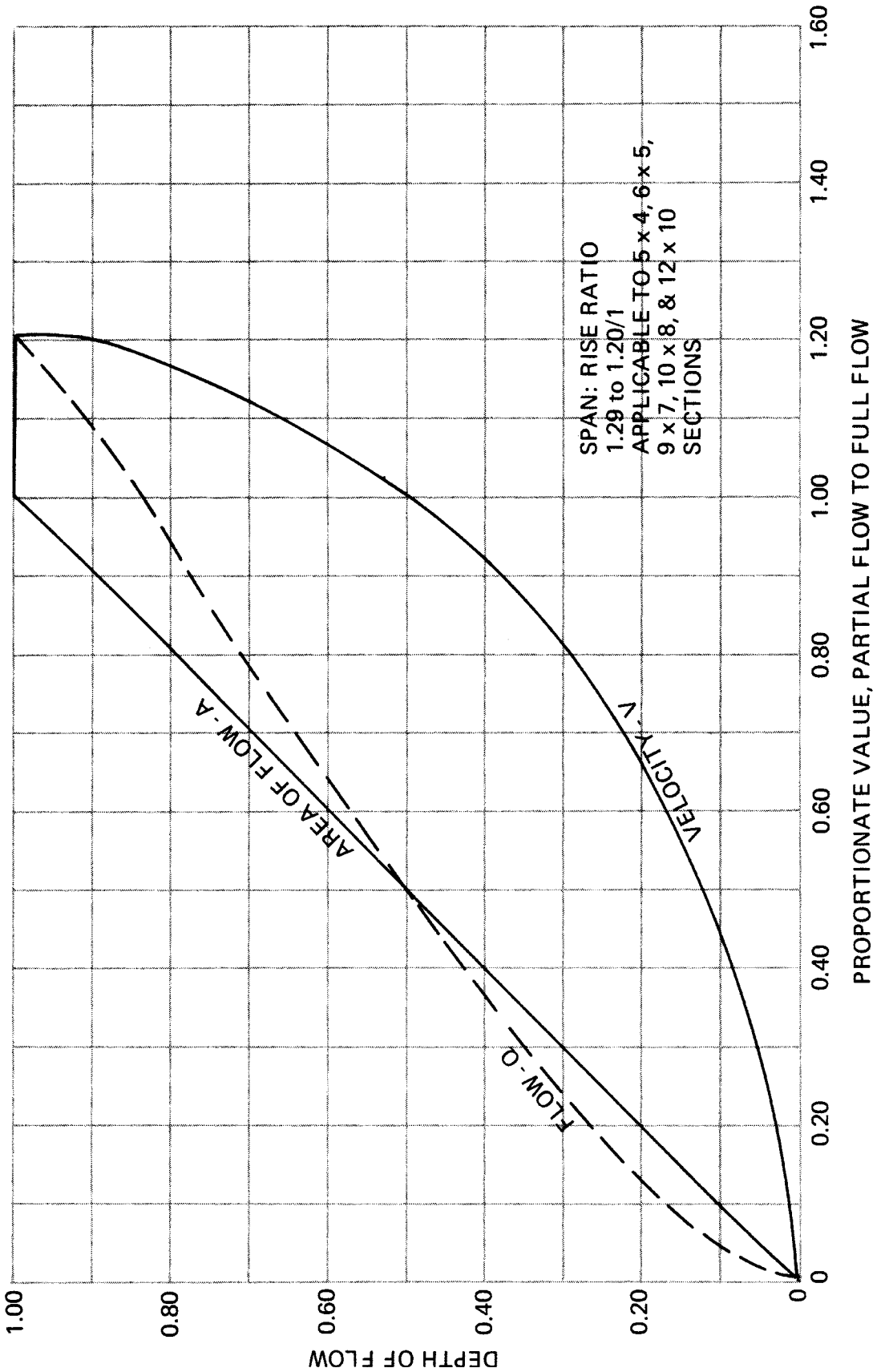


Figure 24.8

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

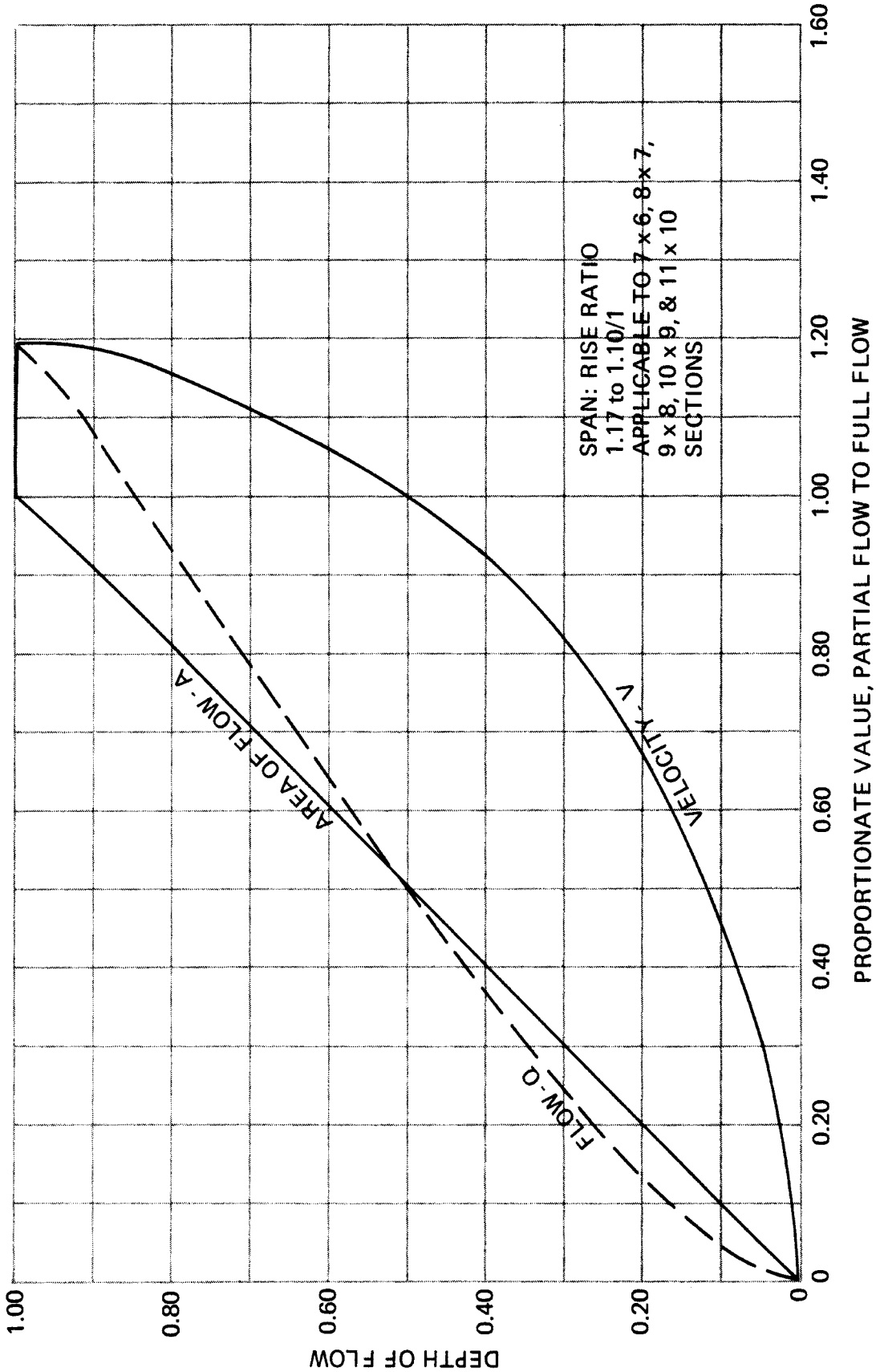


Figure 24.9

**RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN PRECAST BOX SECTIONS FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW**

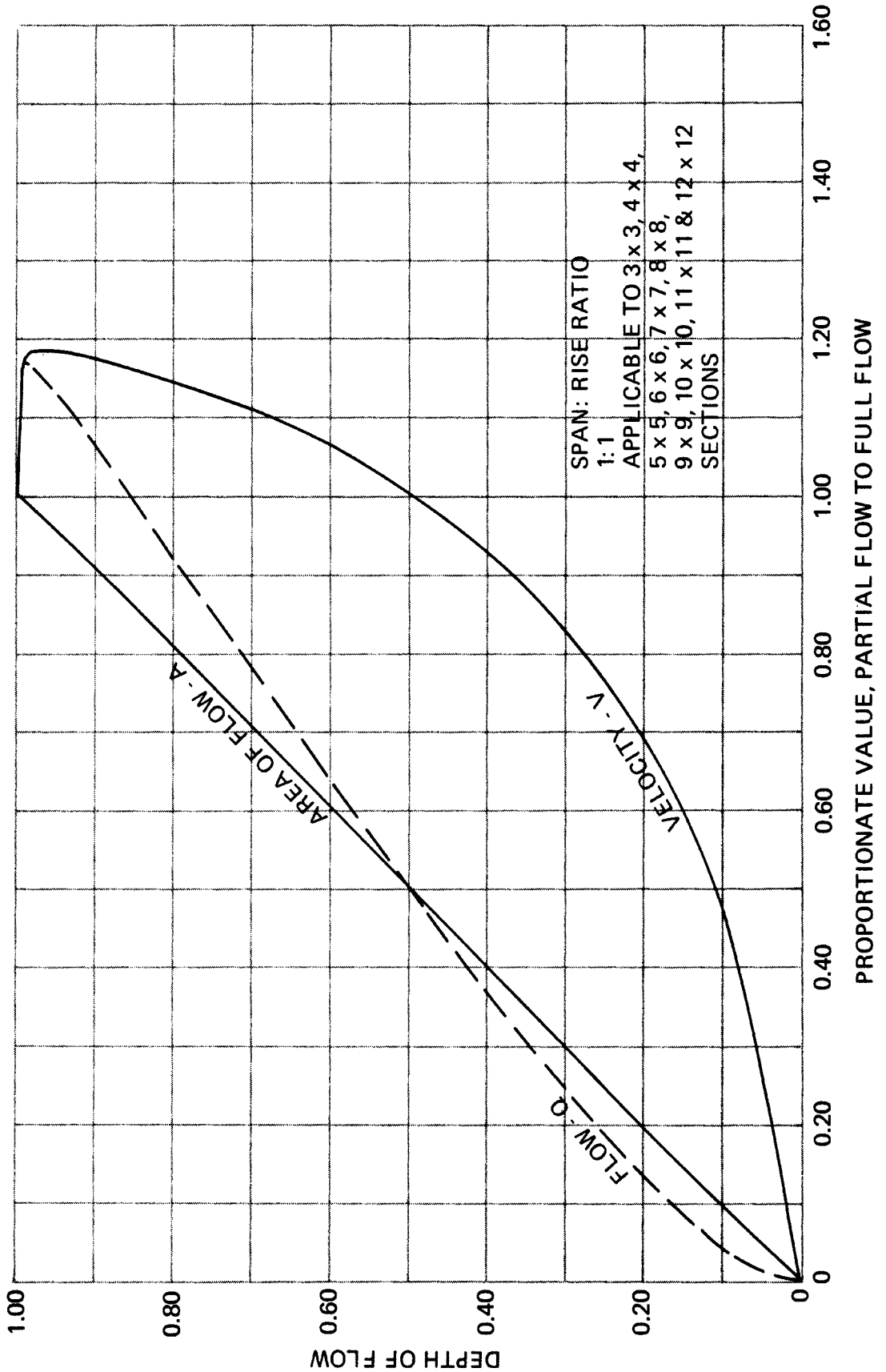
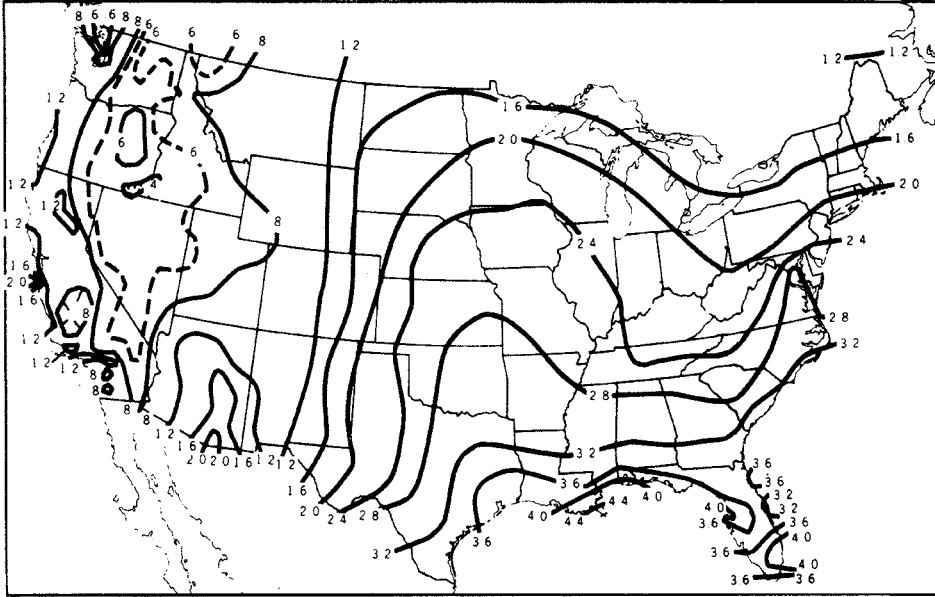




Figure 25

**MAP OF THE UNITED STATES  
2-YEAR, 30-MINUTE RAINFALL INTENSITY**



ADAPTED FROM CHART 2, RAINFALL FREQUENCY ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU, TECHNICAL PAPER NO. 40  
MAY 1961

Figure 26

**INTENSITY-DURATION CURVE**

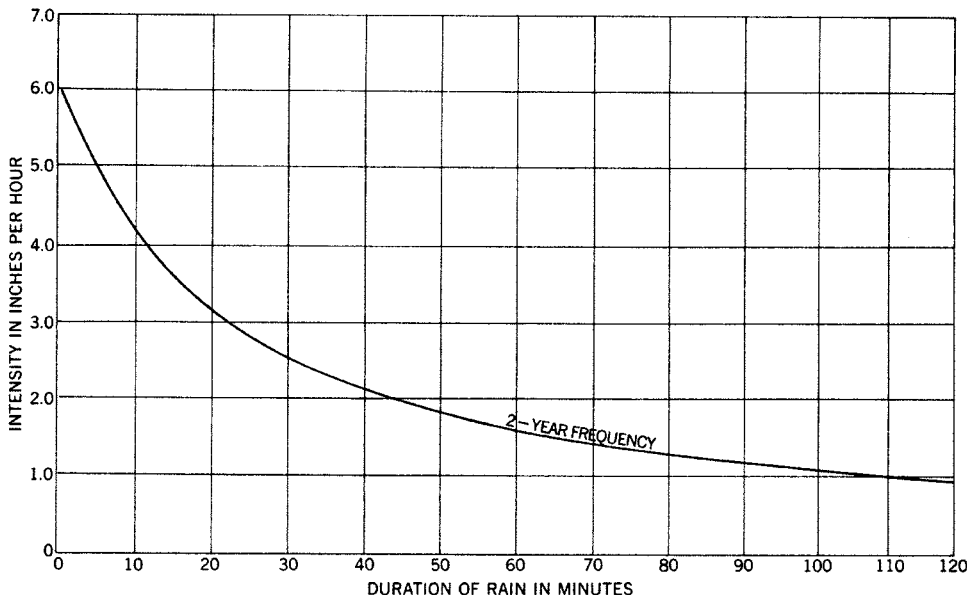
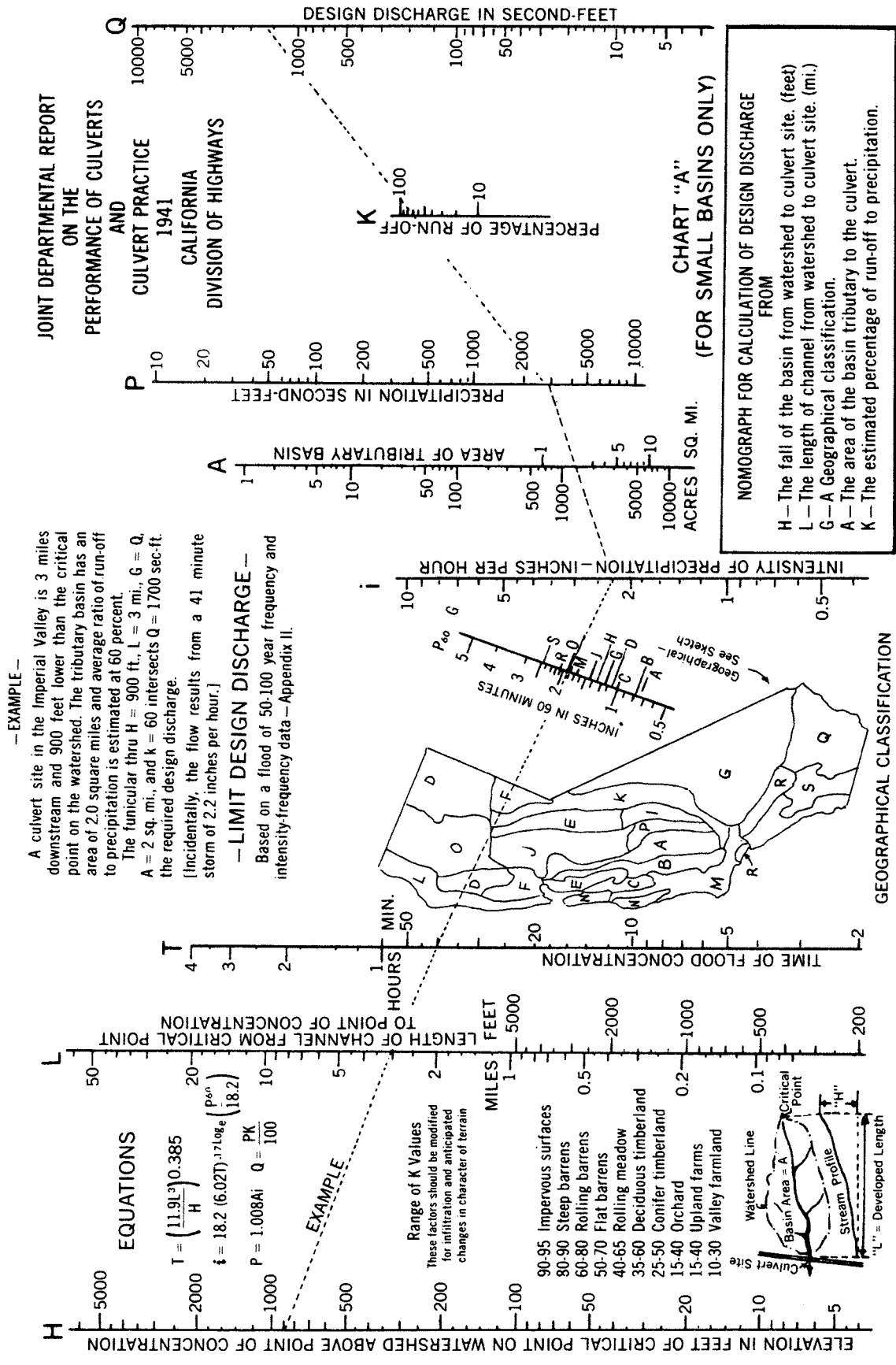


Figure 27

**CALIFORNIA CHART "A" FOR CALCULATION OF "DESIGN DISCHARGES"**

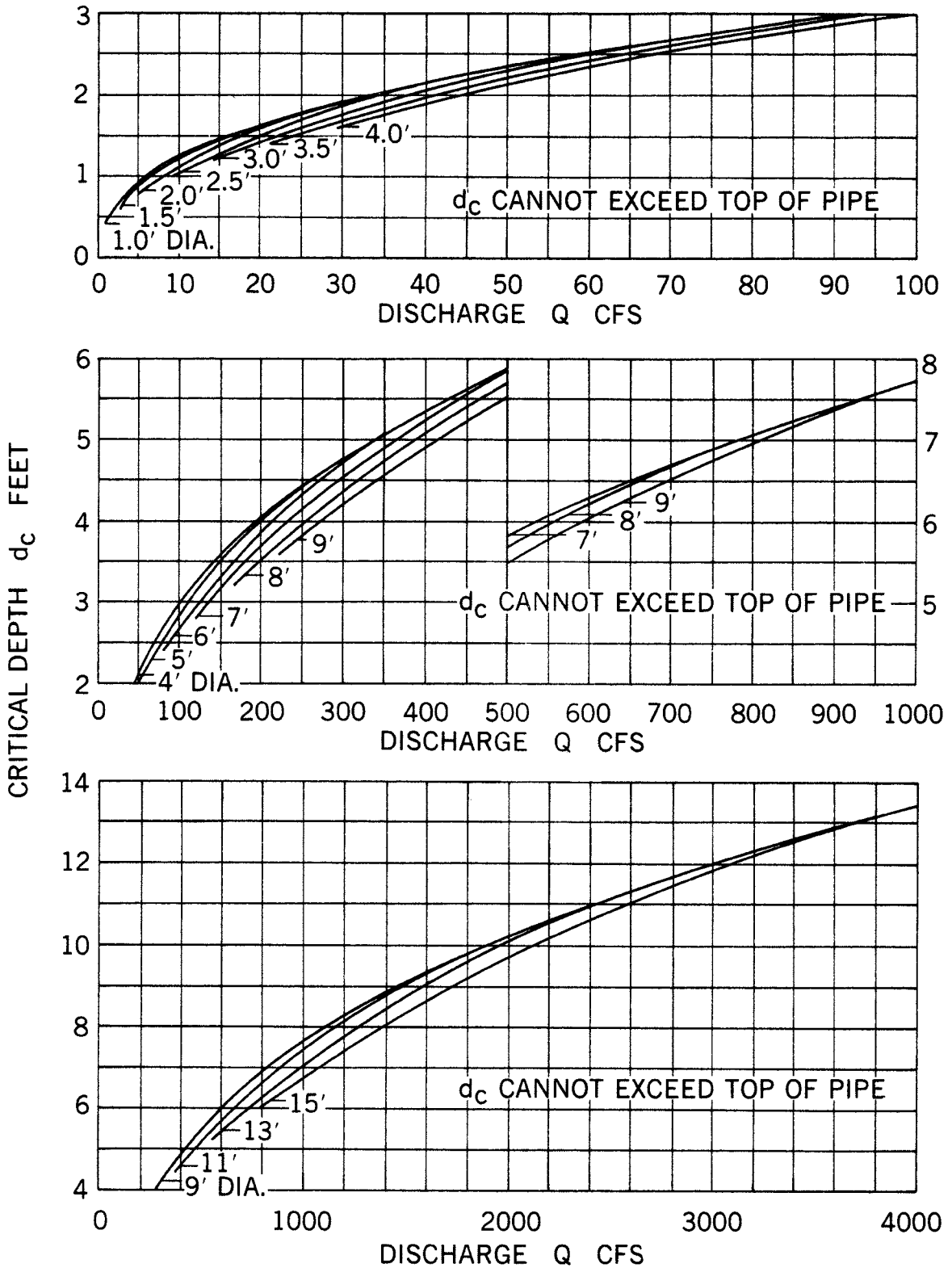


**—EXAMPLE—**  
 A culvert site in the Imperial Valley is 3 miles downstream and 900 feet lower than the critical point on the watershed. The tributary basin has an area of 2.0 square miles and average ratio of run-off to precipitation is estimated at 60 percent.  
 The funicular thru H = 900 ft., L = 3 mi., G = Q, A = 2 sq. mi., and k = 60 intersects Q = 1700 sec-ft. the required design discharge.  
 (Incidentally, the flow results from a 41 minute storm of 2.2 inches per hour.)

**—LIMIT DESIGN DISCHARGE—**  
 Based on a flood of 50-100 year frequency and intensity-frequency data —Appendix II.

Figure 28

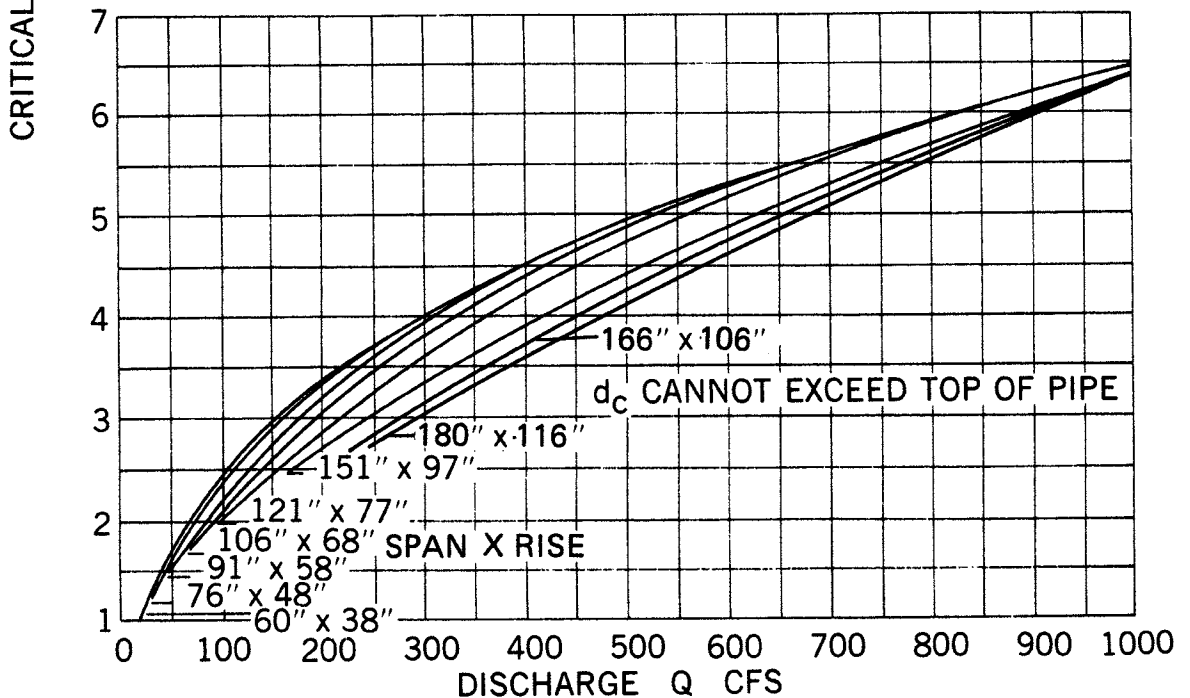
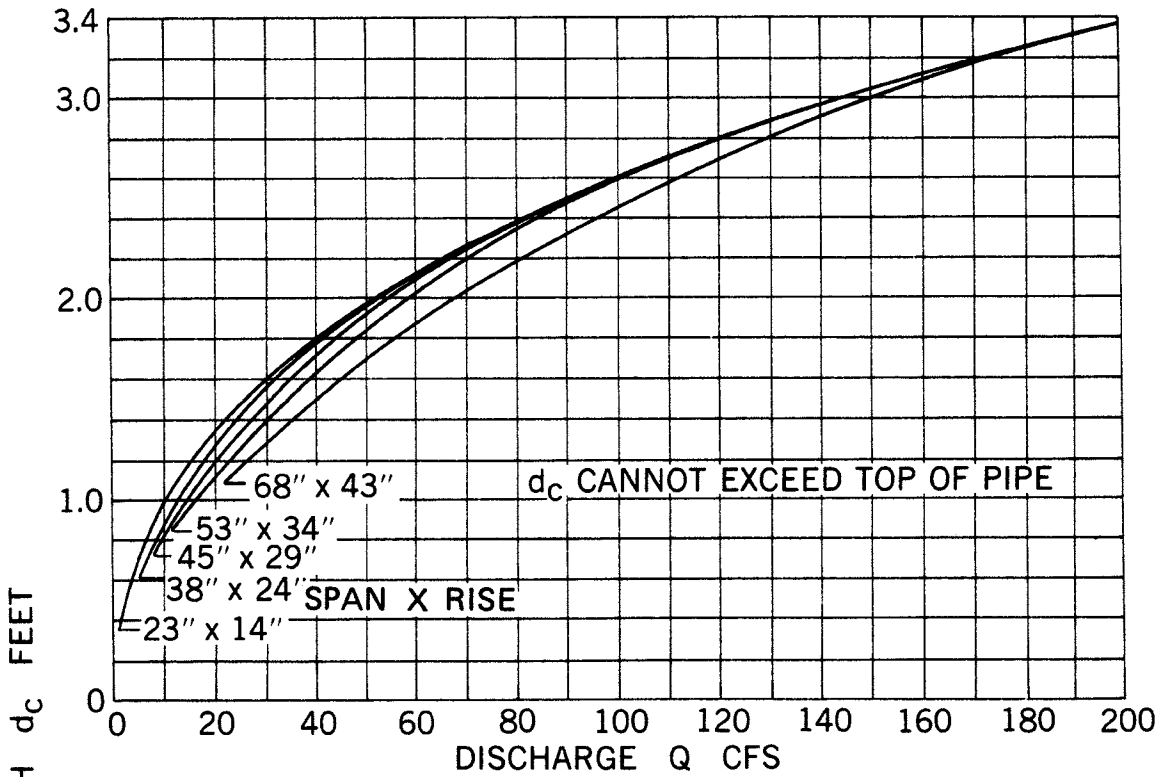
**CRITICAL DEPTH  
CIRCULAR PIPE**



BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS JAN. 1964

Figure 29

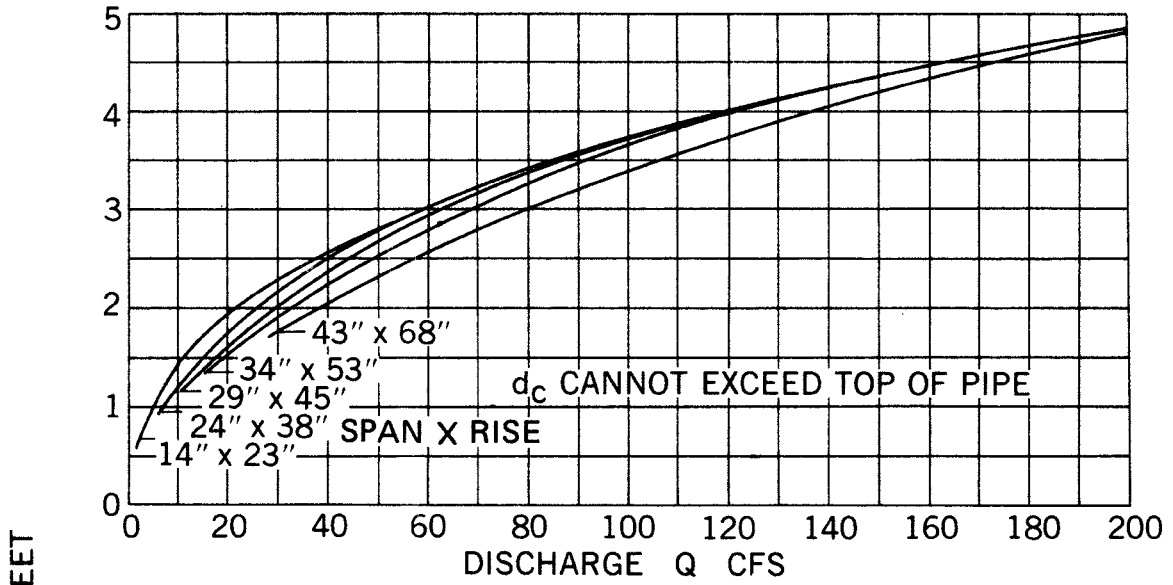
**CRITICAL DEPTH  
HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**



BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS JAN. 1964

Figure 30

**CRITICAL DEPTH  
VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**



CRITICAL DEPTH  $d_c$  FEET

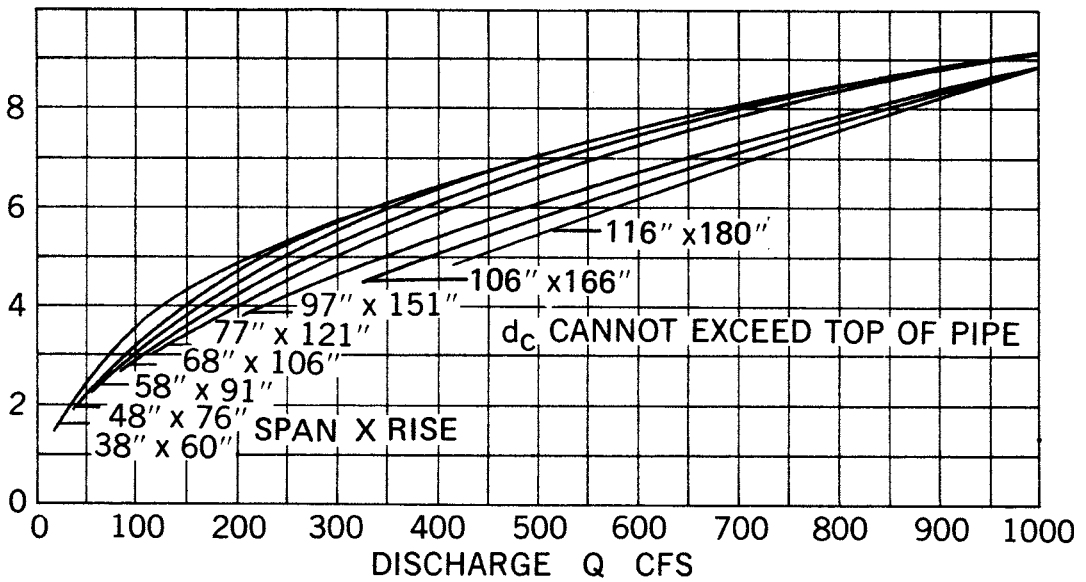
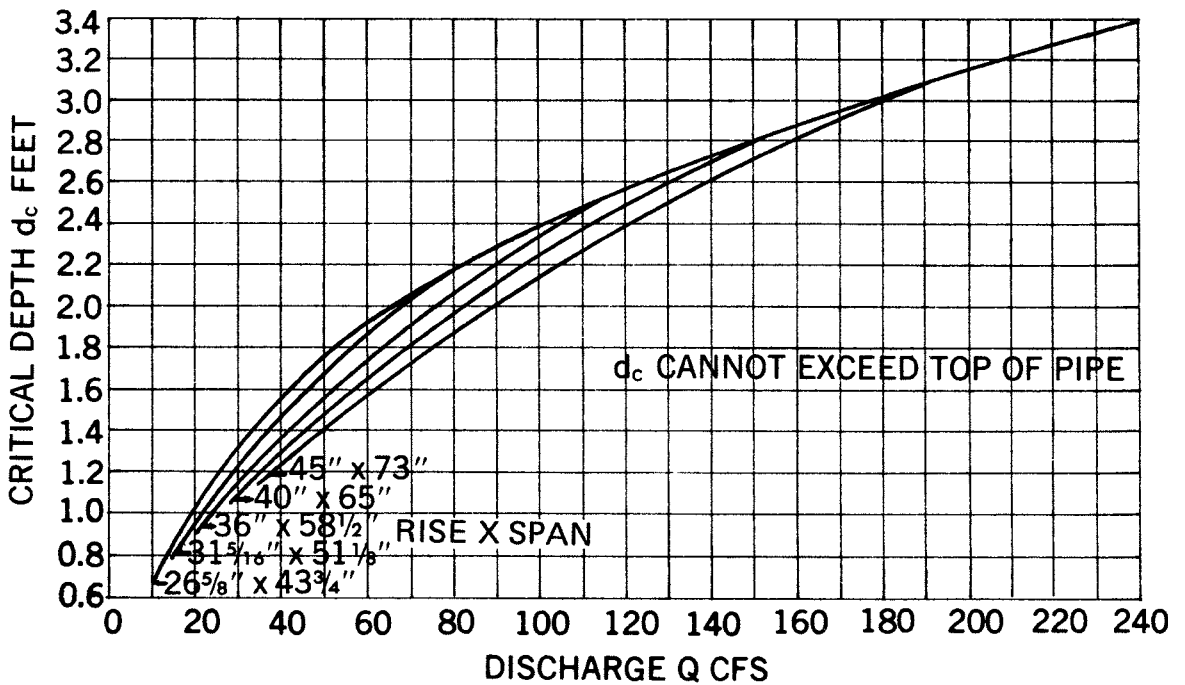
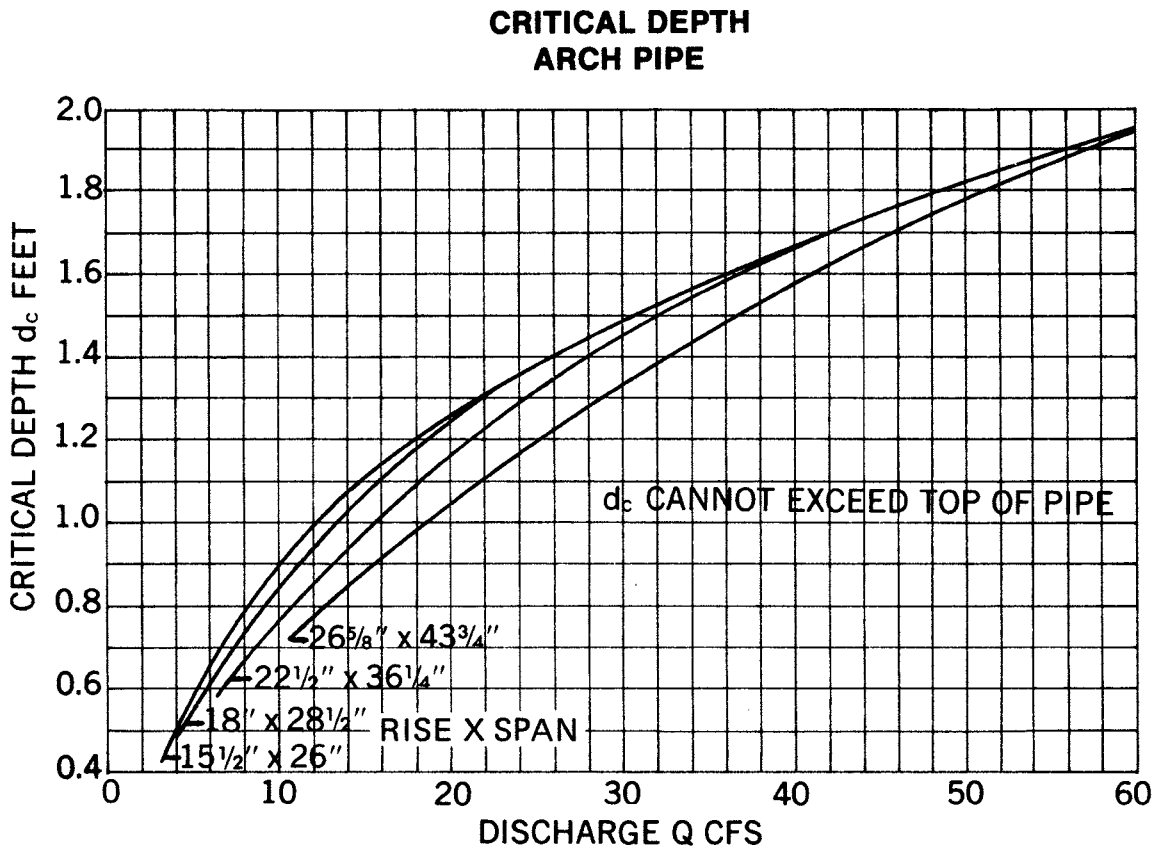


Figure 31.1



BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, JAN. 1964

Figure 31.2

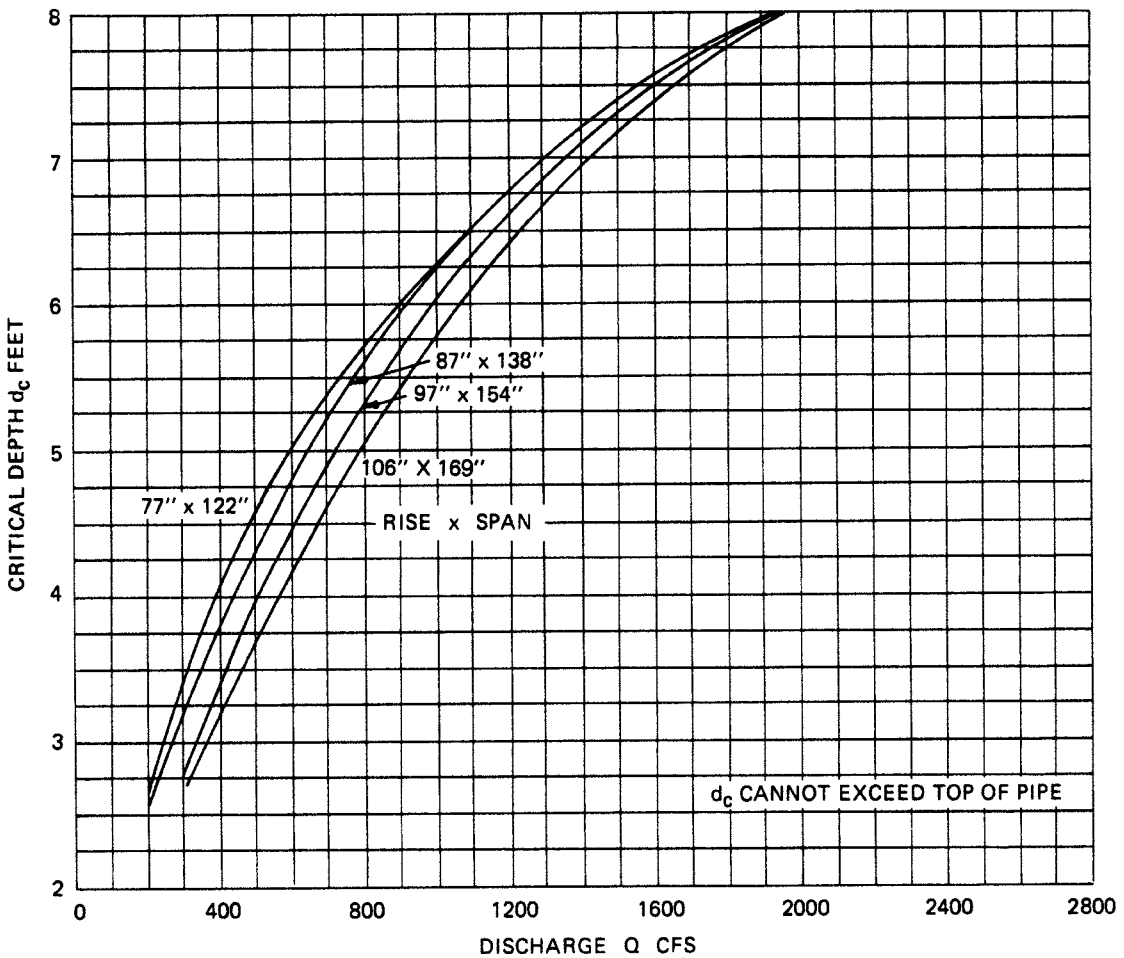
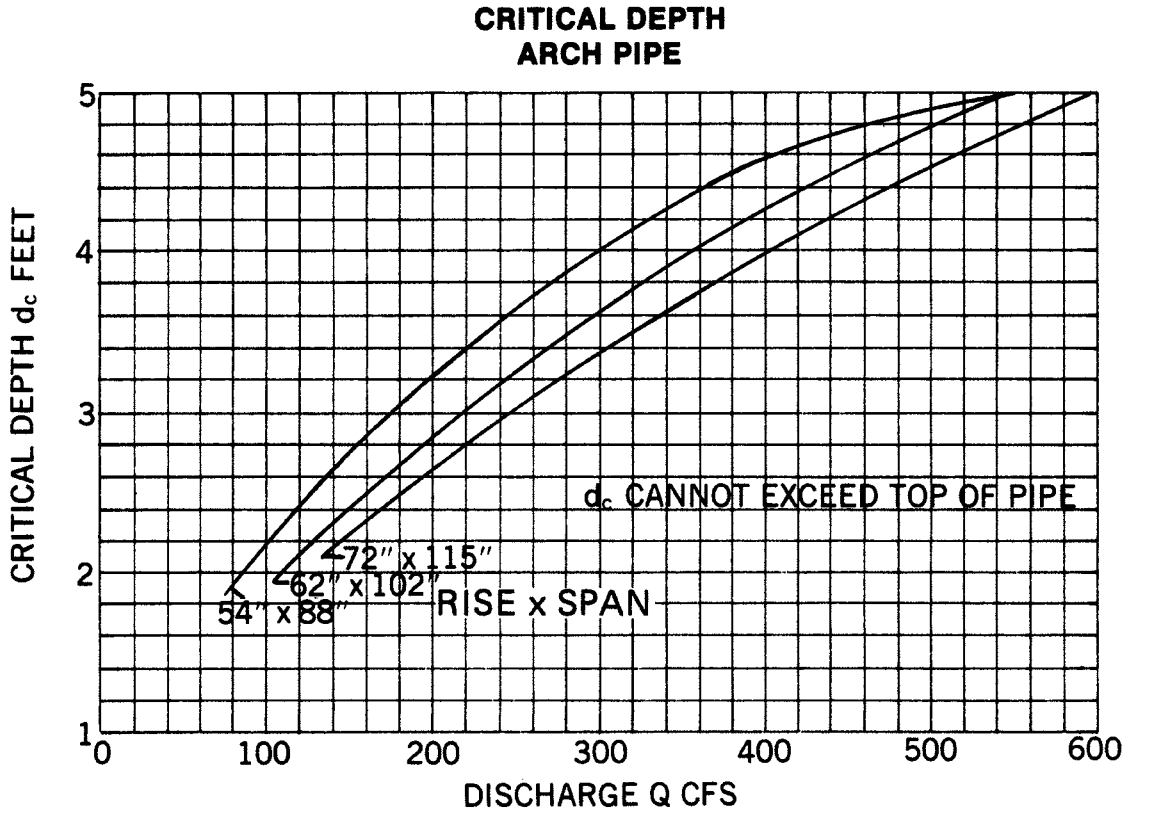


Figure 32

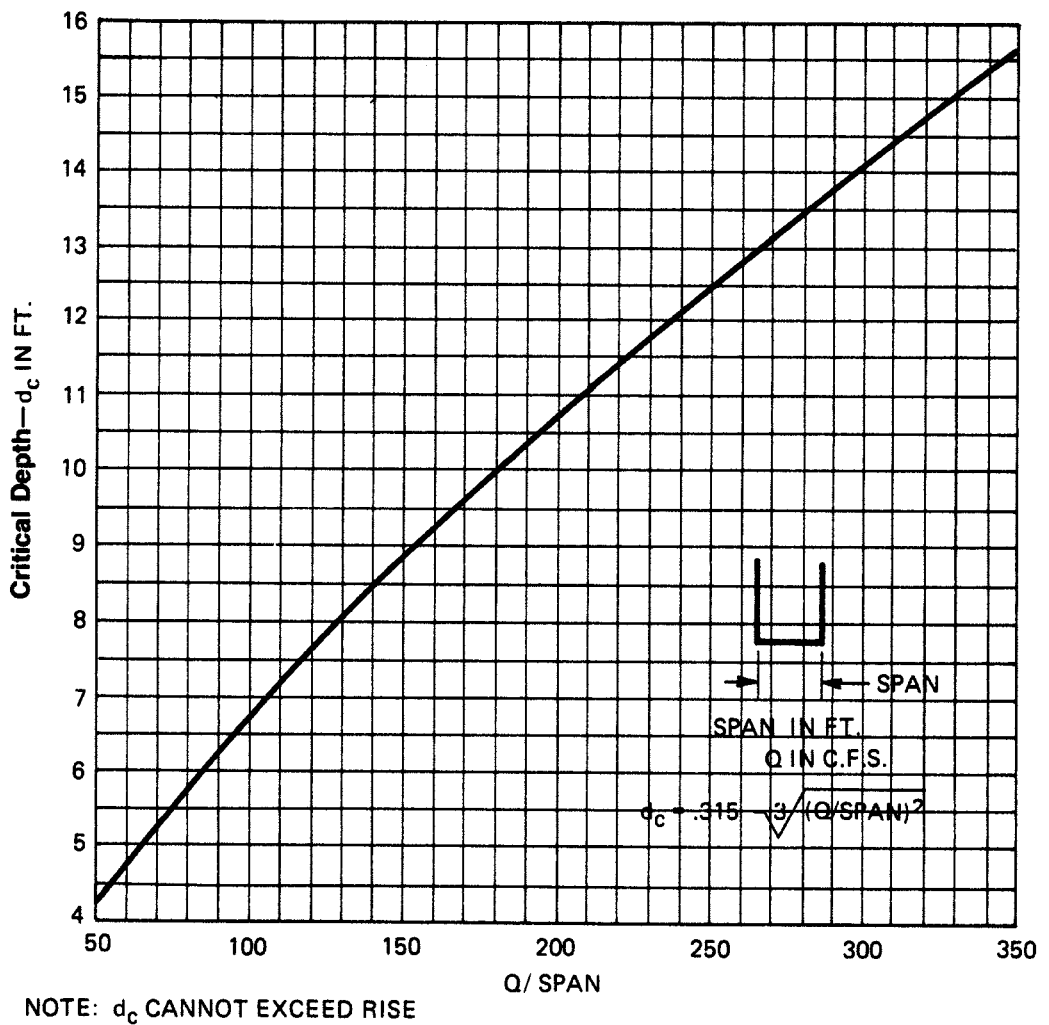
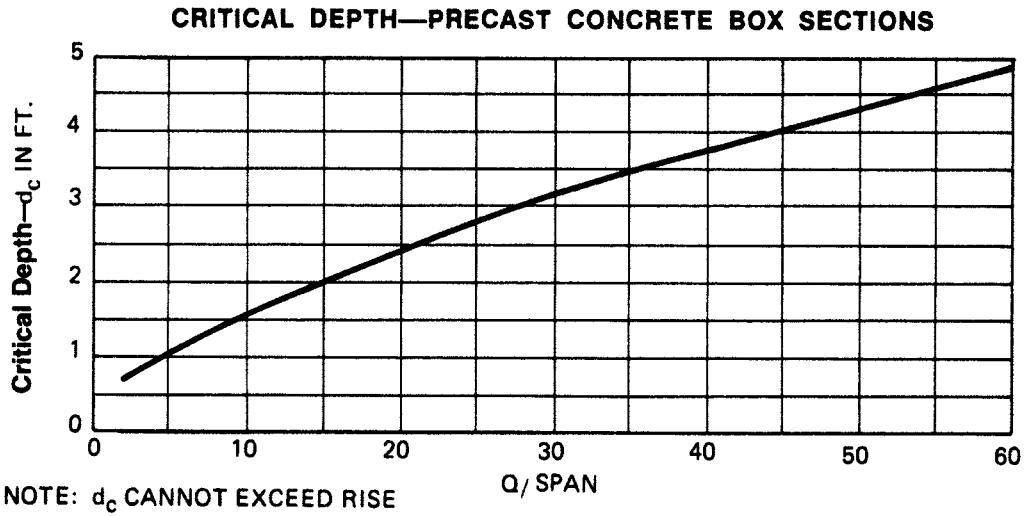




Figure 33

**HEADWATER DEPTH FOR CIRCULAR CONCRETE PIPE CULVERTS WITH INLET CONTROL**

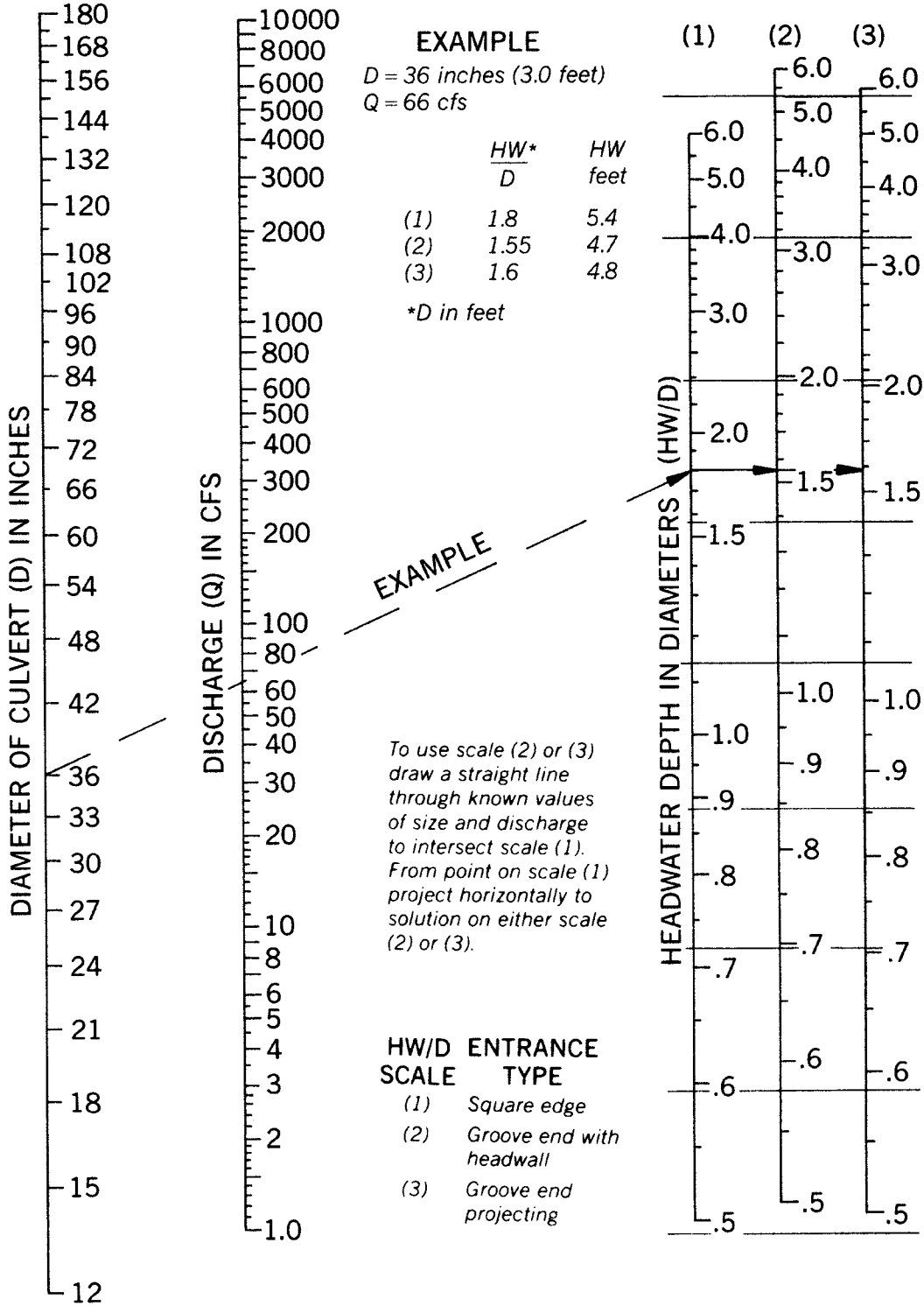


Figure 34

**HEADWATER DEPTH FOR HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL CONCRETE PIPE CULVERTS WITH INLET CONTROL**

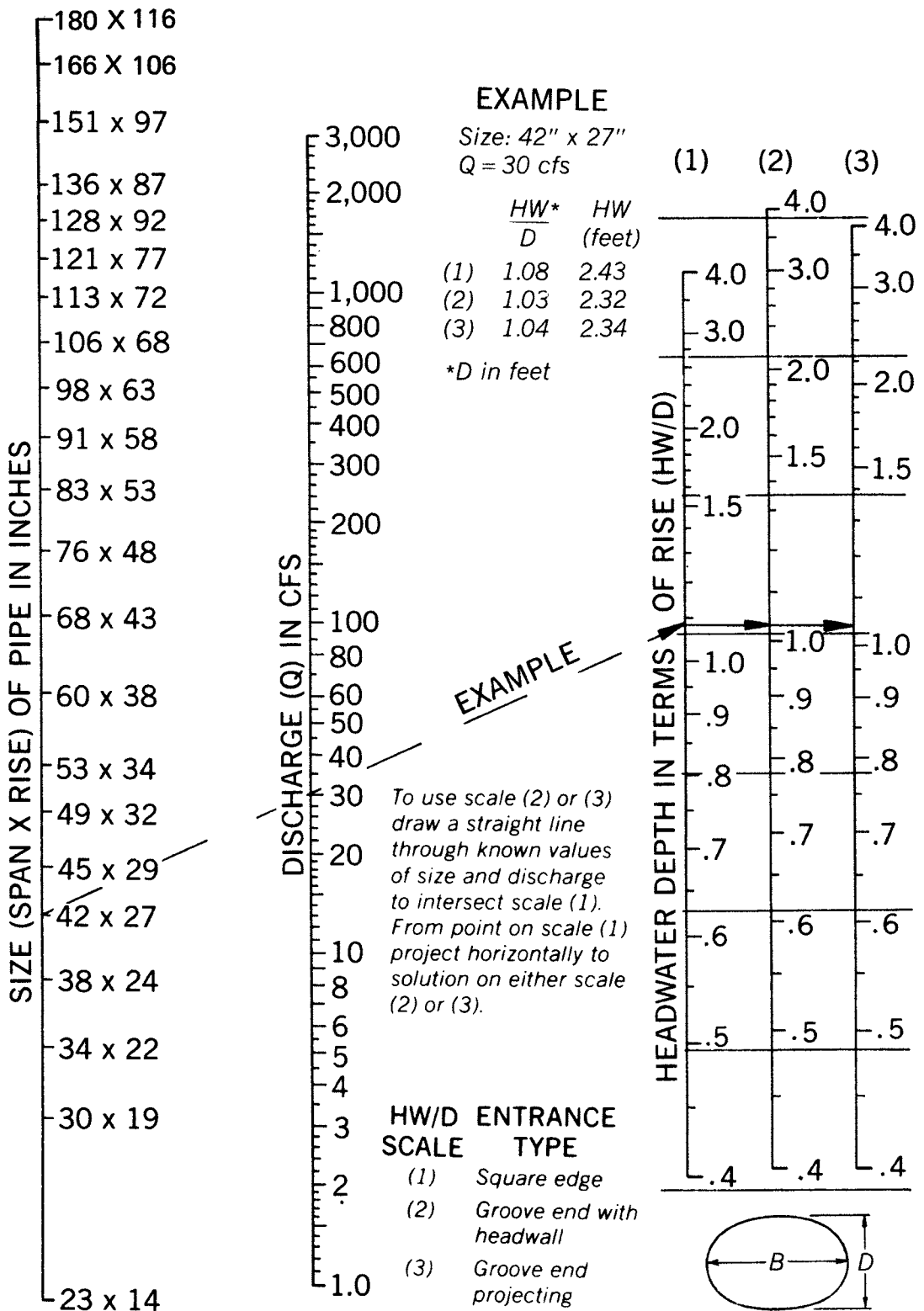


Figure 35

**HEADWATER DEPTH FOR VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL CONCRETE PIPE CULVERTS WITH INLET CONTROL**

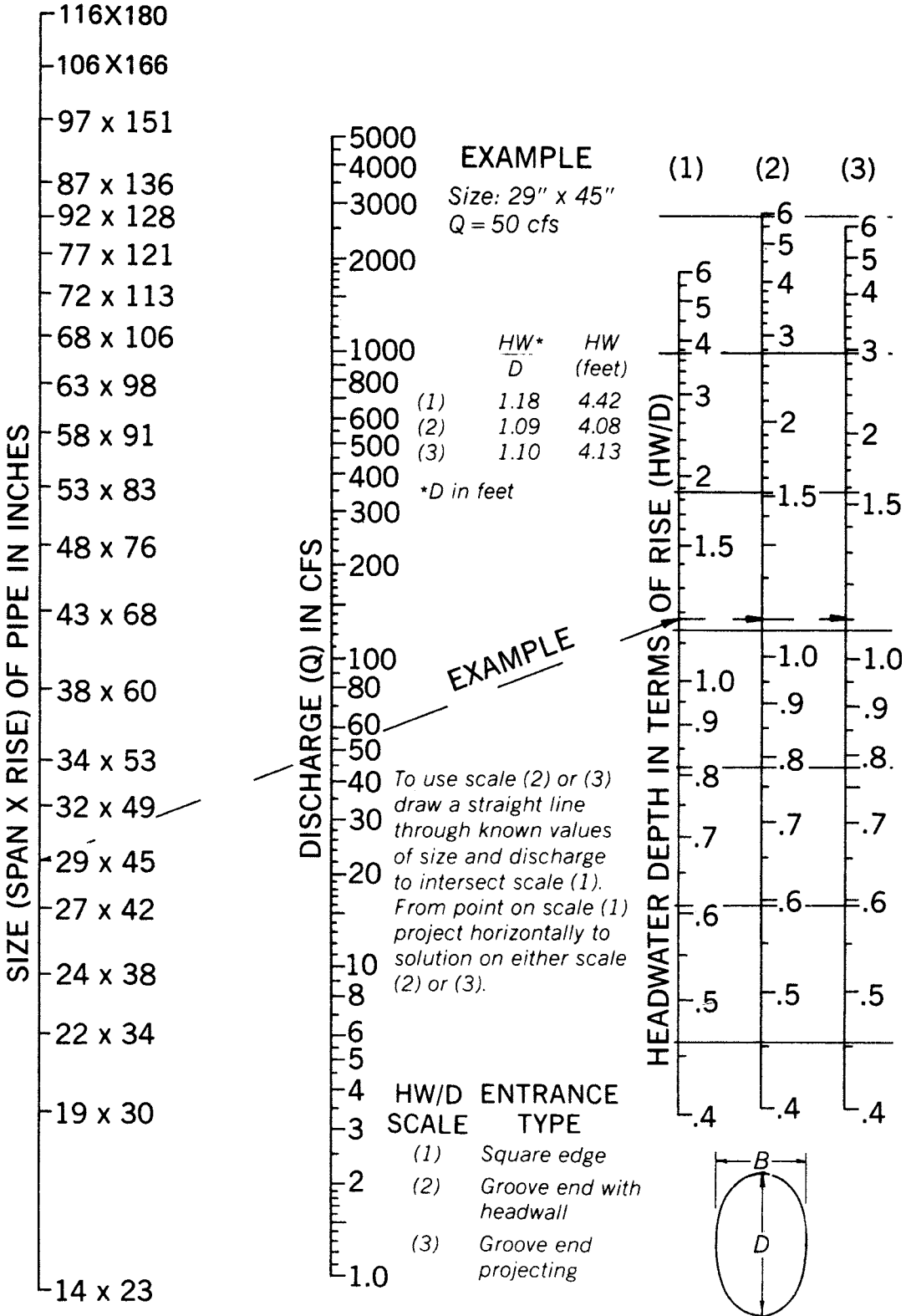


Figure 36

**HEADWATER DEPTH FOR CONCRETE ARCH CULVERTS WITH INLET CONTROL**

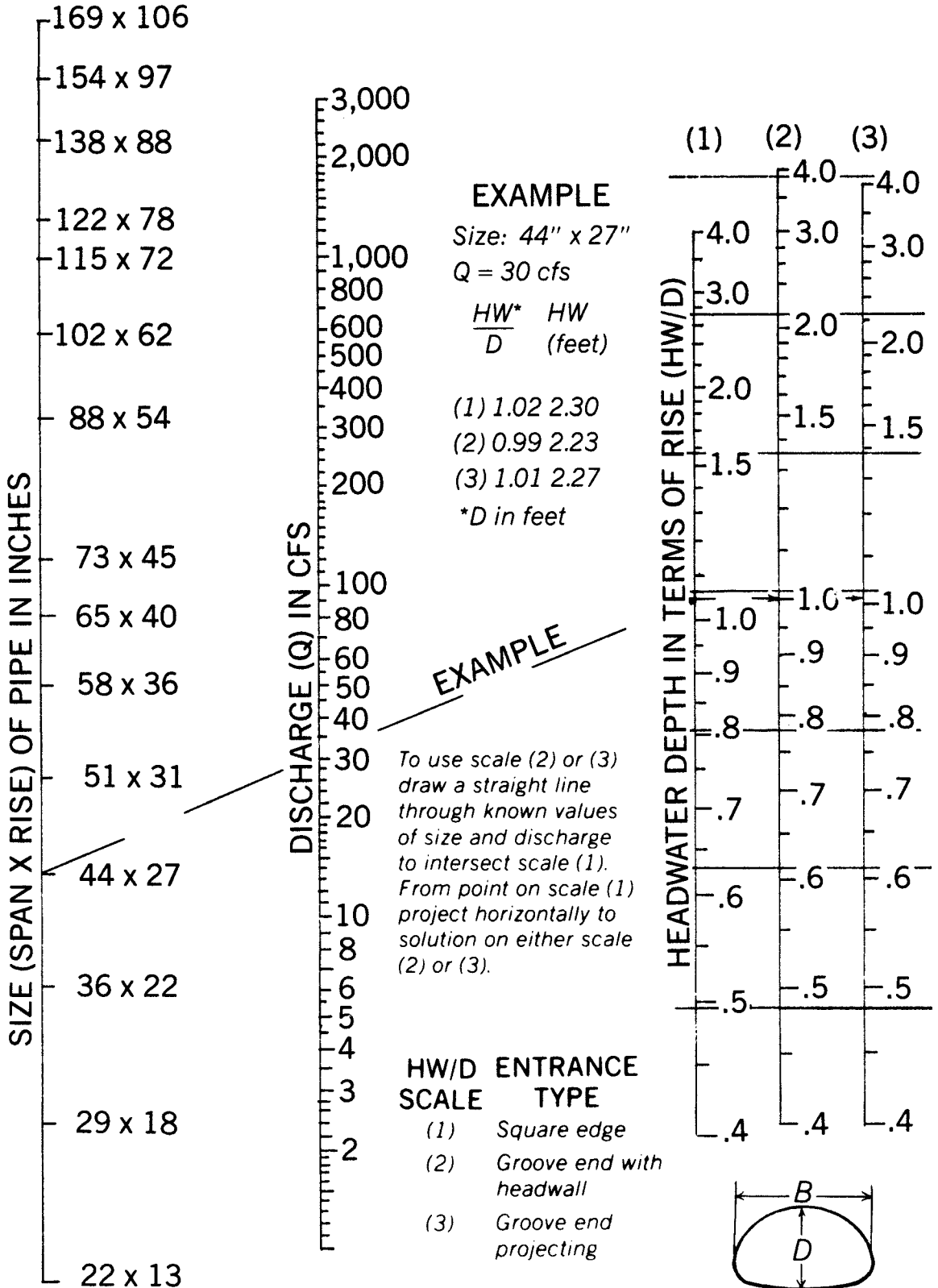
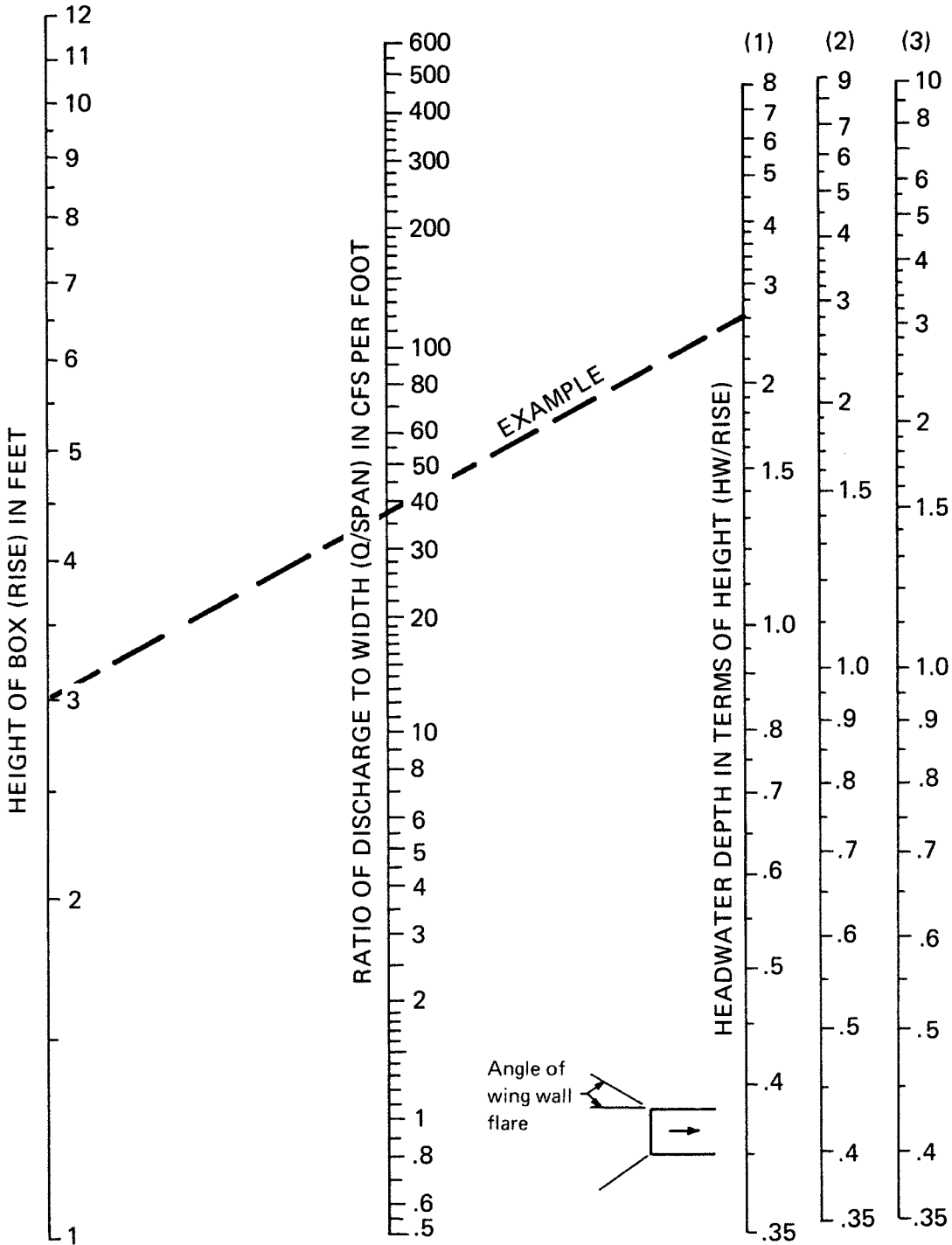


Figure 37

**HEADWATER DEPTH FOR CONCRETE BOX  
CULVERTS WITH INLET CONTROL**



**EXAMPLE**

6' x 3' Box Q = 225 cfs  
 Q/Span = 37.5 cfs/ft

Inlet	$\frac{HW}{Rise}$	HW ft
(1)	2.6	7.8

$\frac{HW}{Rise}$ SCALE	WING WALL FLARE
(1)	30° to 75°
(2)	90° and 15°
(3)	0° (extensions of sides)

To use scale (2) or (3) project horizontally to scale (1), then use straight inclined line through rise and Q scales, or reverse as illustrated.

Figure 38

**HEAD FOR CIRCULAR CONCRETE PIPE  
CULVERTS FLOWING FULL**  
 $n = 0.012$

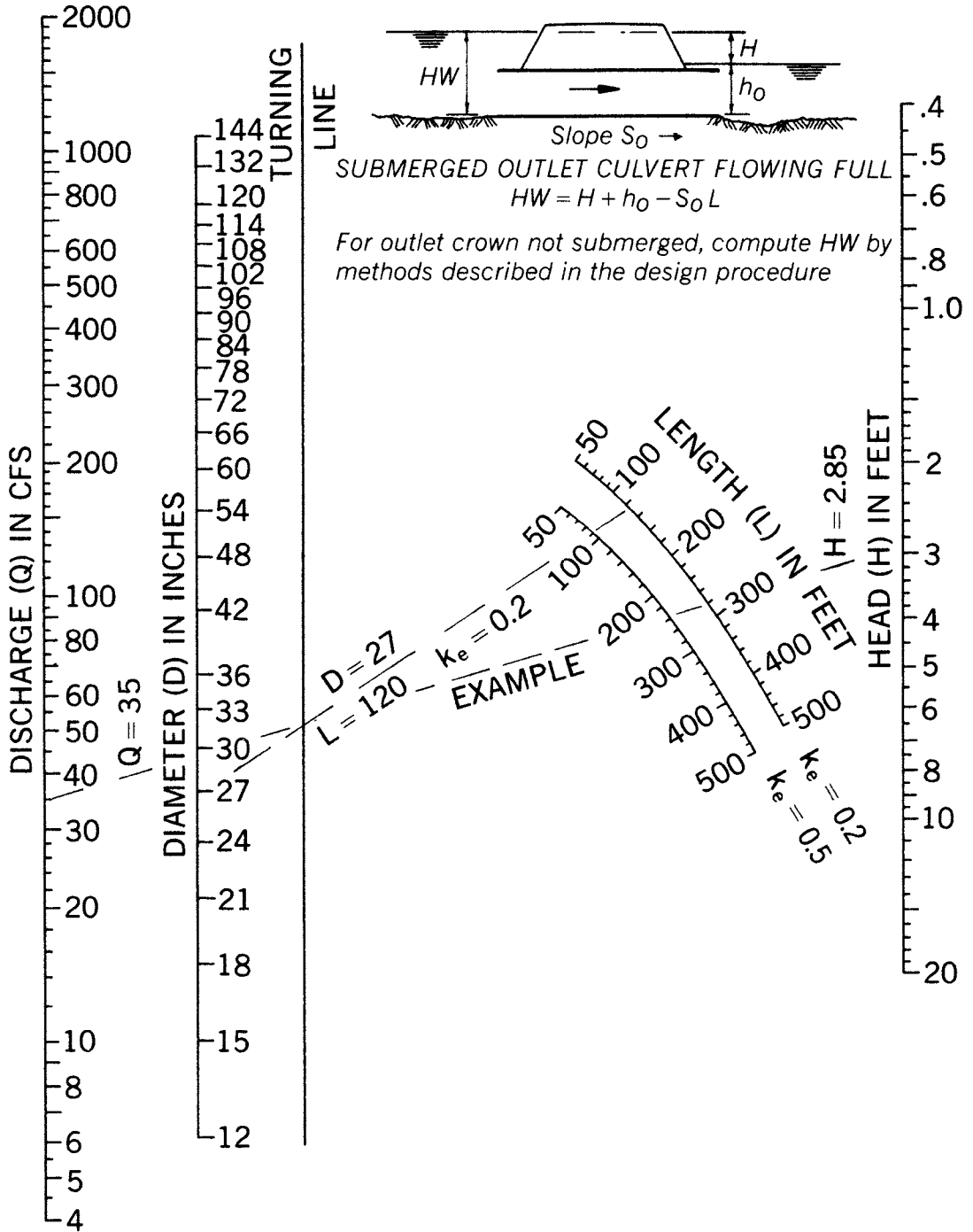


Figure 39

**HEAD FOR ELLIPTICAL CONCRETE PIPE  
CULVERTS FLOWING FULL**

**n = 0.012**

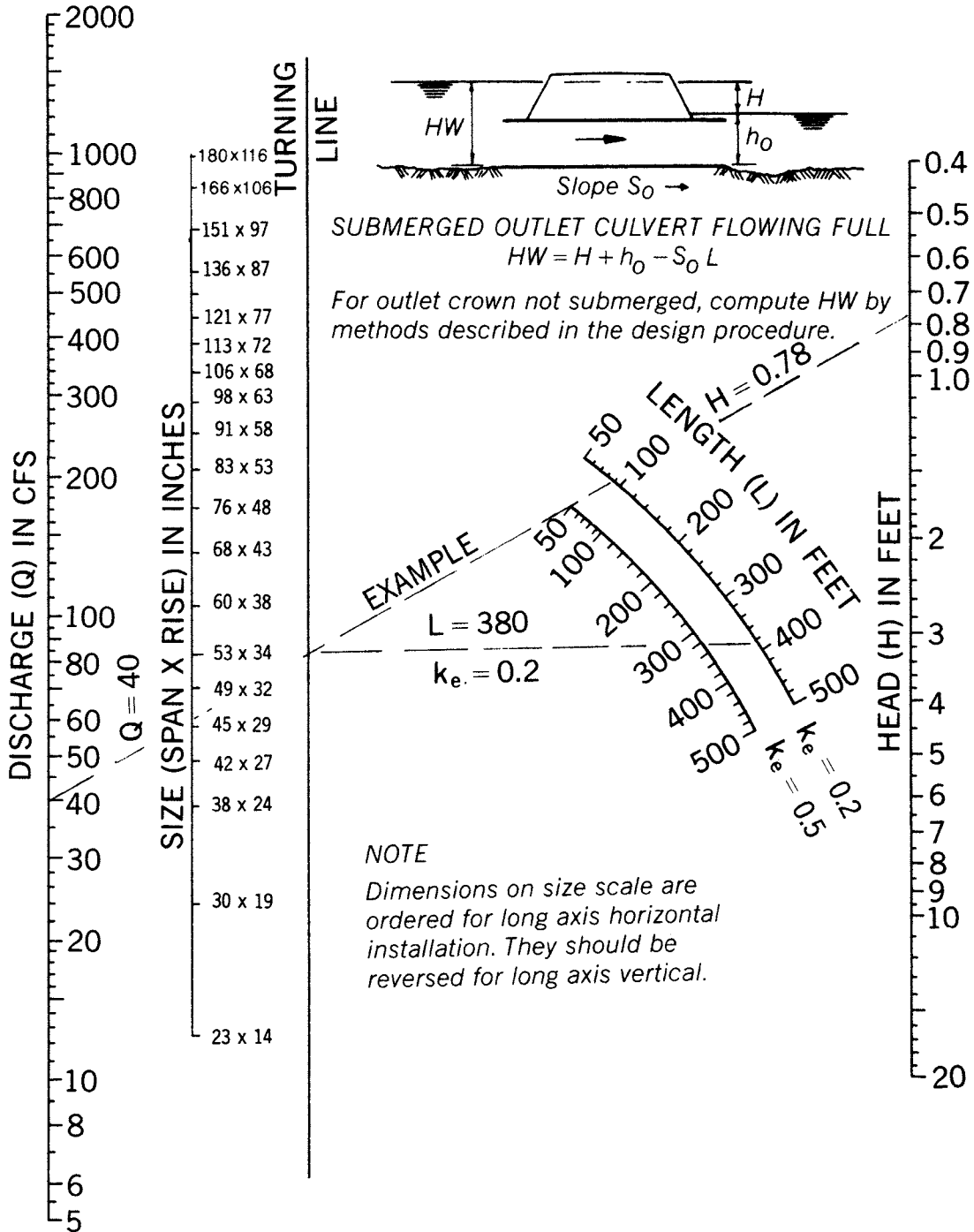


Figure 40

**HEAD FOR CONCRETE ARCH CULVERTS FLOWING FULL**

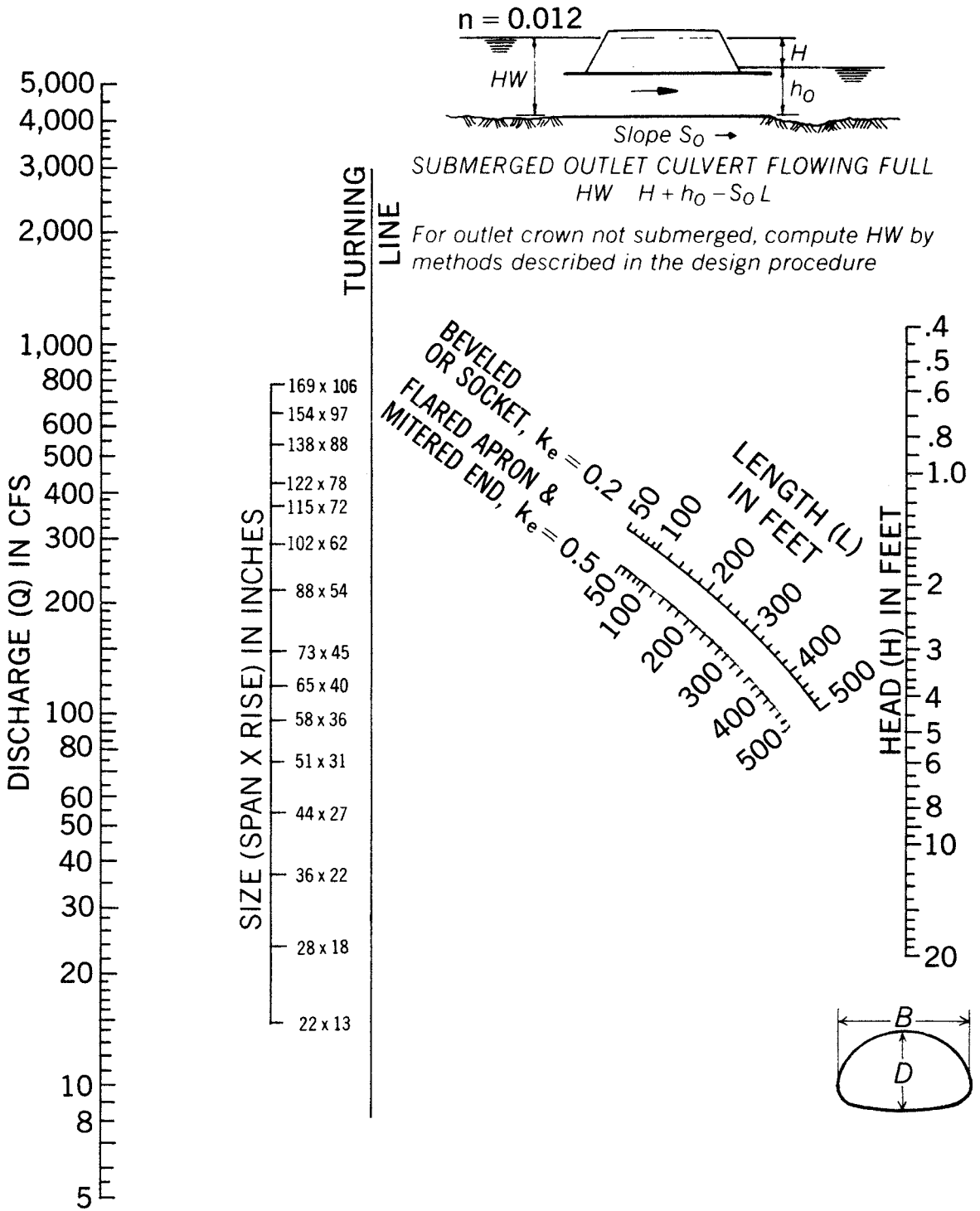
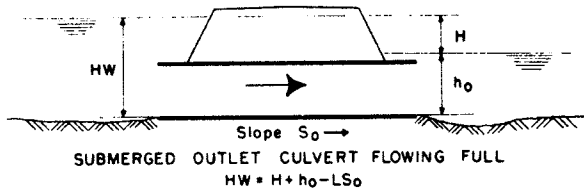
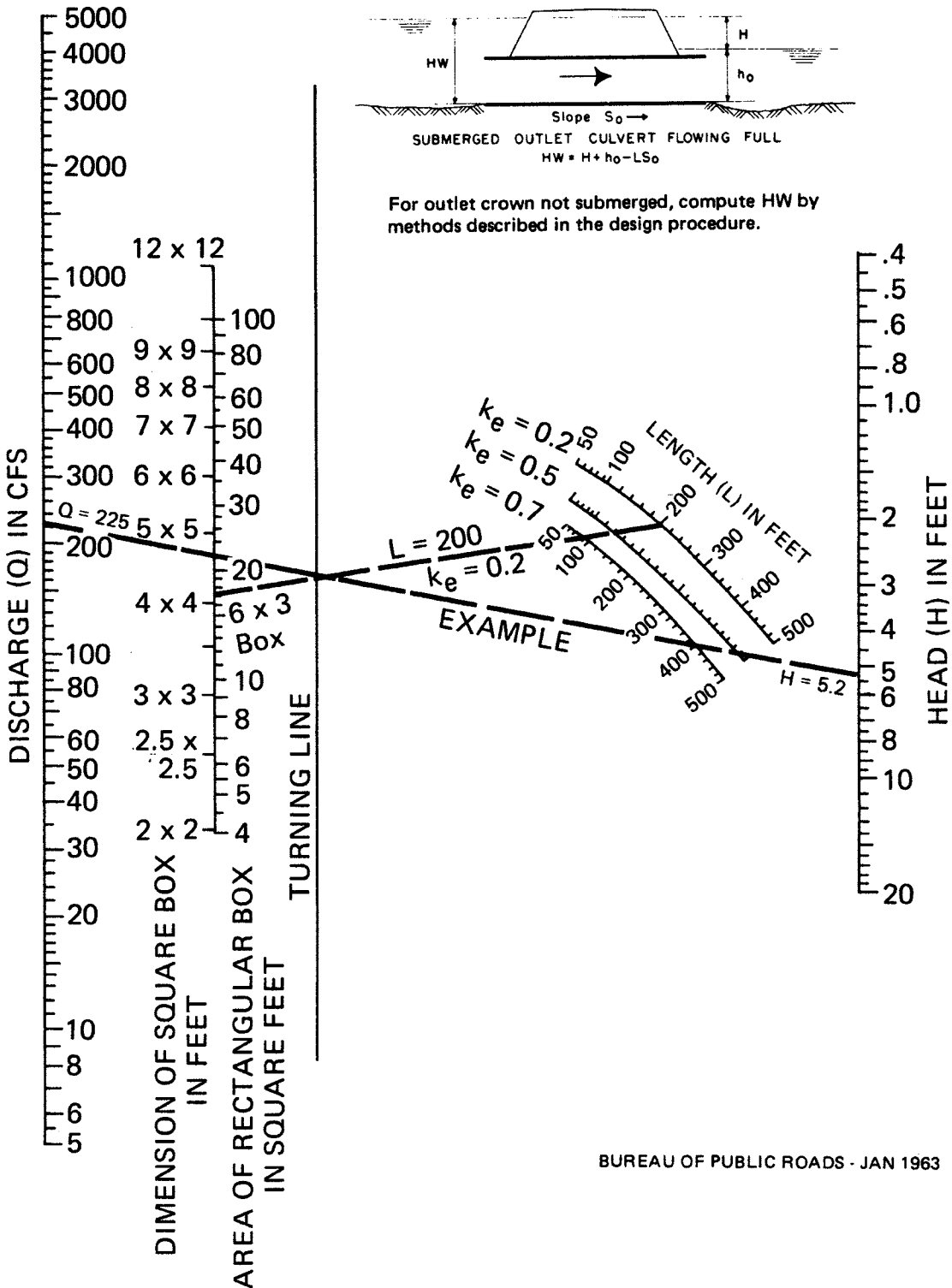




Figure 41

**HEAD FOR CONCRETE BOX  
CULVERTS FLOWING FULL**  
 $n = 0.012$



For outlet crown not submerged, compute HW by methods described in the design procedure.

Figure 42

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
12-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

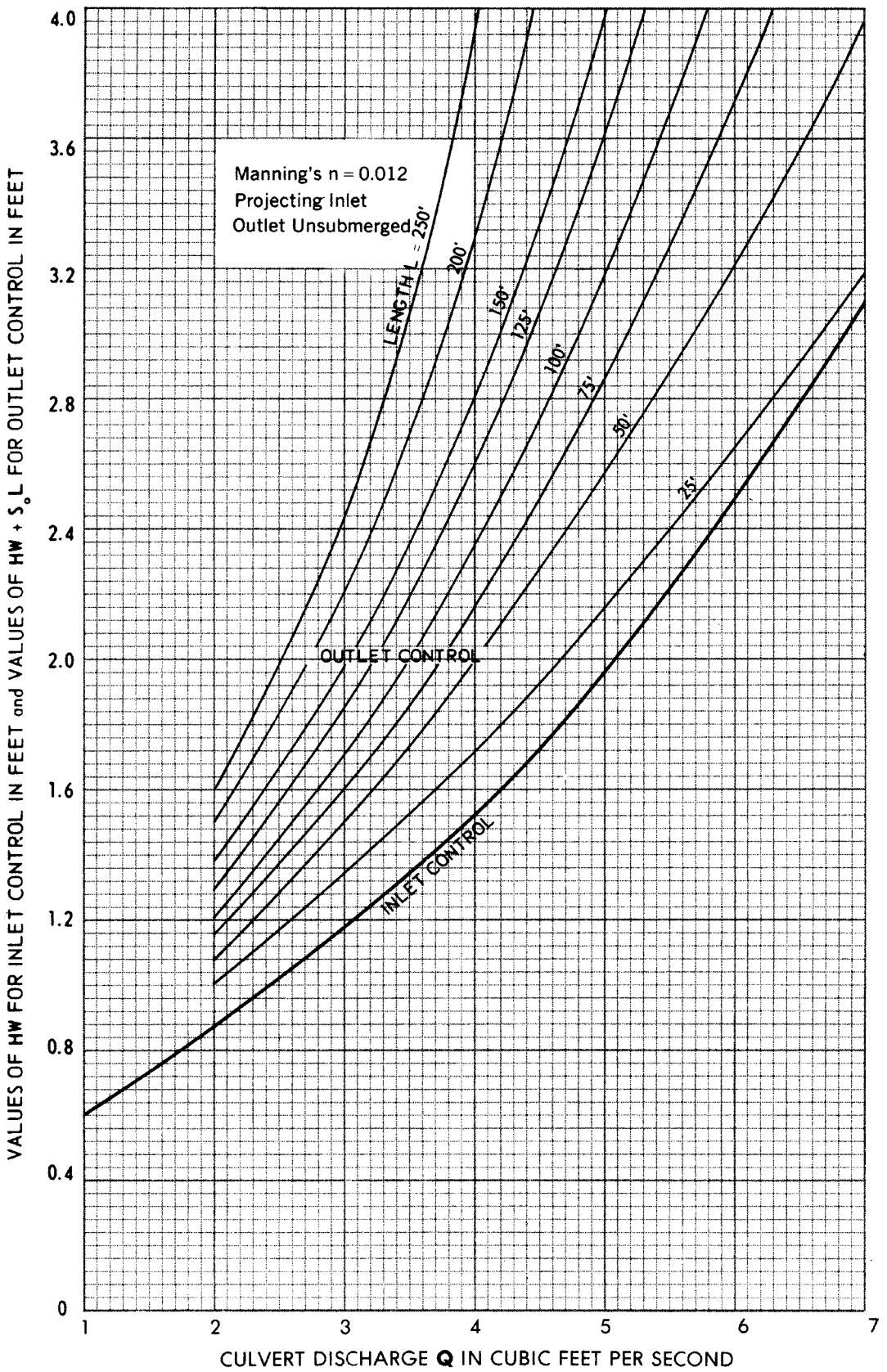


Figure 43

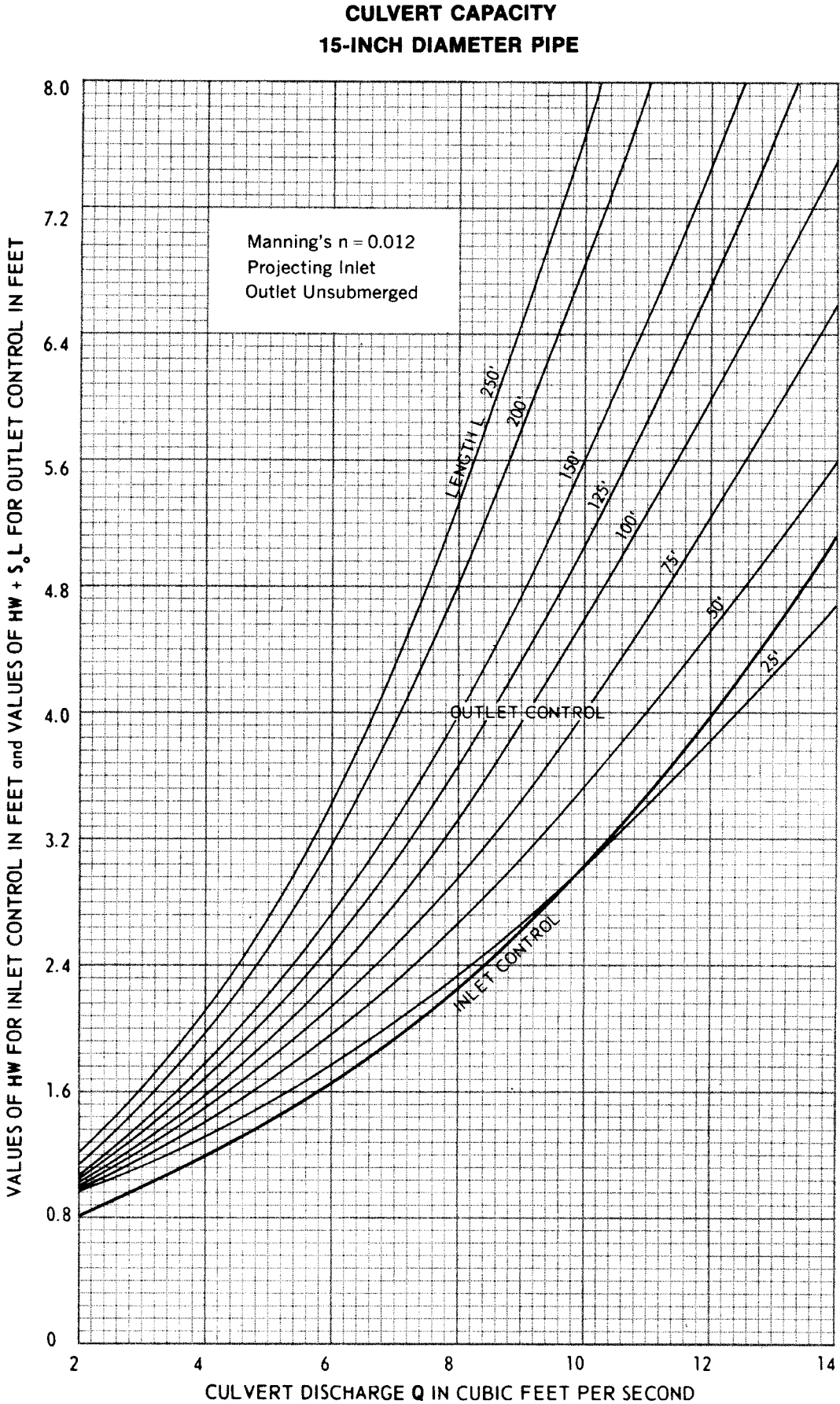


Figure 44

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
18-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

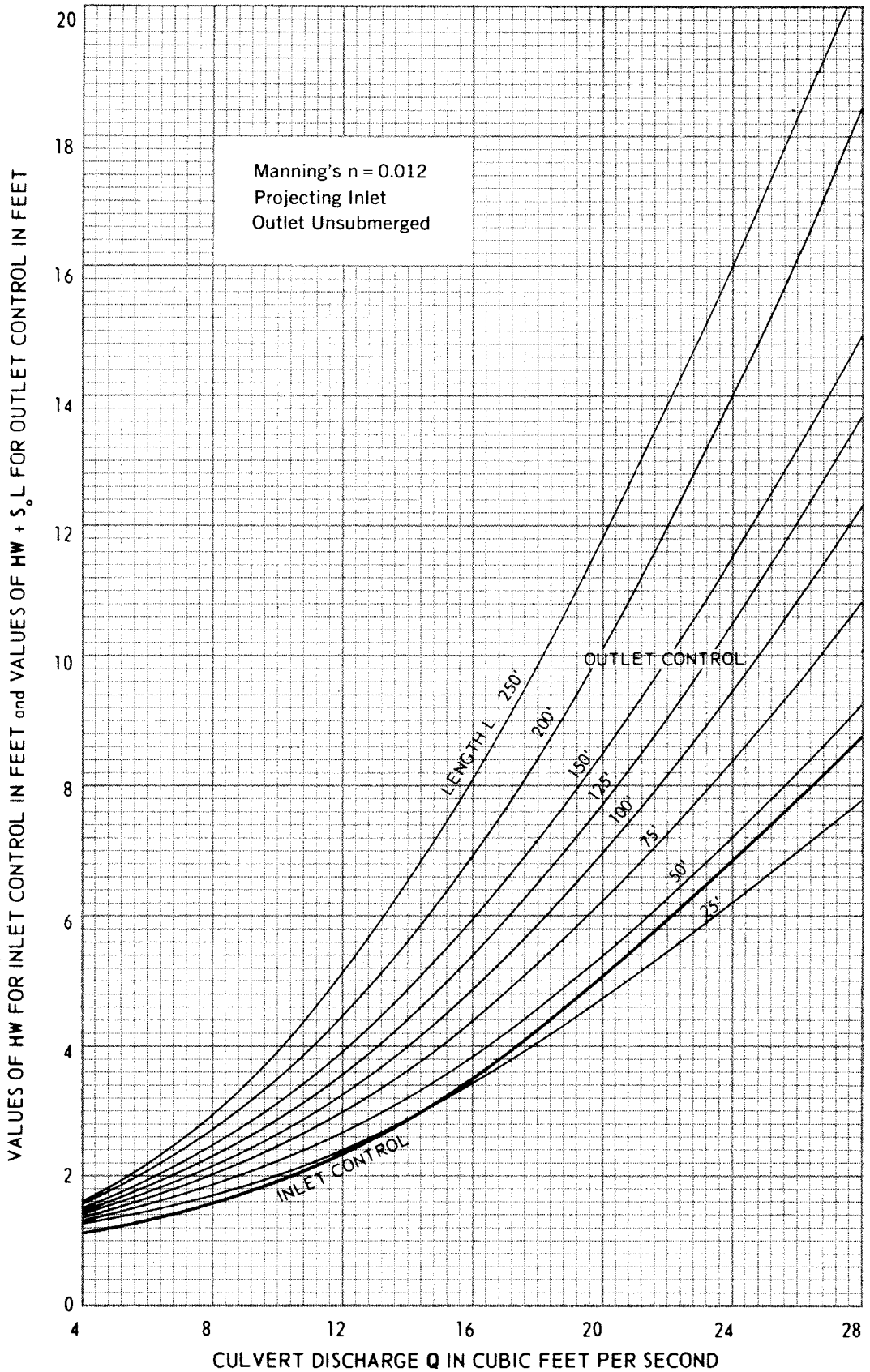


Figure 45

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
21-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

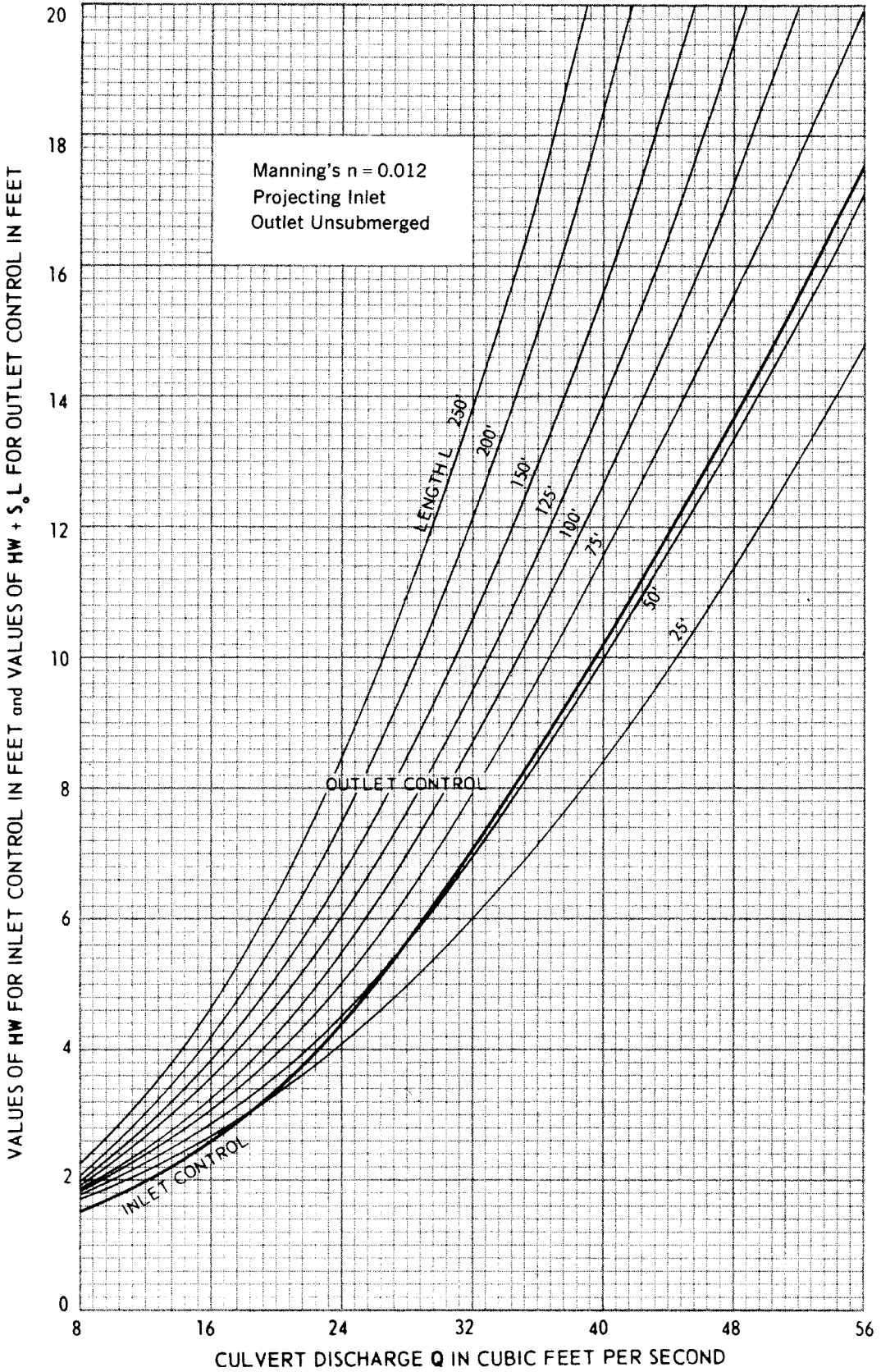


Figure 46

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
24-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

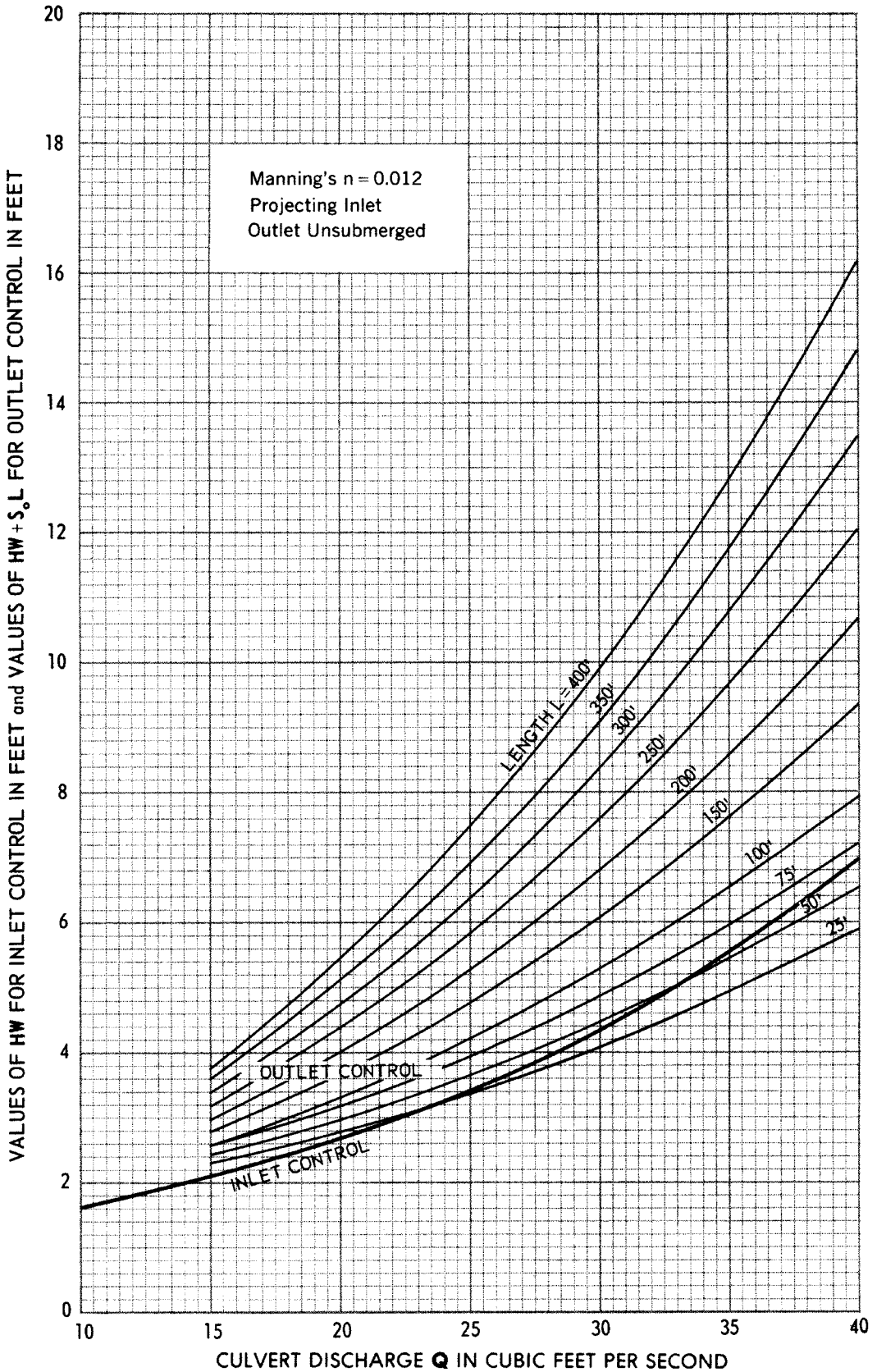


Figure 47

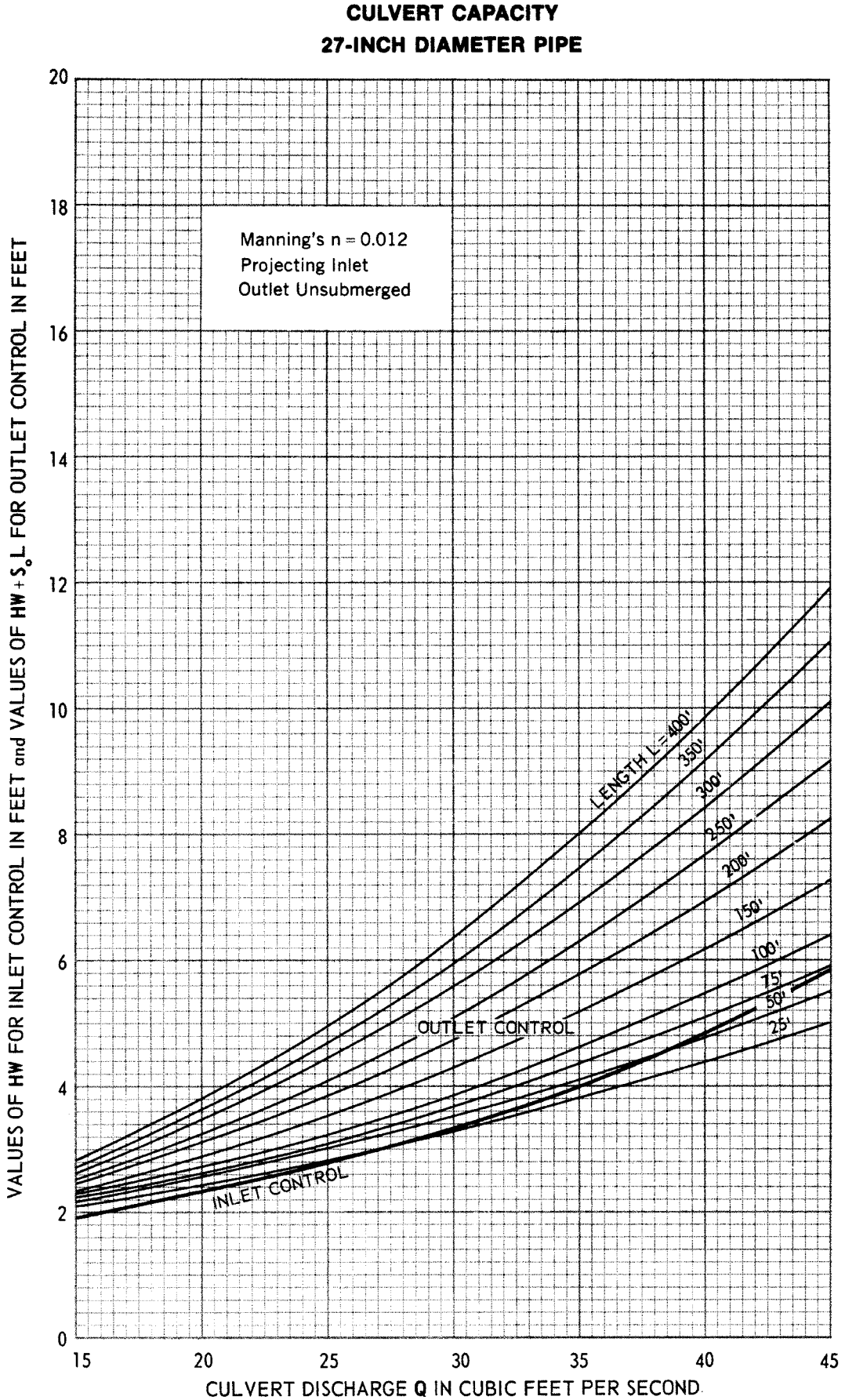


Figure 48

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
30-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

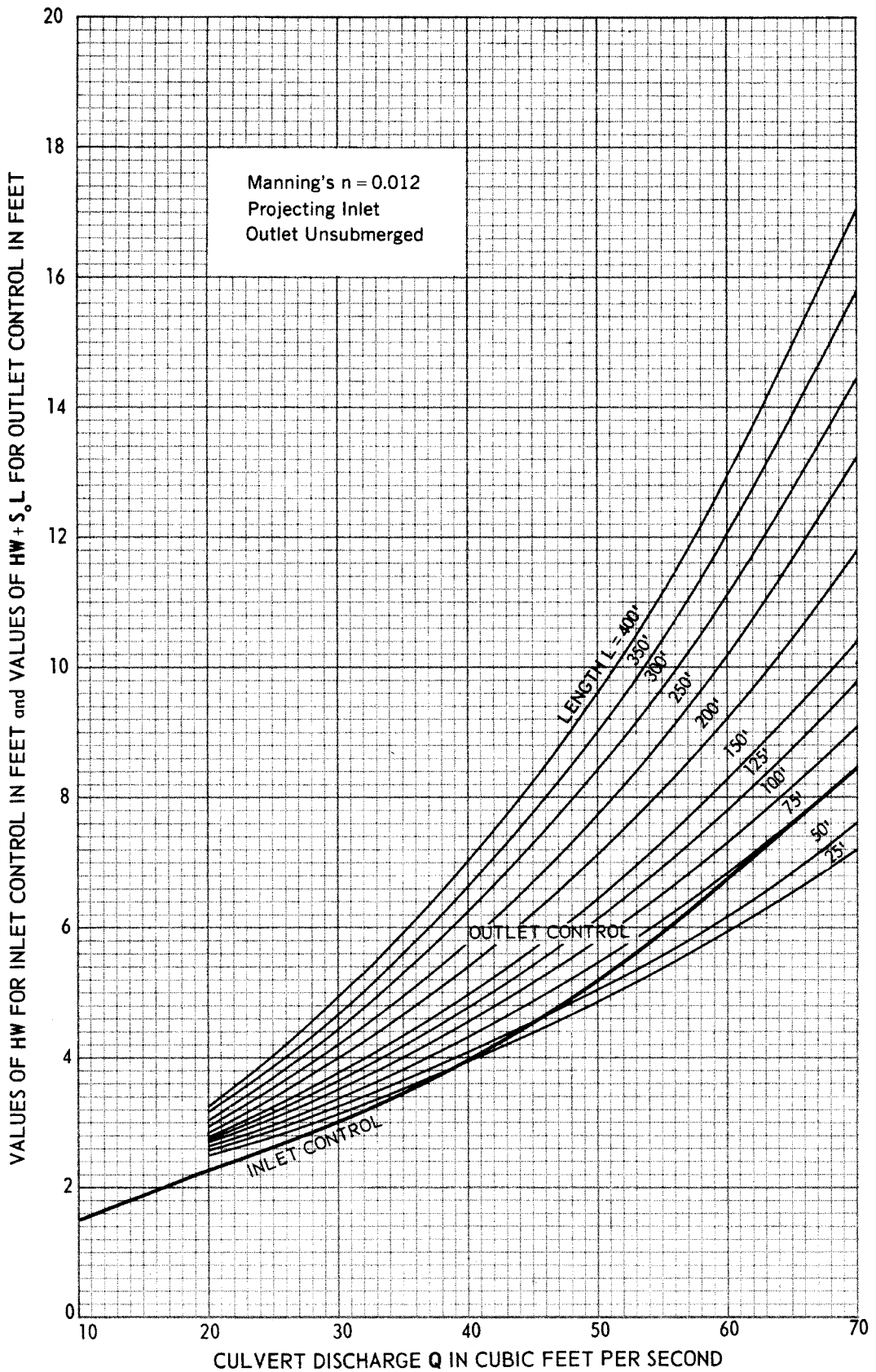




Figure 49

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**33-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

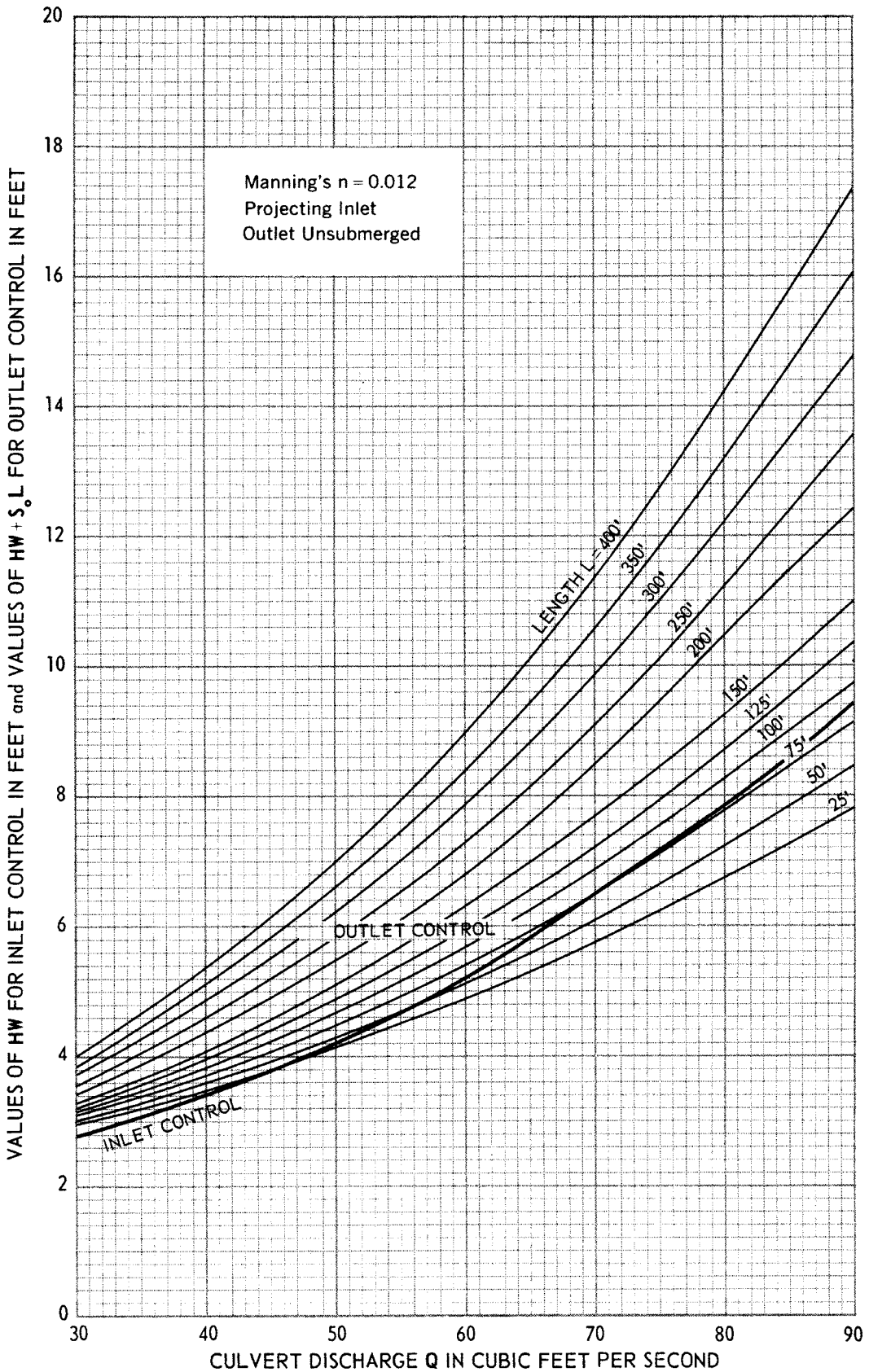


Figure 50

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
36-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

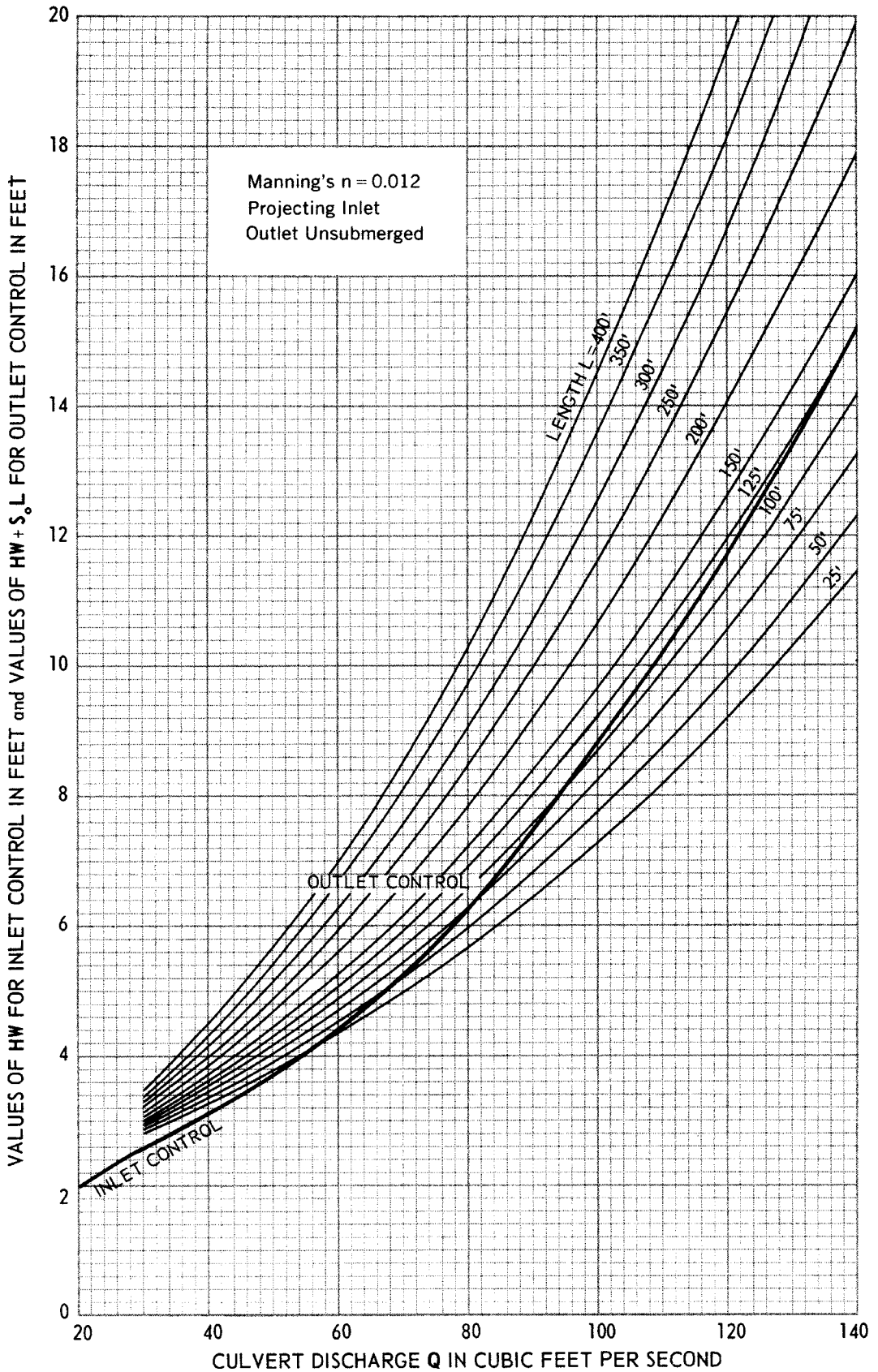


Figure 51

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
42-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

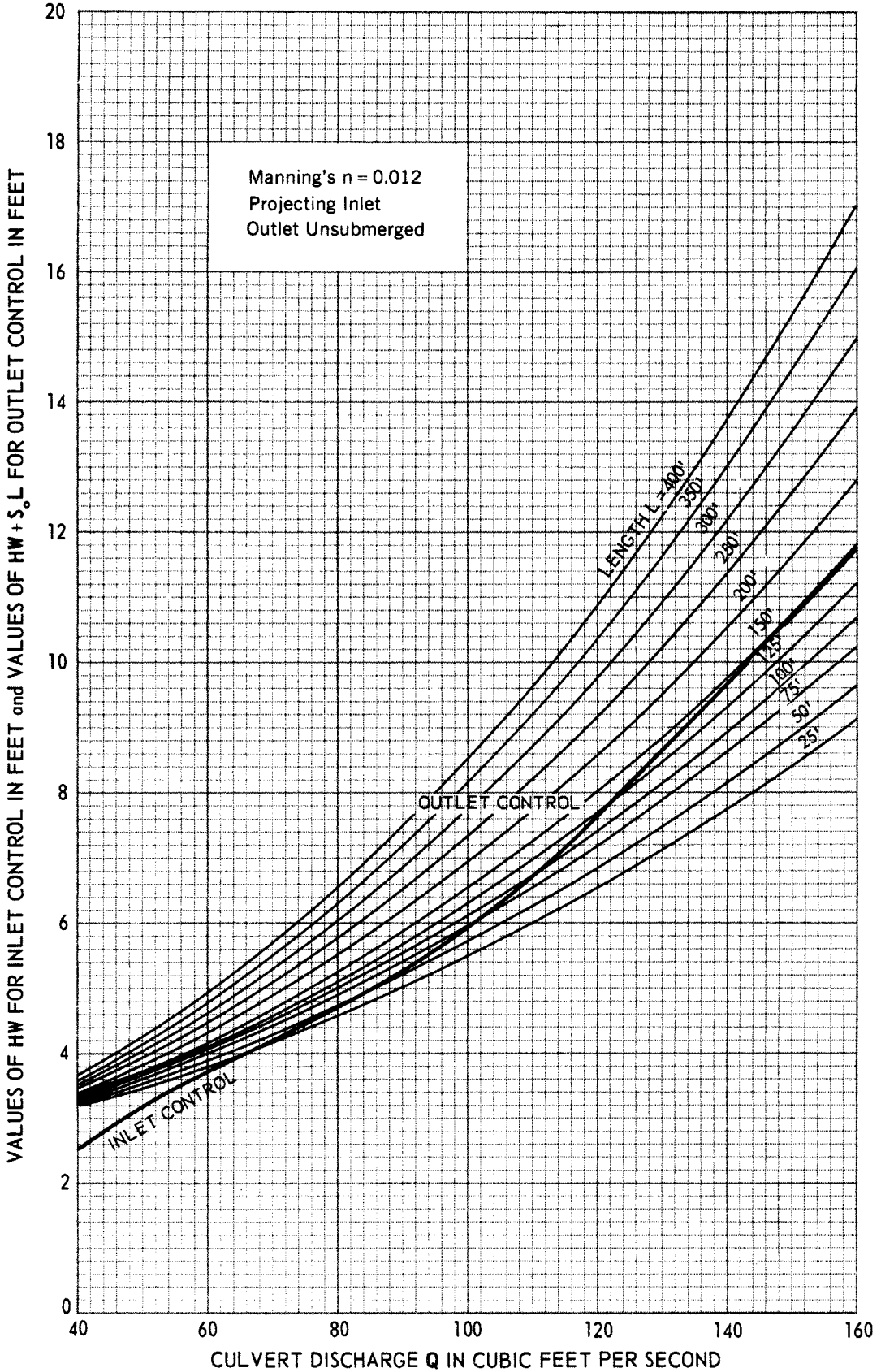


Figure 52

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
48-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

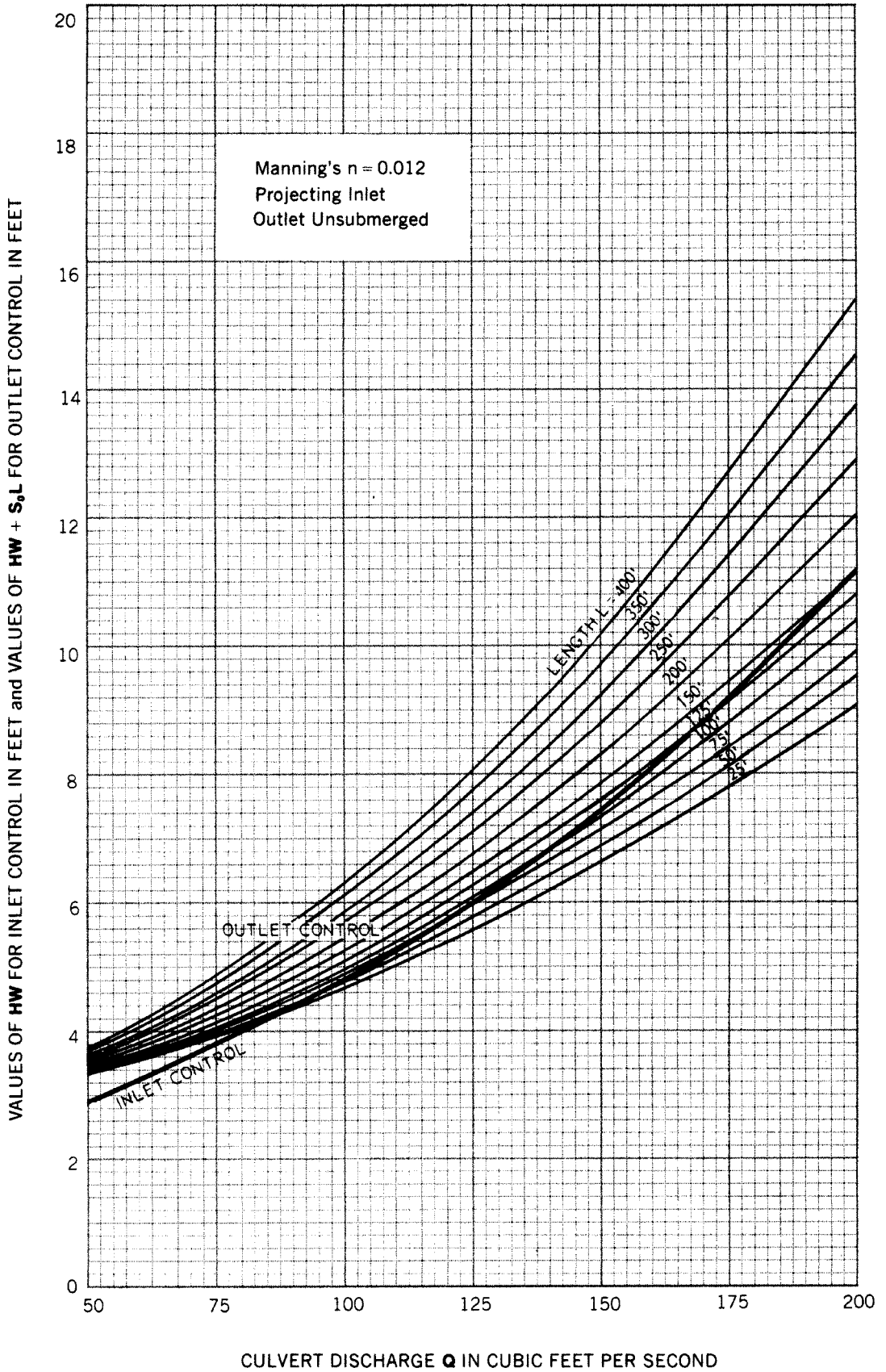


Figure 53

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
54-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

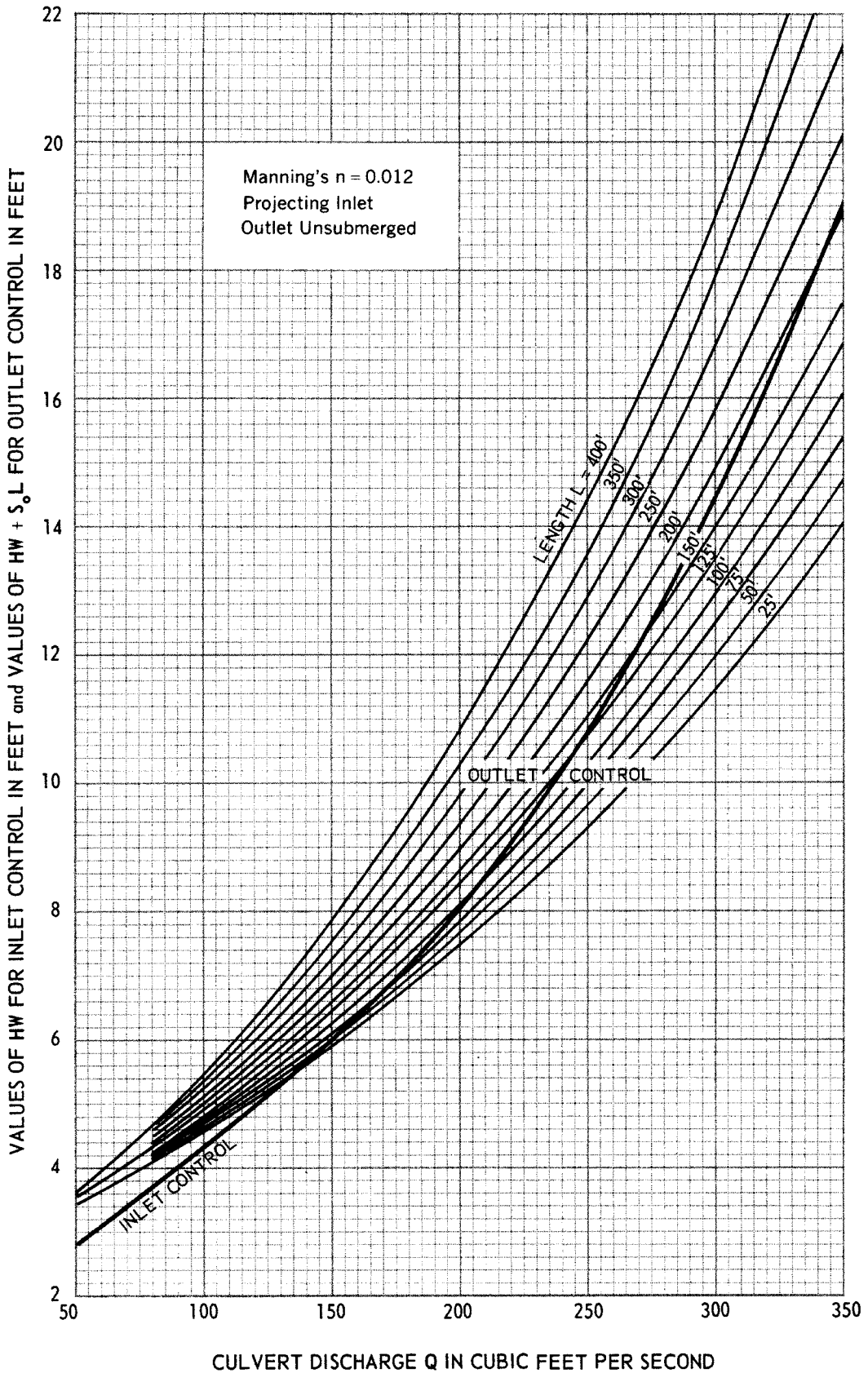


Figure 54

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
60-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

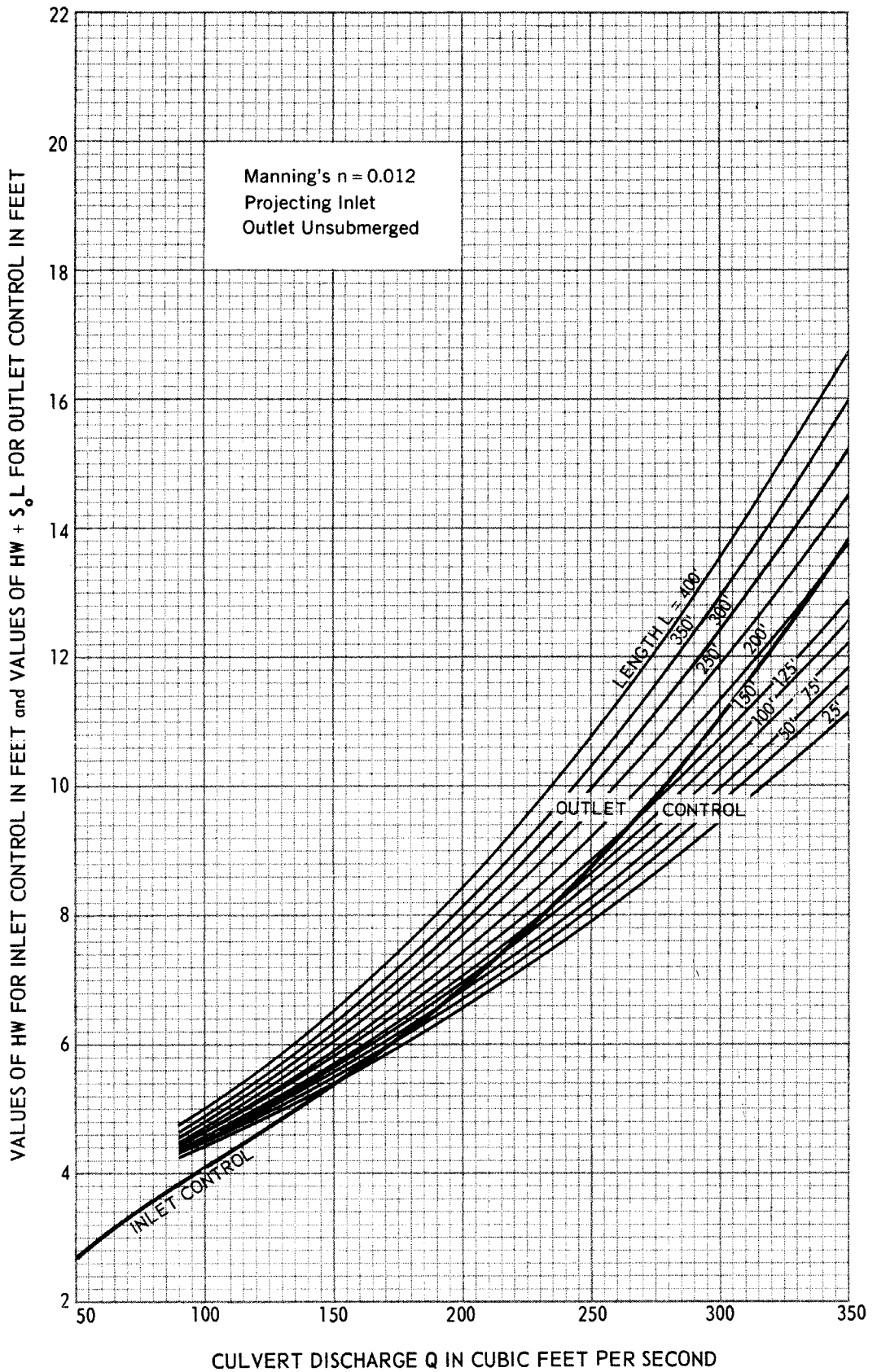


Figure 55

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
66-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

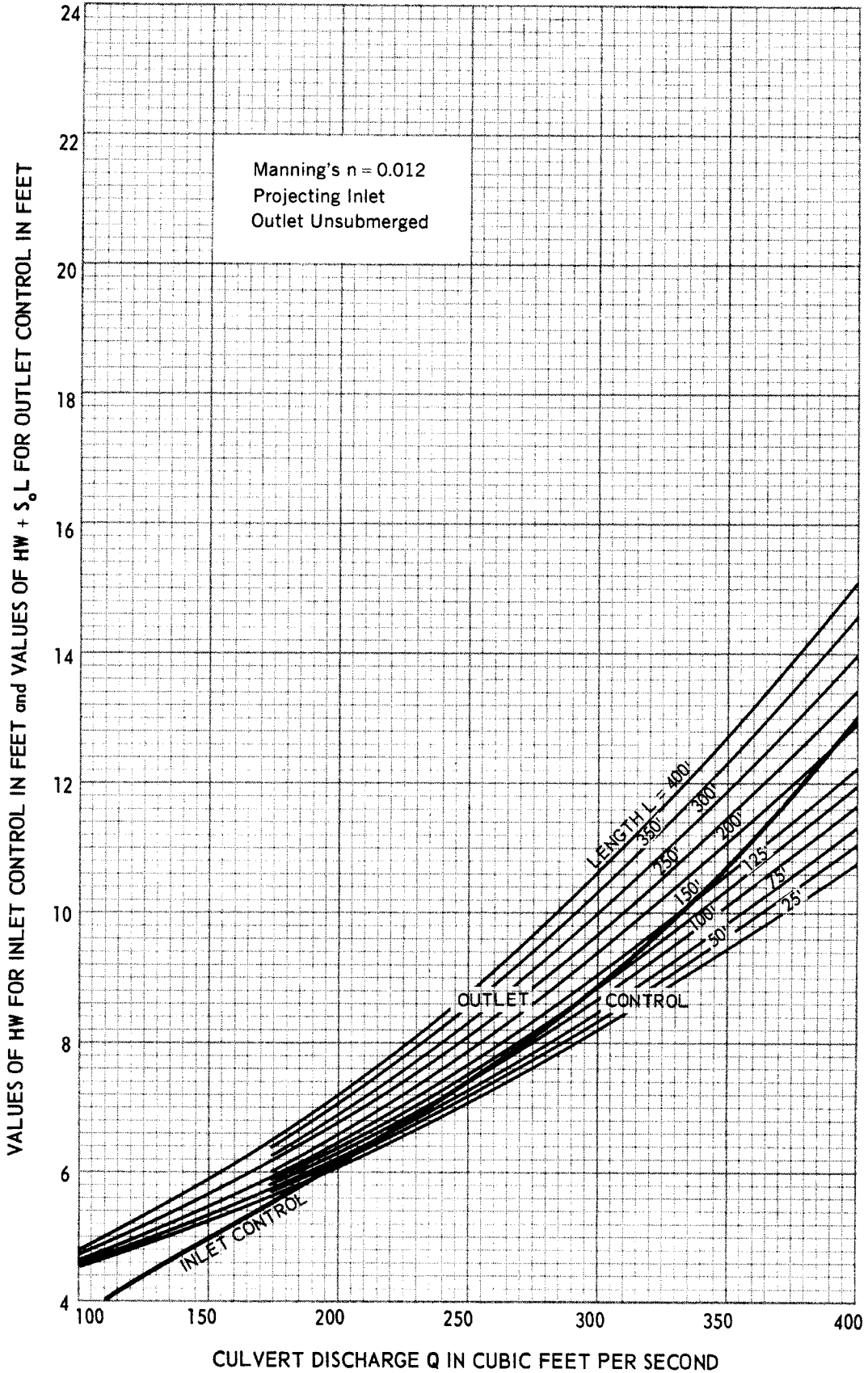


Figure 56

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
72-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

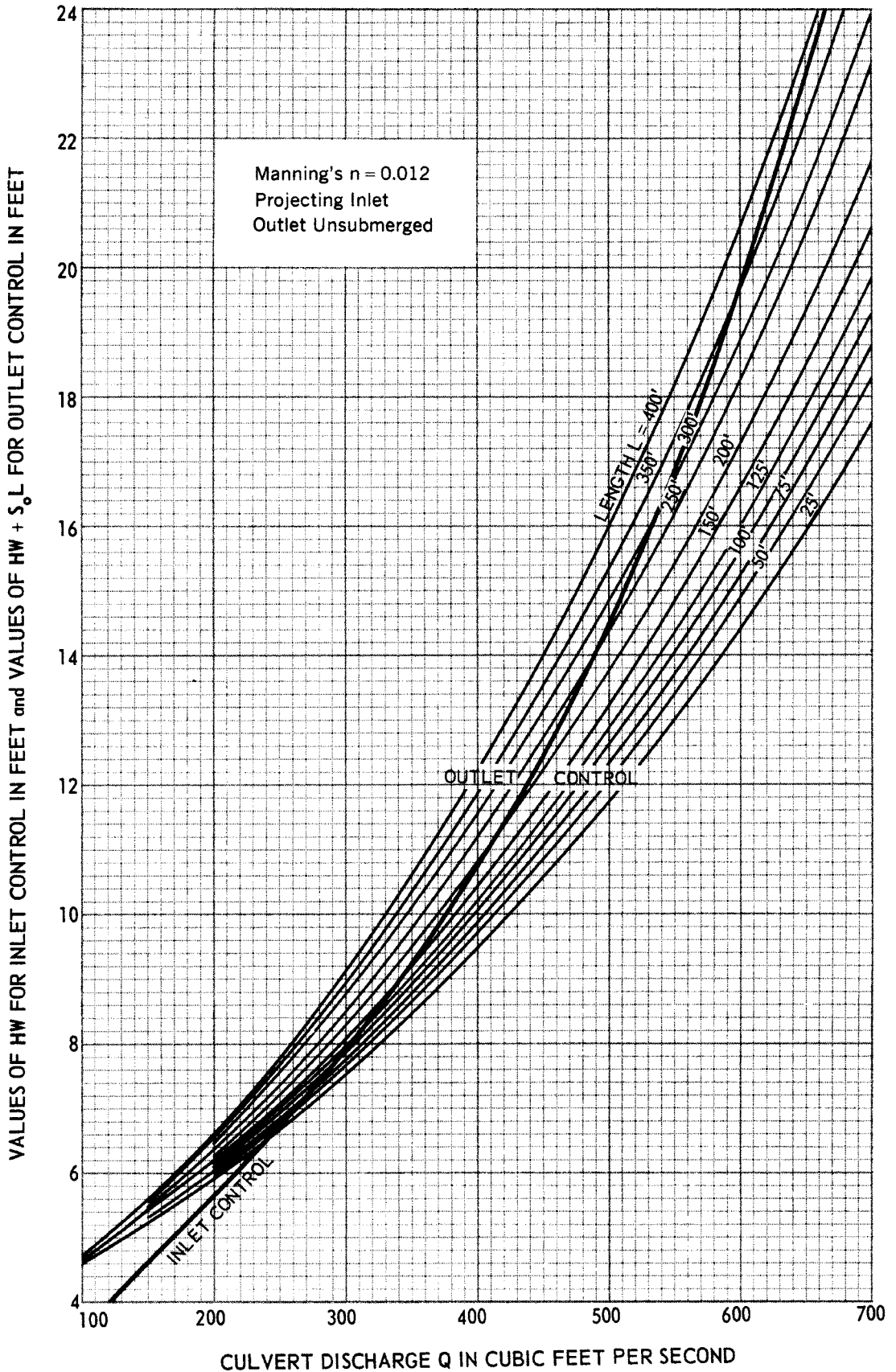




Figure 57

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**78-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

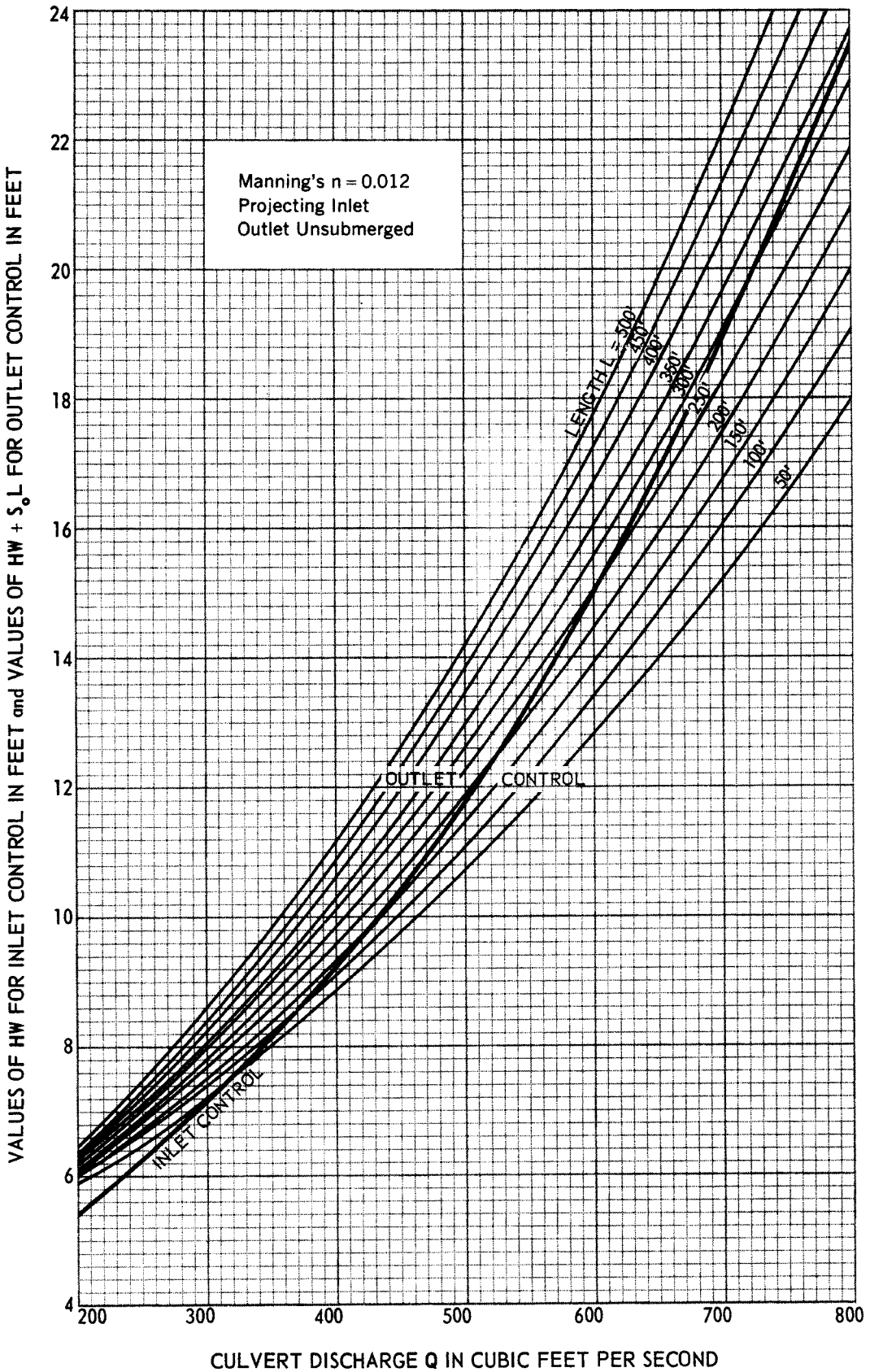


Figure 58

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
84-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

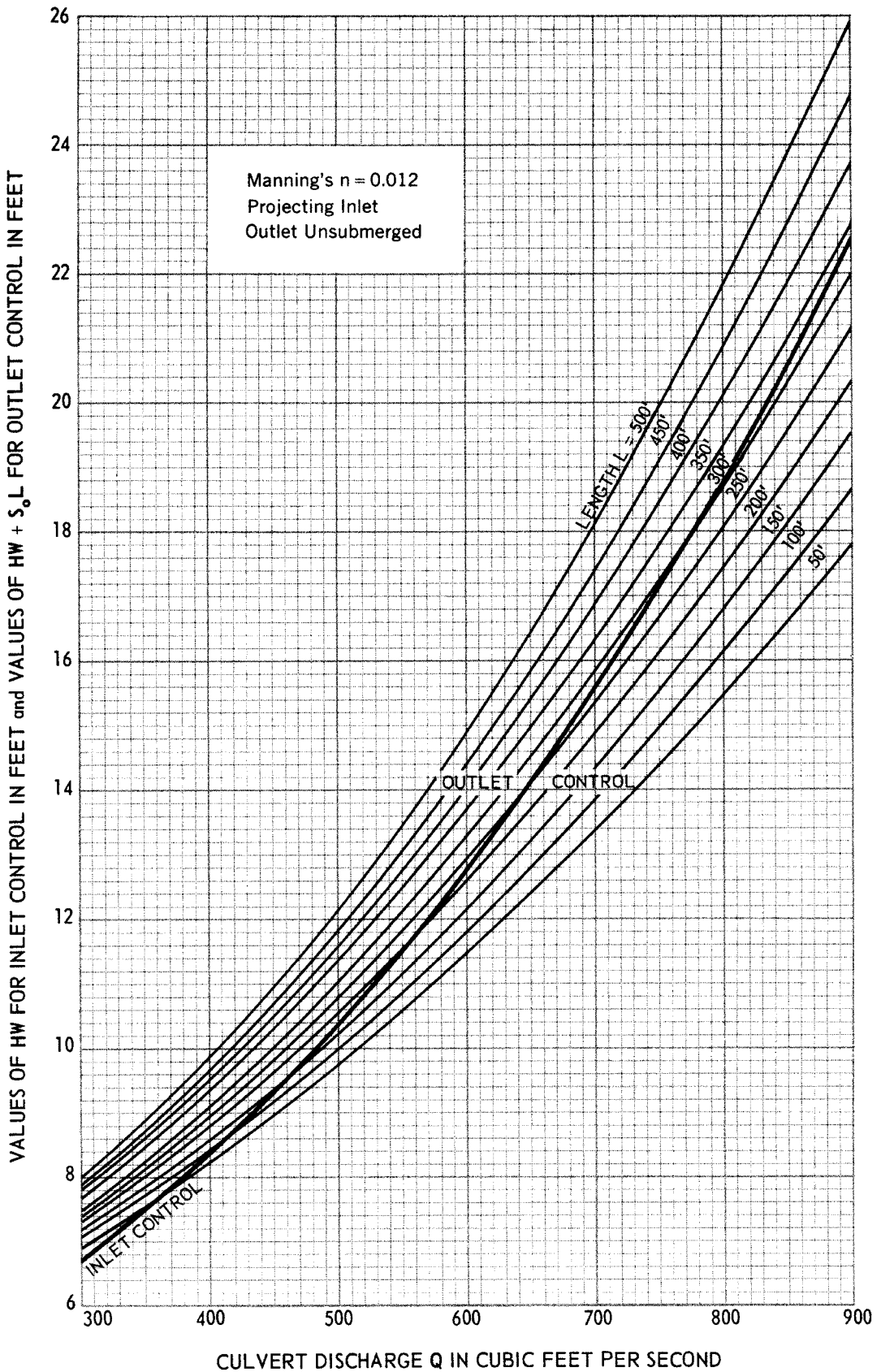


Figure 59

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
90-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

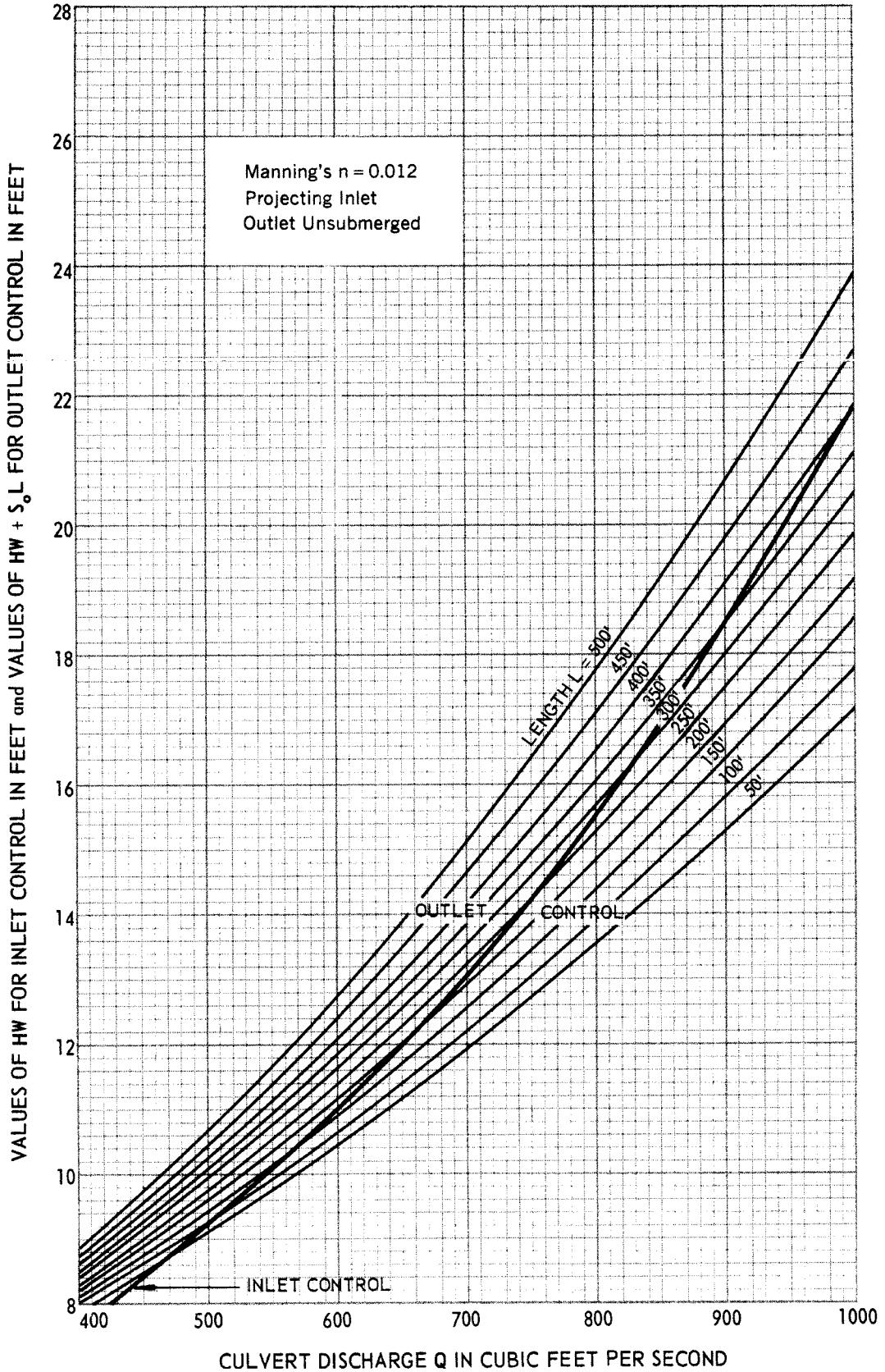


Figure 60

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
96-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

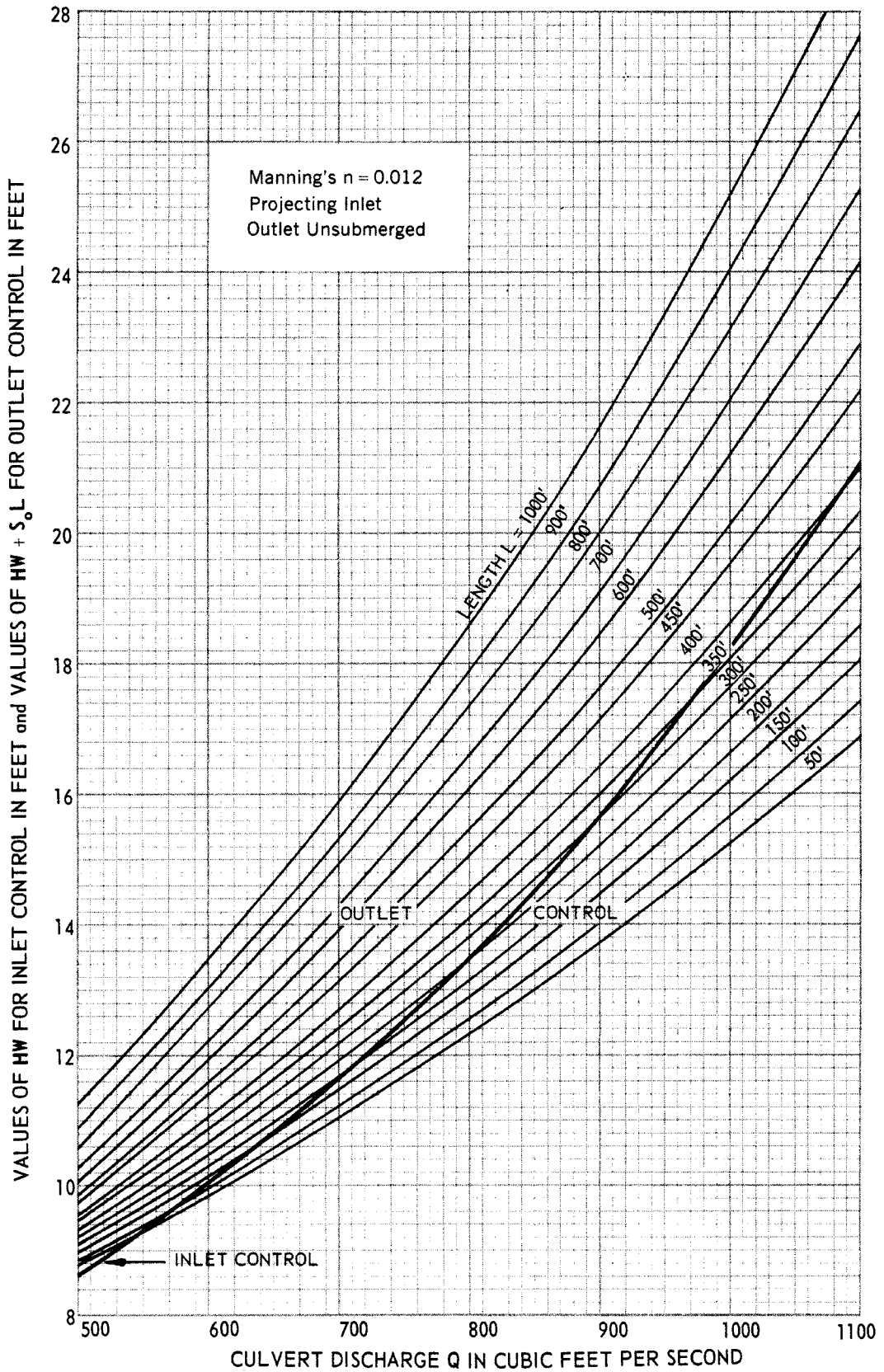


Figure 61

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**102-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

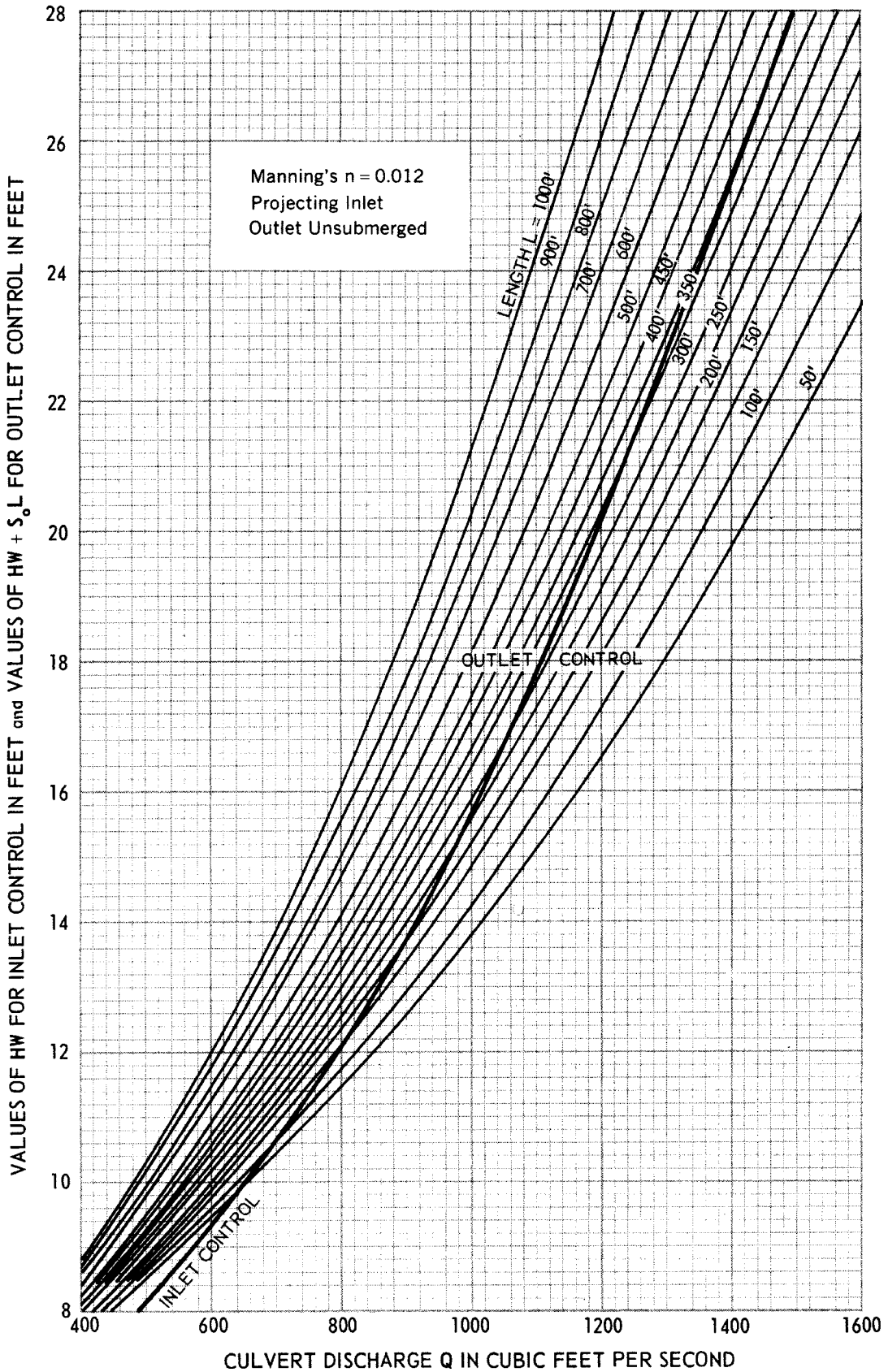


Figure 62

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
108-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

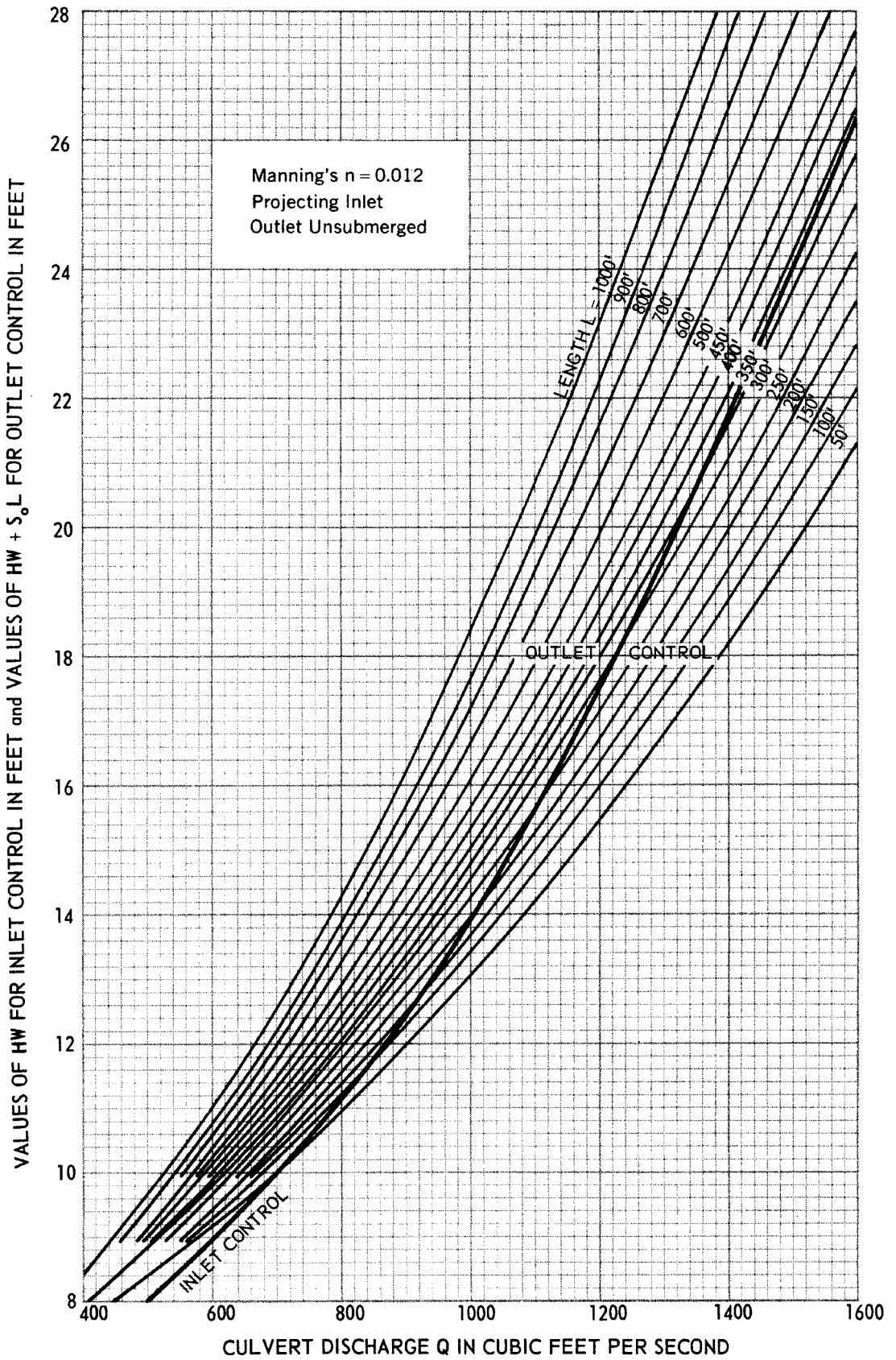


Figure 63

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**114-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

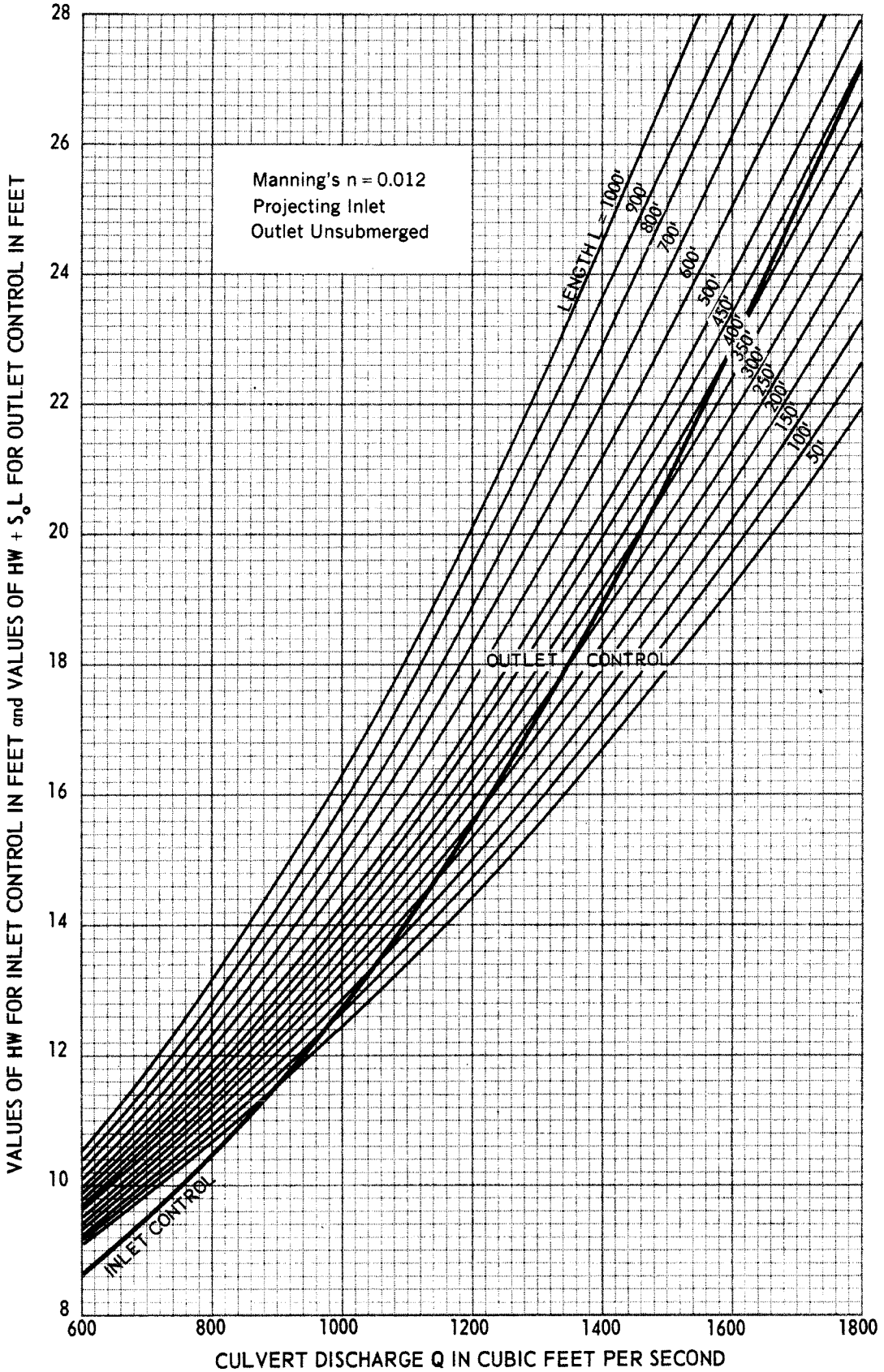


Figure 64

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
120-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

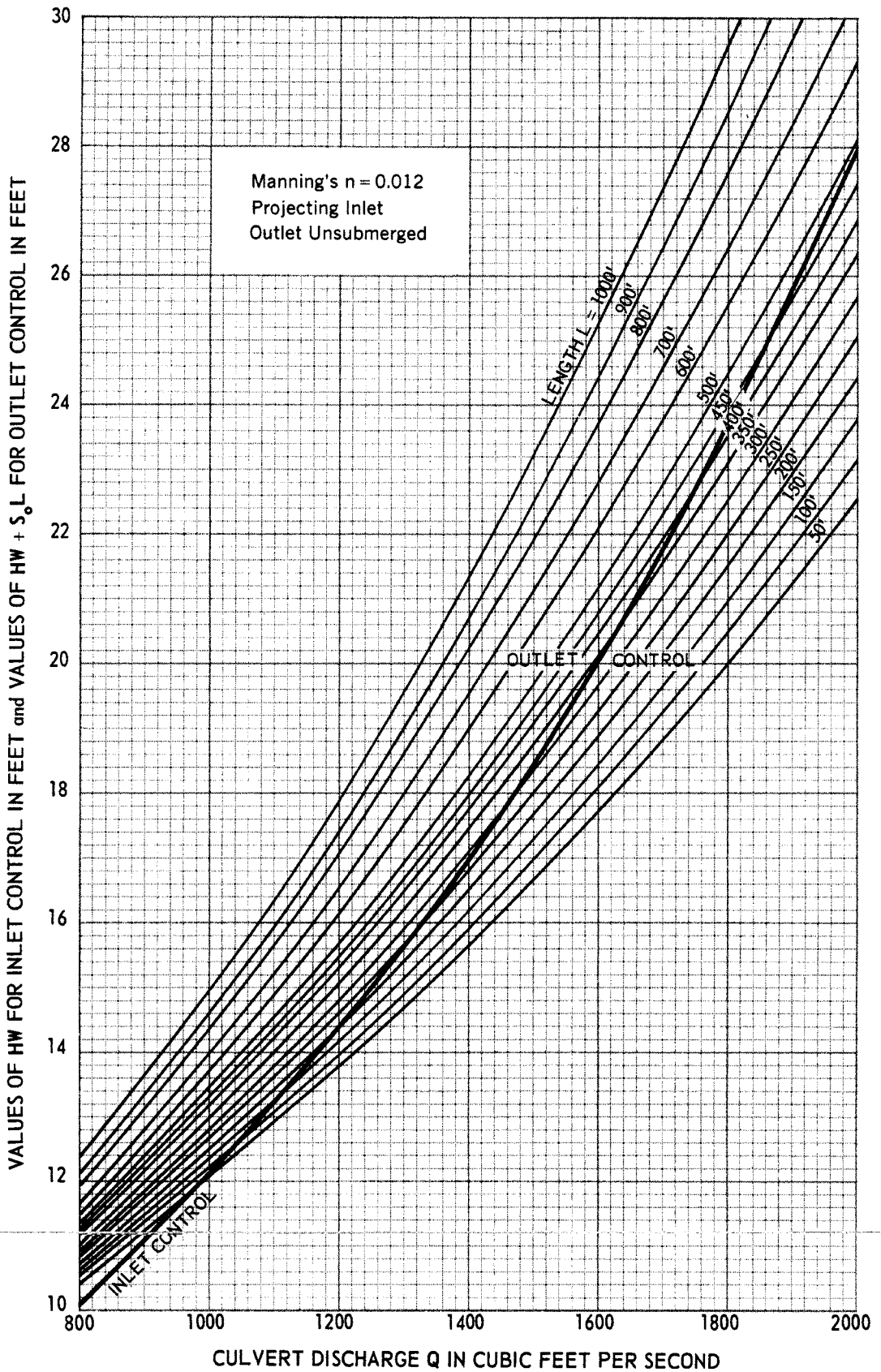




Figure 65

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**132-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

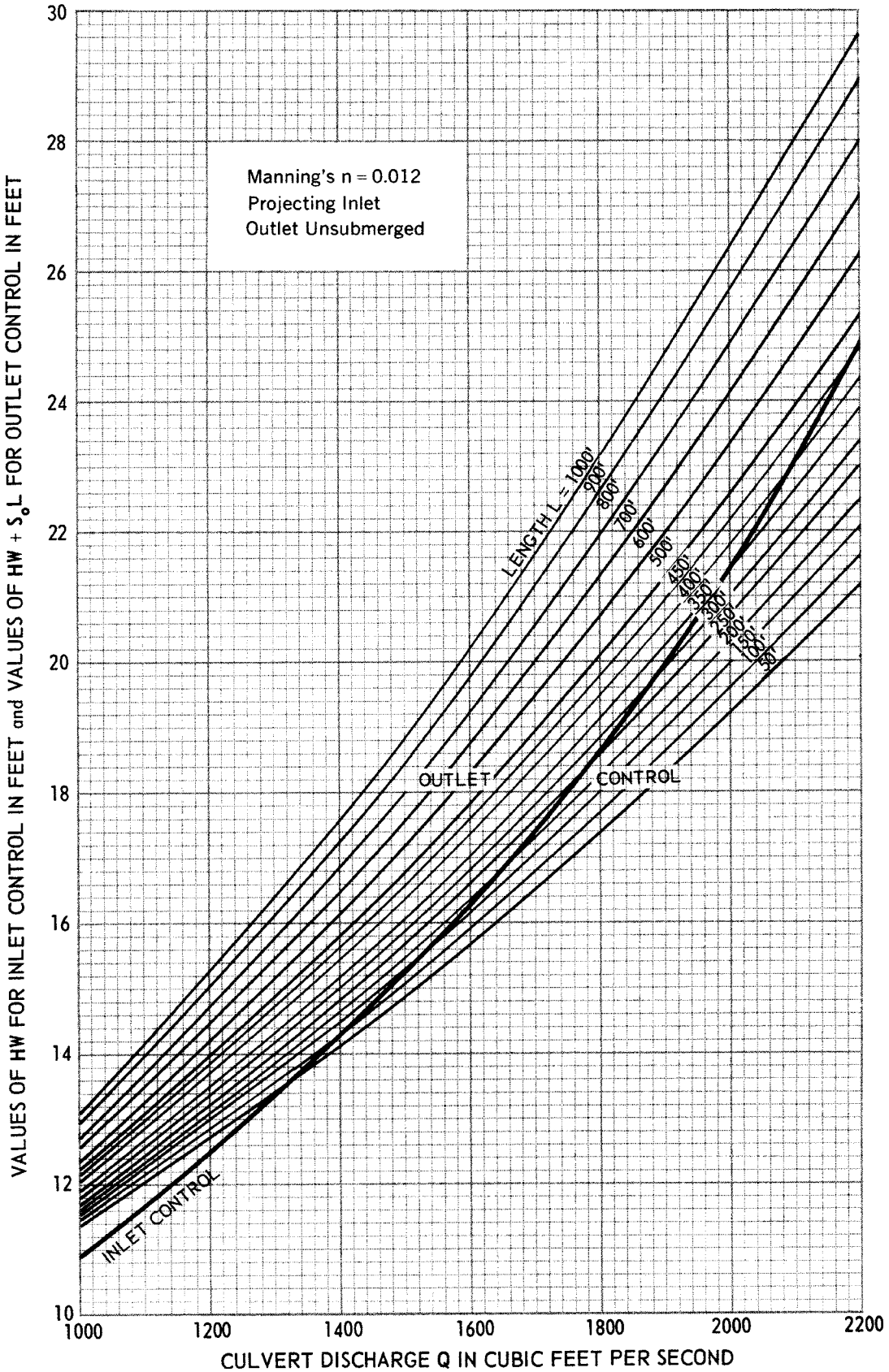


Figure 66

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
144-INCH DIAMETER PIPE**

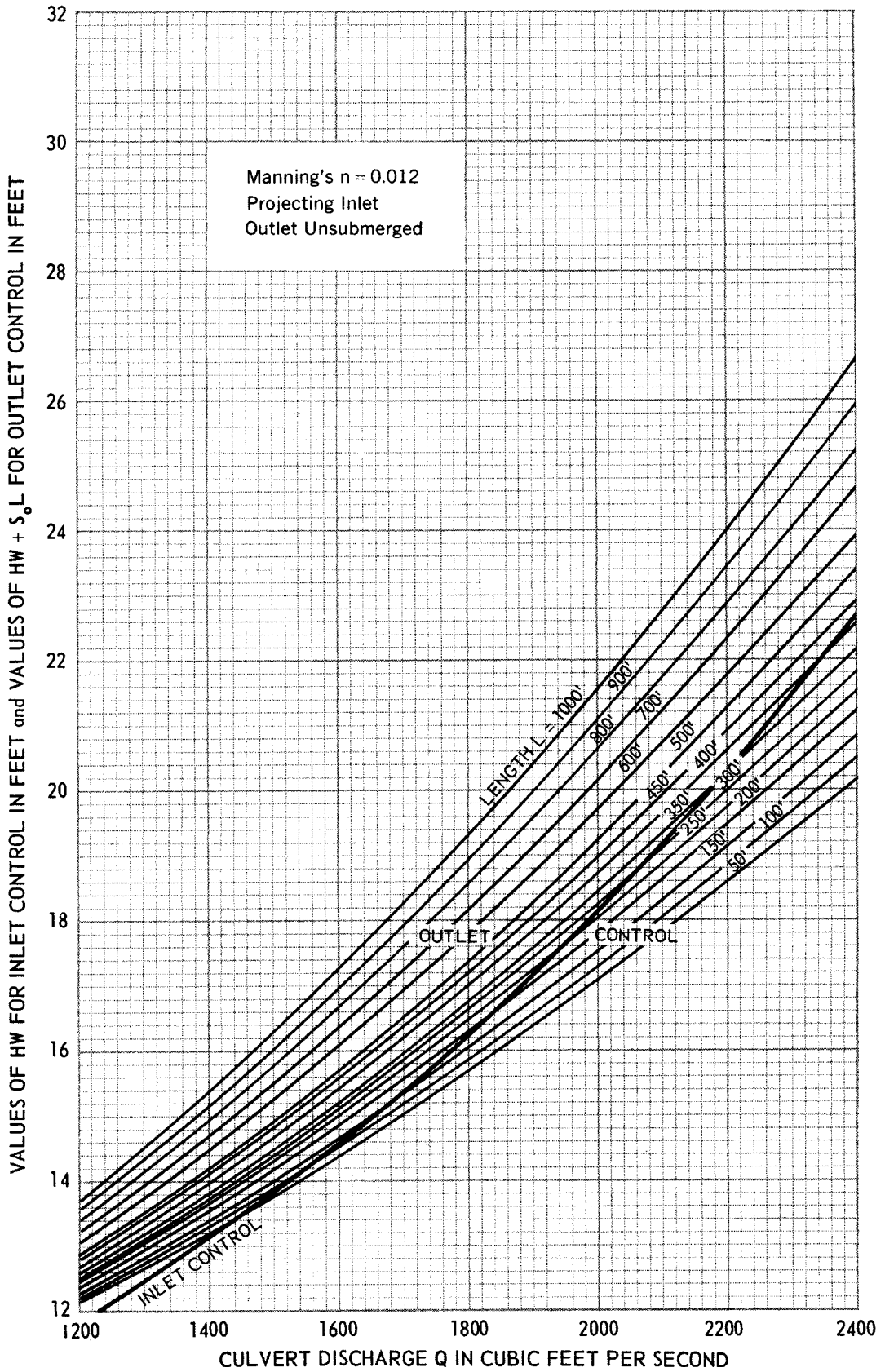


Figure 67

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**14 x 23-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 18-INCH CIRCULAR**

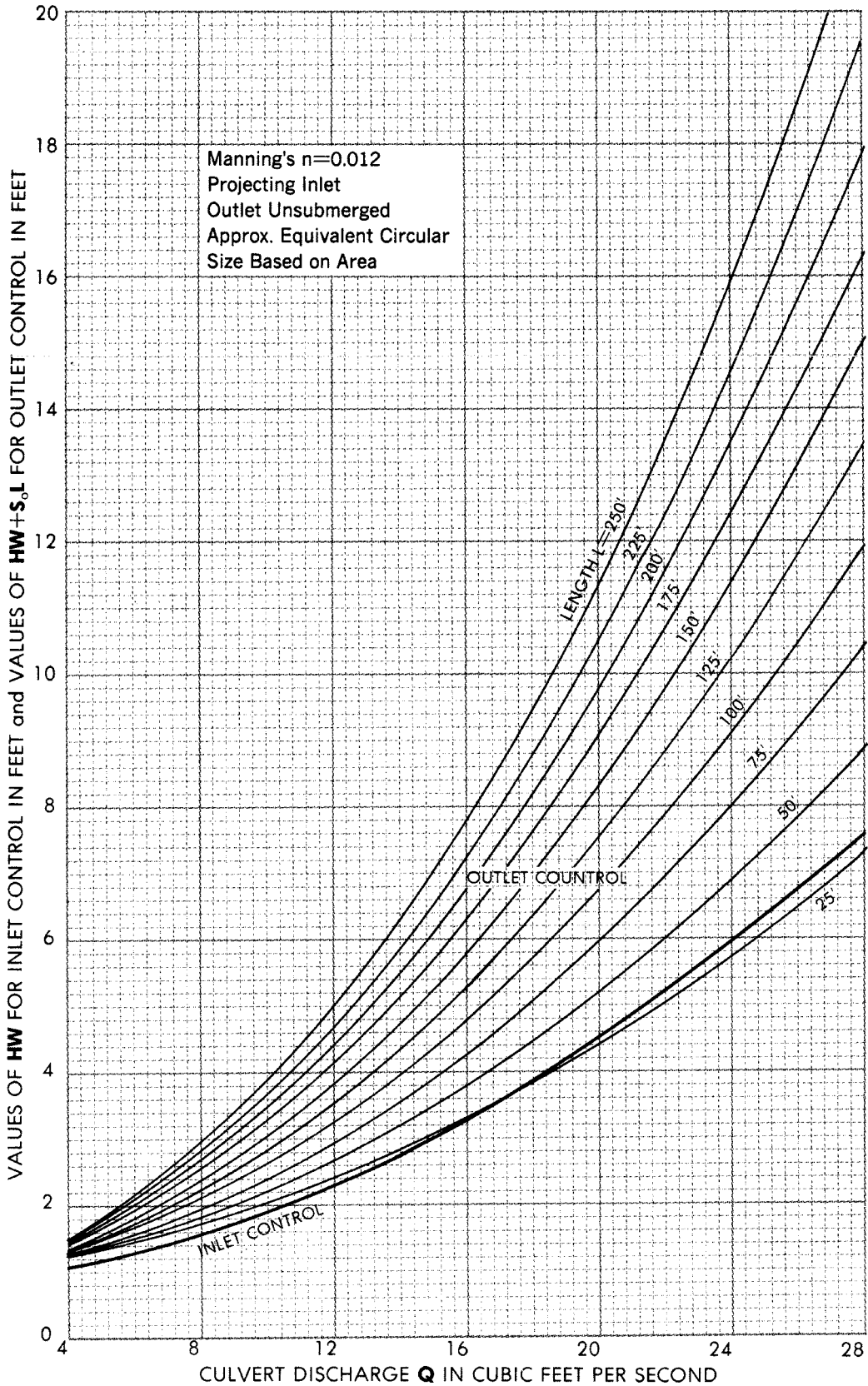


Figure 68

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**19 x 30-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 24-INCH CIRCULAR**

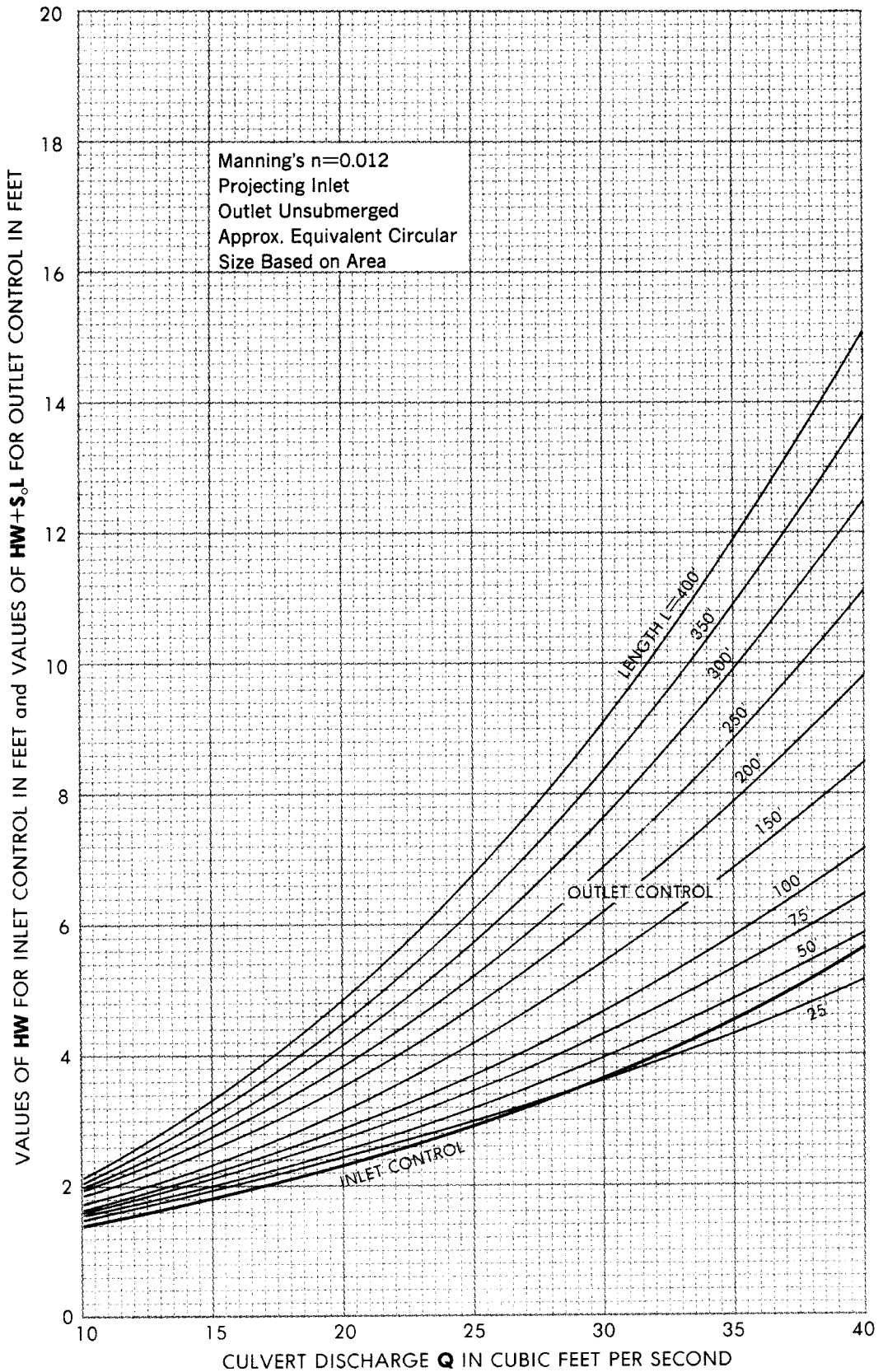


Figure 69

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**24 x 38-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 30-INCH CIRCULAR**

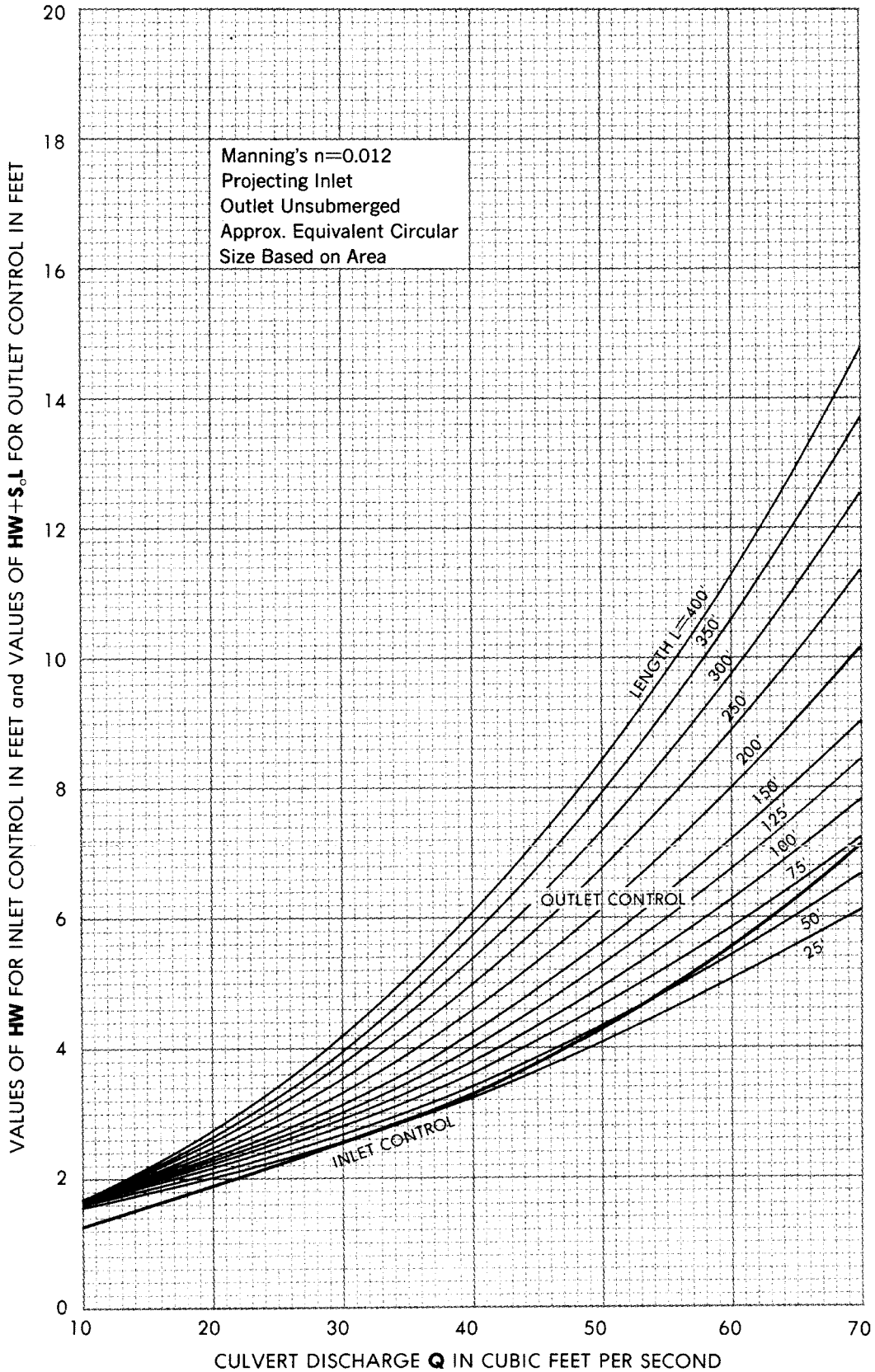


Figure 70

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**29 x 45-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 36-INCH CIRCULAR**

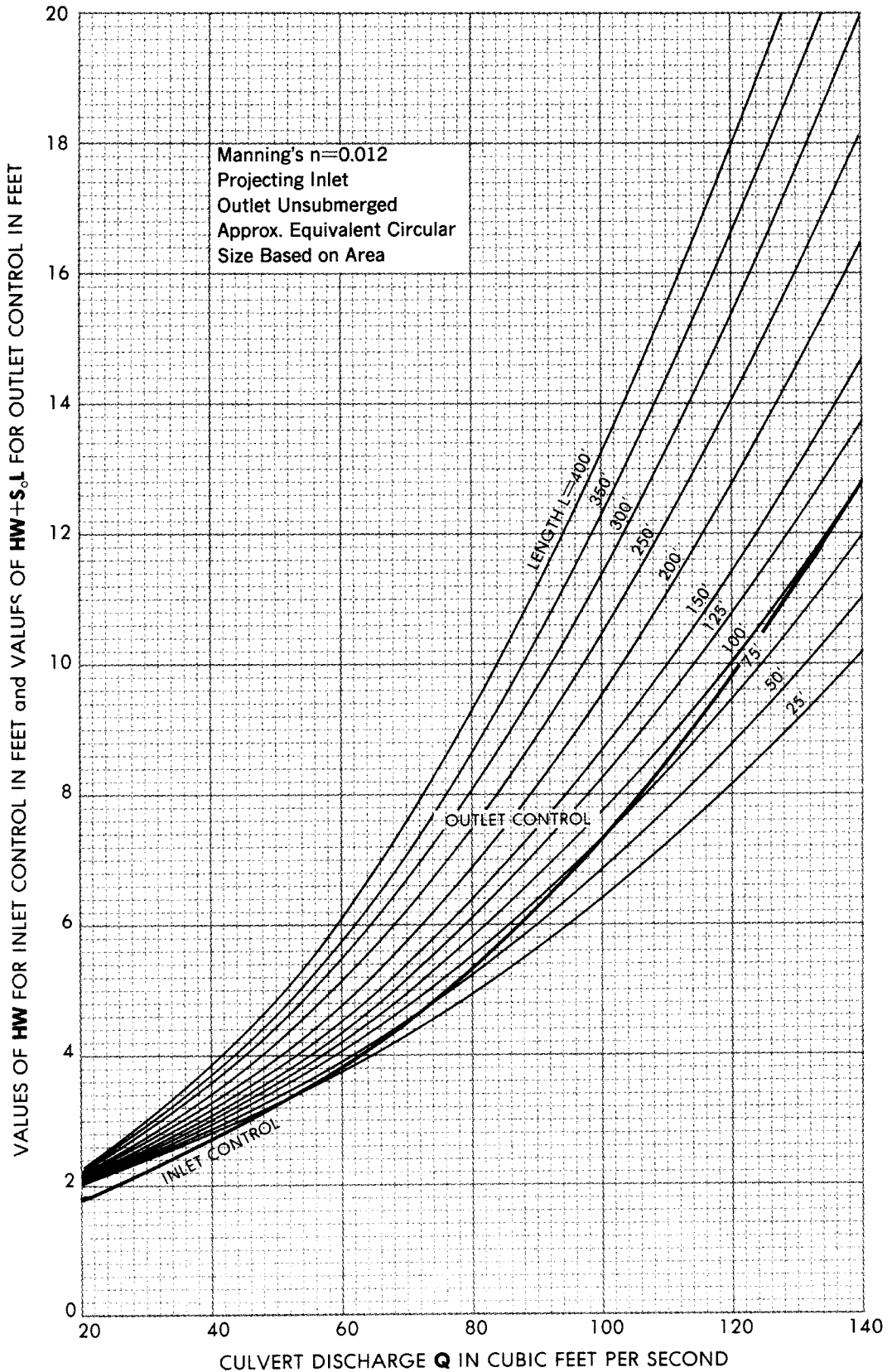


Figure 71

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**34 x 54-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 42-INCH CIRCULAR**

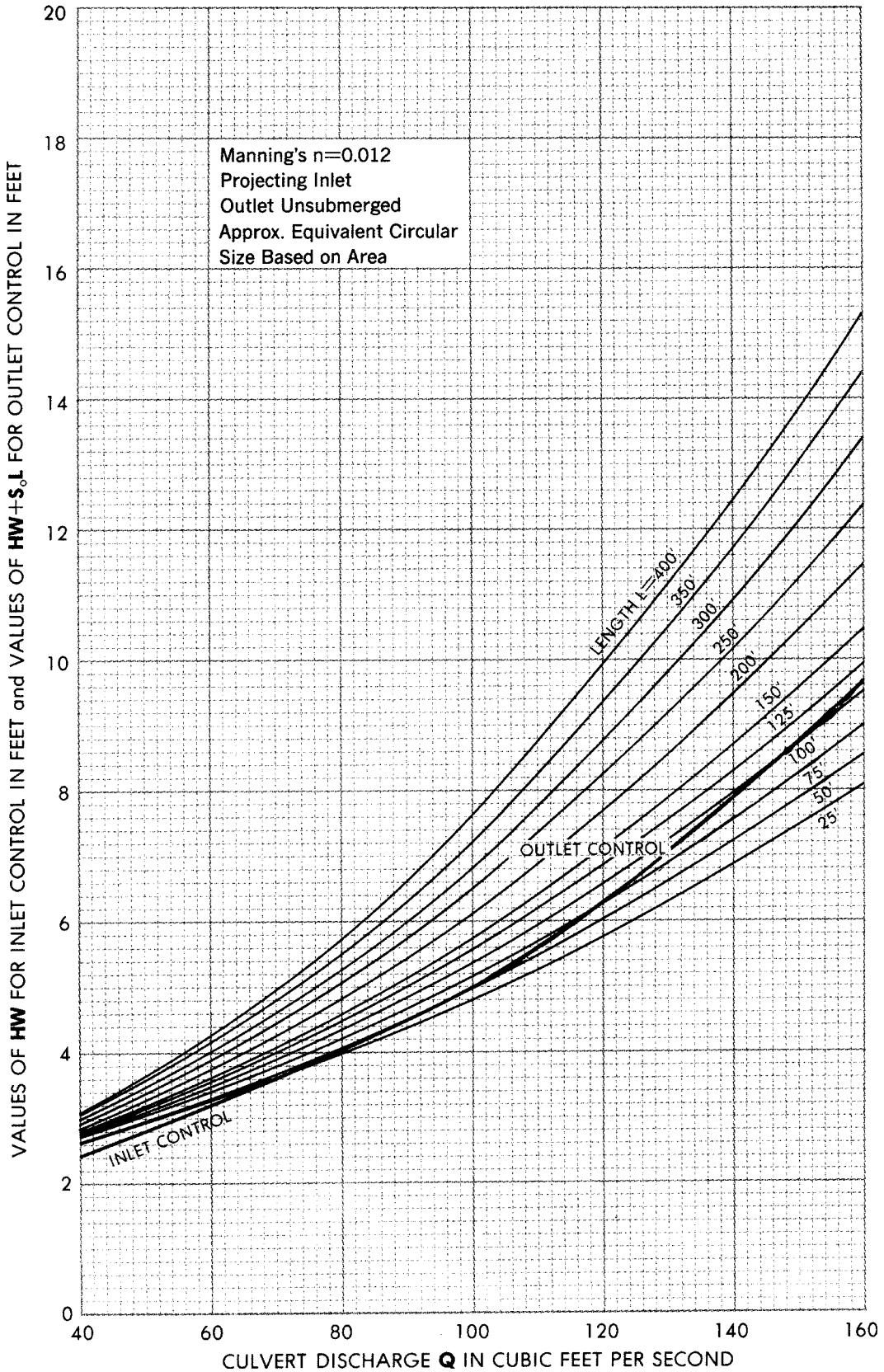


Figure 72

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**38 x 60-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 48-INCH CIRCULAR**

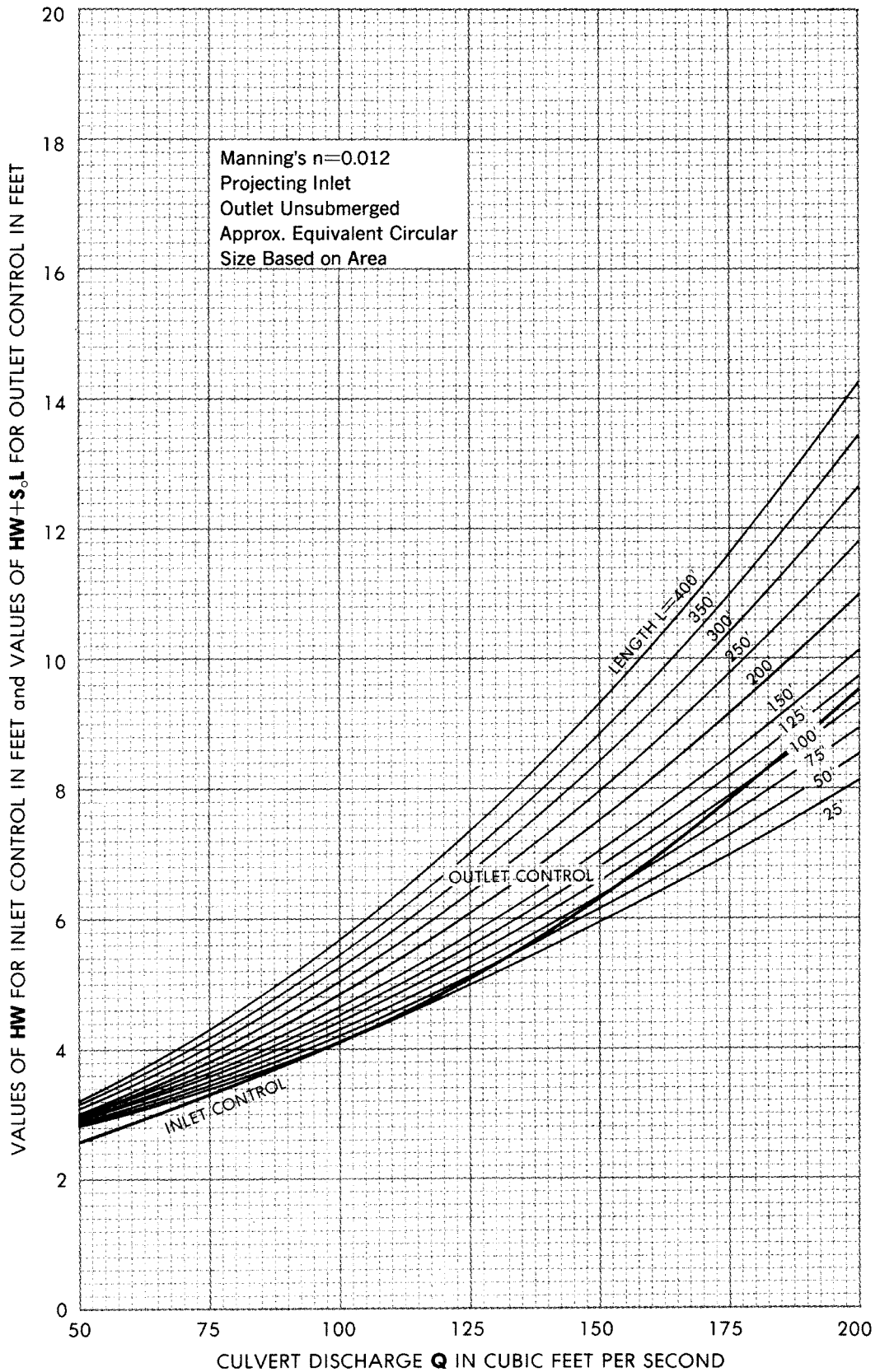




Figure 73

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**43 x 68-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 54-INCH CIRCULAR**

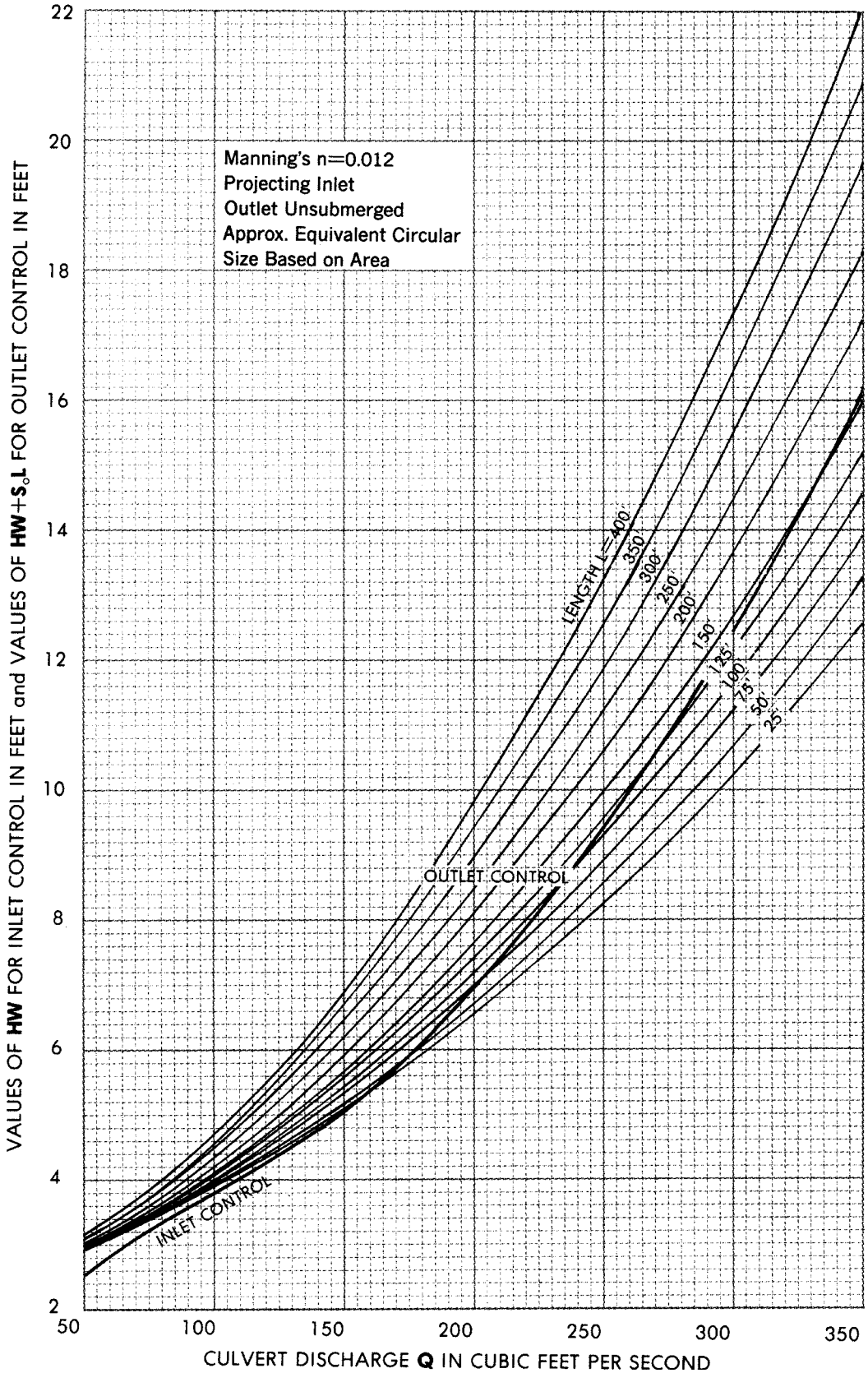


Figure 74

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**48 x 76-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 60-INCH CIRCULAR**

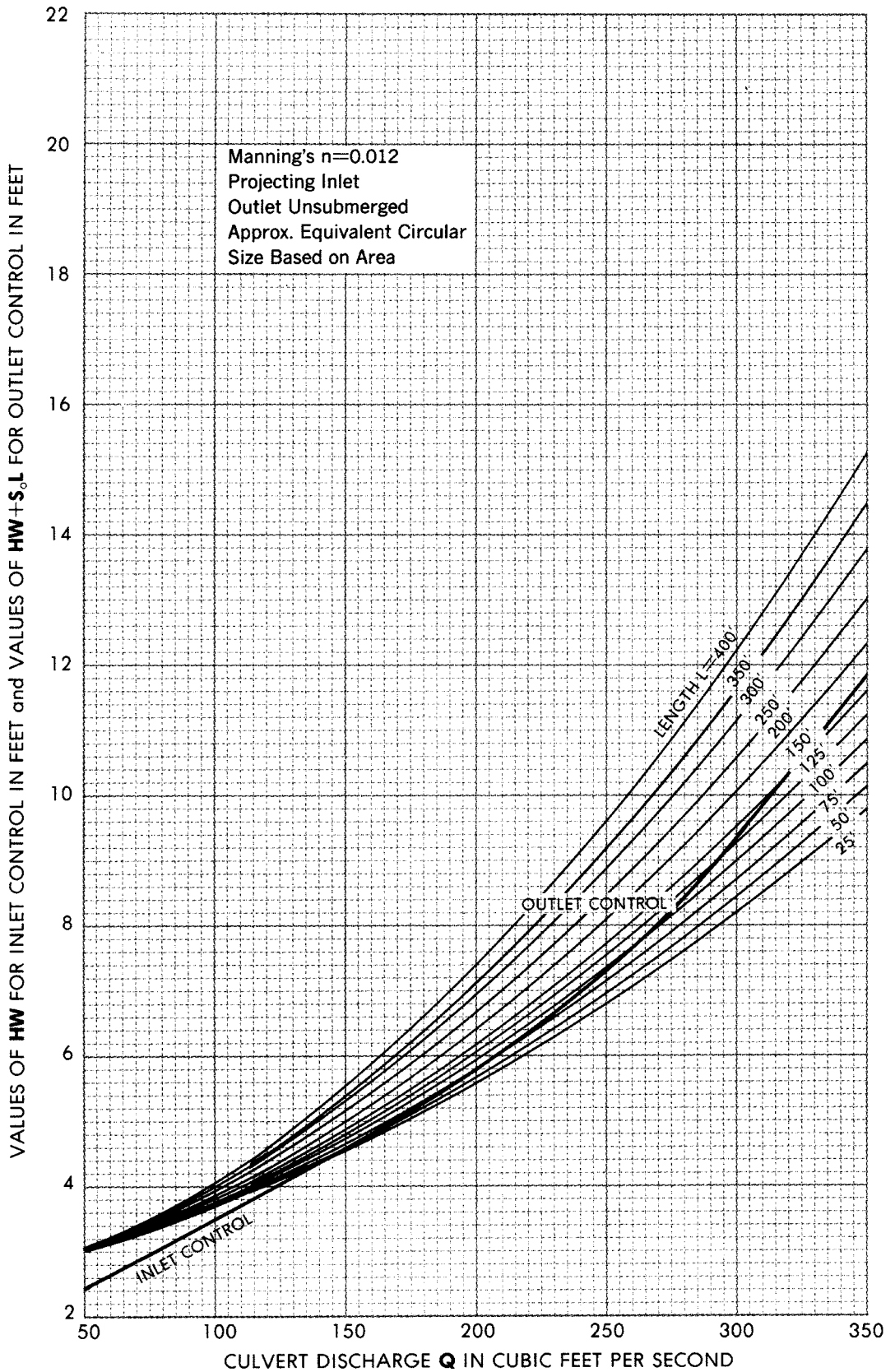


Figure 75

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**53 x 83-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 66-INCH CIRCULAR**

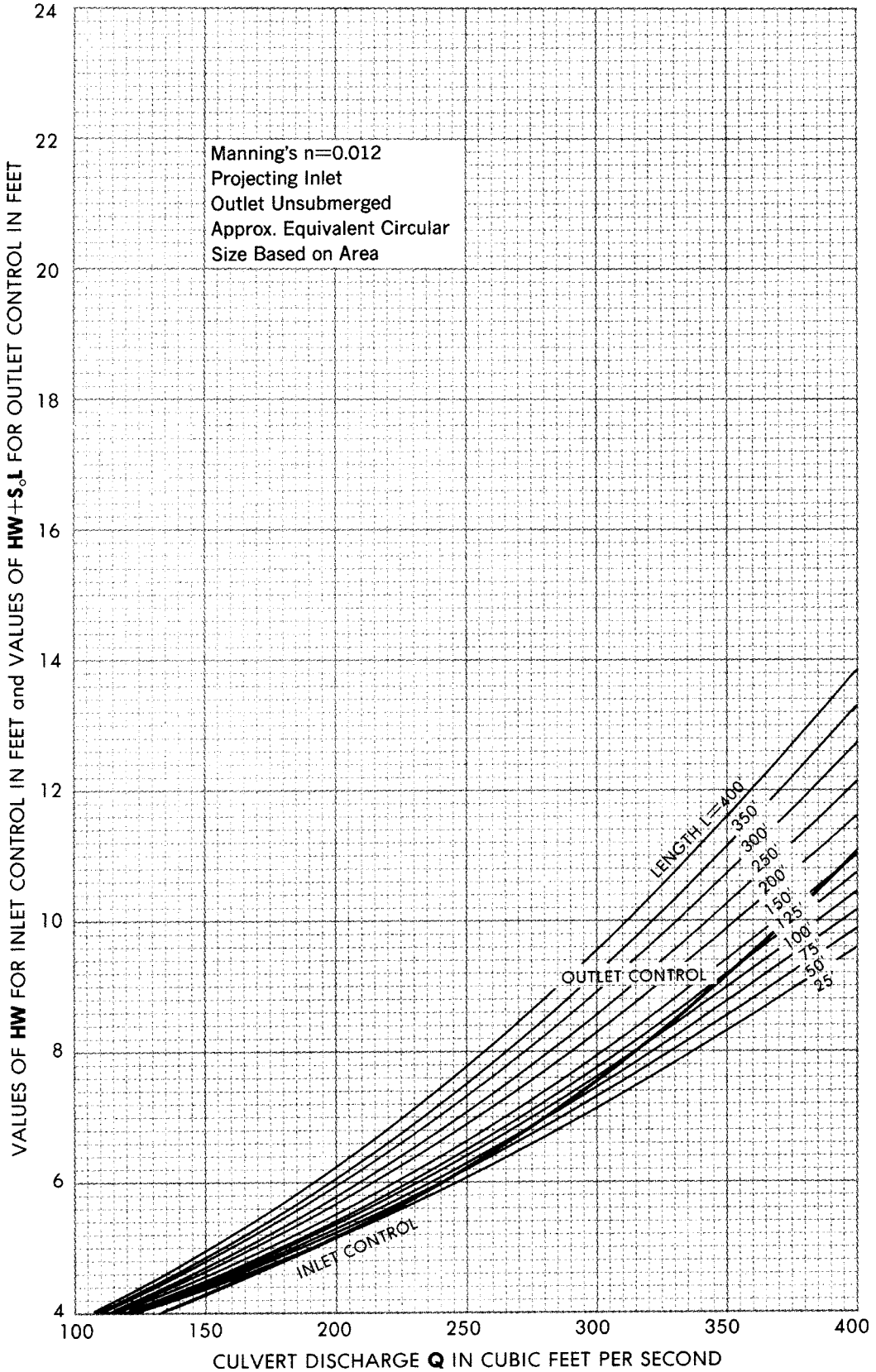


Figure 76

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**58 x 91-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 72-INCH CIRCULAR**

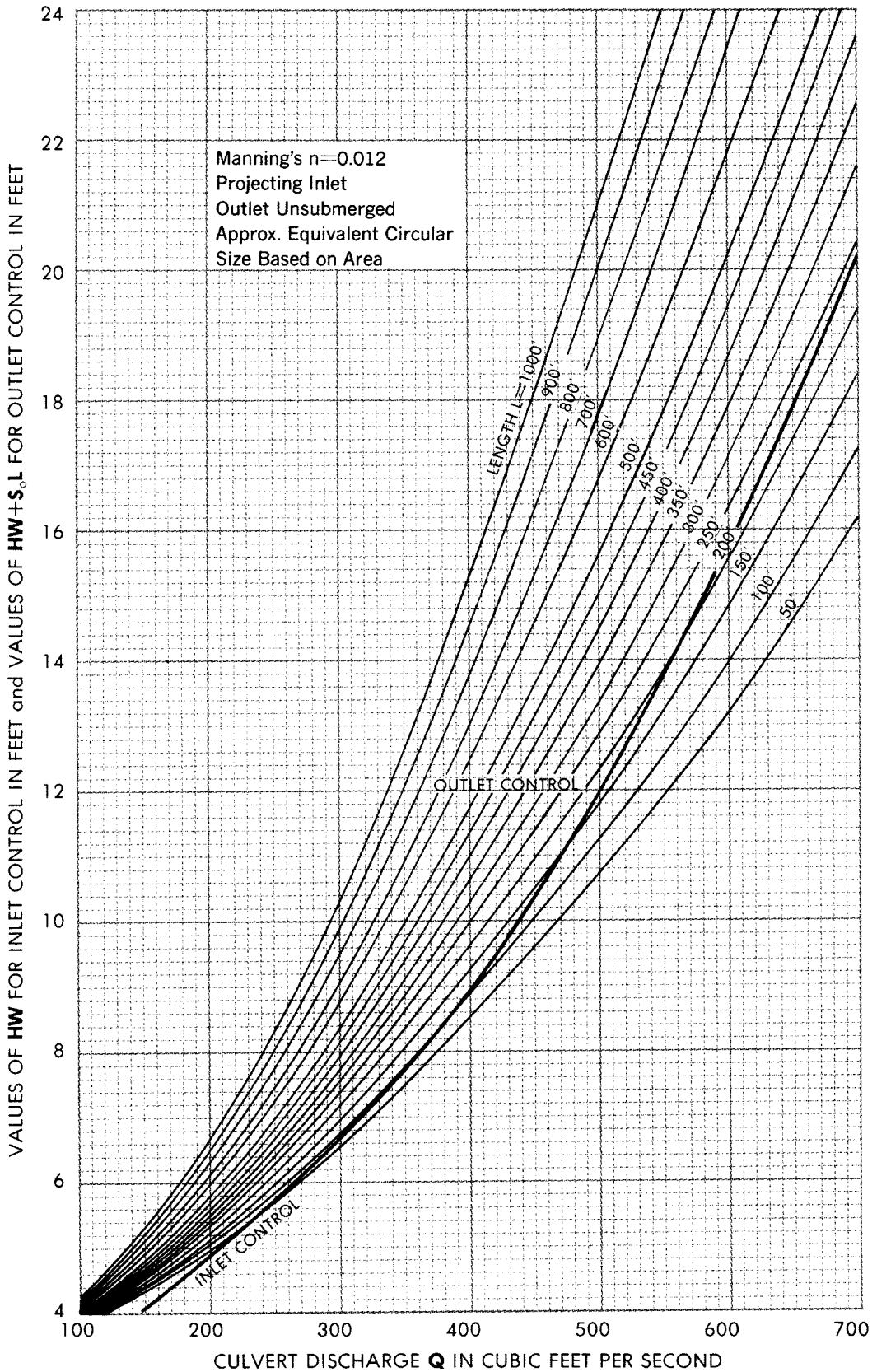


Figure 77

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**63 x 98-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 78-INCH CIRCULAR**

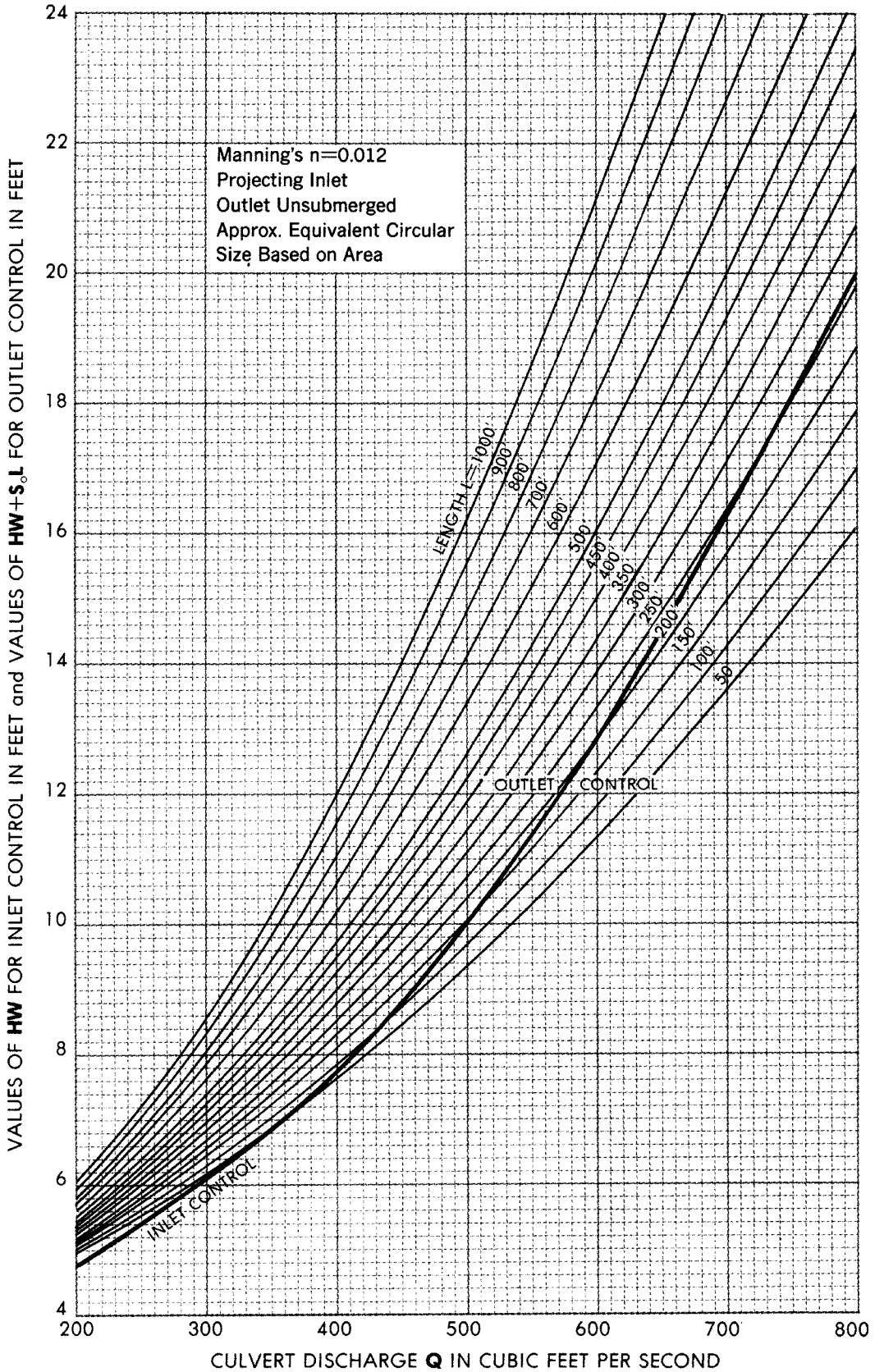


Figure 78

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**68 x 106-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 84-INCH CIRCULAR**

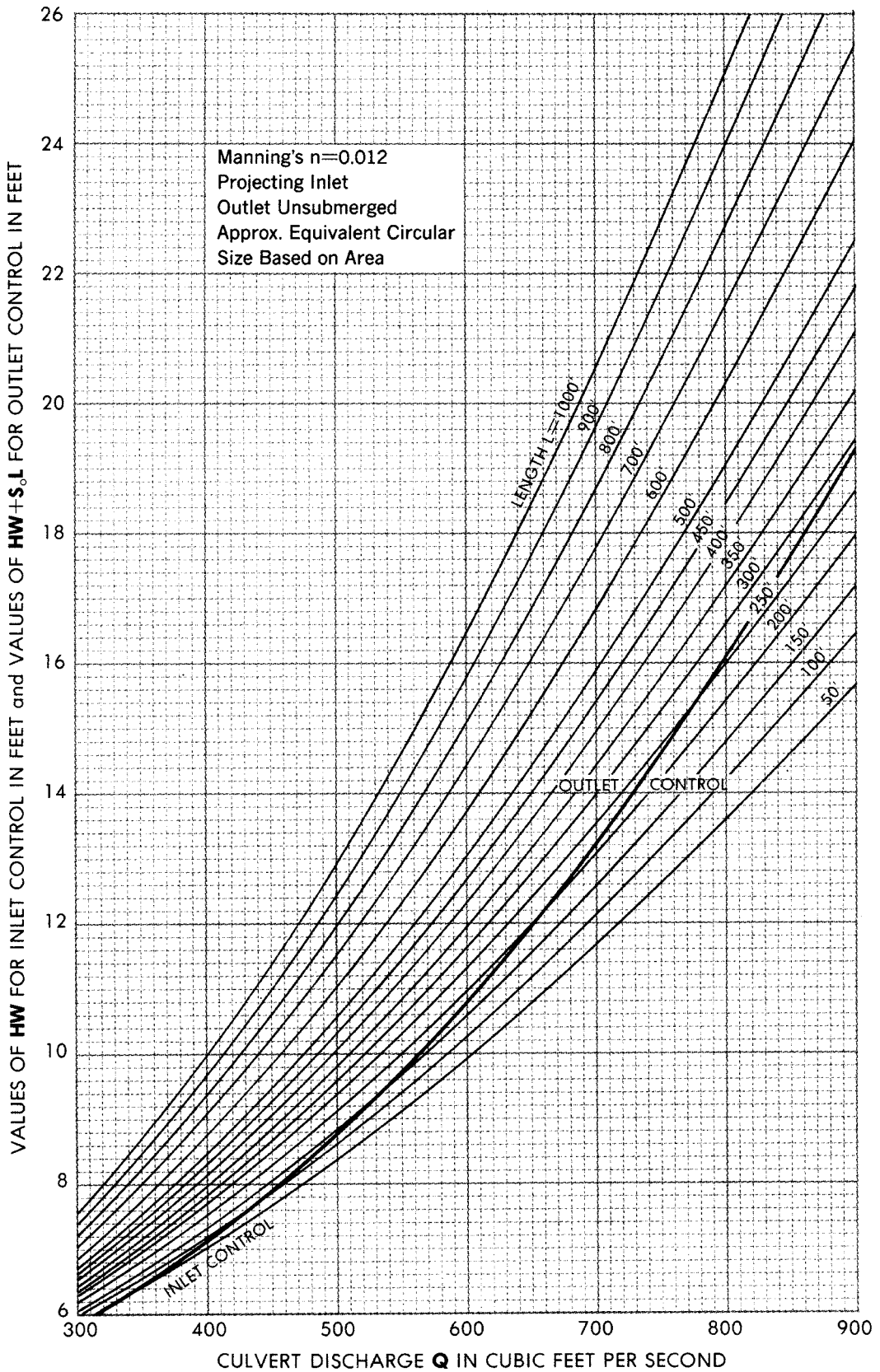


Figure 79

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**72 x 113-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 90-INCH CIRCULAR**

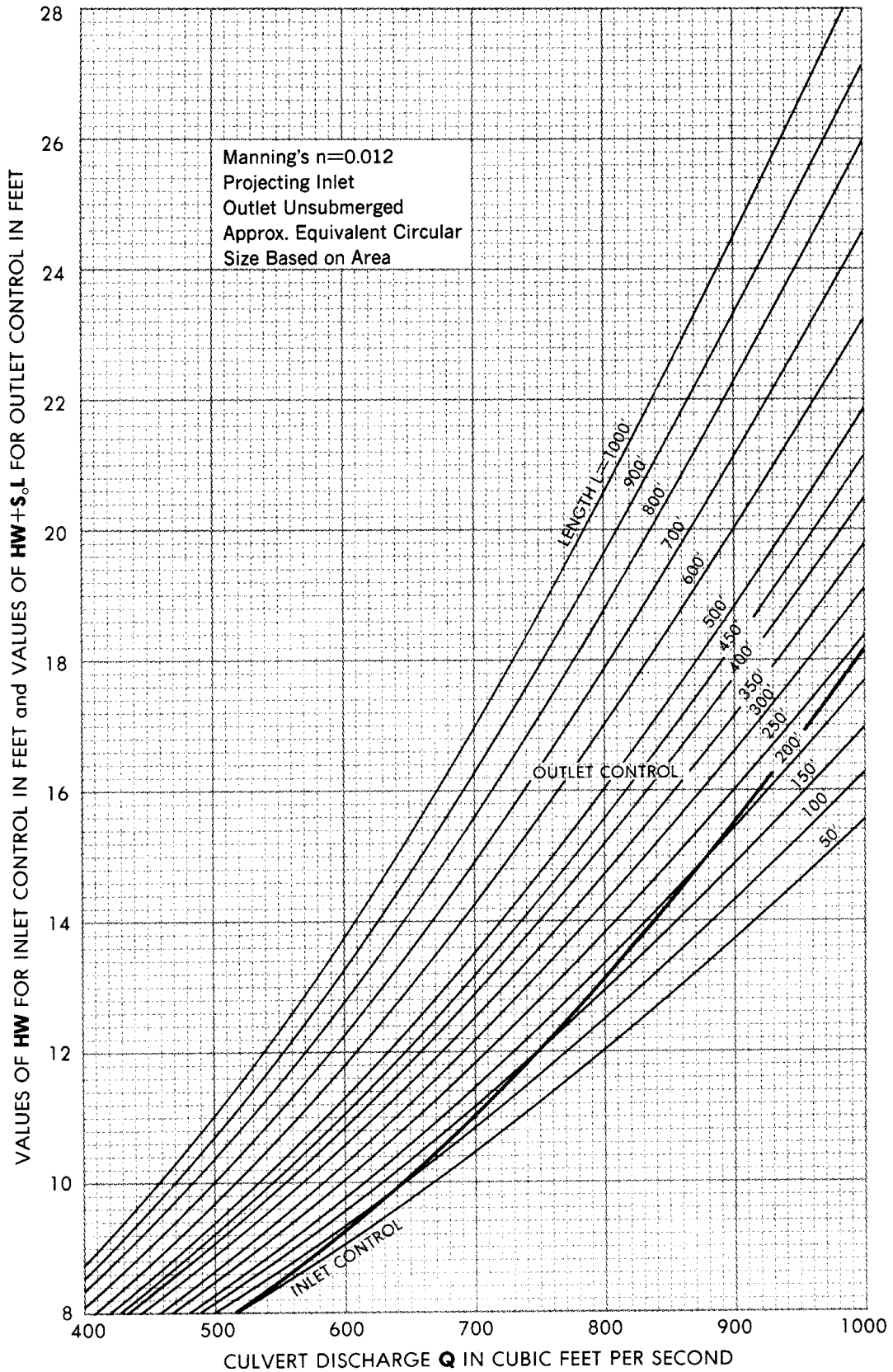


Figure 80

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**77 x 121-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 96-INCH CIRCULAR**

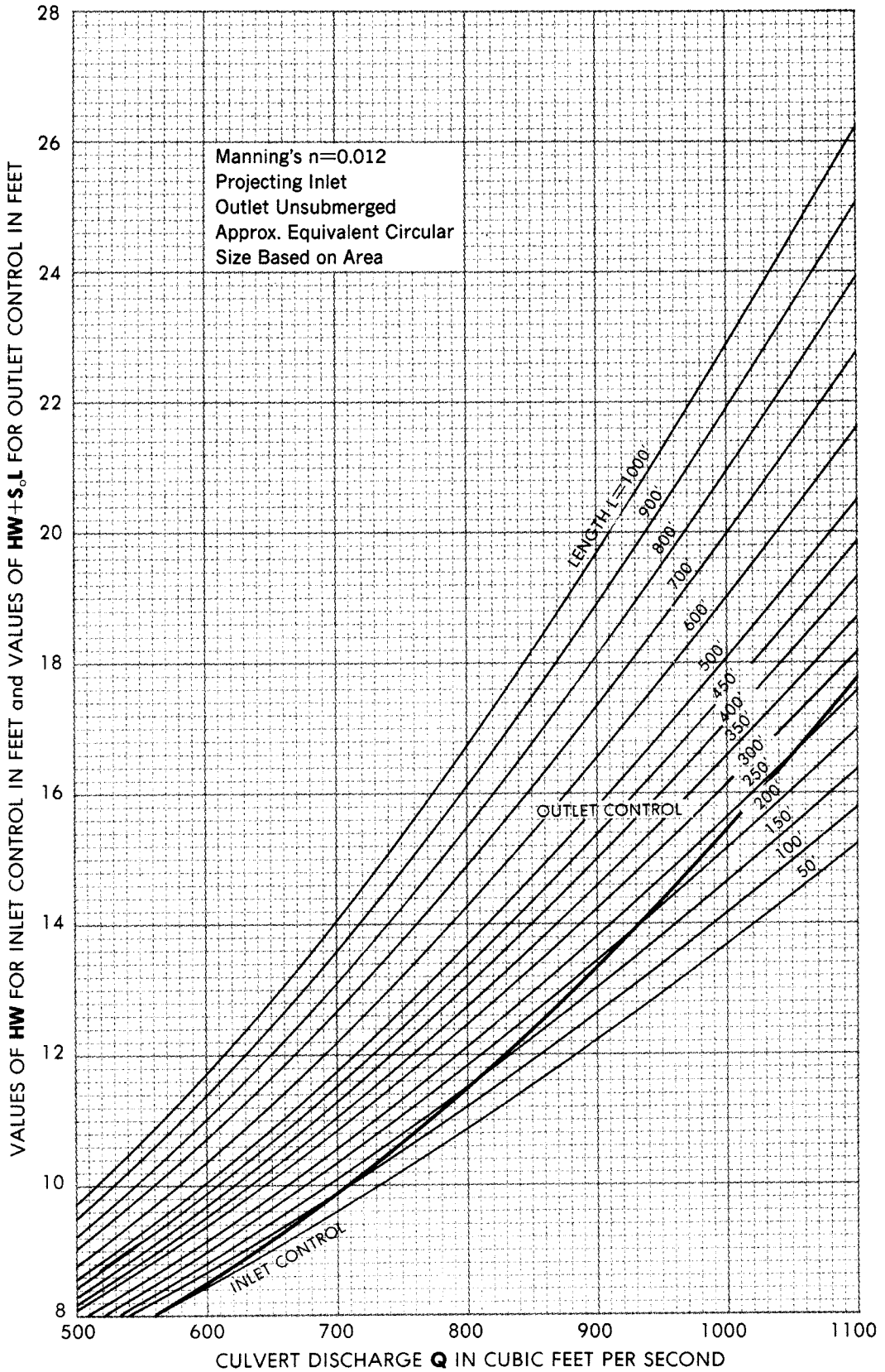




Figure 81

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**82 x 128-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 102-INCH CIRCULAR**

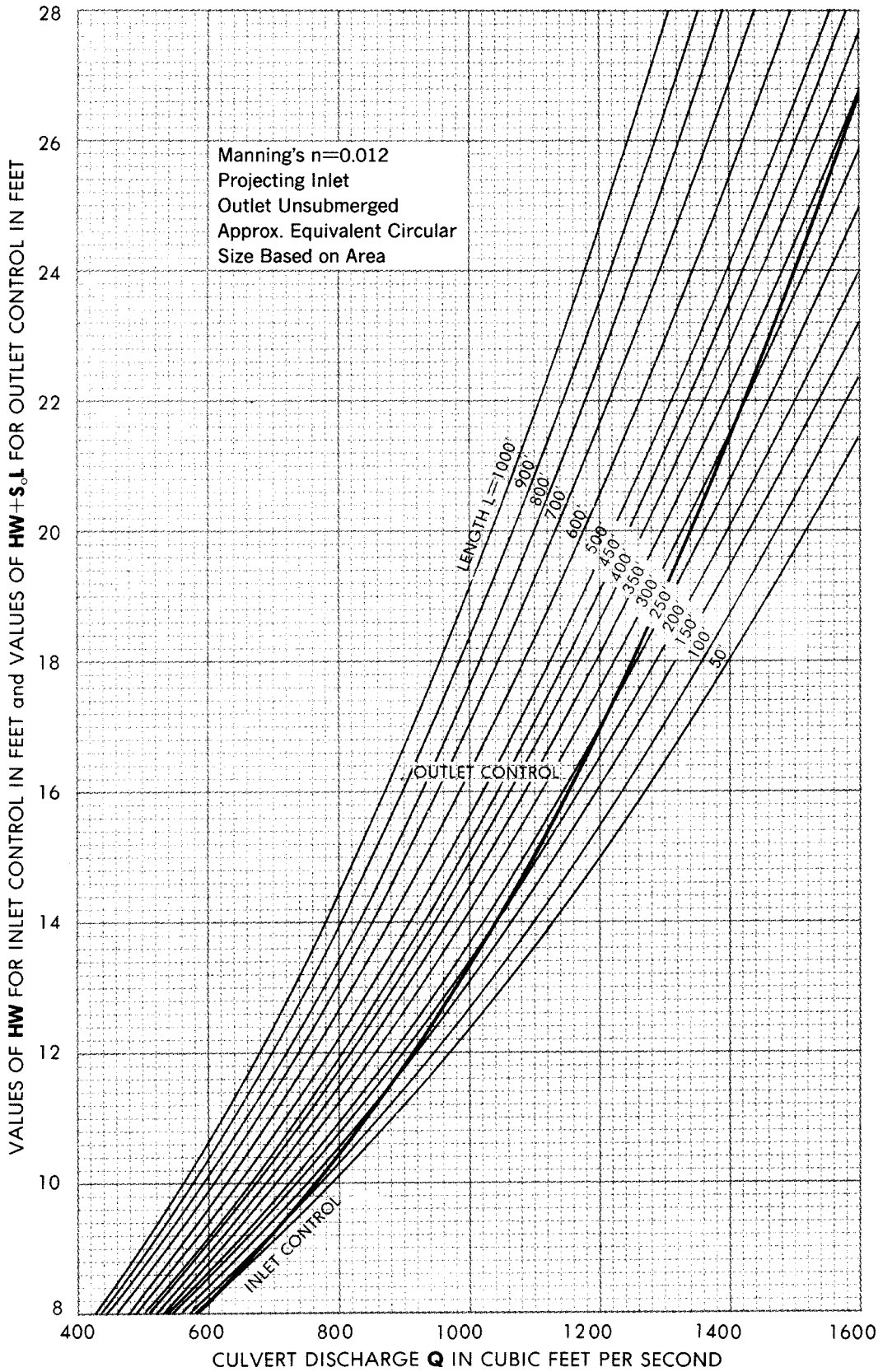


Figure 82

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**87 x 136-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 108-INCH CIRCULAR**

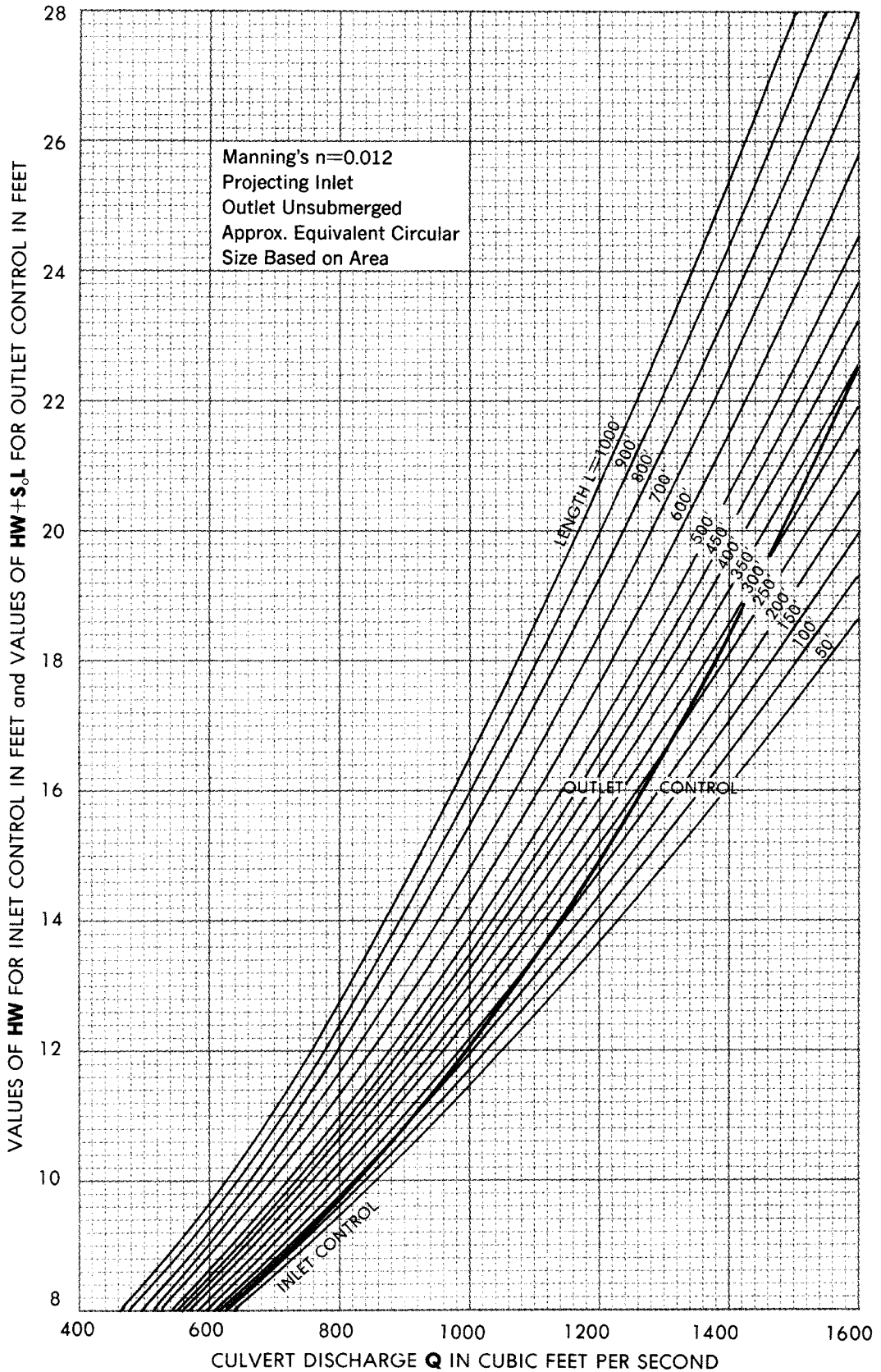


Figure 83

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**92 x 143-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 114-INCH CIRCULAR**

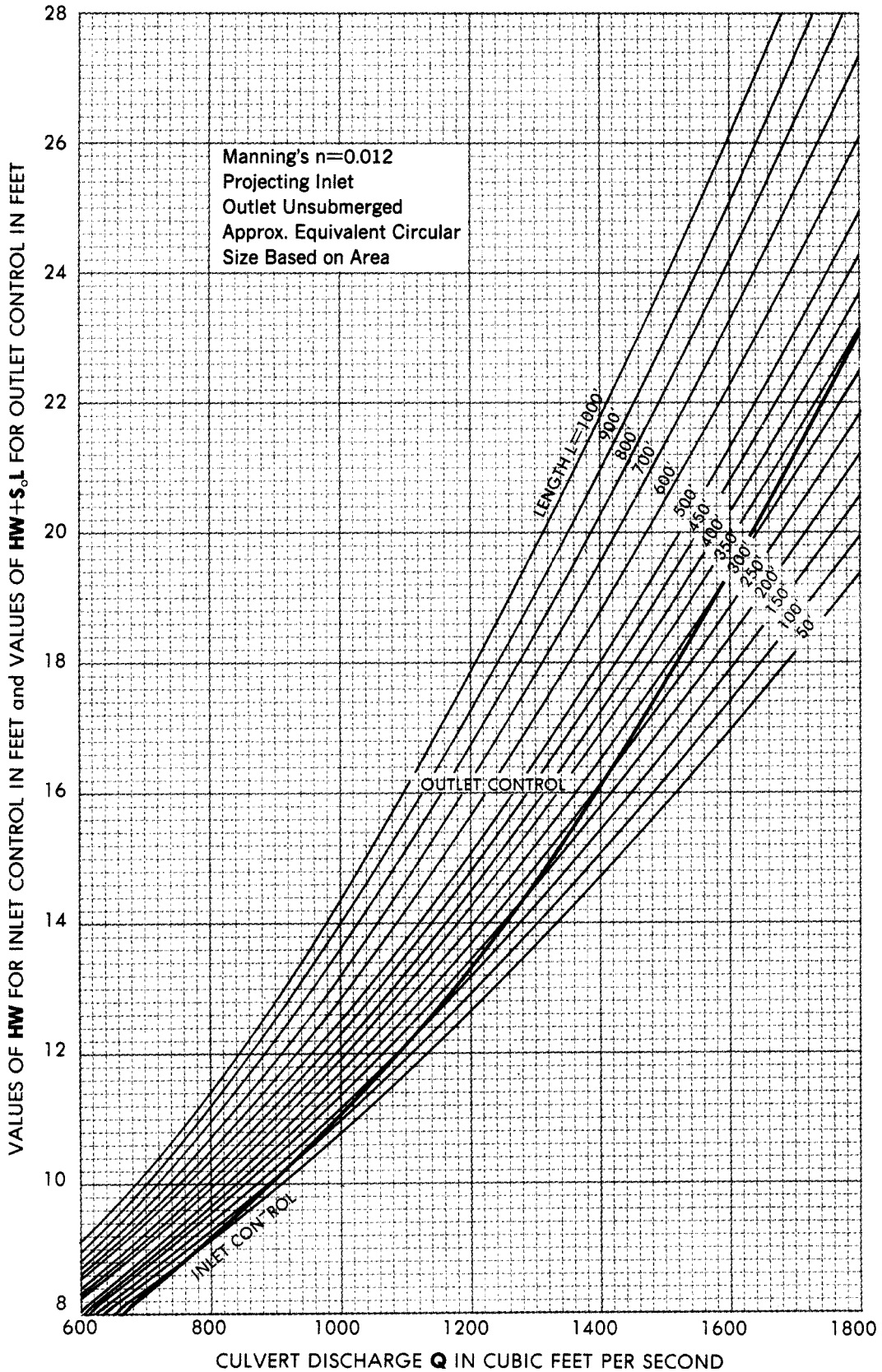


Figure 84

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**97 x 151-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 120-INCH CIRCULAR**

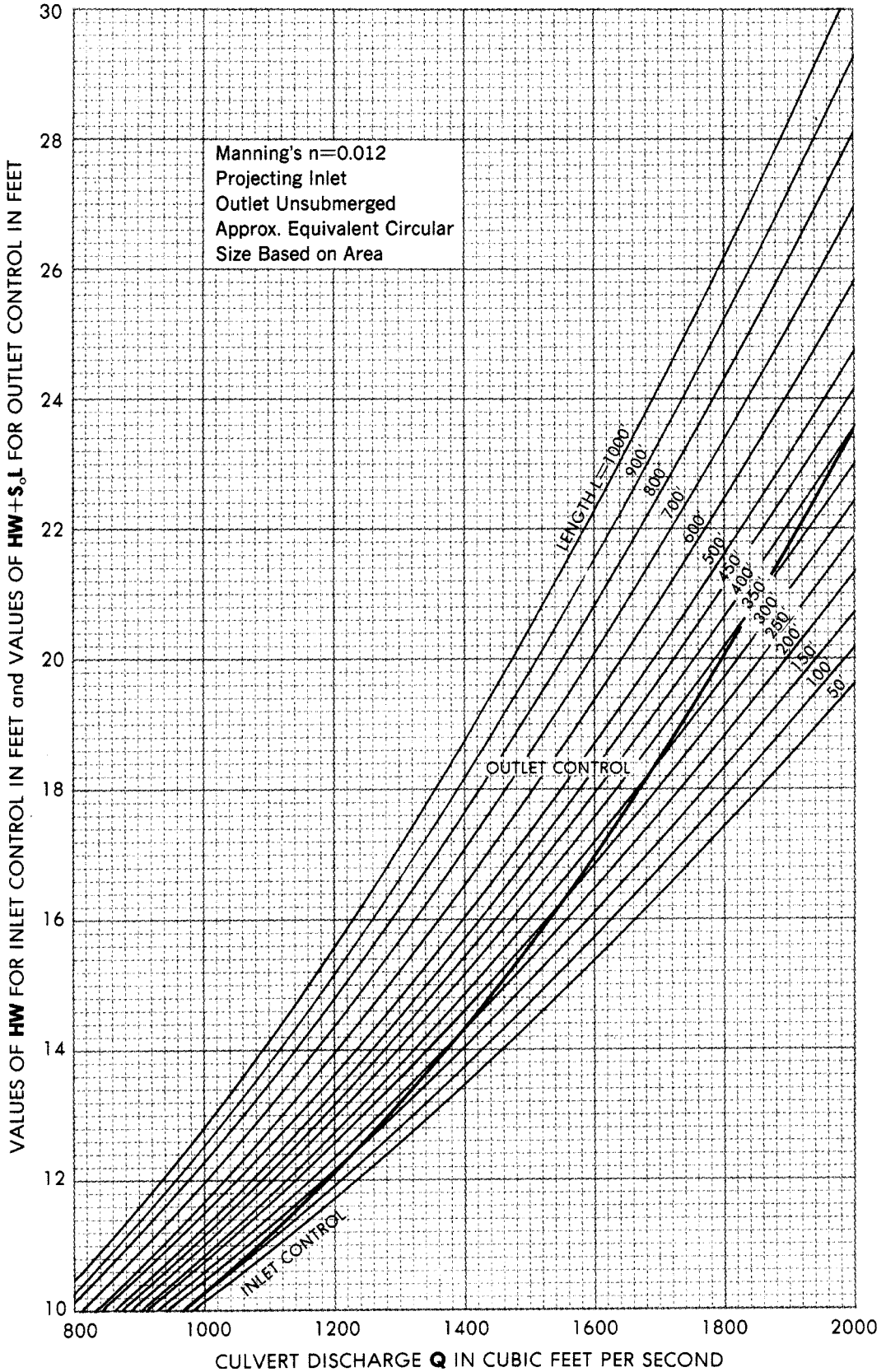


Figure 85

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**106 x 166-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 132-INCH CIRCULAR**

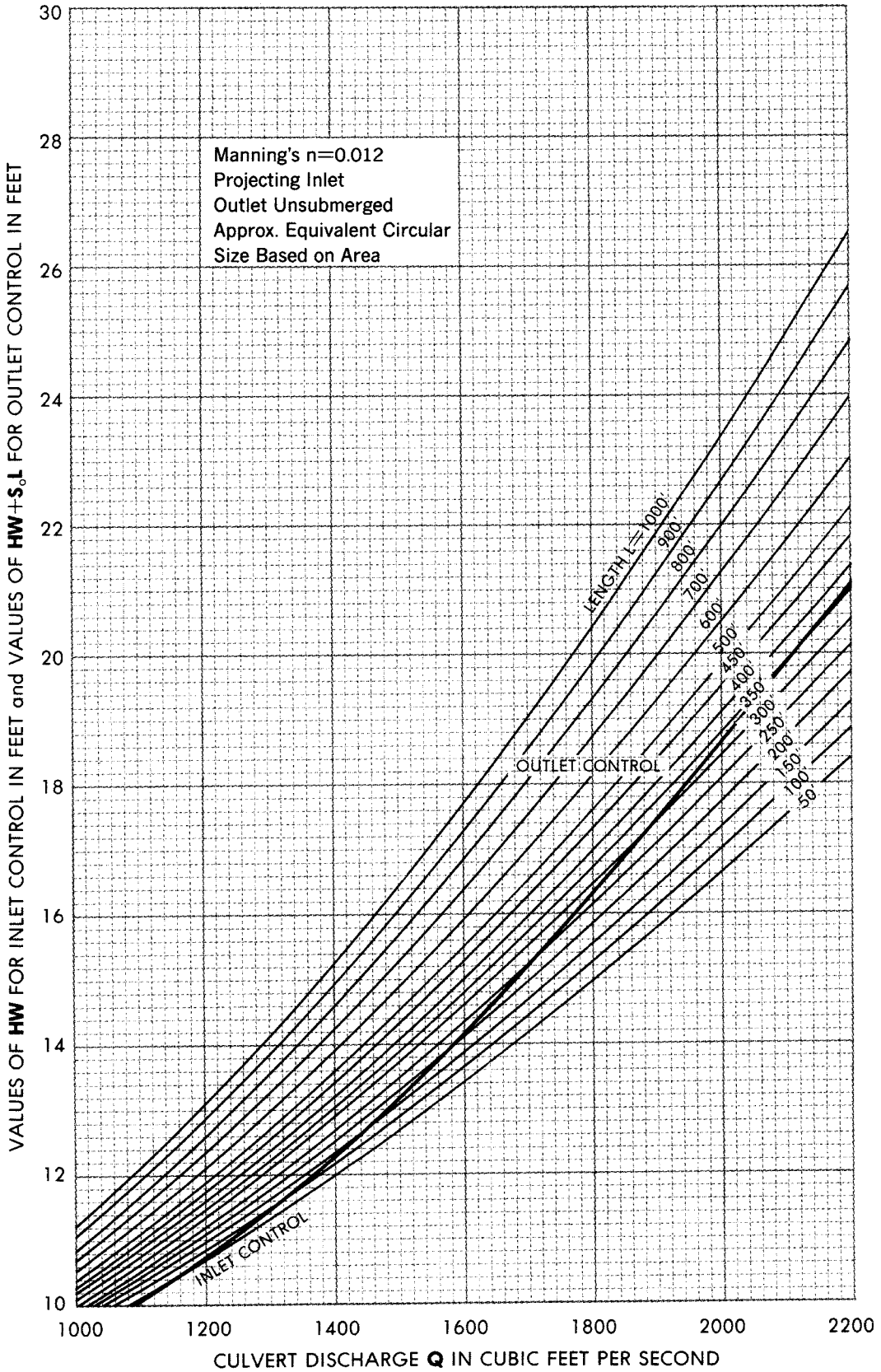


Figure 86

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**116 x 180-INCH (RISE x SPAN) HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL**  
**EQUIVALENT 144-INCH CIRCULAR**

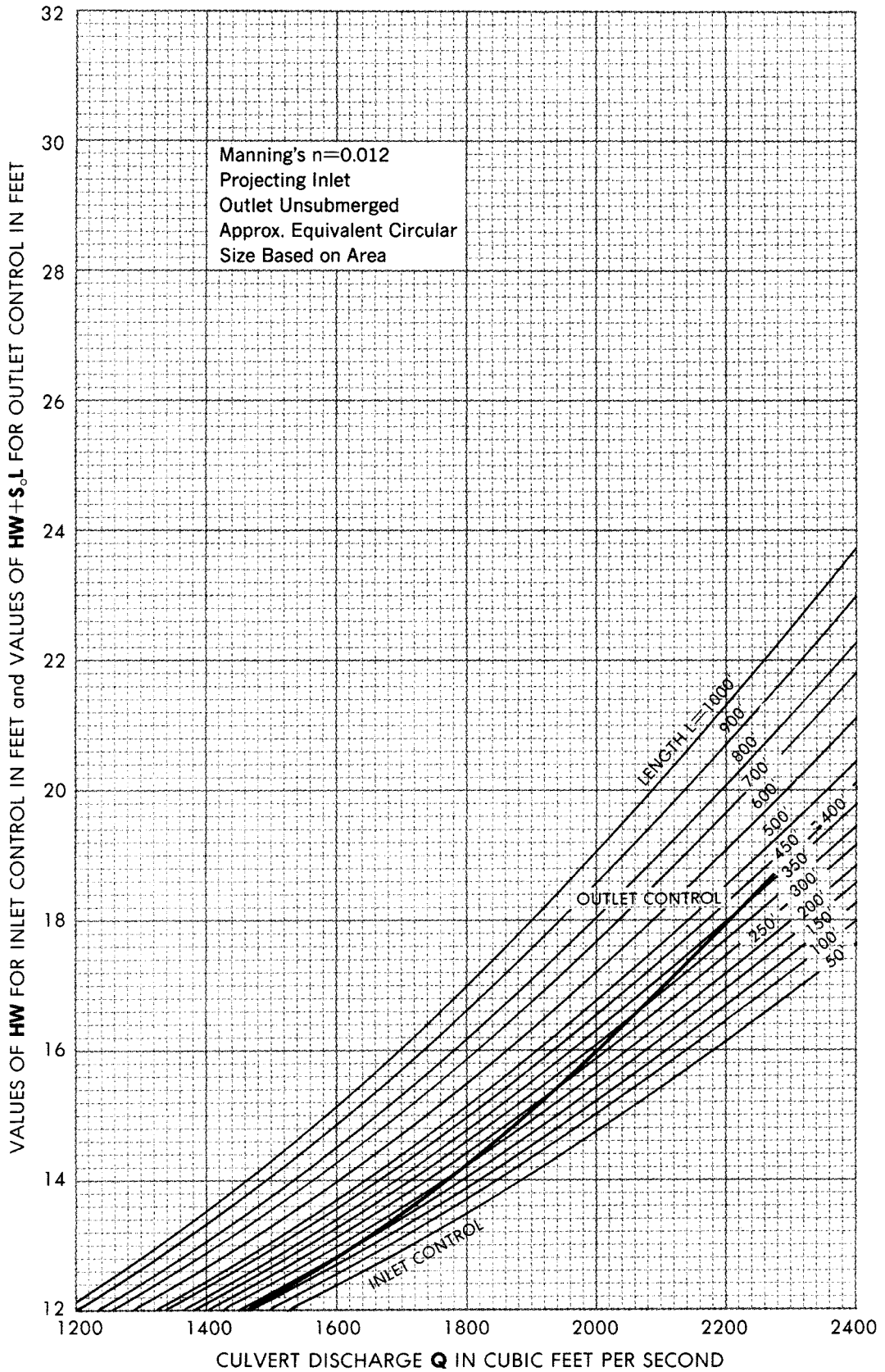


Figure 87

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**11 x 18-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 15-INCH CIRCULAR**

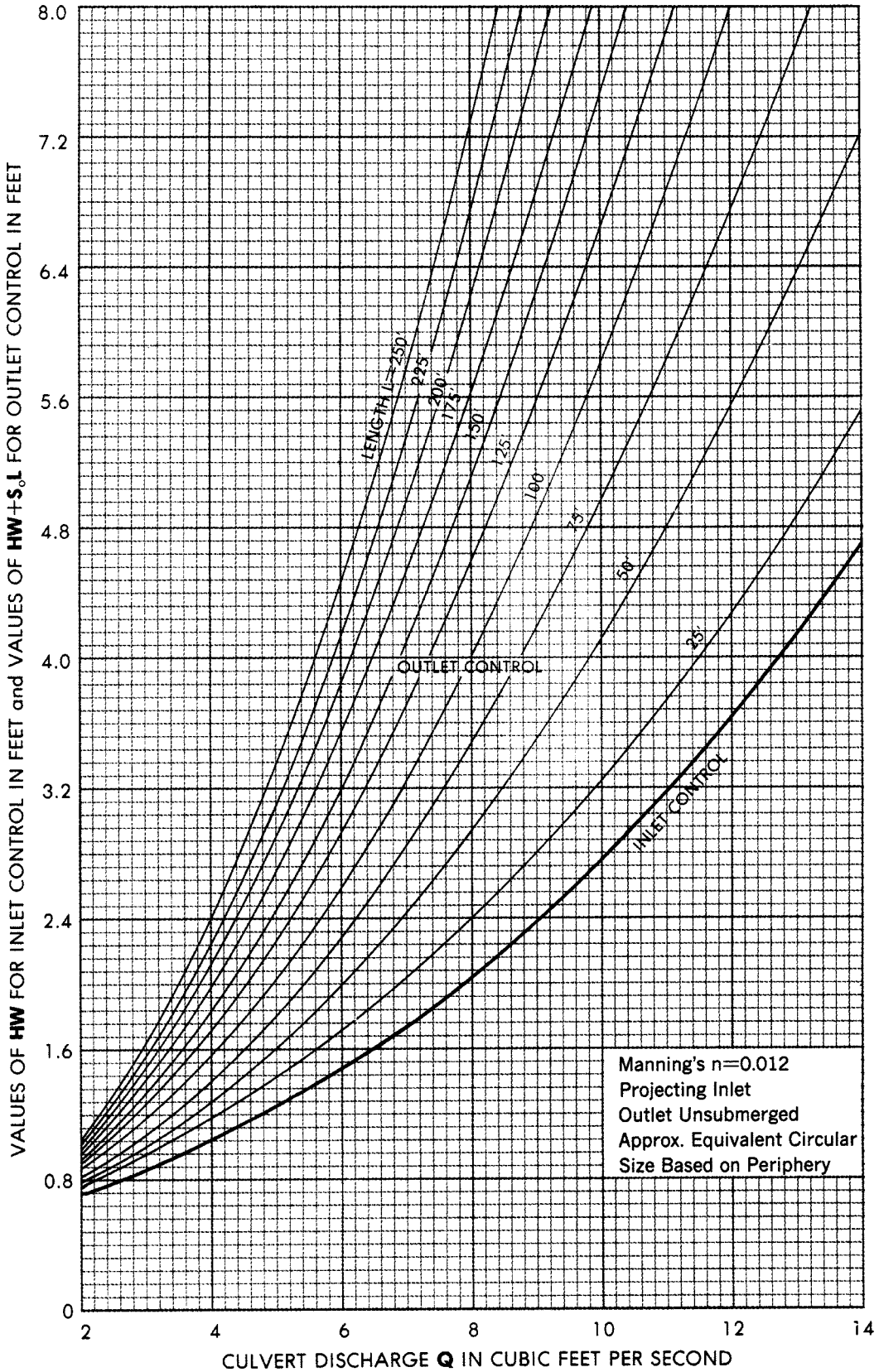


Figure 88

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
13 x 22-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH  
EQUIVALENT 18-INCH CIRCULAR**

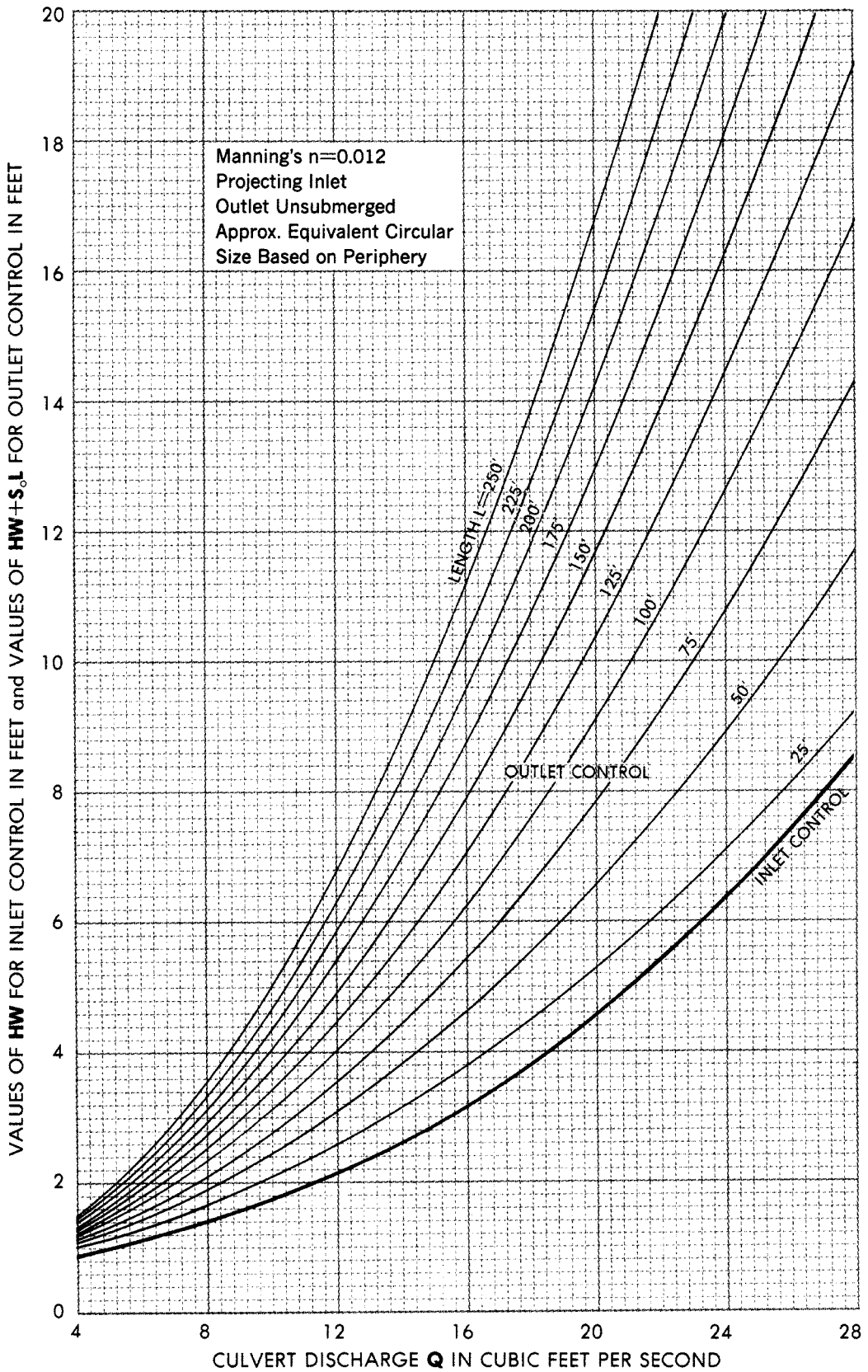




Figure 89

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**15 x 26-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 21-INCH CIRCULAR**

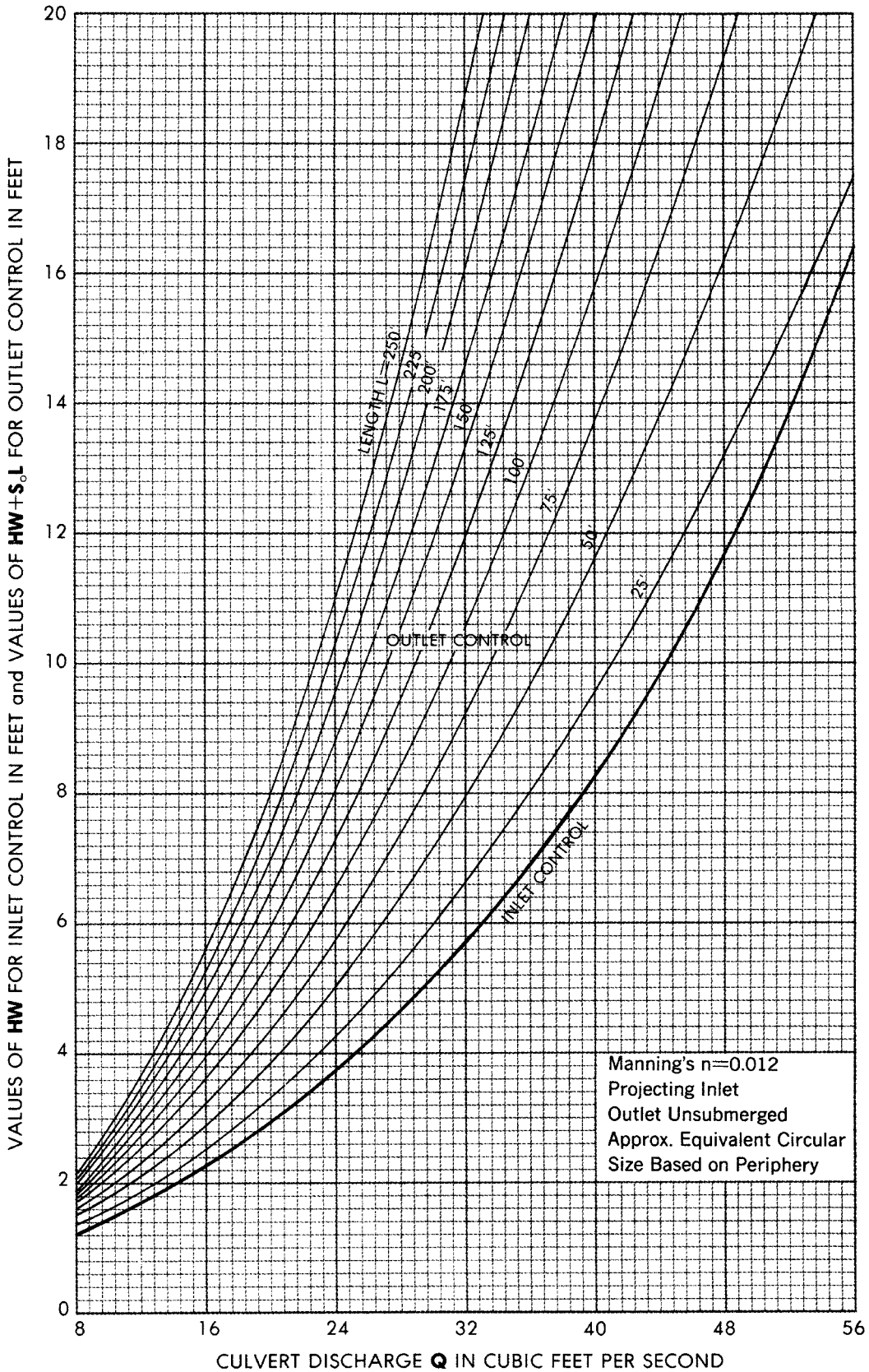


Figure 90

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**18 x 28-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 24-INCH CIRCULAR**

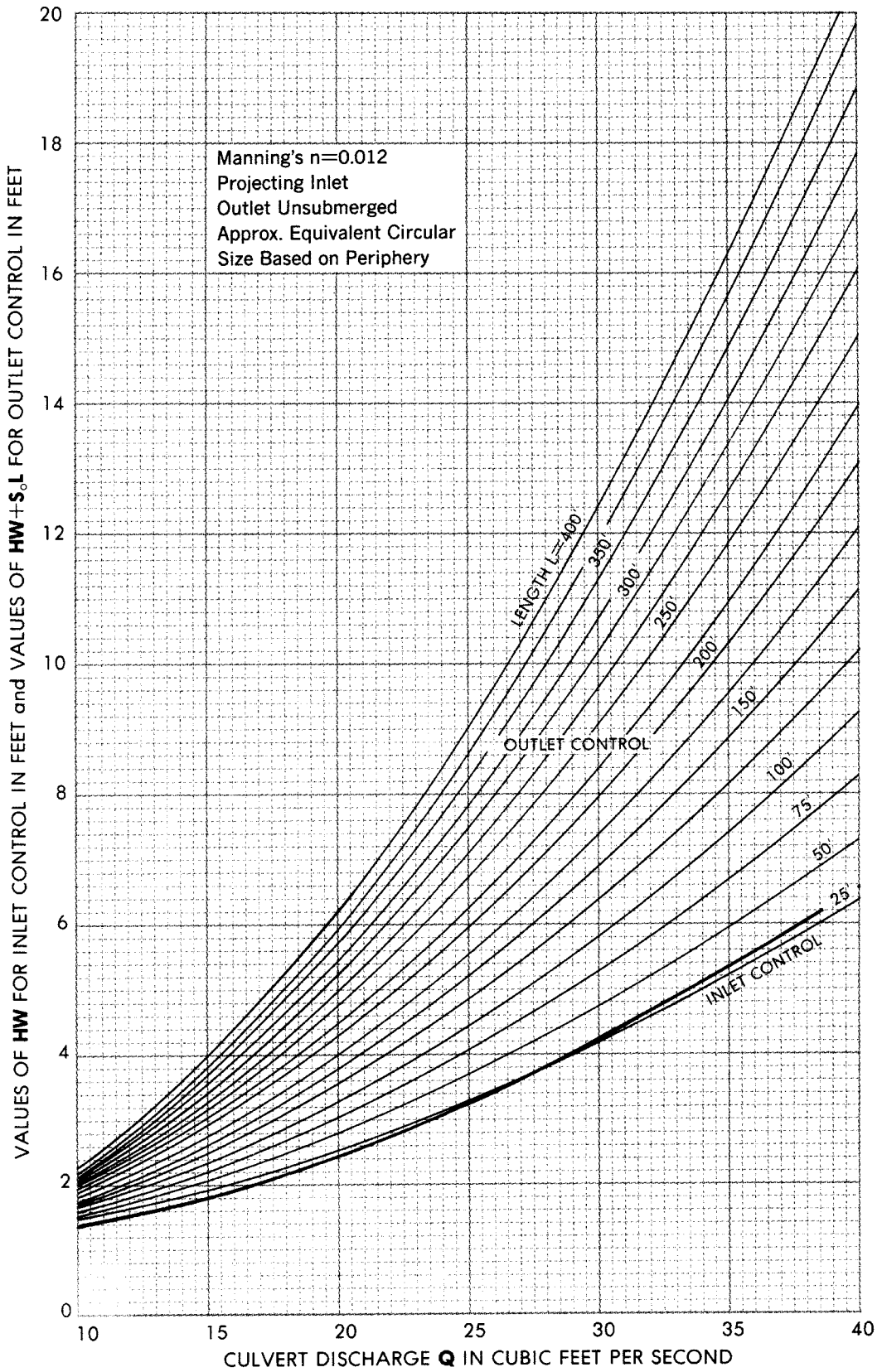


Figure 91

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**22 x 36-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 30-INCH CIRCULAR**

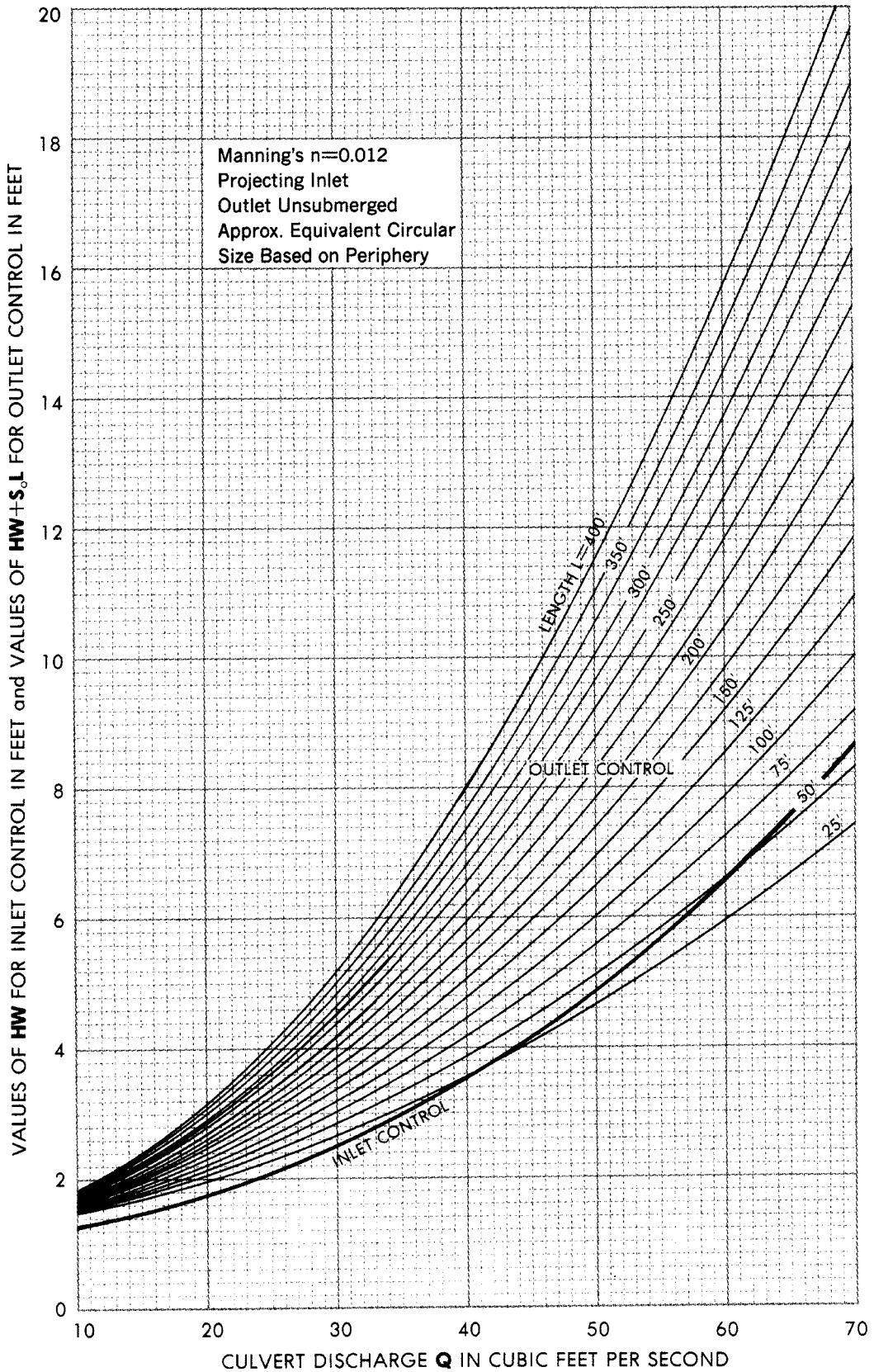


Figure 92

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**27 x 44-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 36-INCH CIRCULAR**

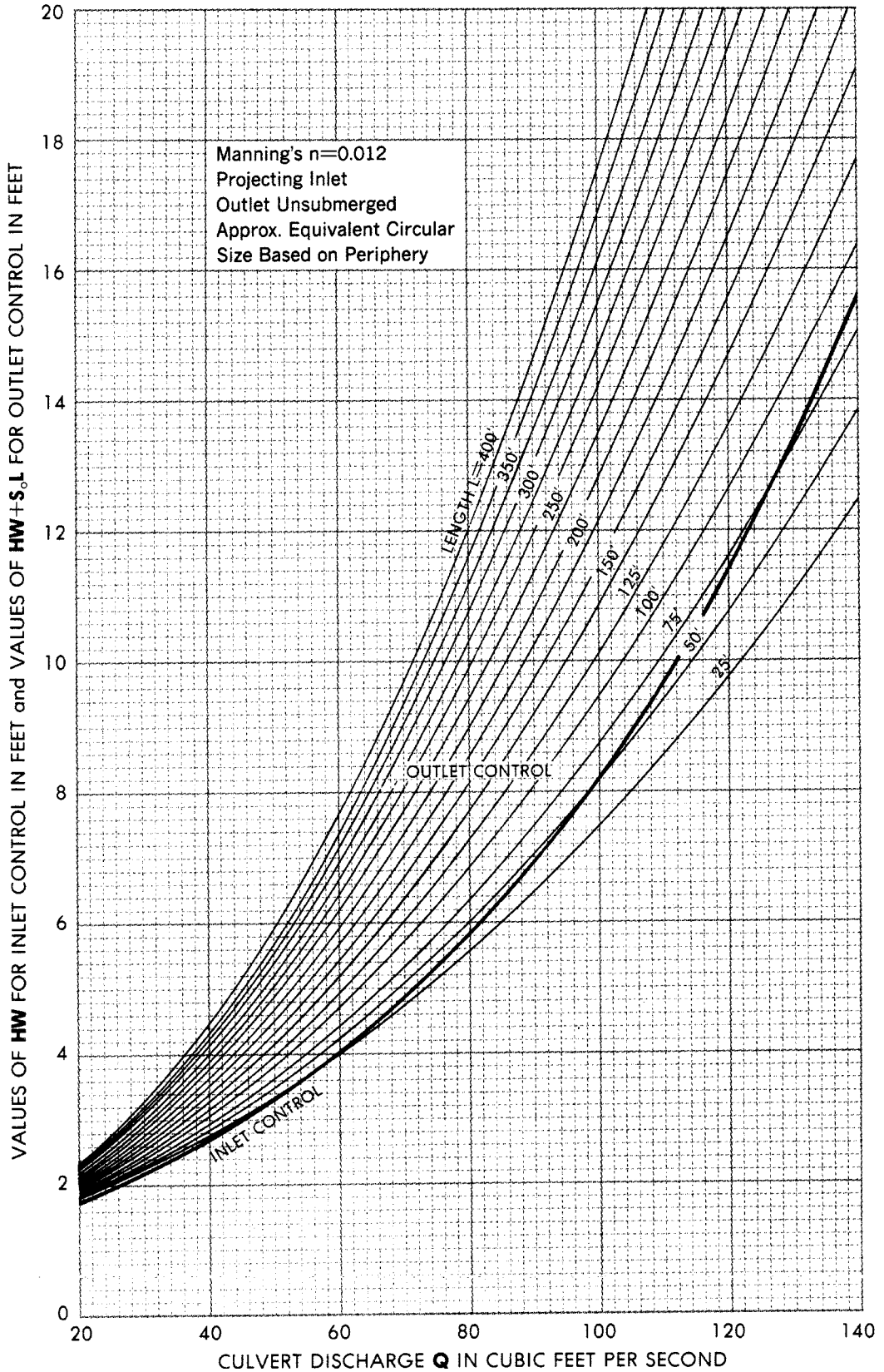


Figure 93

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
31 x 51-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH  
EQUIVALENT 42-INCH CIRCULAR**

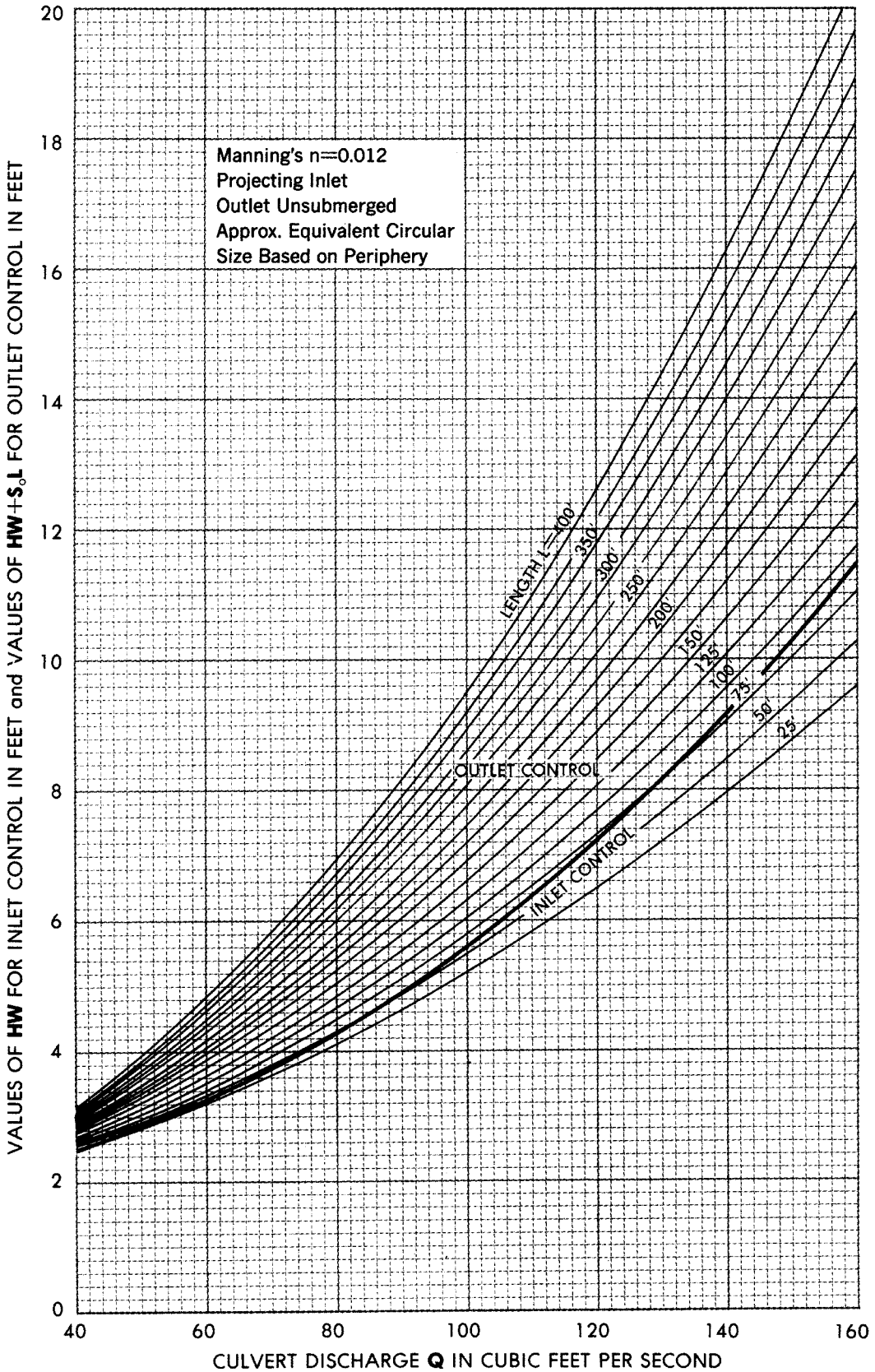


Figure 94

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**36 x 58-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 48-INCH CIRCULAR**

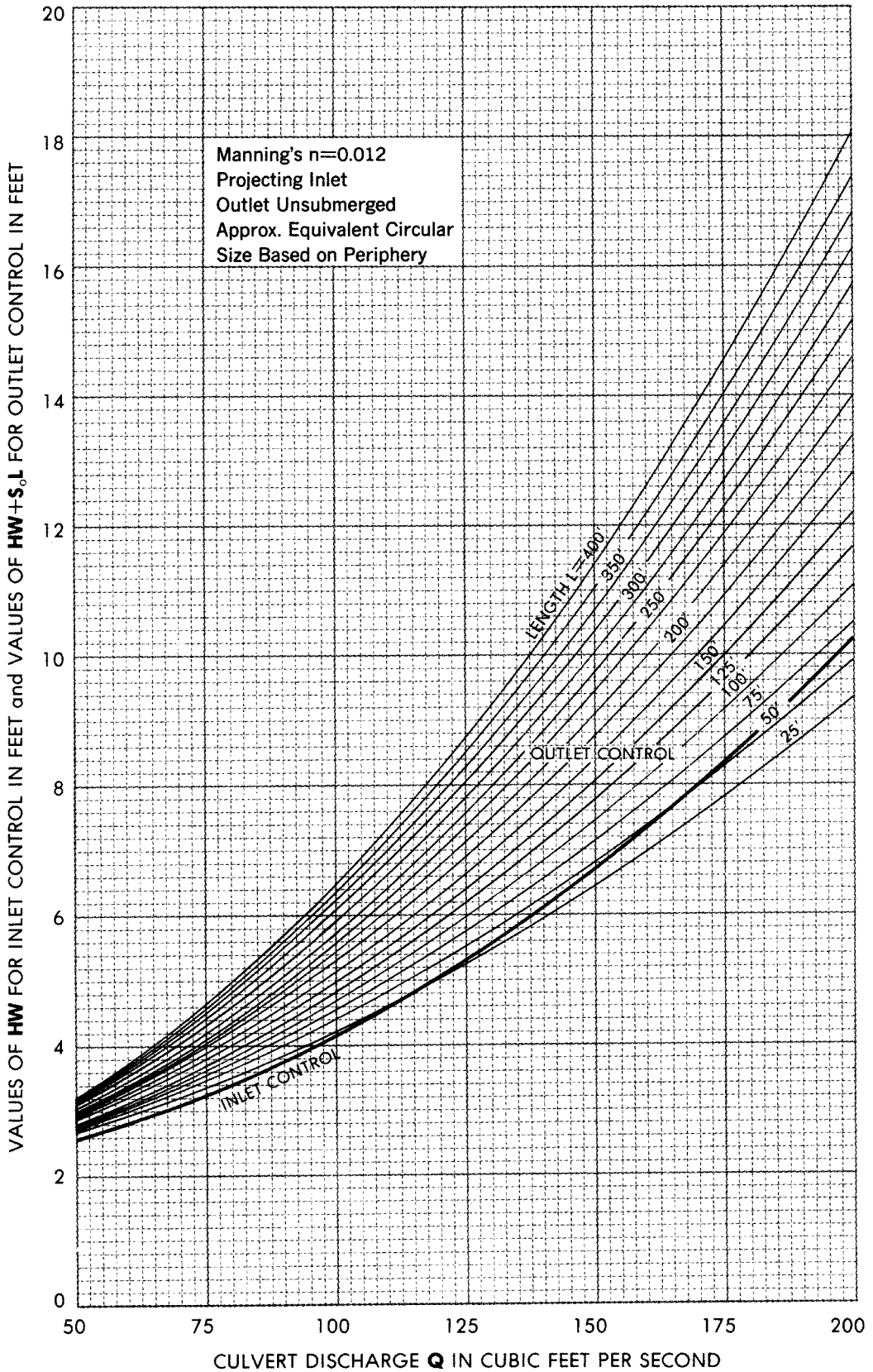


Figure 95

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
40 x 65-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH  
EQUIVALENT 54-INCH CIRCULAR**

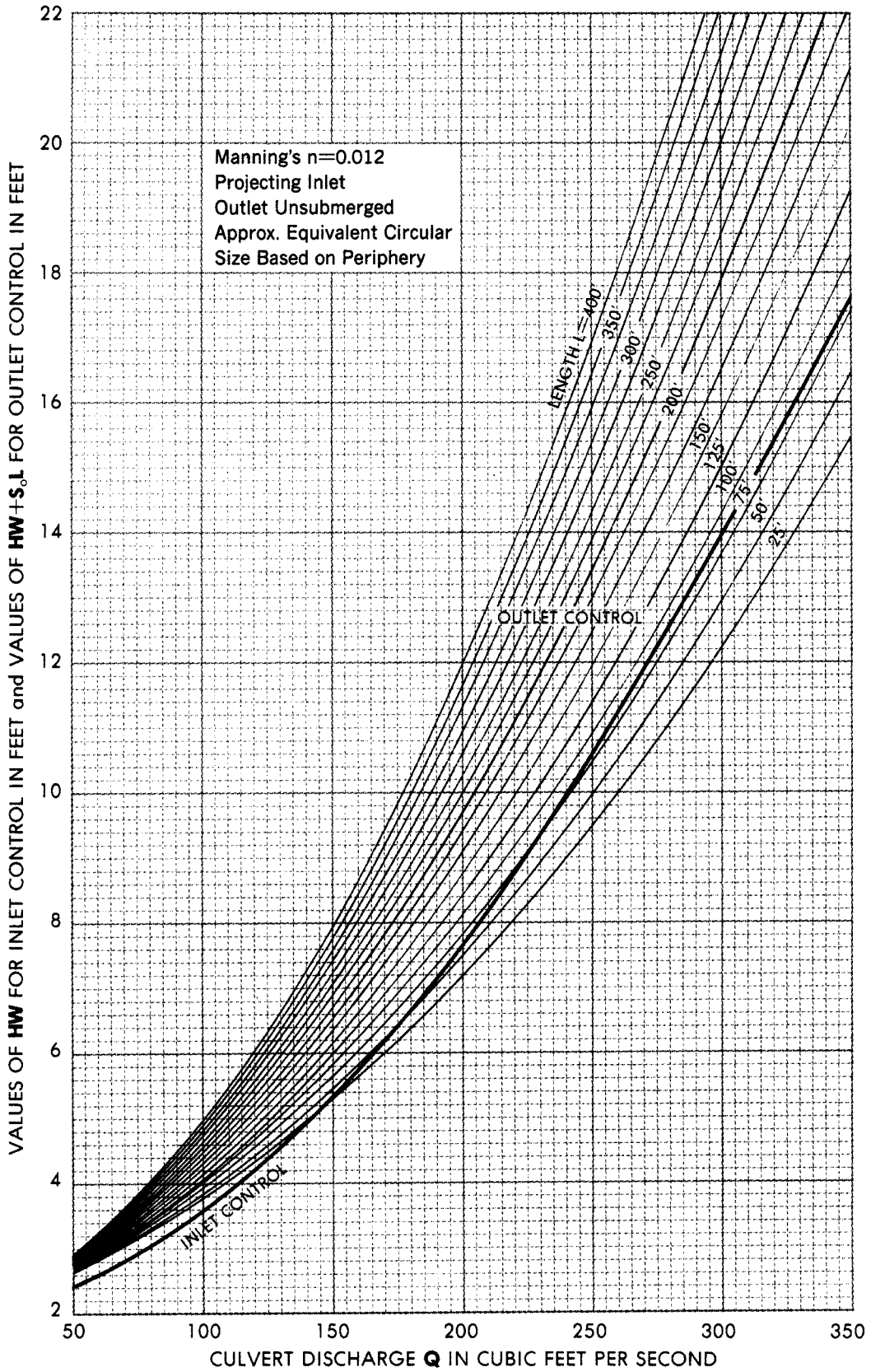


Figure 96

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
45 x 73-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH  
EQUIVALENT 60-INCH CIRCULAR**

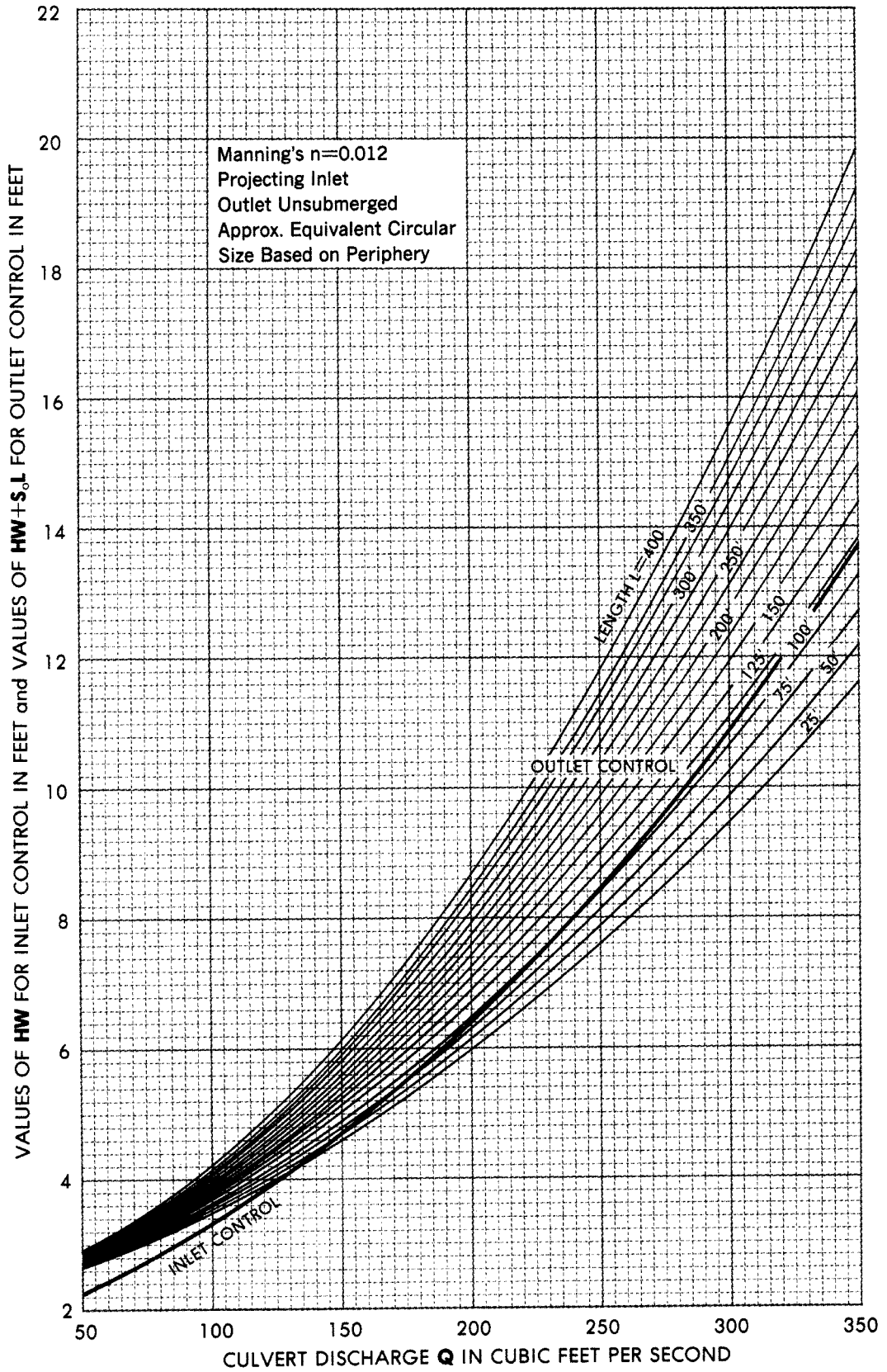




Figure 97

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**54 x 88-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 72-INCH CIRCULAR**

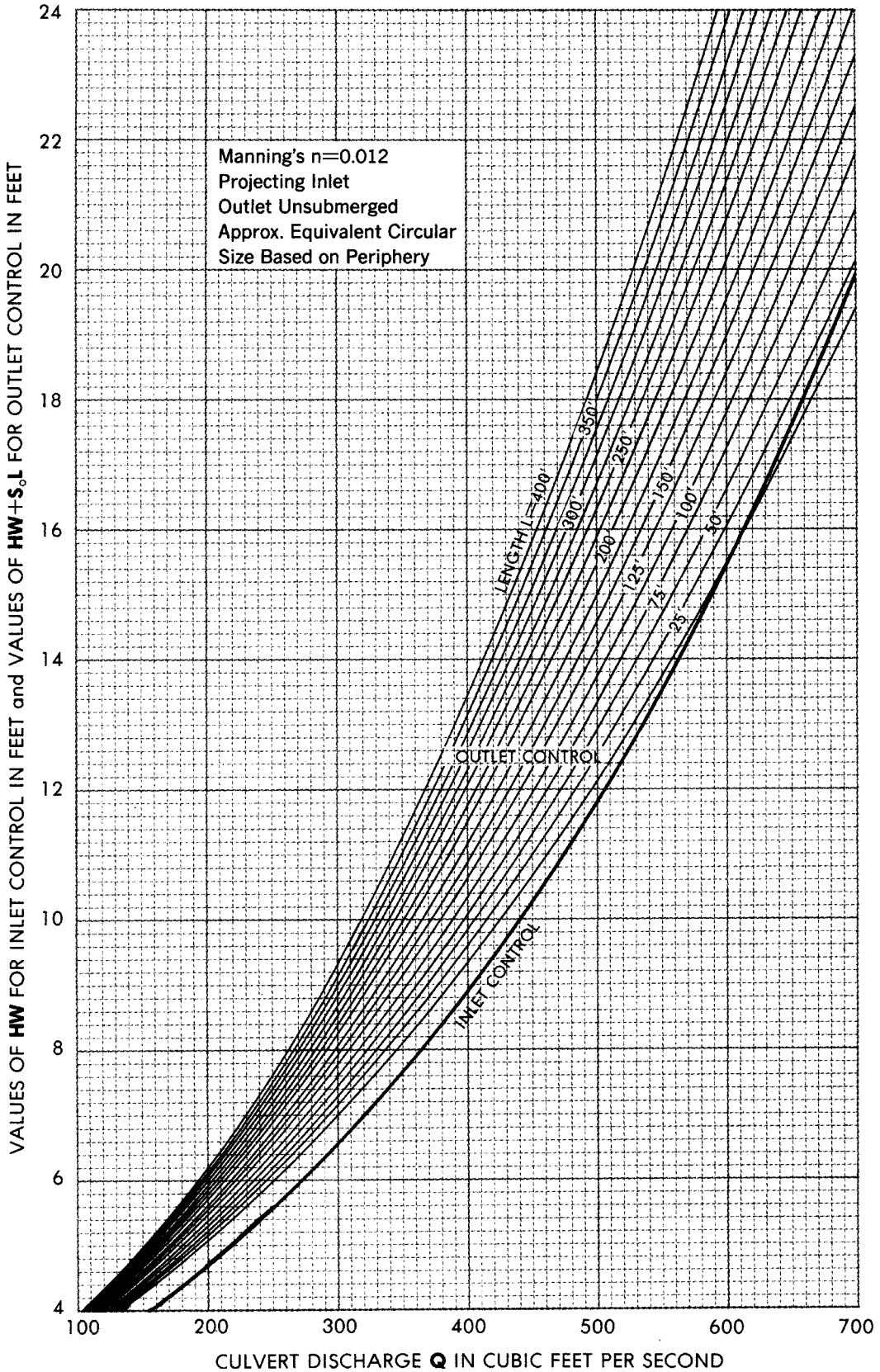


Figure 98

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**62 x 102-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 84-INCH CIRCULAR**

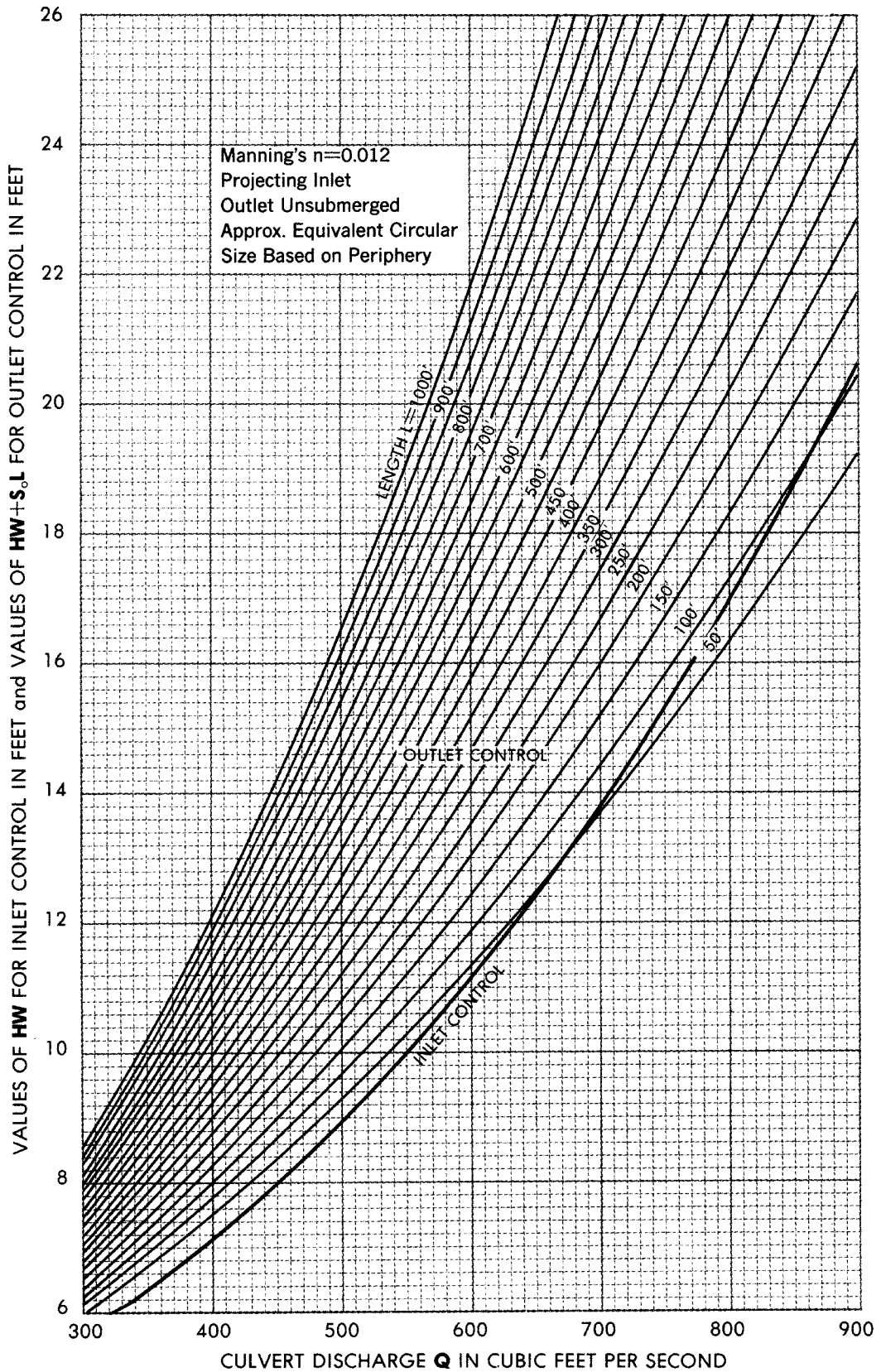


Figure 99

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
72 x 115-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH  
EQUIVALENT 90-INCH CIRCULAR**

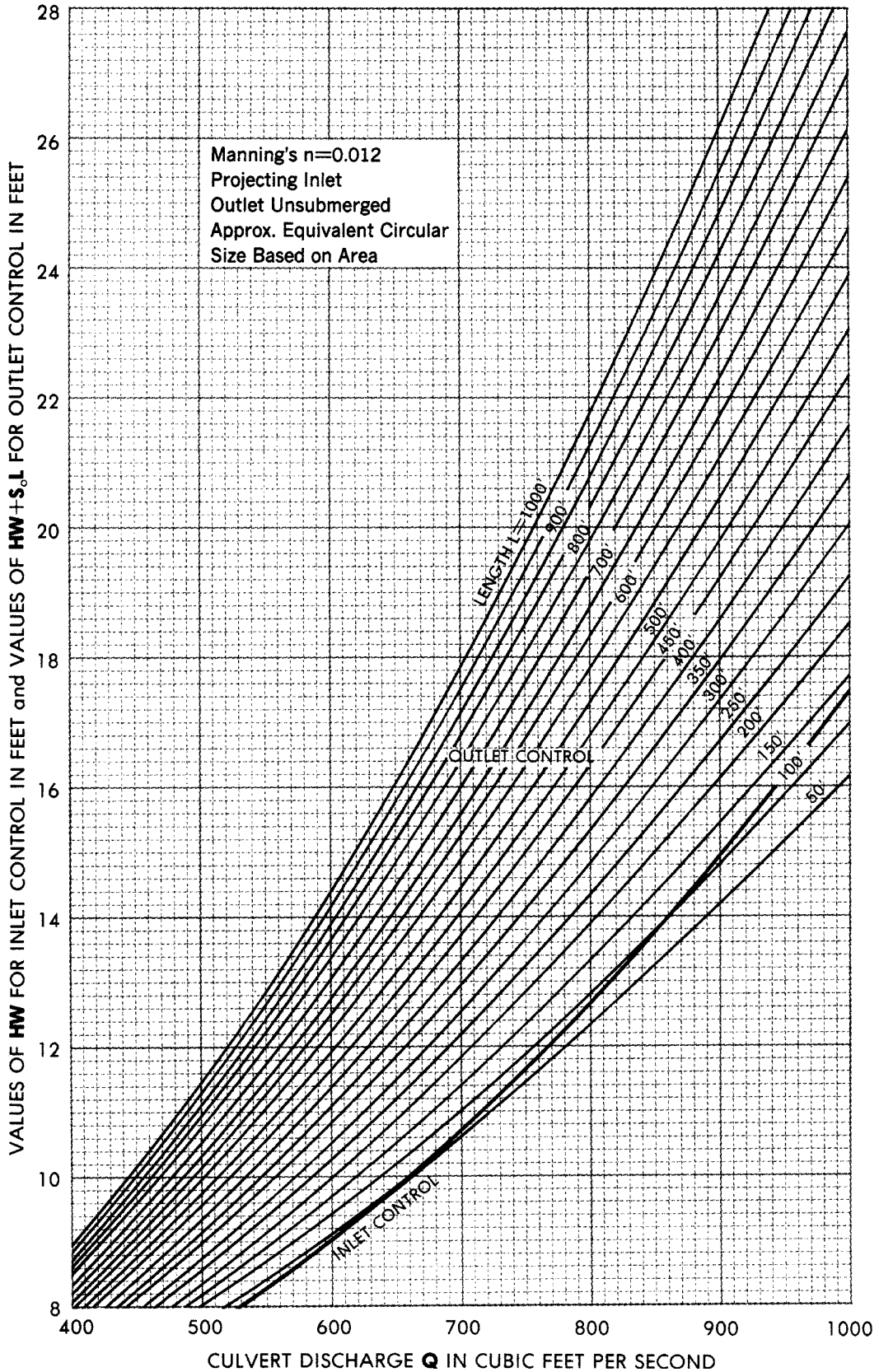


Figure 100

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**77 x 122-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 96-INCH CIRCULAR**

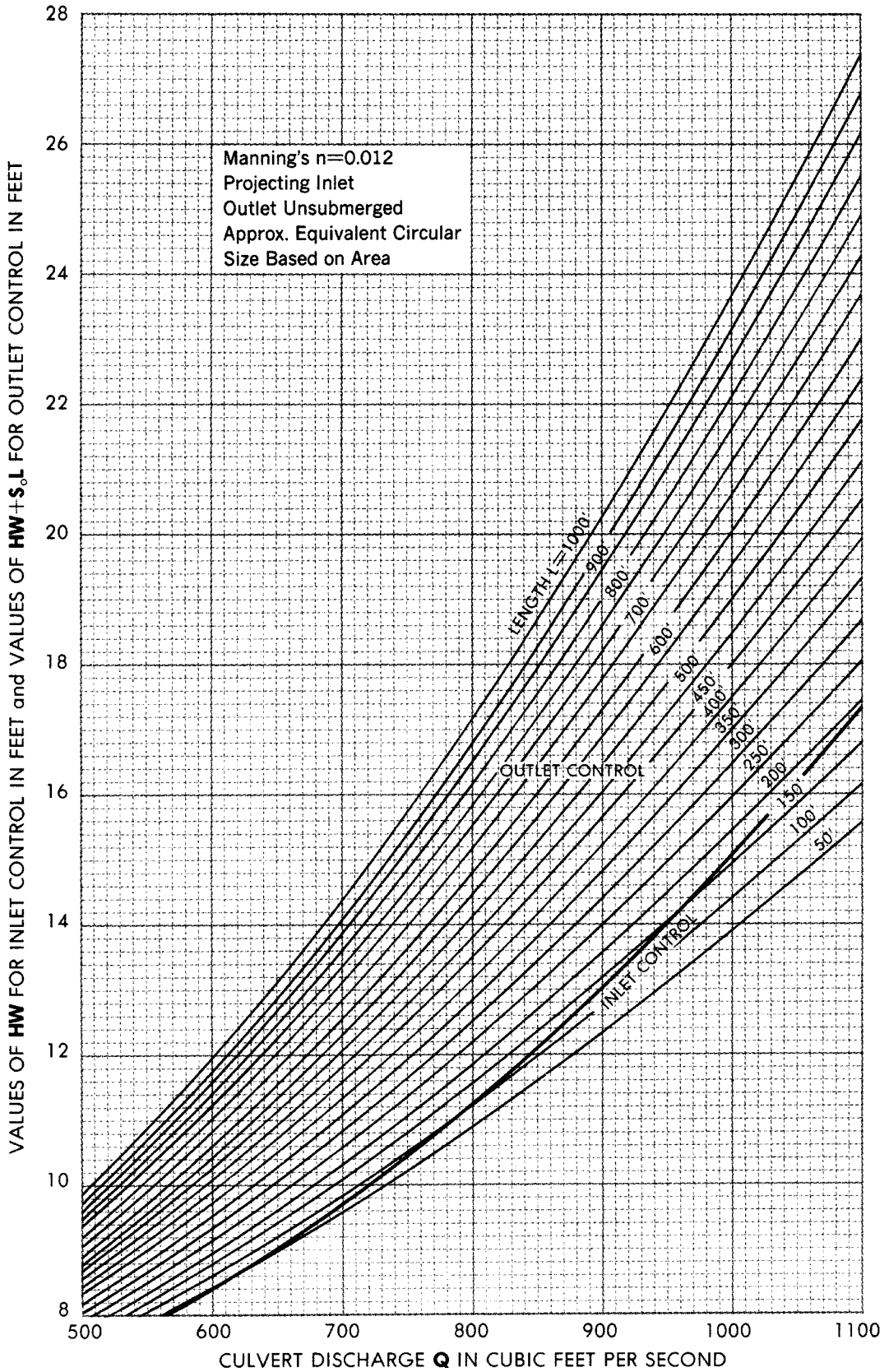


Figure 101

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**87 x 138-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 108-INCH CIRCULAR**

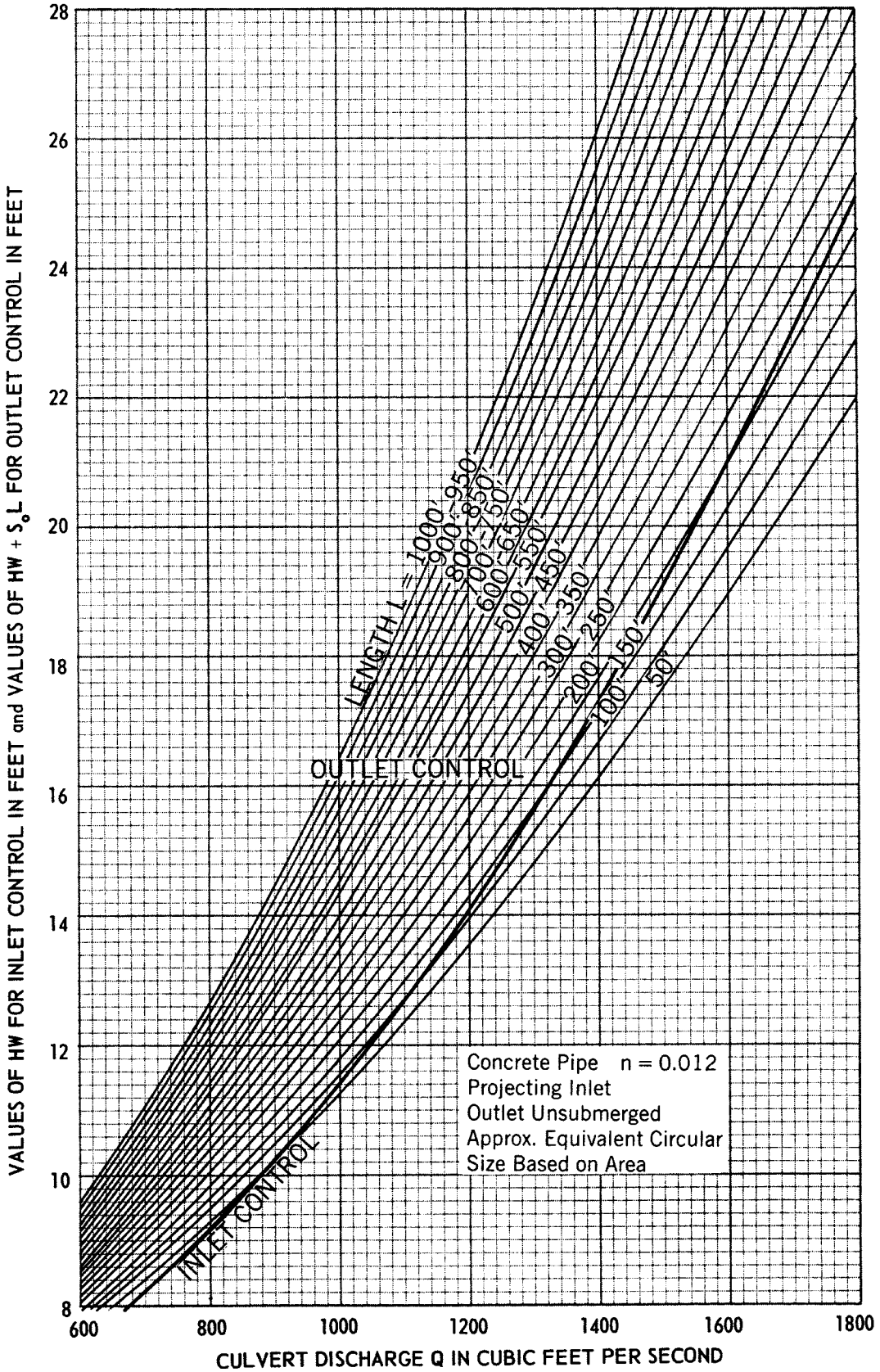


Figure 102

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**97 x 154-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 120-INCH CIRCULAR**

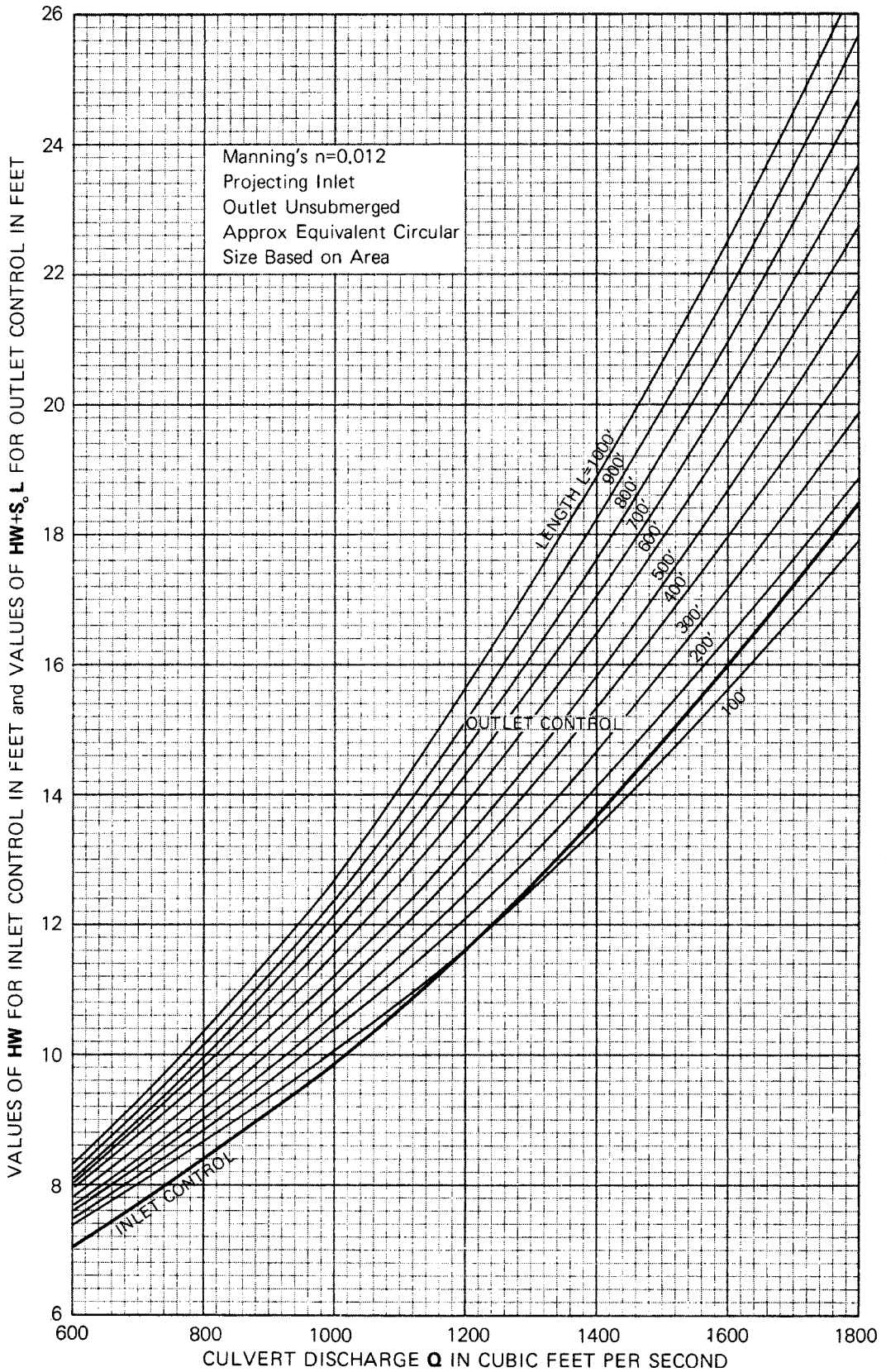


Figure 103

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**106 x 169-INCH (RISE x SPAN) ARCH**  
**EQUIVALENT 132-INCH CIRCULAR**

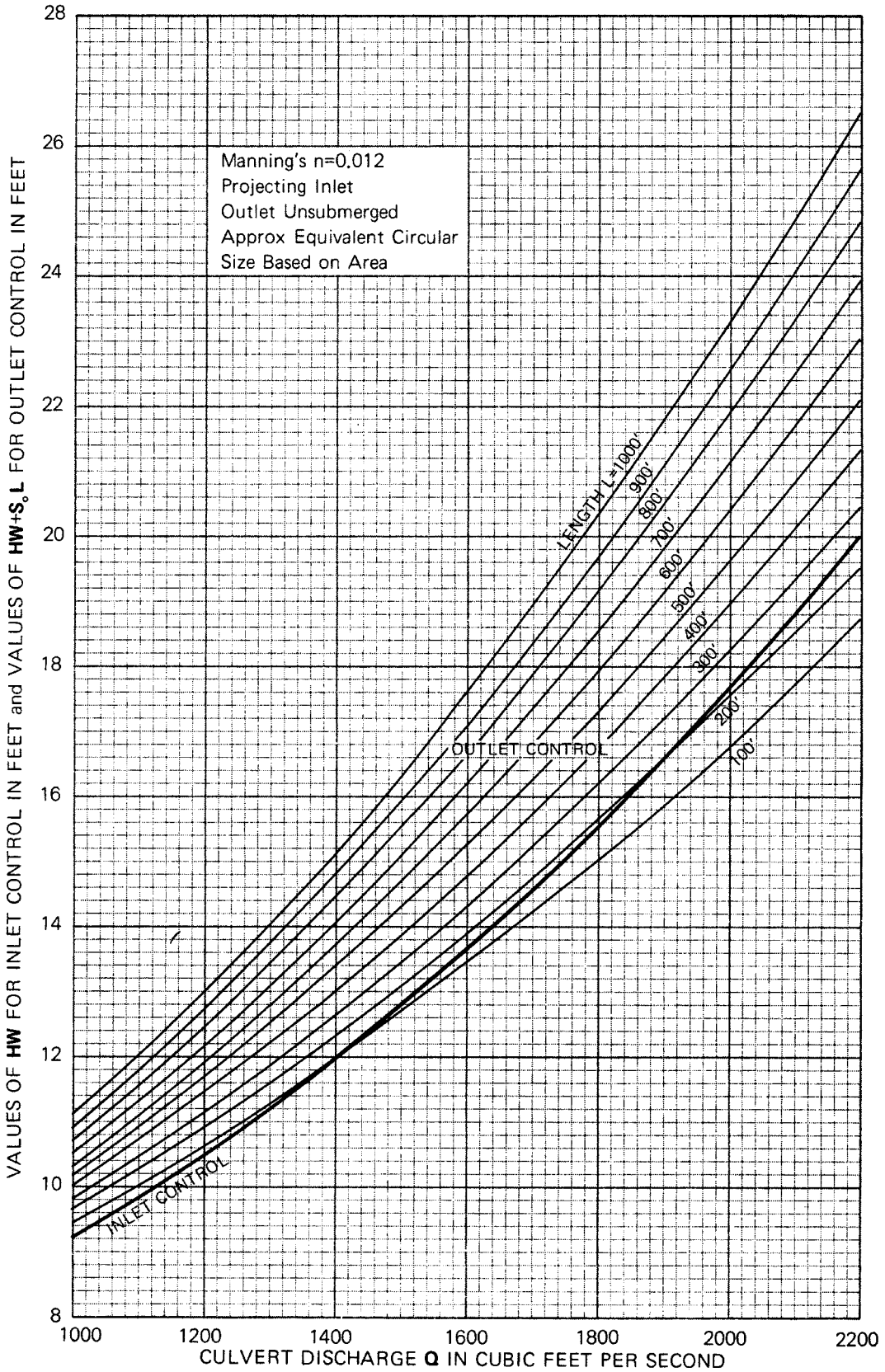


Figure 104

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**3 x 2-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 33-INCH CIRCULAR**

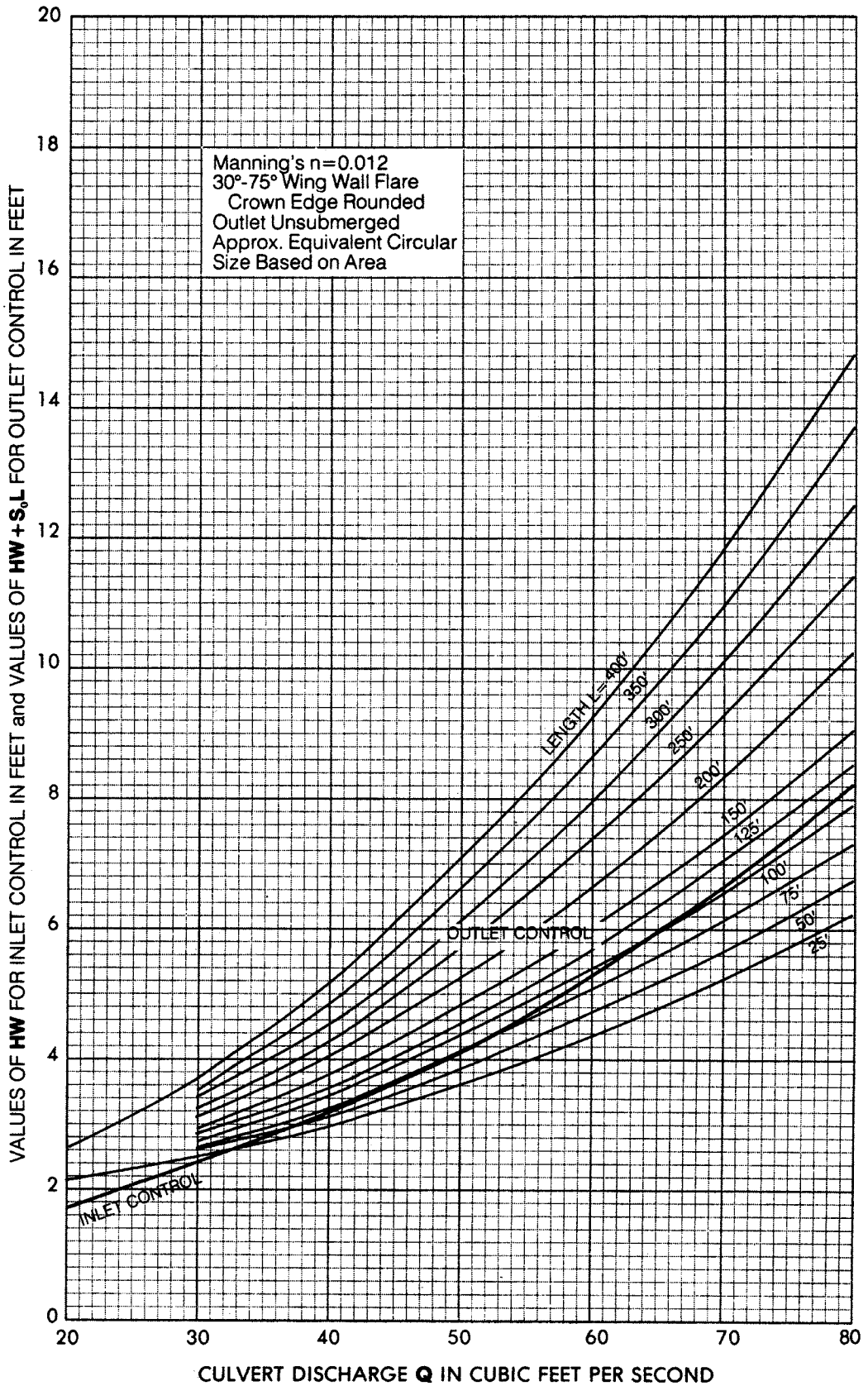




Figure 105

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**3 x 3-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 39-INCH CIRCULAR**

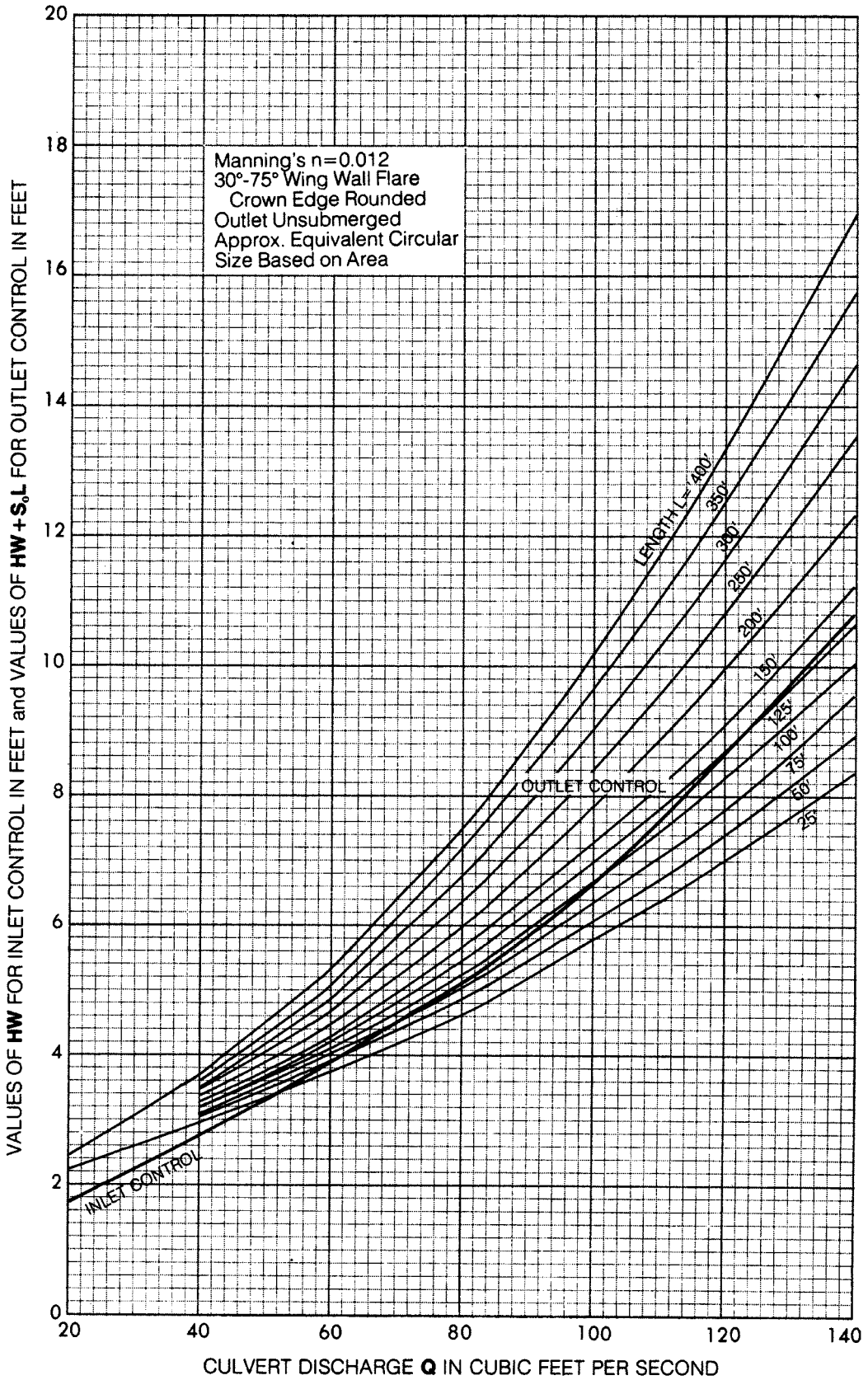


Figure 106

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**4 x 2-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 36-INCH CIRCULAR**

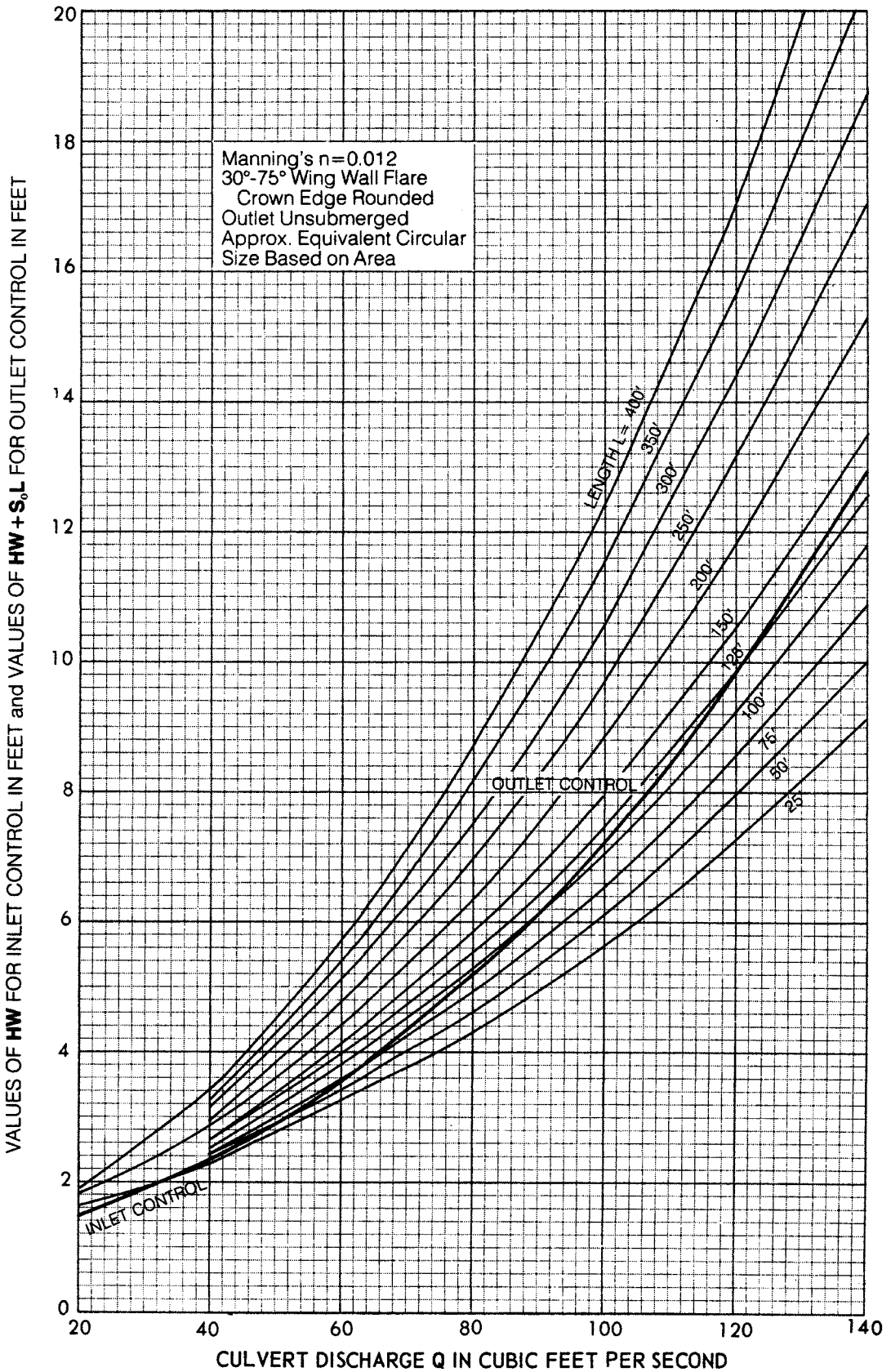


Figure 107

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**4 x 3-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 42-INCH CIRCULAR**

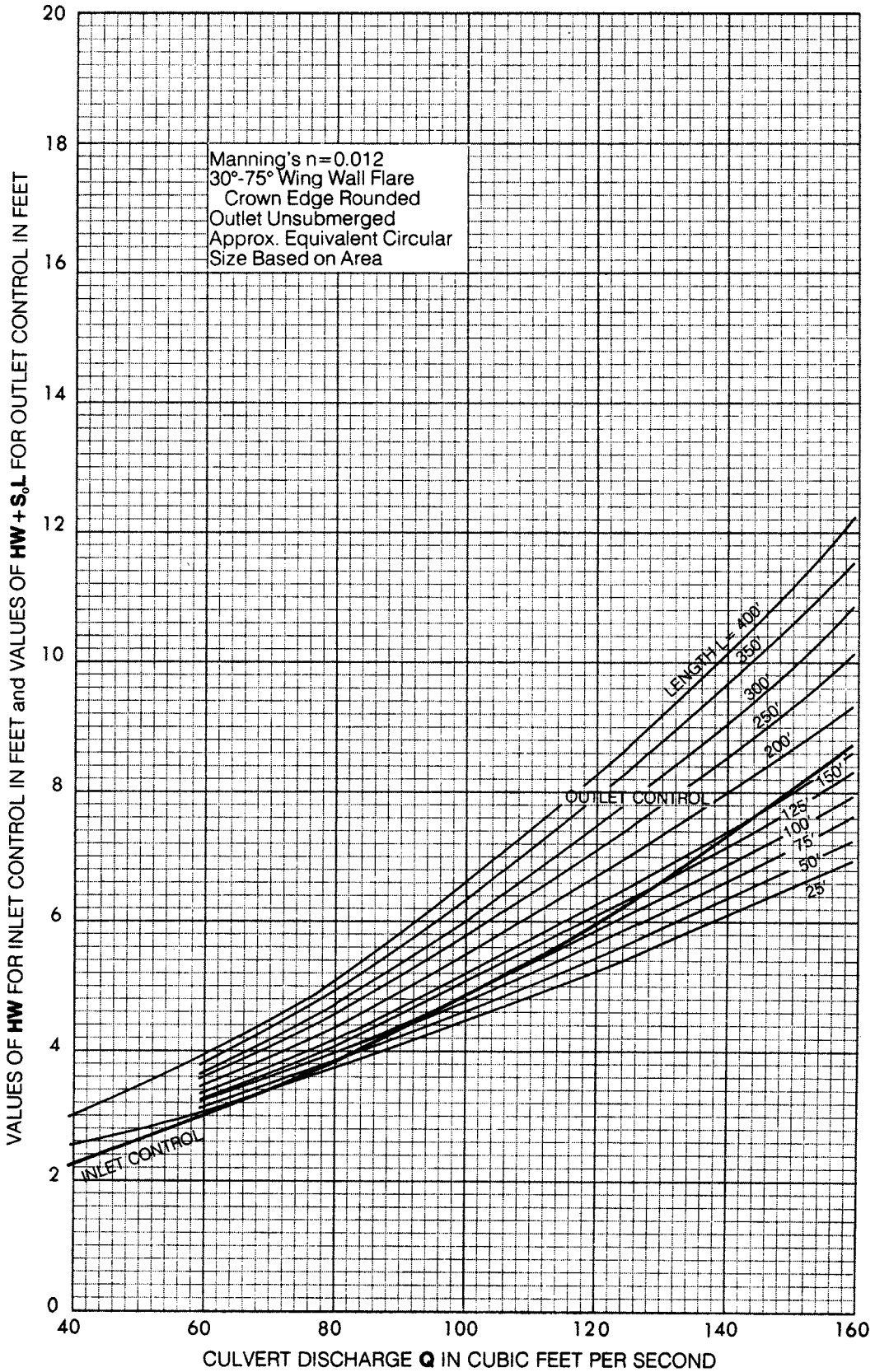


Figure 108

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**4 x 4-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 54-INCH CIRCULAR**

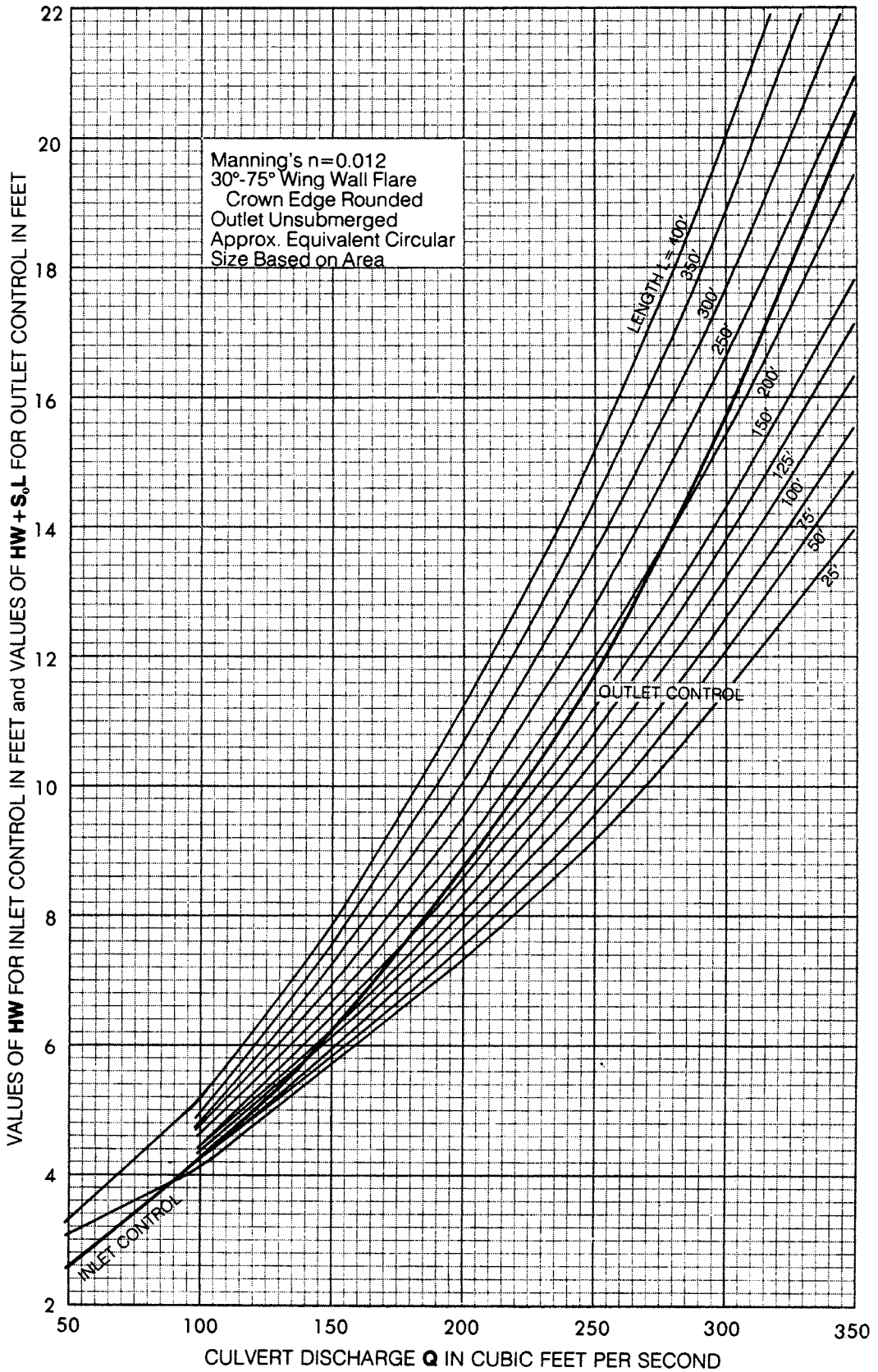


Figure 109

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**5 x 3-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 48-INCH CIRCULAR**

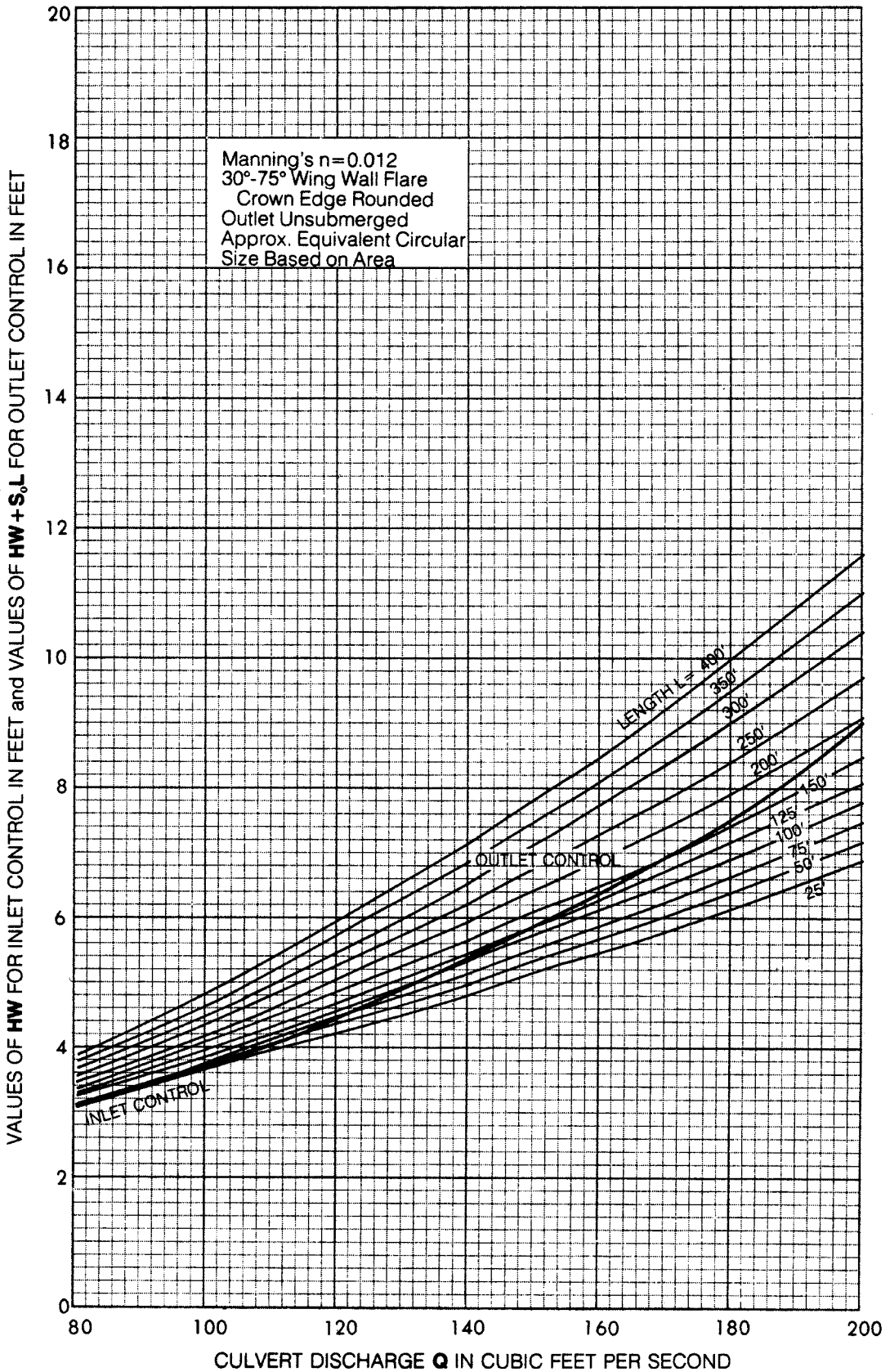


Figure 110

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**5 x 4-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 60-INCH CIRCULAR**

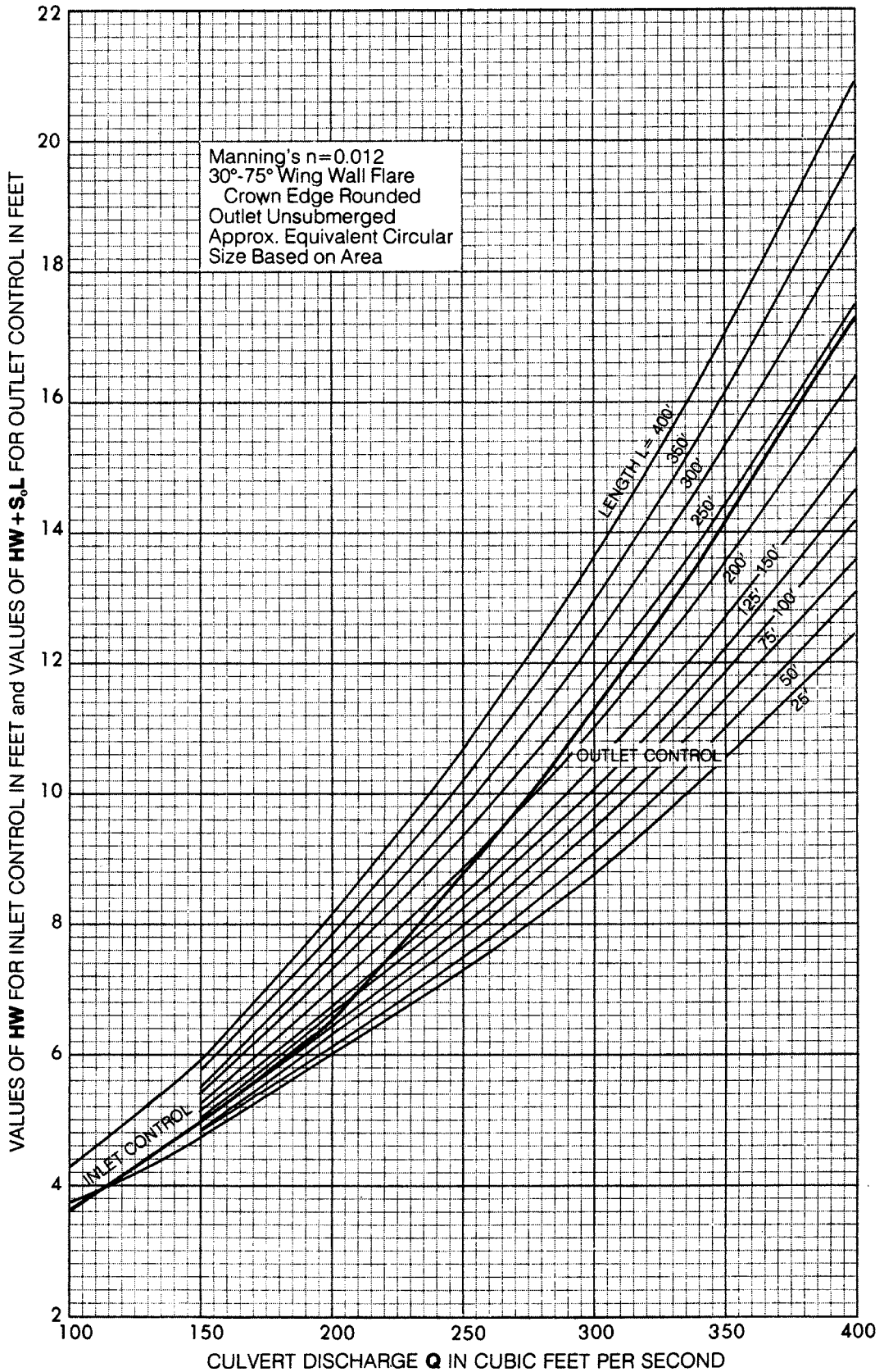


Figure 111

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**5 x 5-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 66-INCH CIRCULAR**

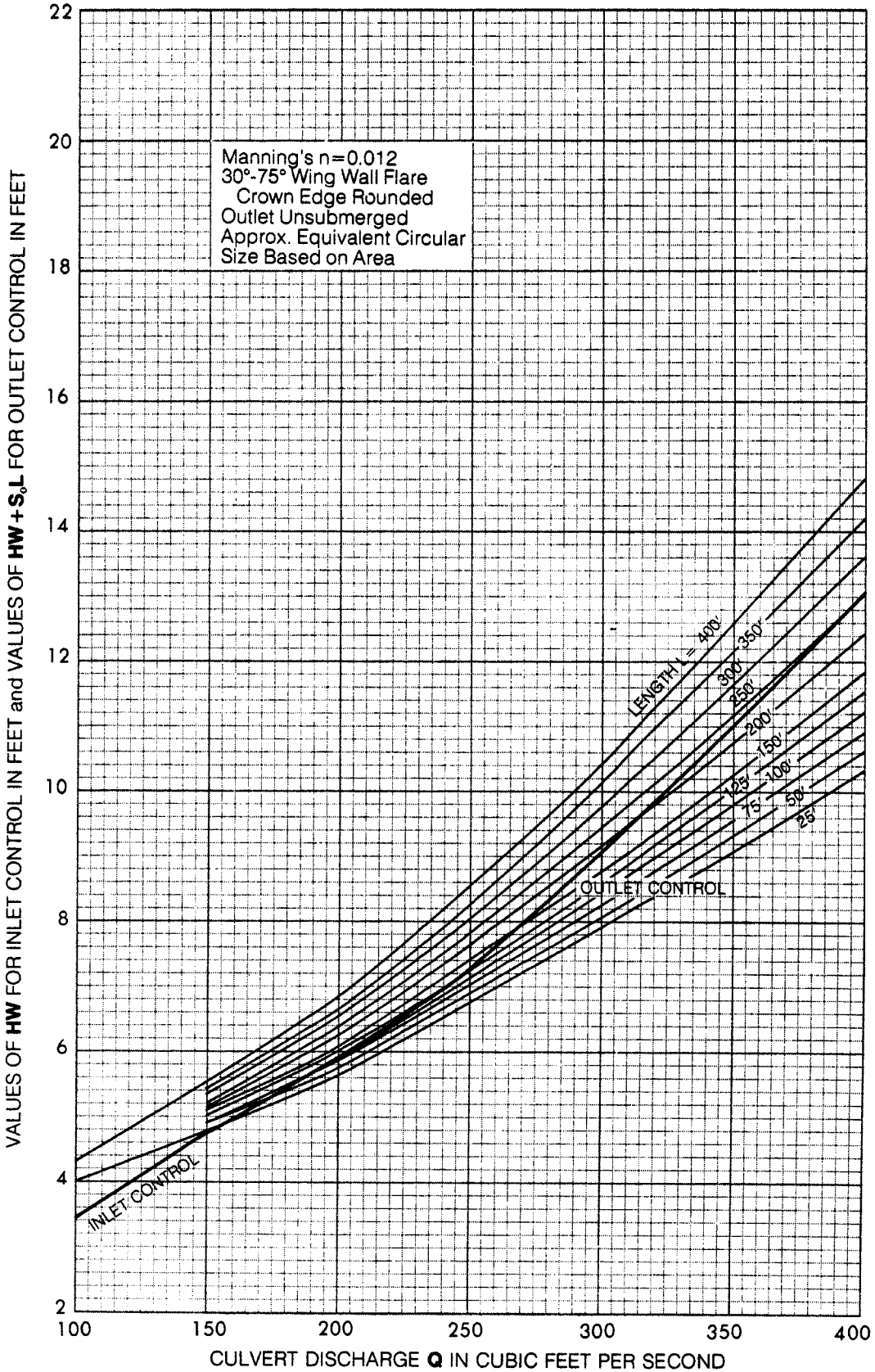


Figure 112

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
6 x 3-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 57-INCH CIRCULAR**

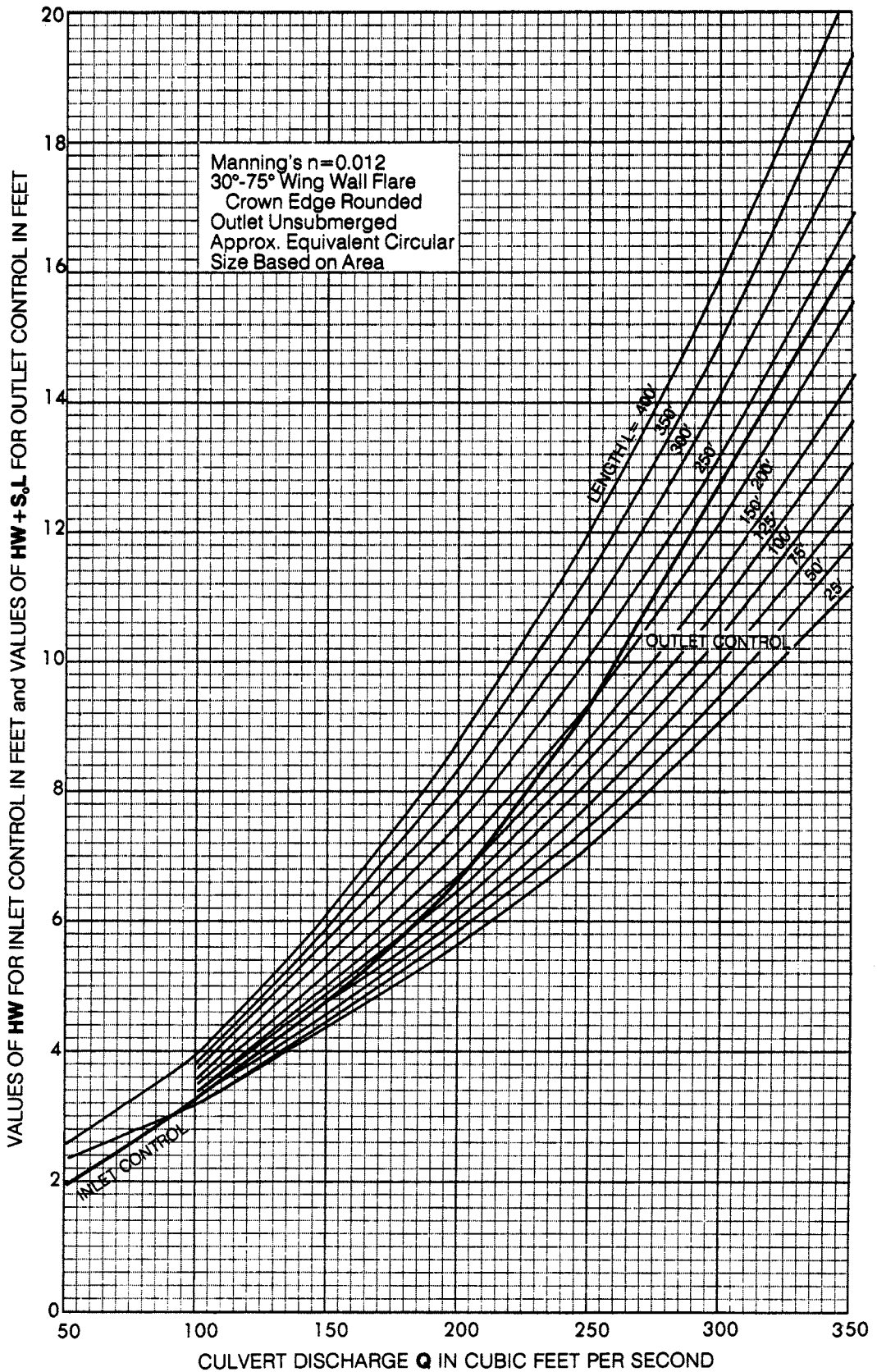




Figure 113

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
6 x 4-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 66-INCH CIRCULAR**

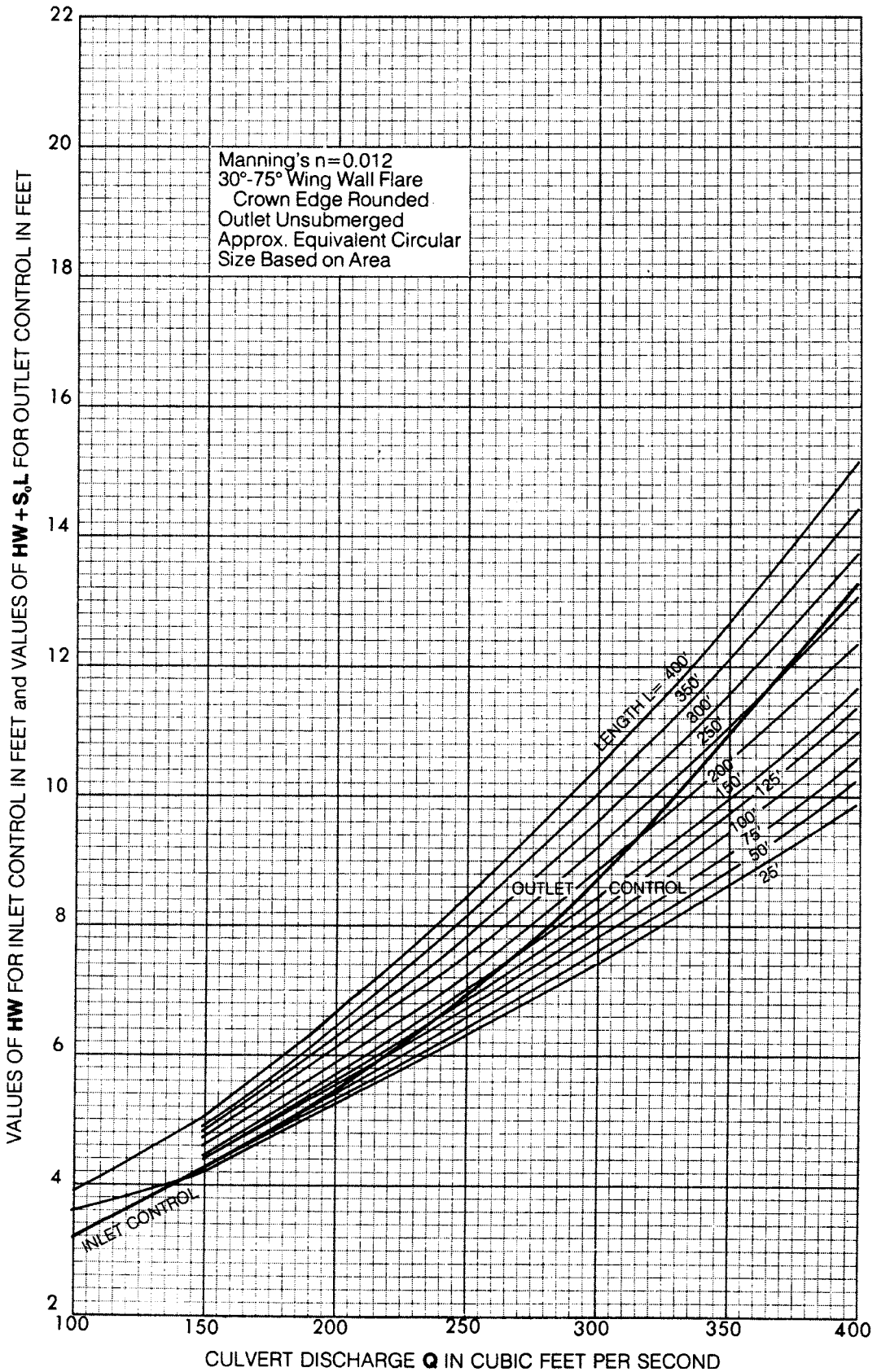


Figure 114

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**6 x 5-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 75-INCH CIRCULAR**

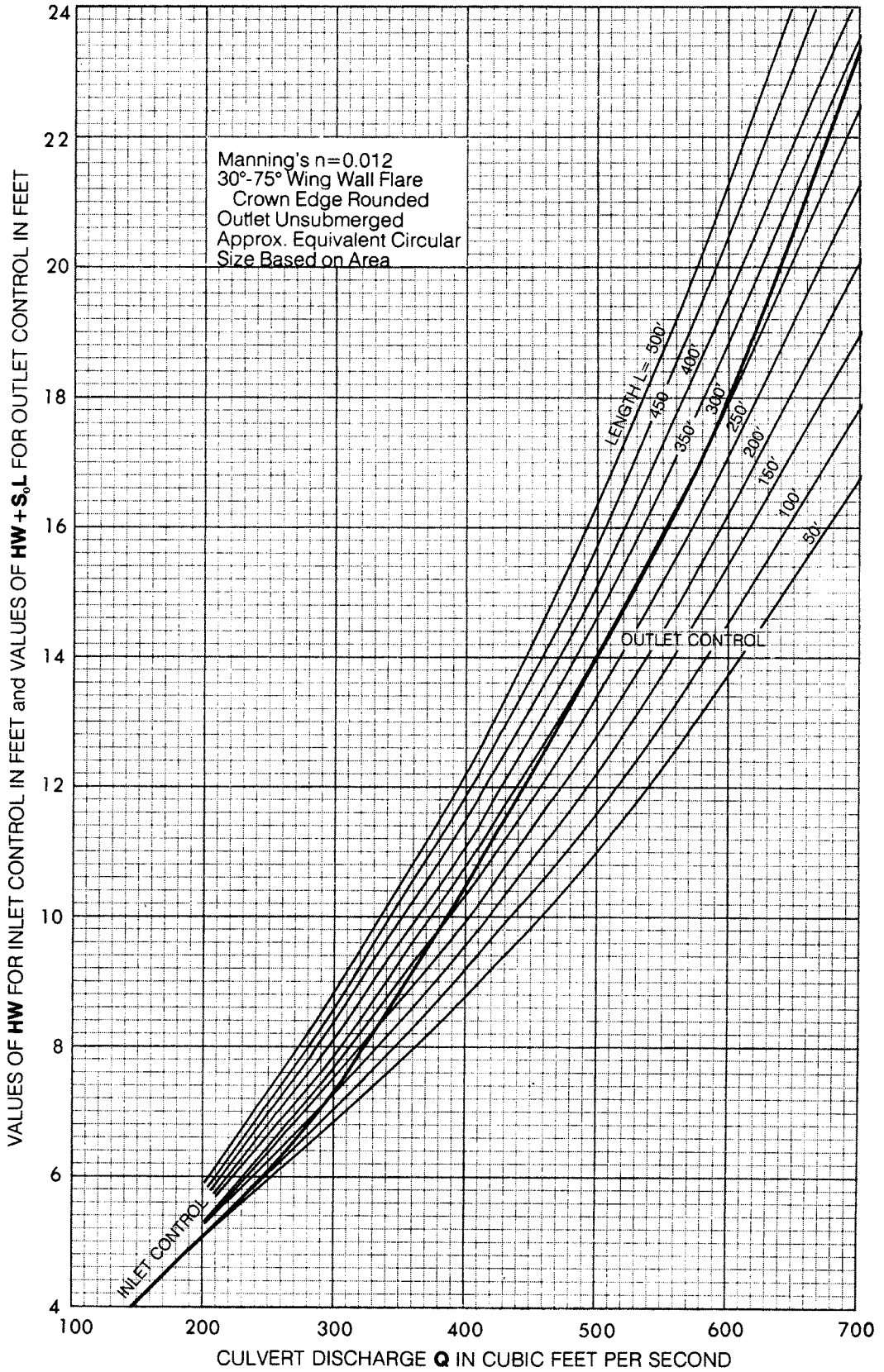


Figure 115

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
6 x 6-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 81-INCH CIRCULAR**

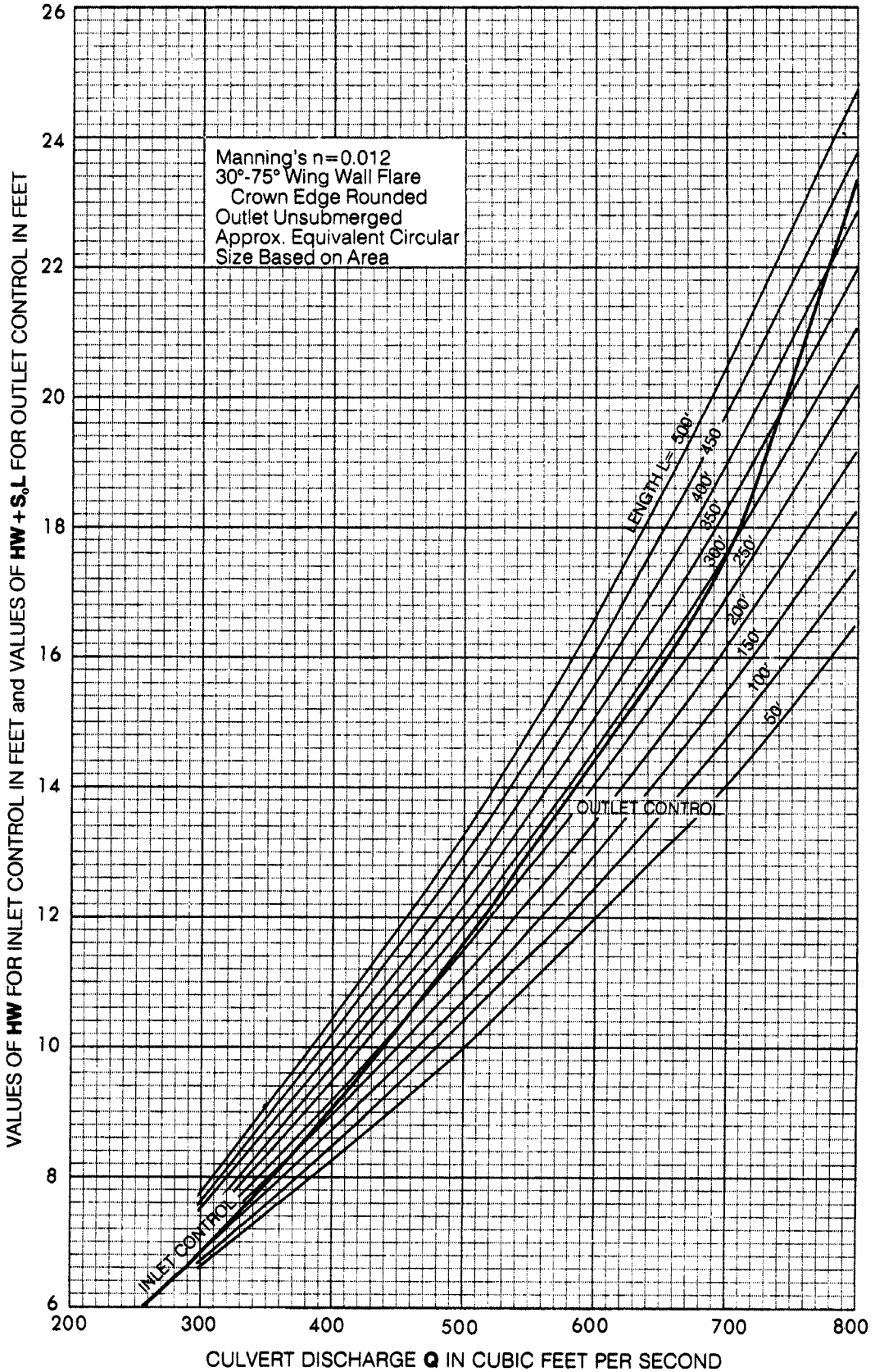


Figure 116

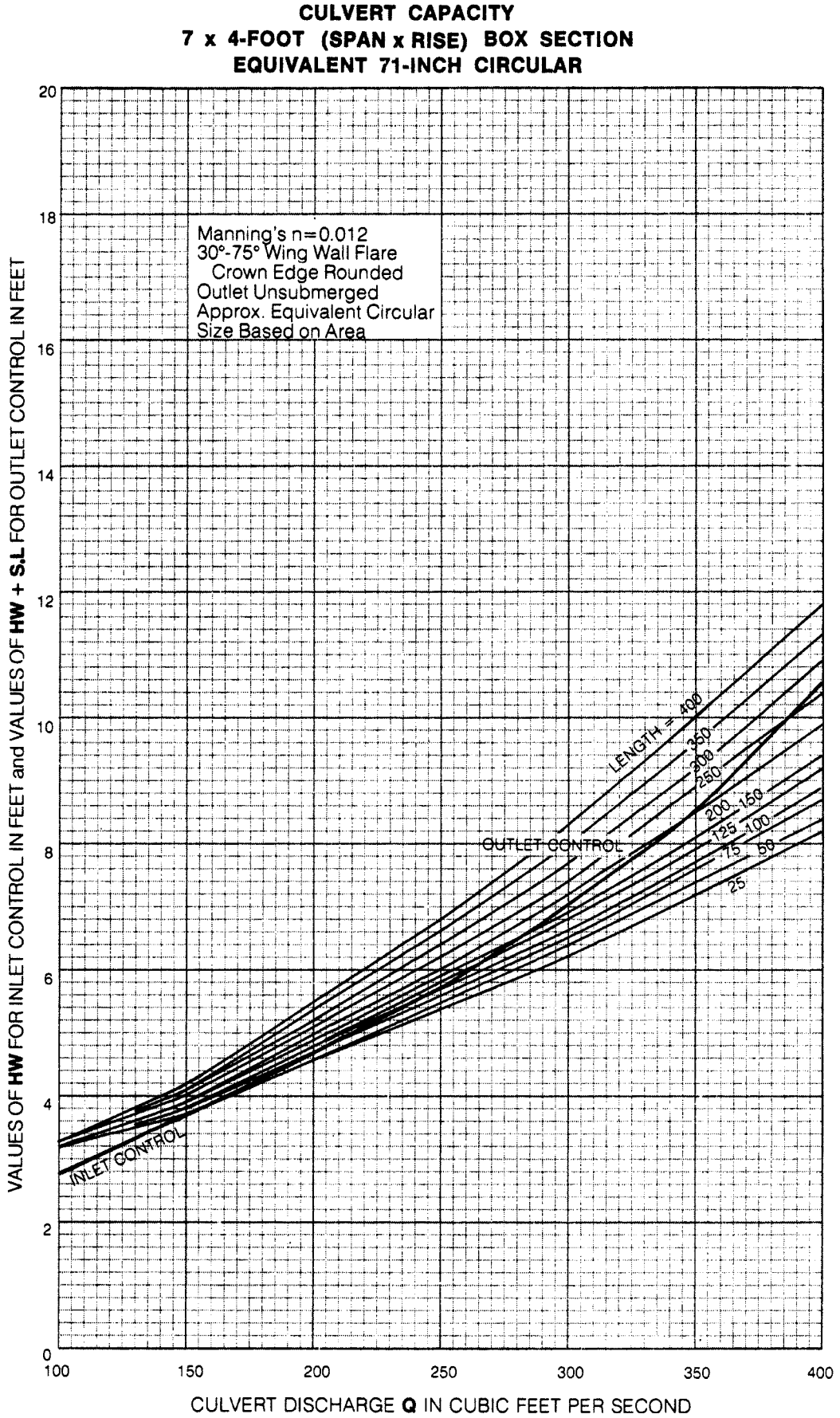


Figure 117

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
7 x 5-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 79-INCH CIRCULAR**

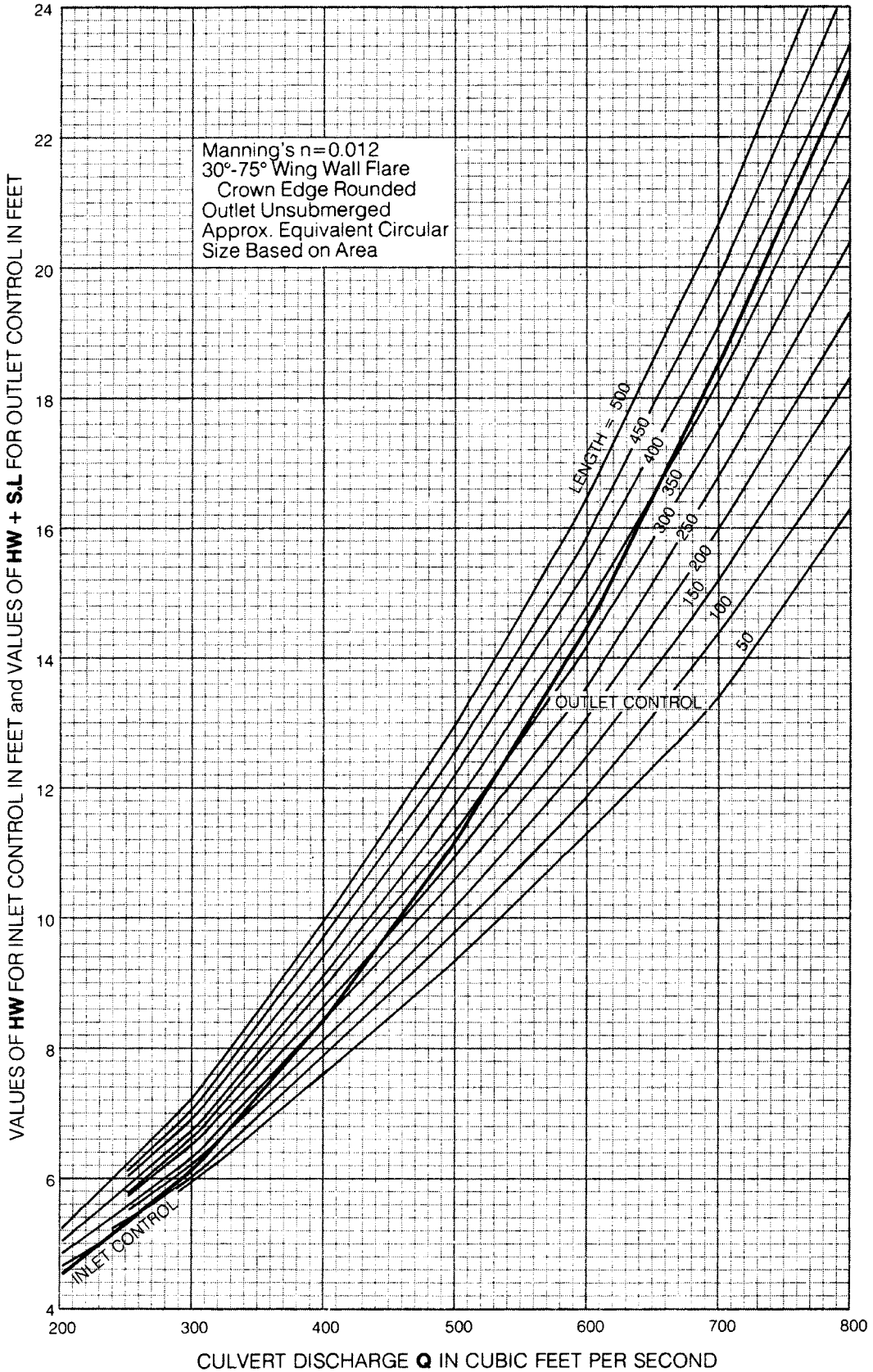


Figure 118

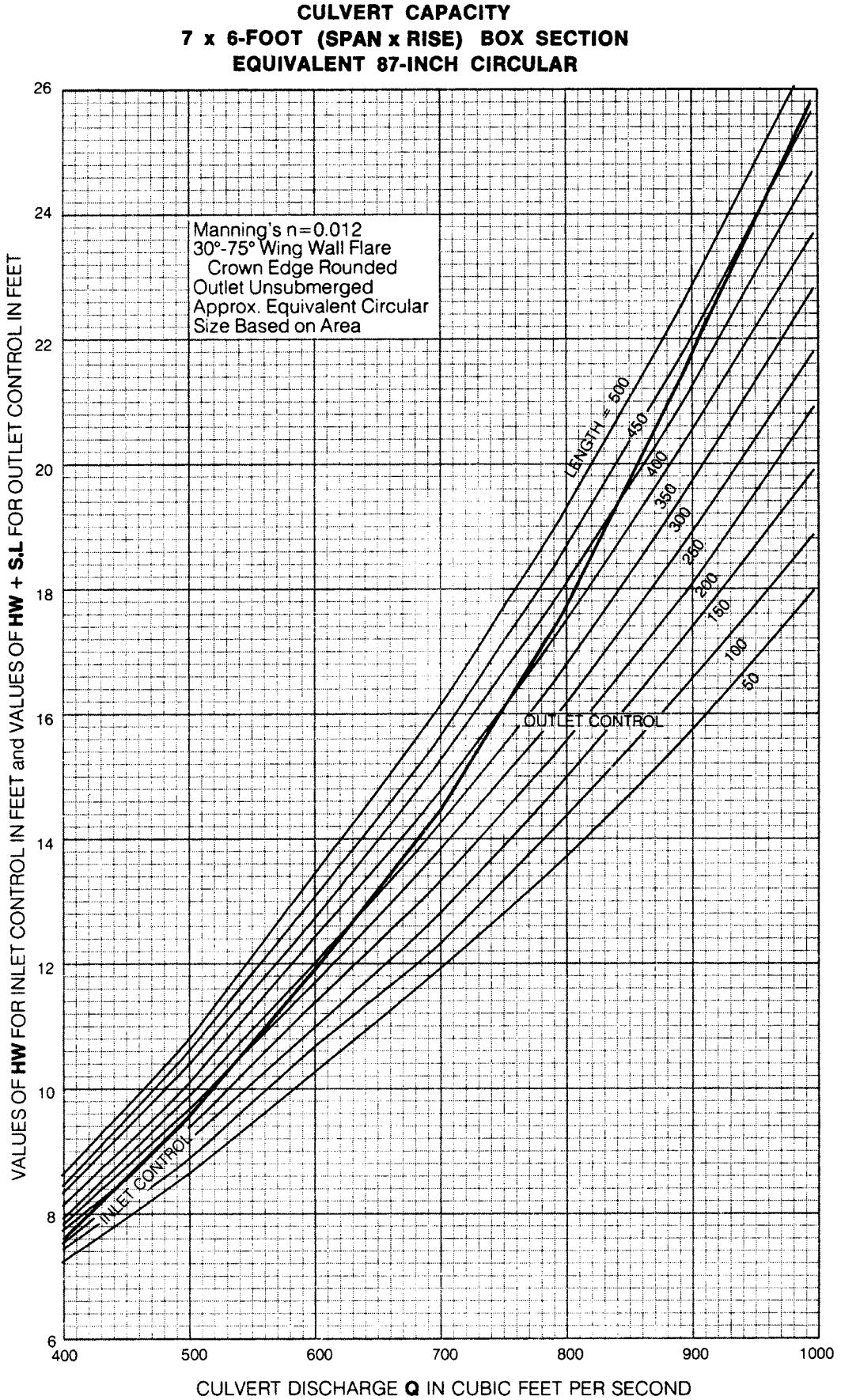


Figure 119

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
7 x 7-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 94-INCH CIRCULAR**

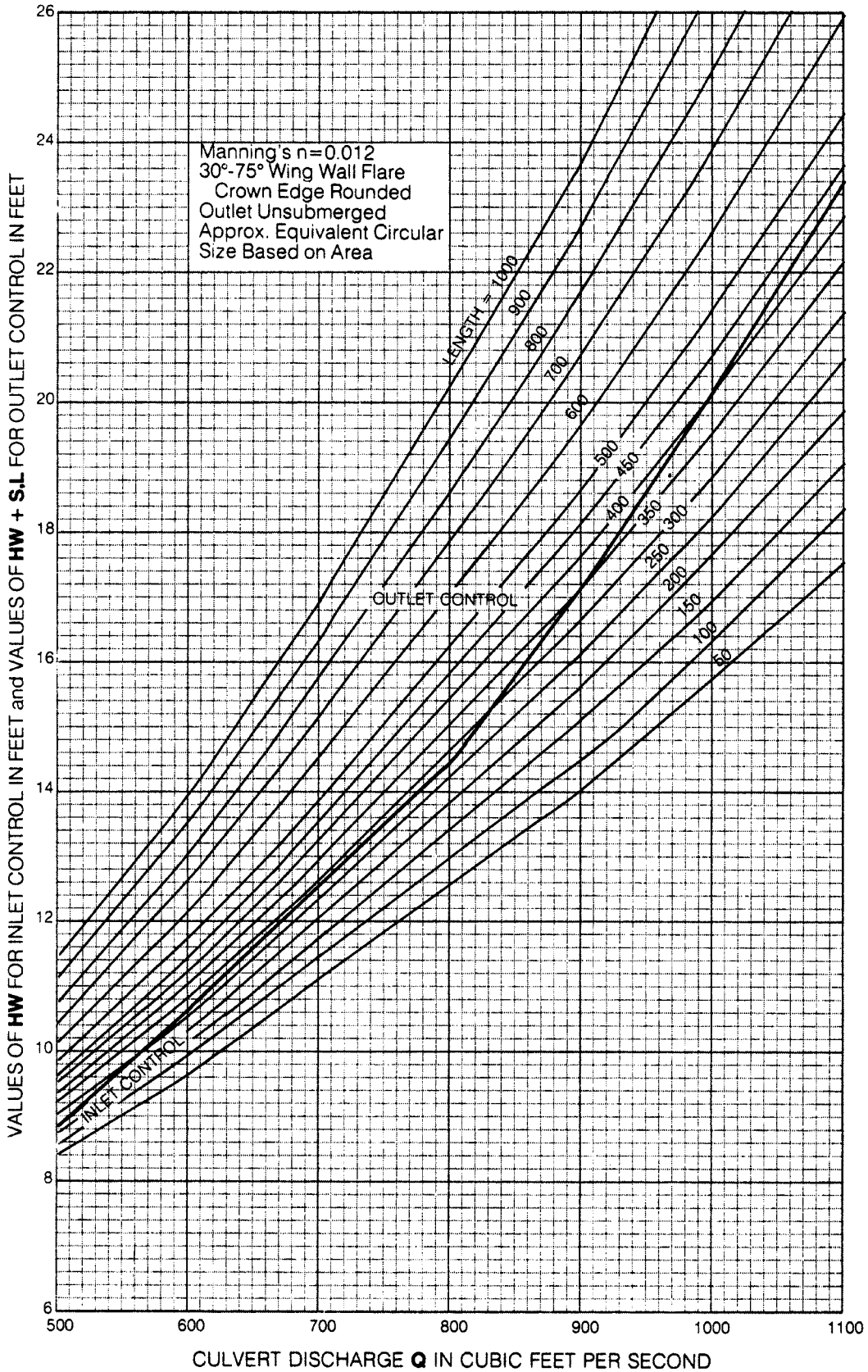


Figure 120

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**8 x 4-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 76-INCH CIRCULAR**

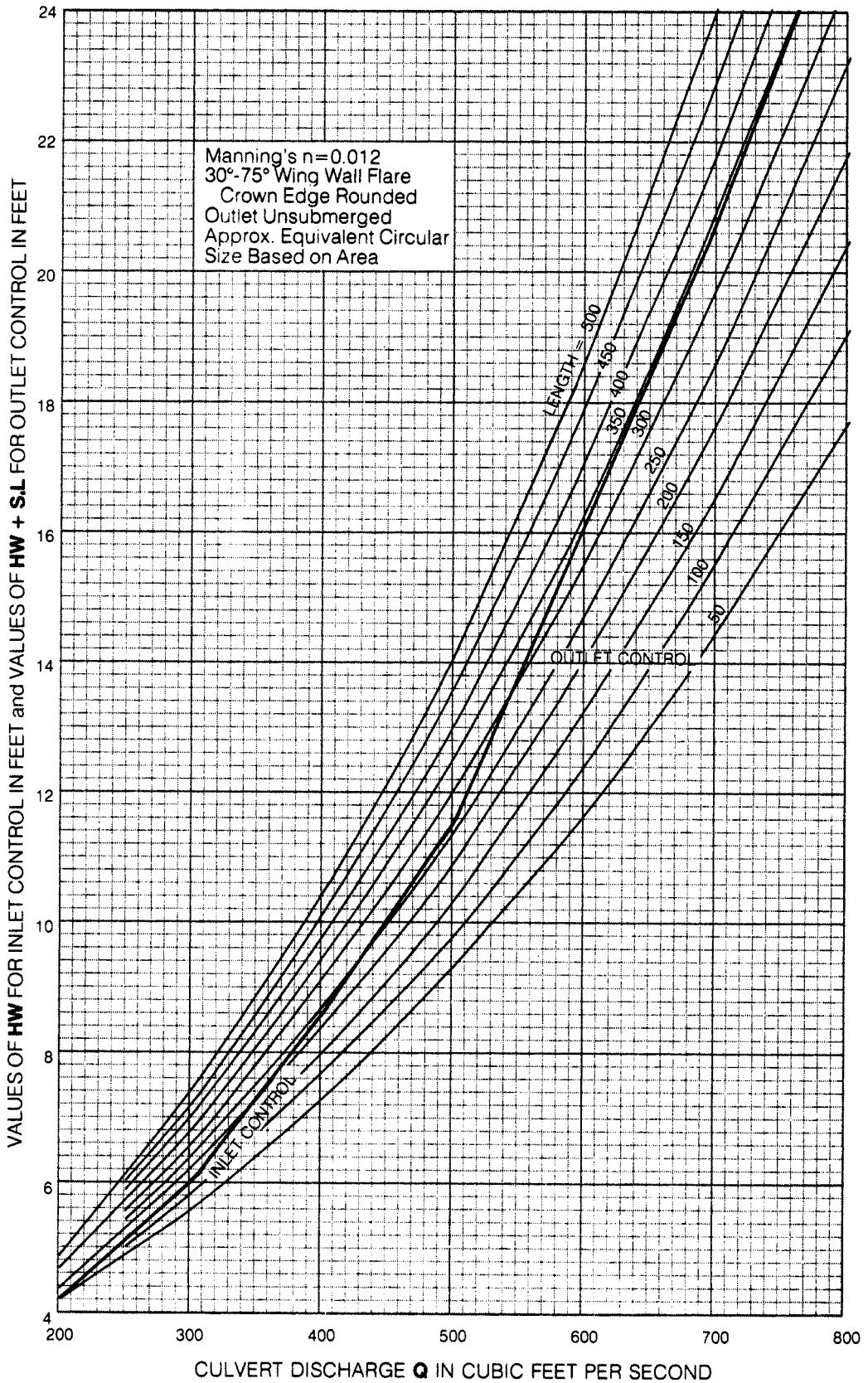




Figure 121

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**8 x 5-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 85-INCH CIRCULAR**

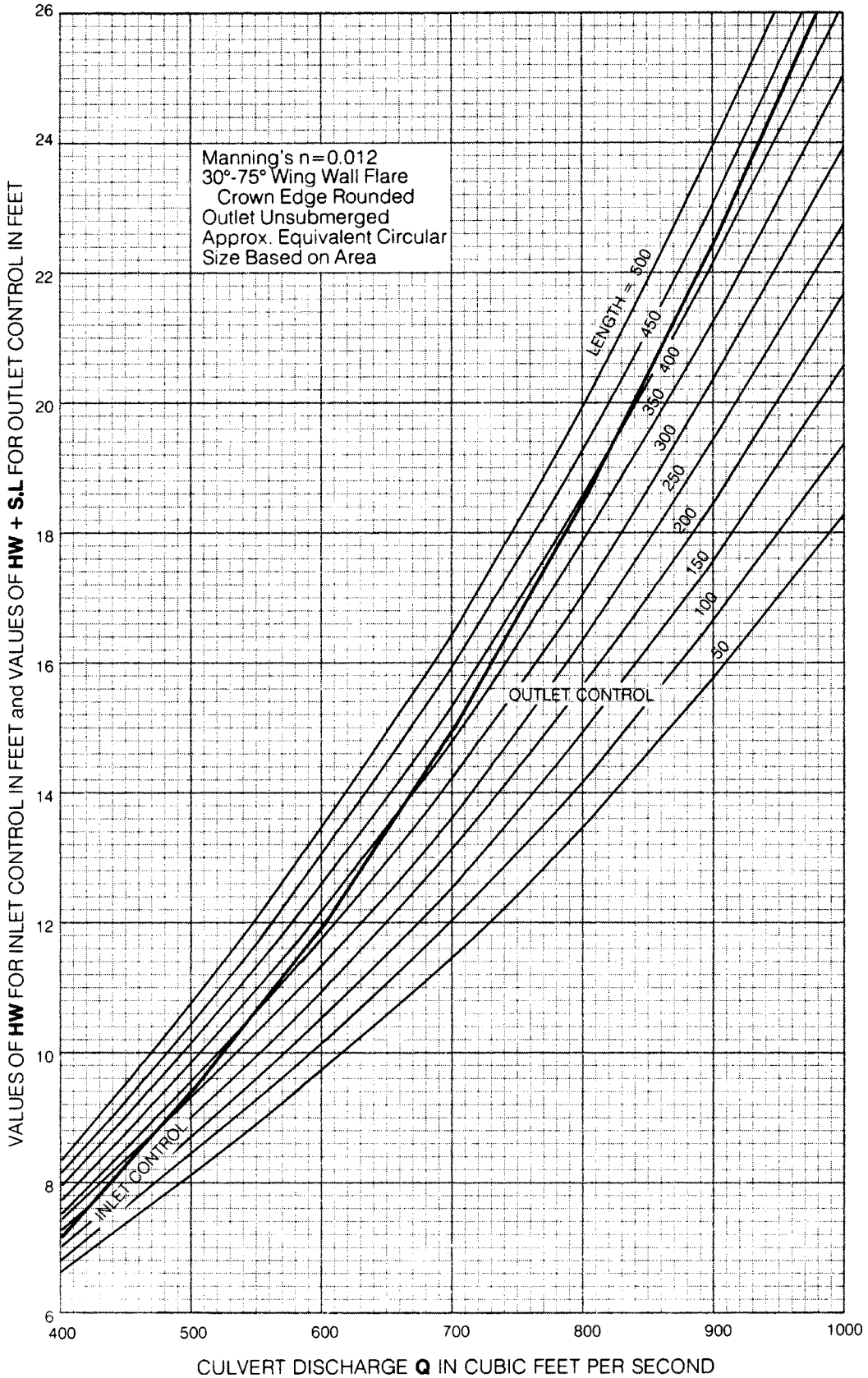


Figure 122

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**8 x 6-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 93-INCH CIRCULAR**

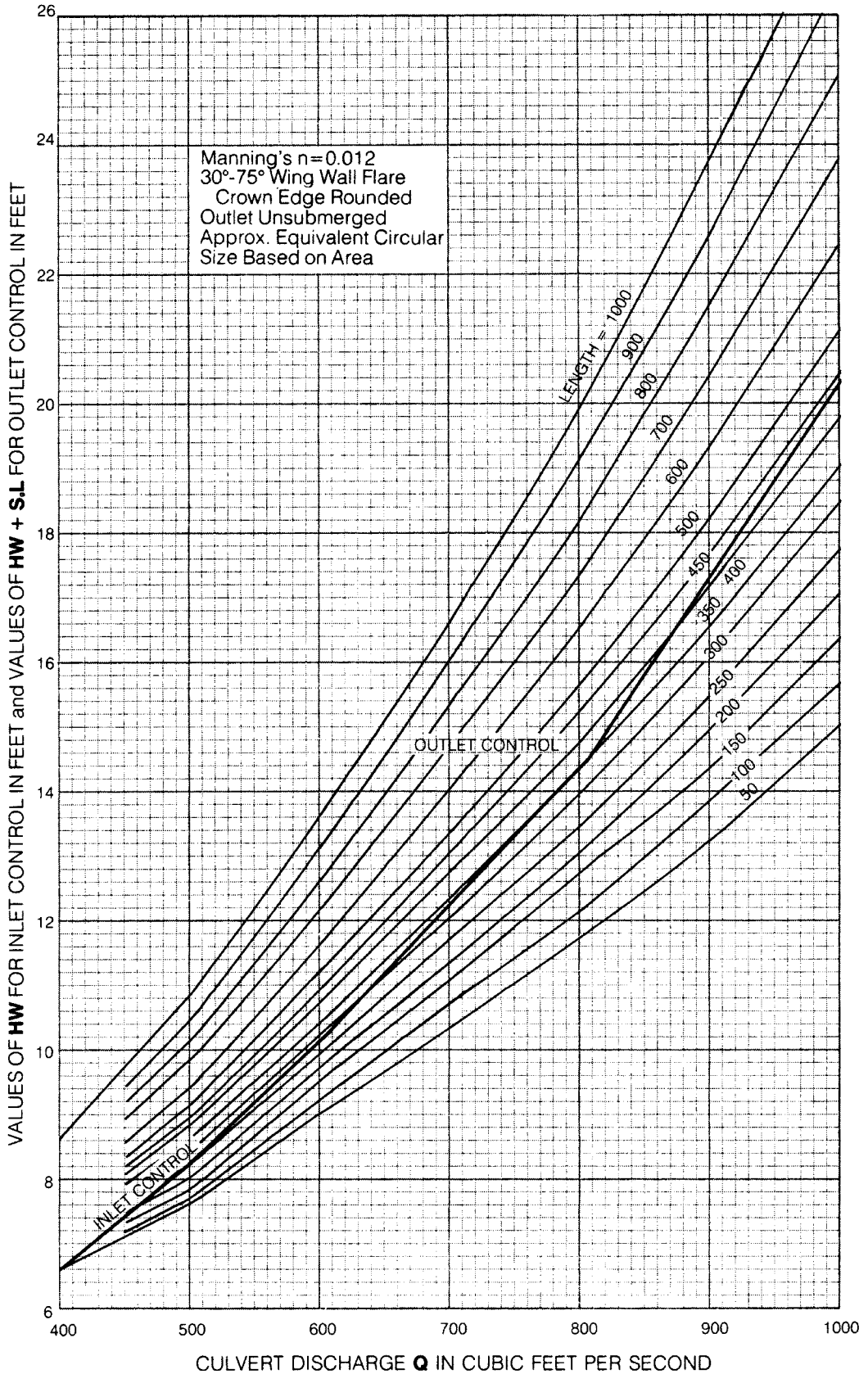


Figure 123

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**8 x 7-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 101-INCH CIRCULAR**

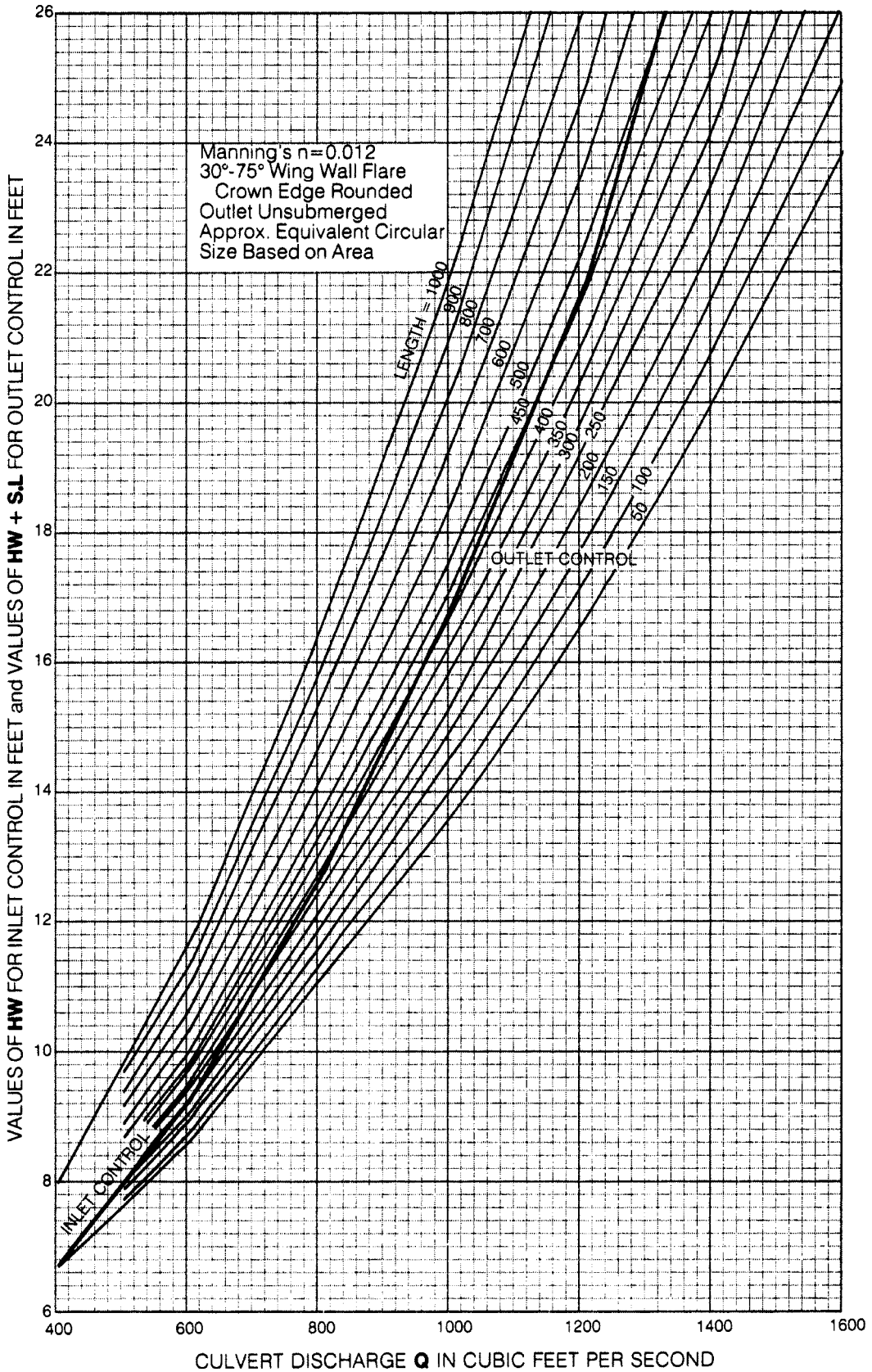


Figure 124

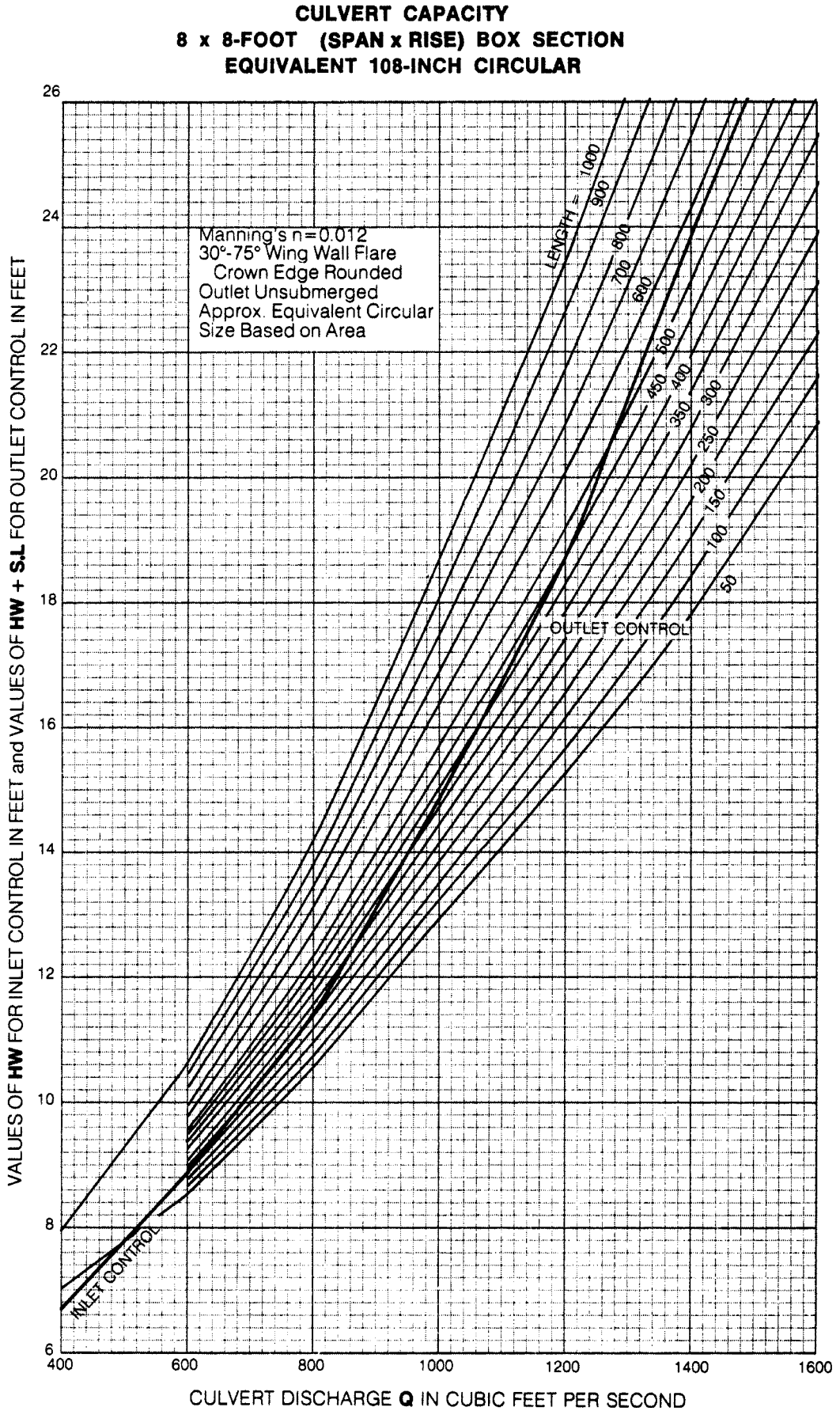


Figure 125

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**9 x 5-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 90-INCH CIRCULAR**

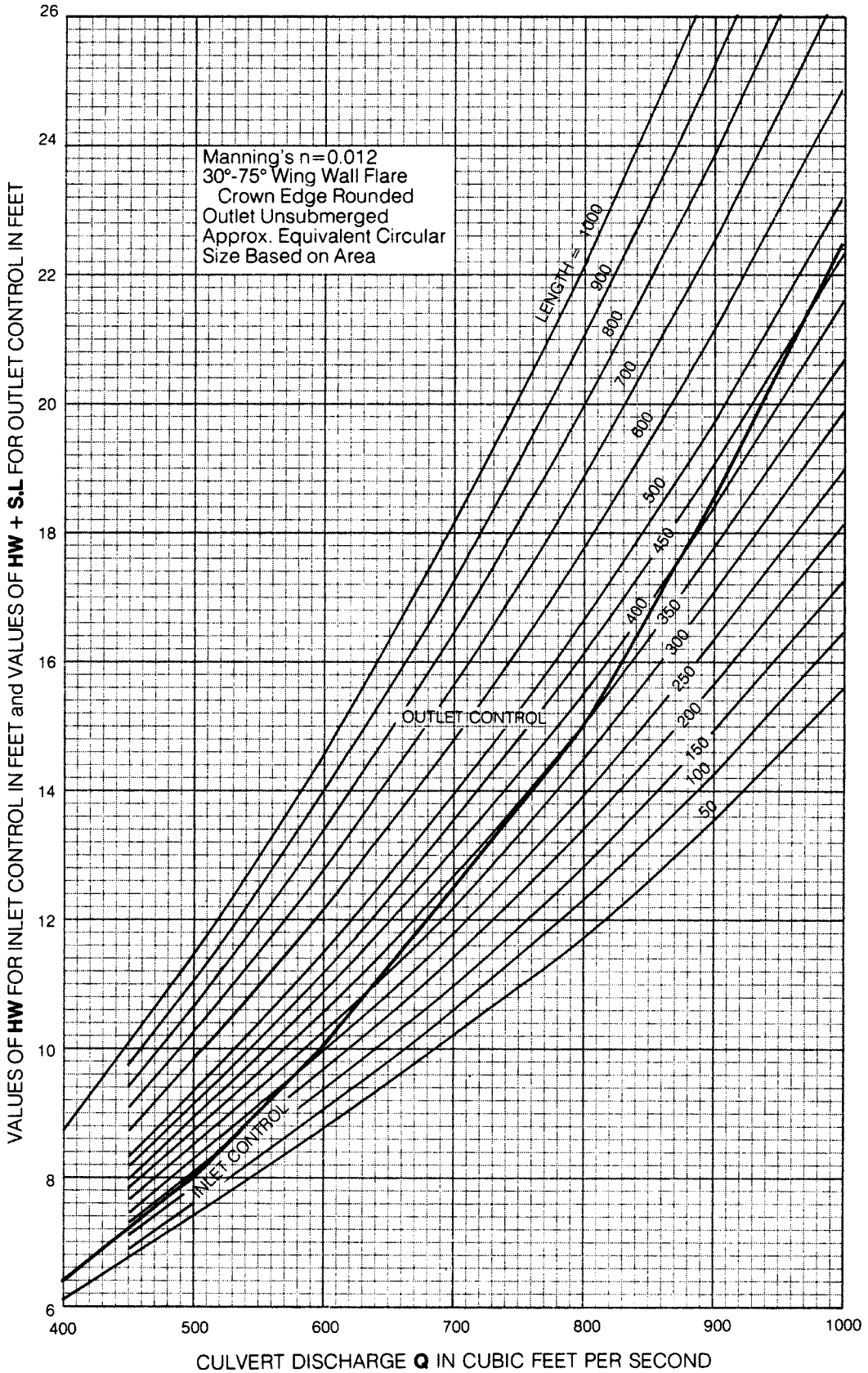


Figure 126

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**9 x 6-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 99-INCH CIRCULAR**

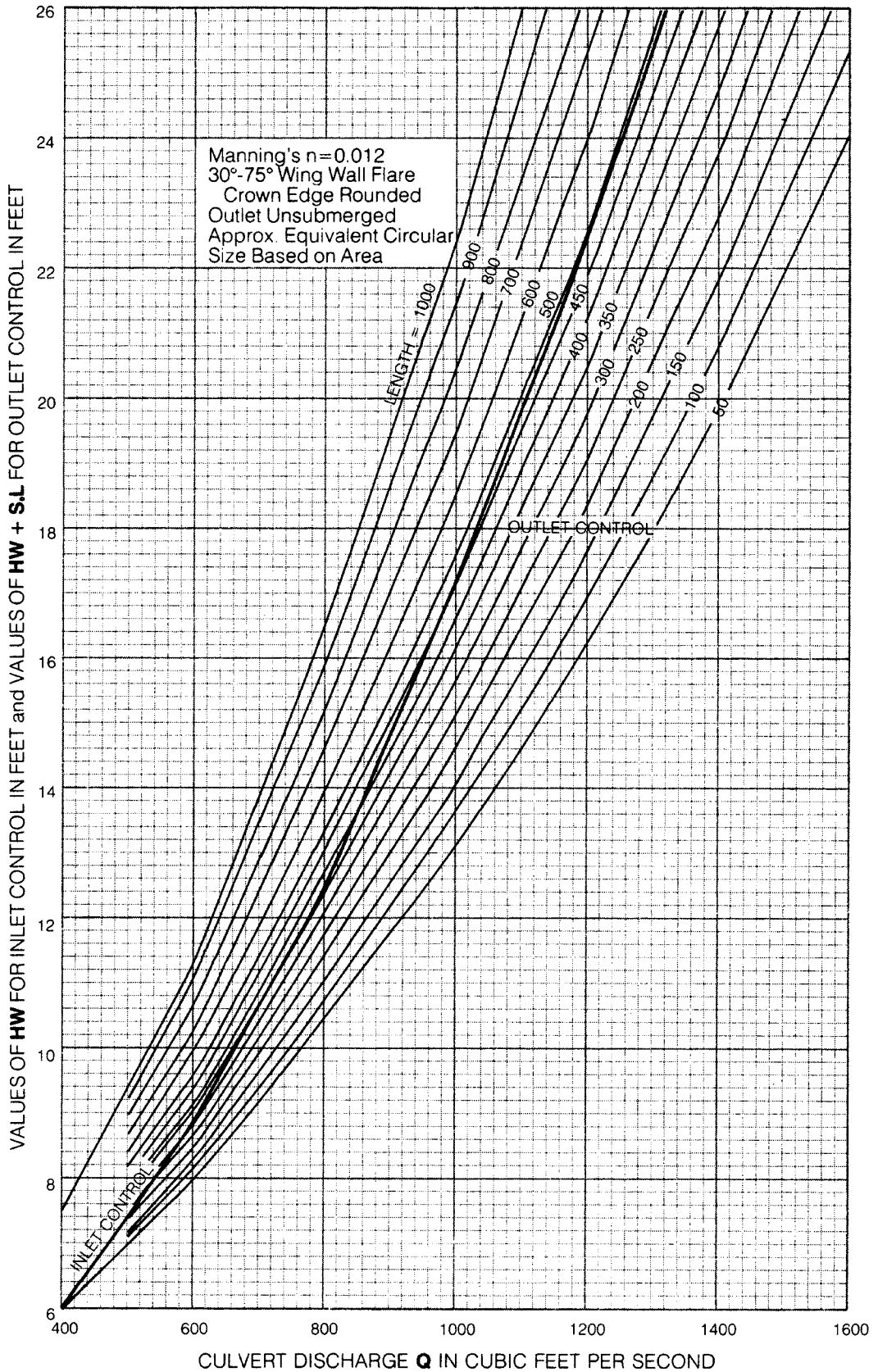


Figure 127

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**9 x 7-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 107-INCH CIRCULAR**

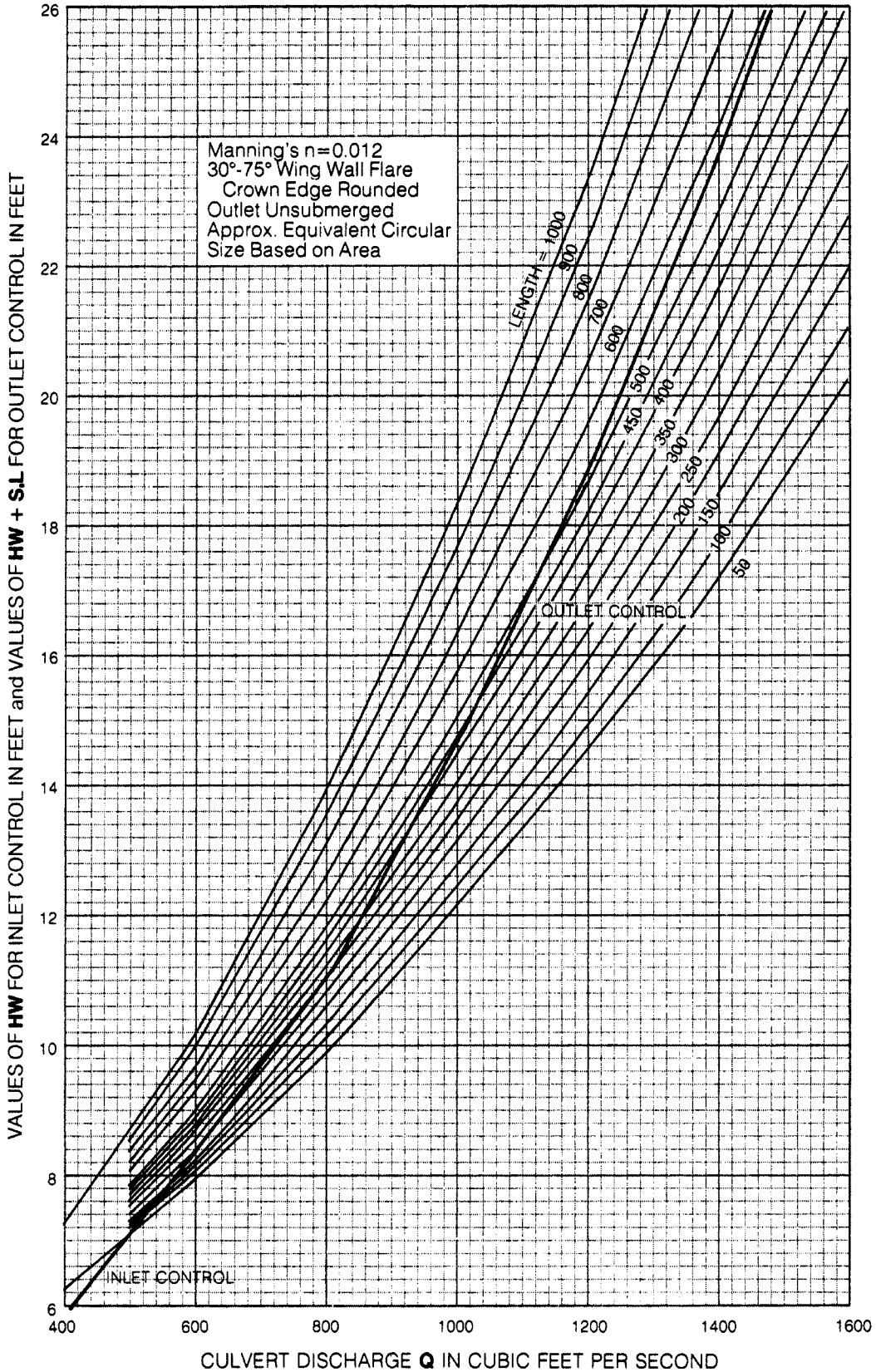


Figure 128

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**9 x 8-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 114-INCH CIRCULAR**

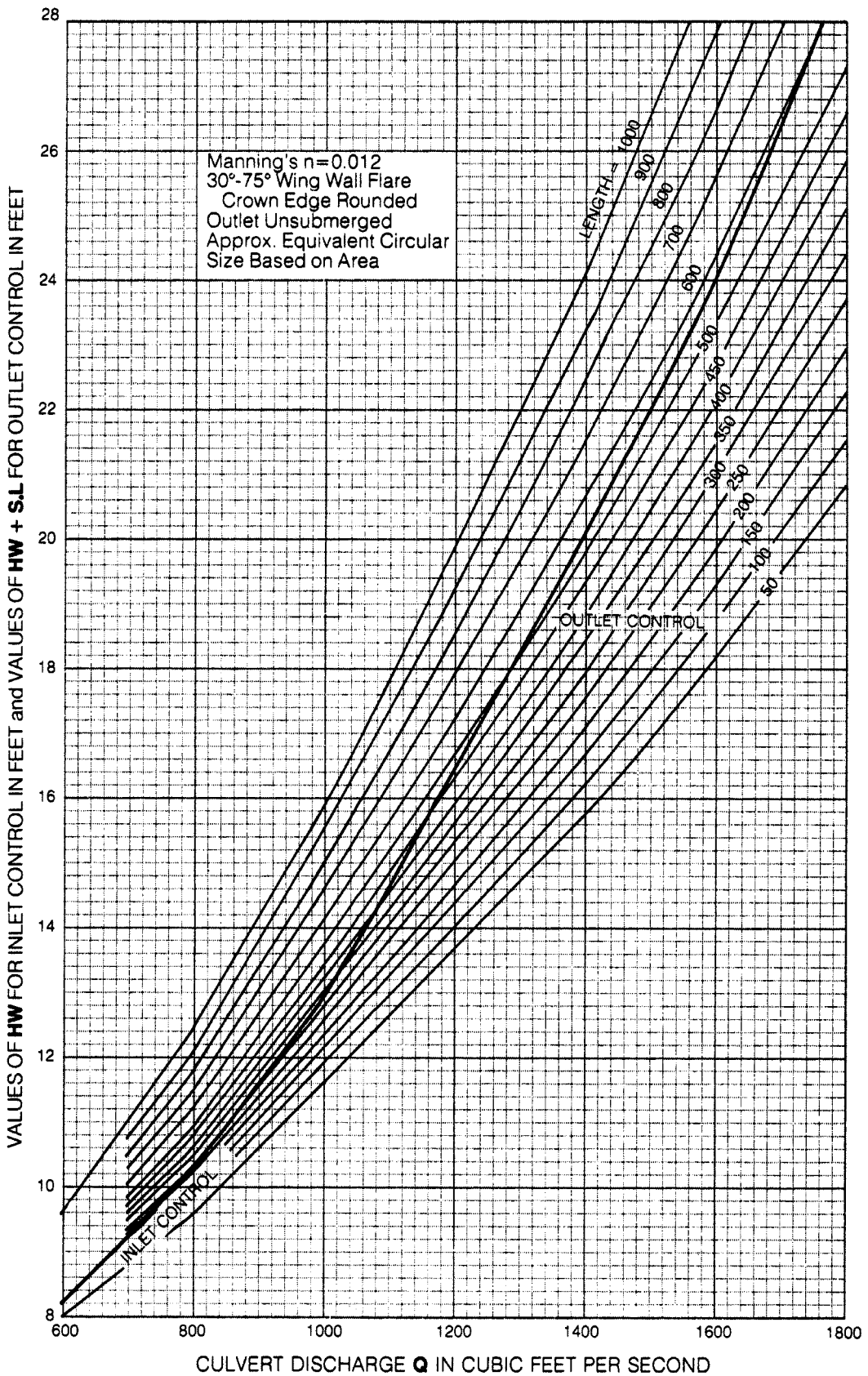




Figure 129

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**9 x 9-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 121-INCH CIRCULAR**

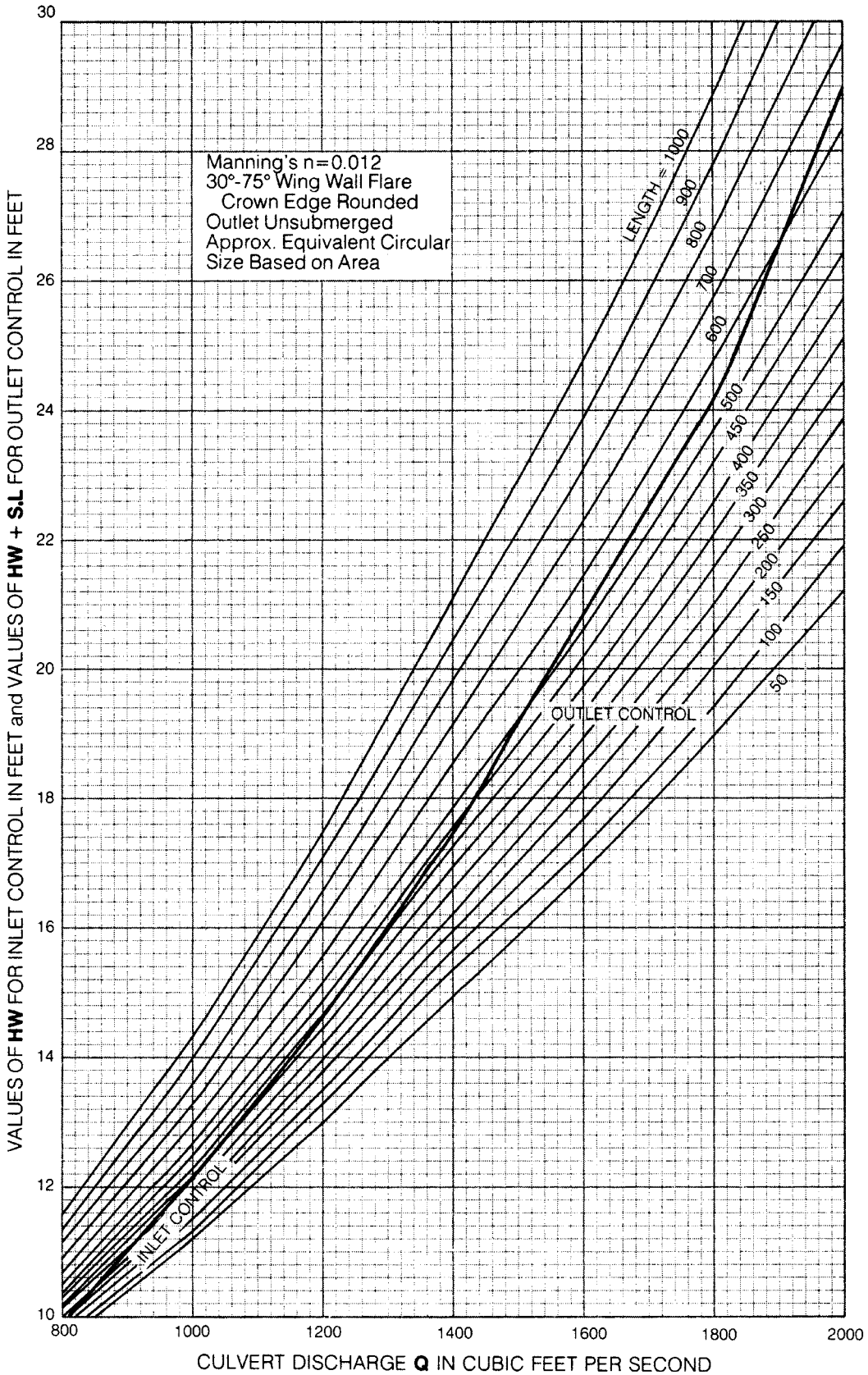


Figure 130

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**10 x 5-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 94-INCH CIRCULAR**

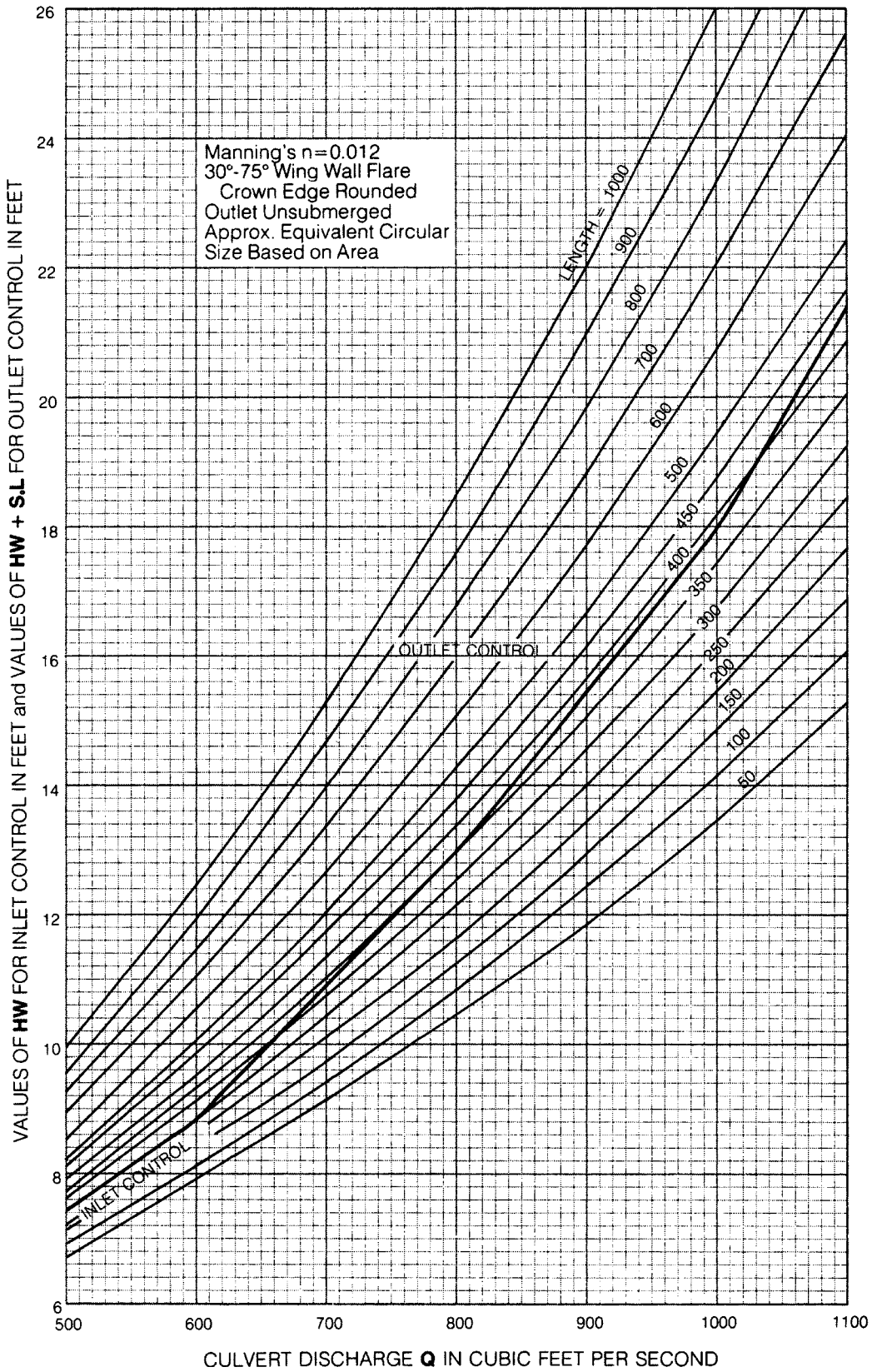


Figure 131

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
10 x 6-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 104-INCH CIRCULAR**

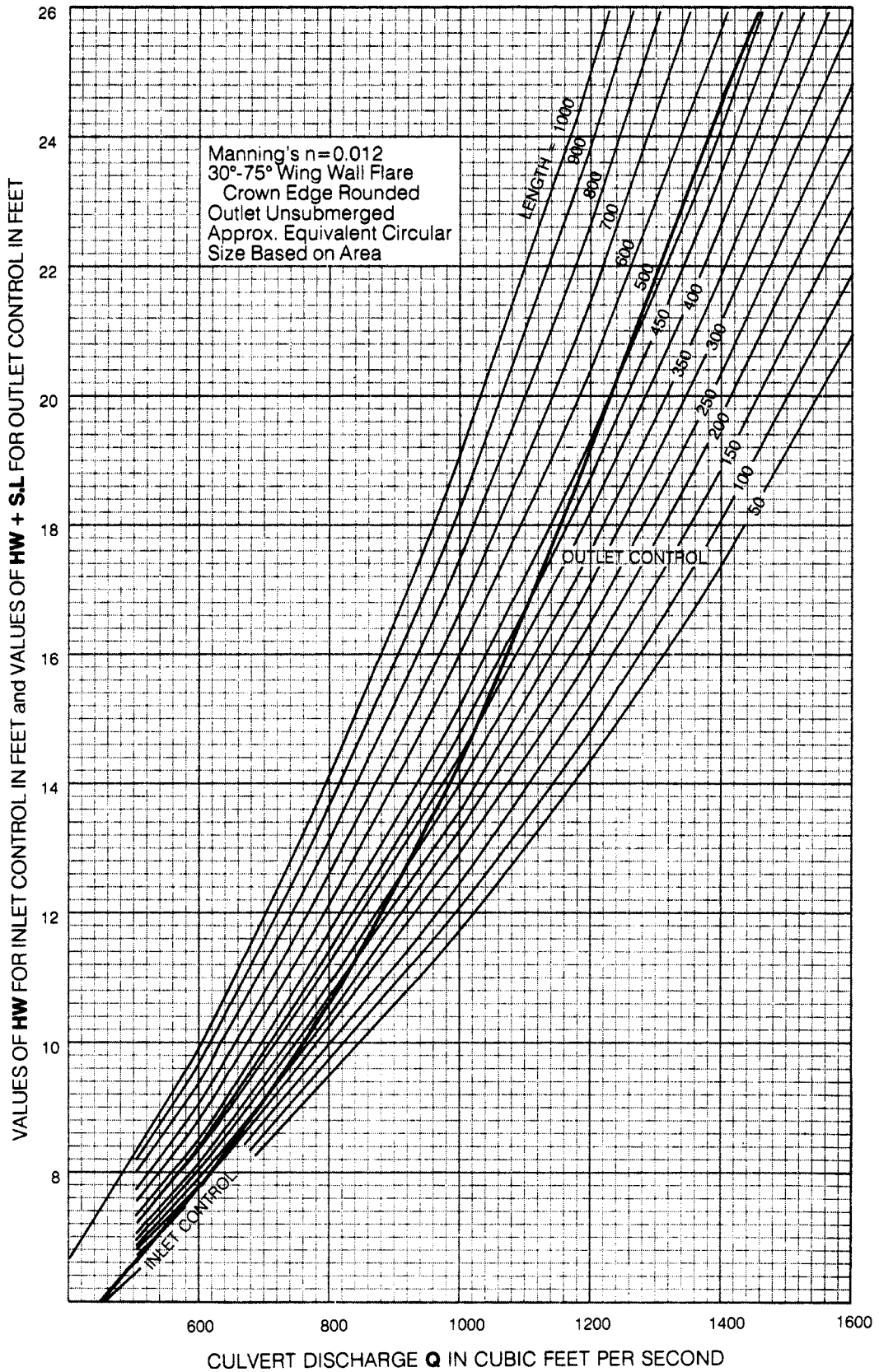


Figure 132

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**10 x 7-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 112-INCH CIRCULAR**

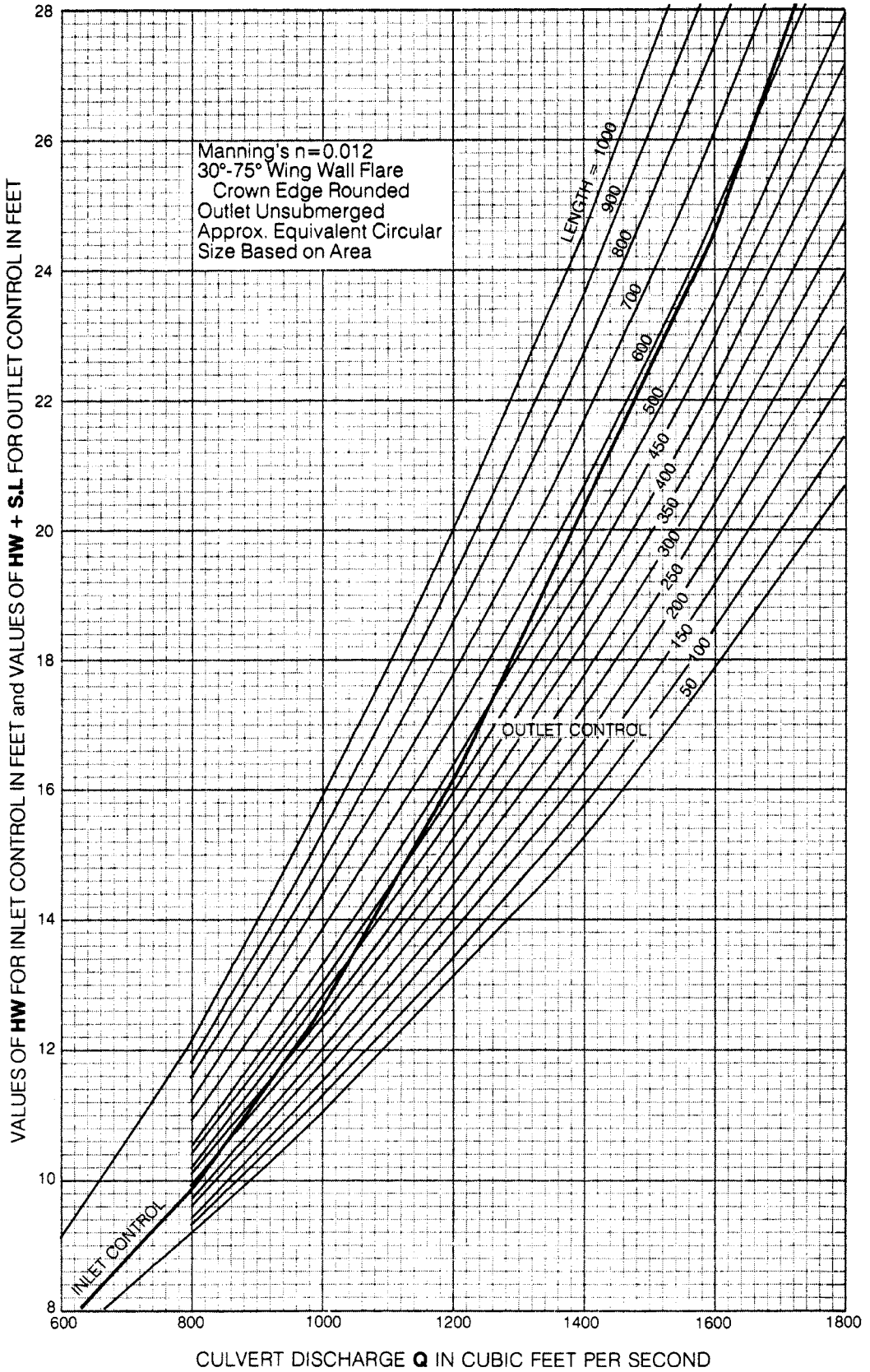




Figure 134

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**10 x 9-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 128-INCH CIRCULAR**

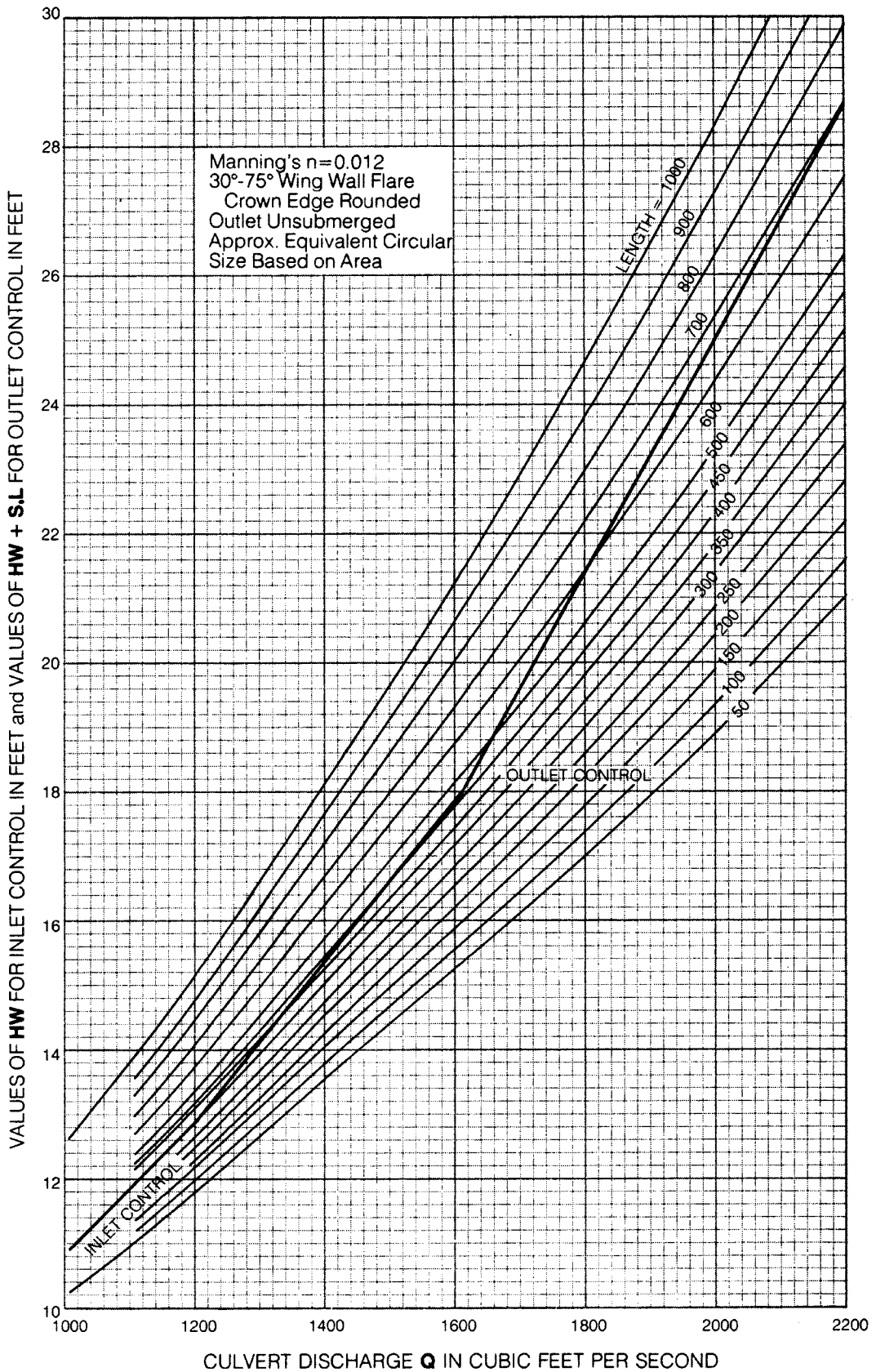


Figure 135

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**10 x 10-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 135-INCH CIRCULAR**

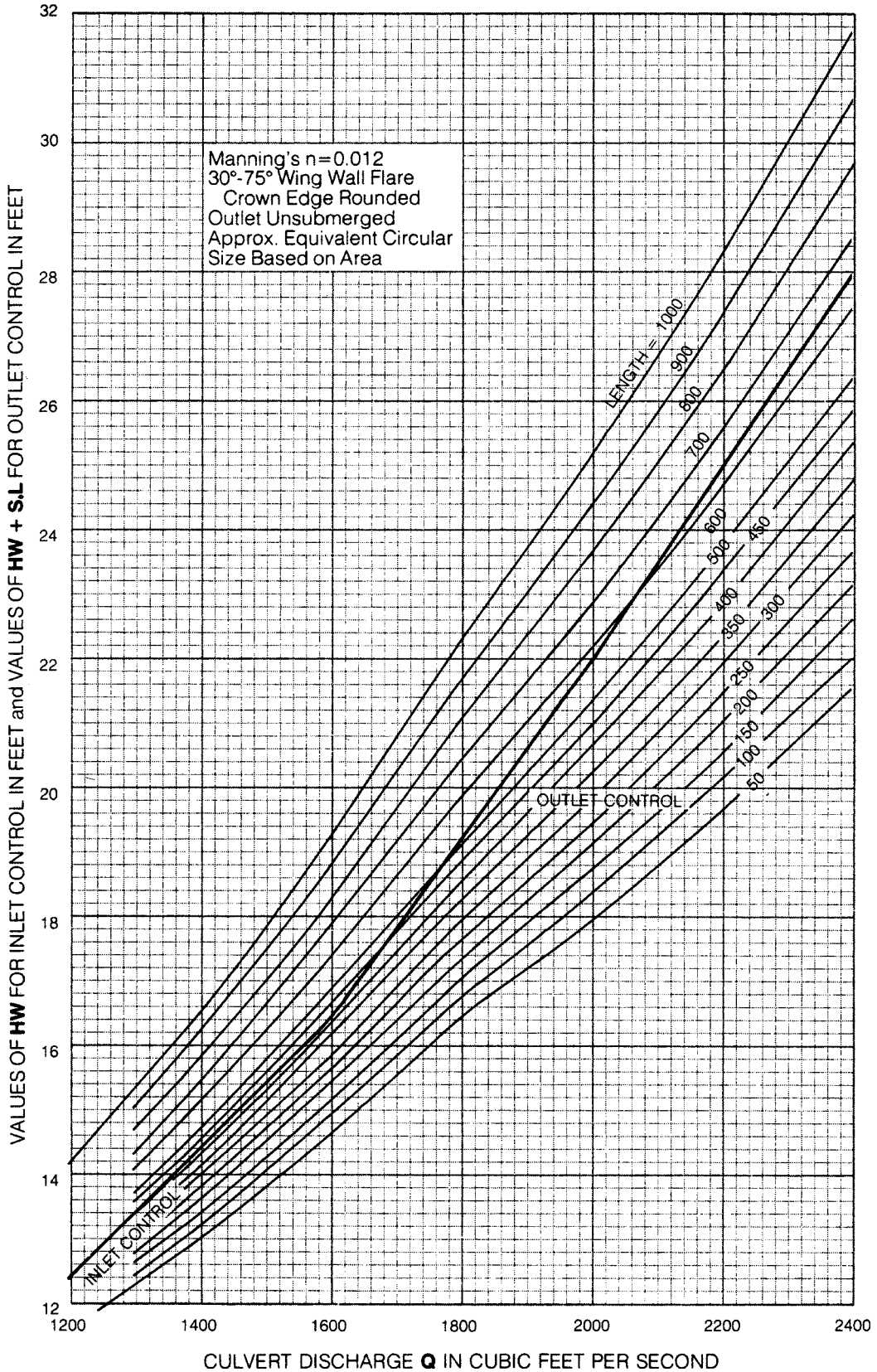


Figure 136

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**11 x 4-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 88-INCH CIRCULAR**

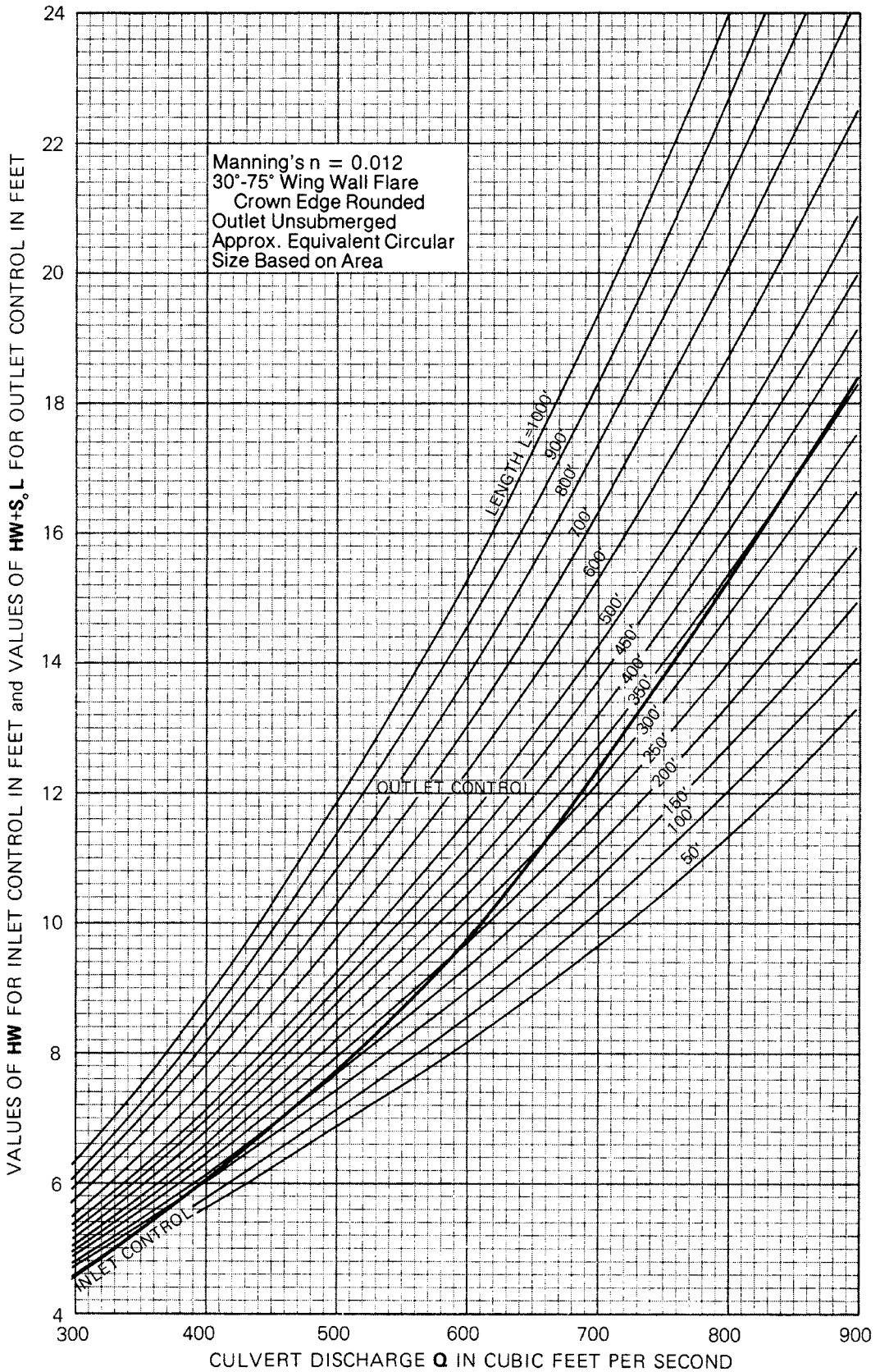




Figure 137

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**11 x 6-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 109-INCH CIRCULAR**

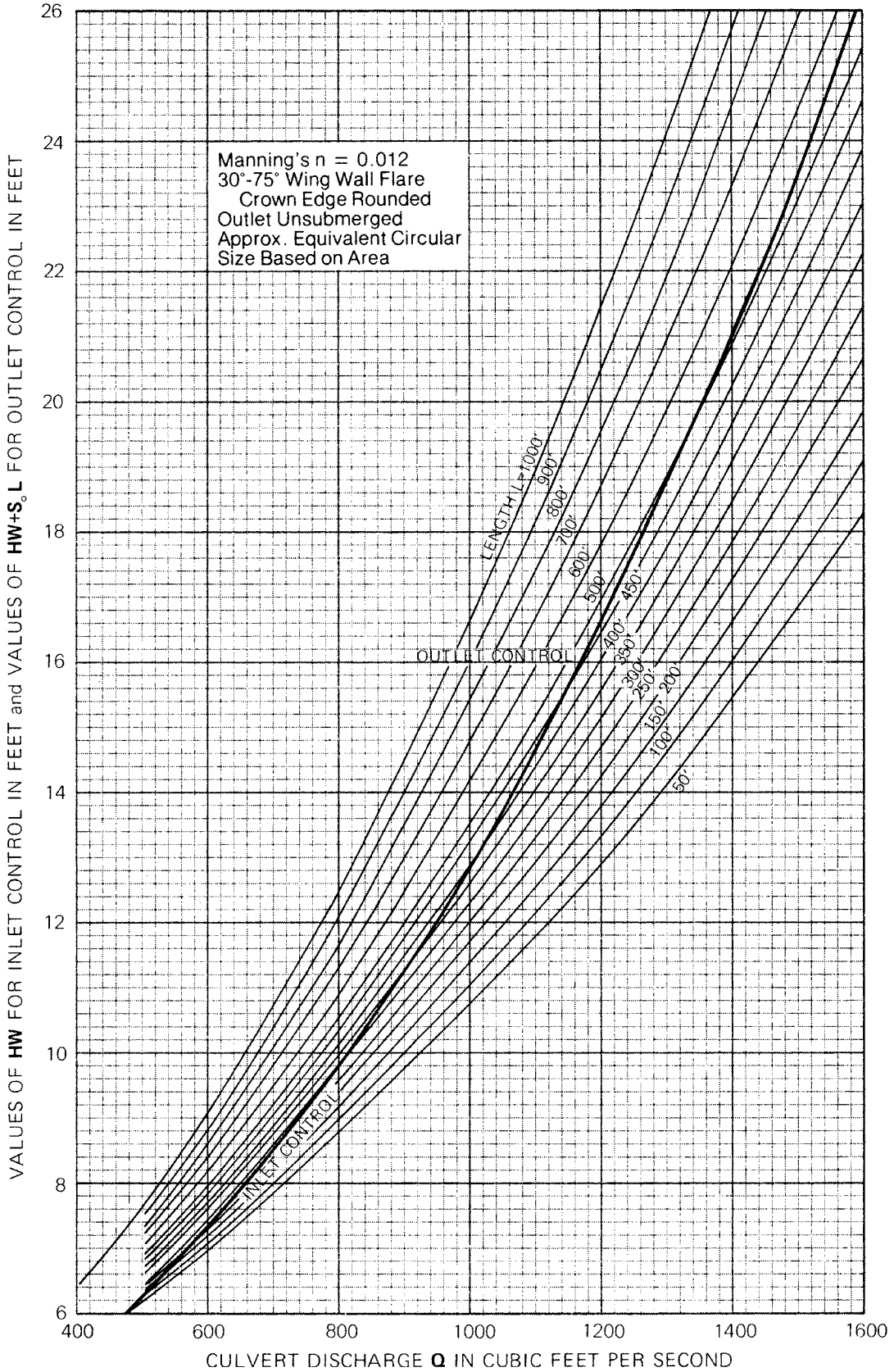


Figure 138

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
11 x 8-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION  
EQUIVALENT 126-INCH CIRCULAR**

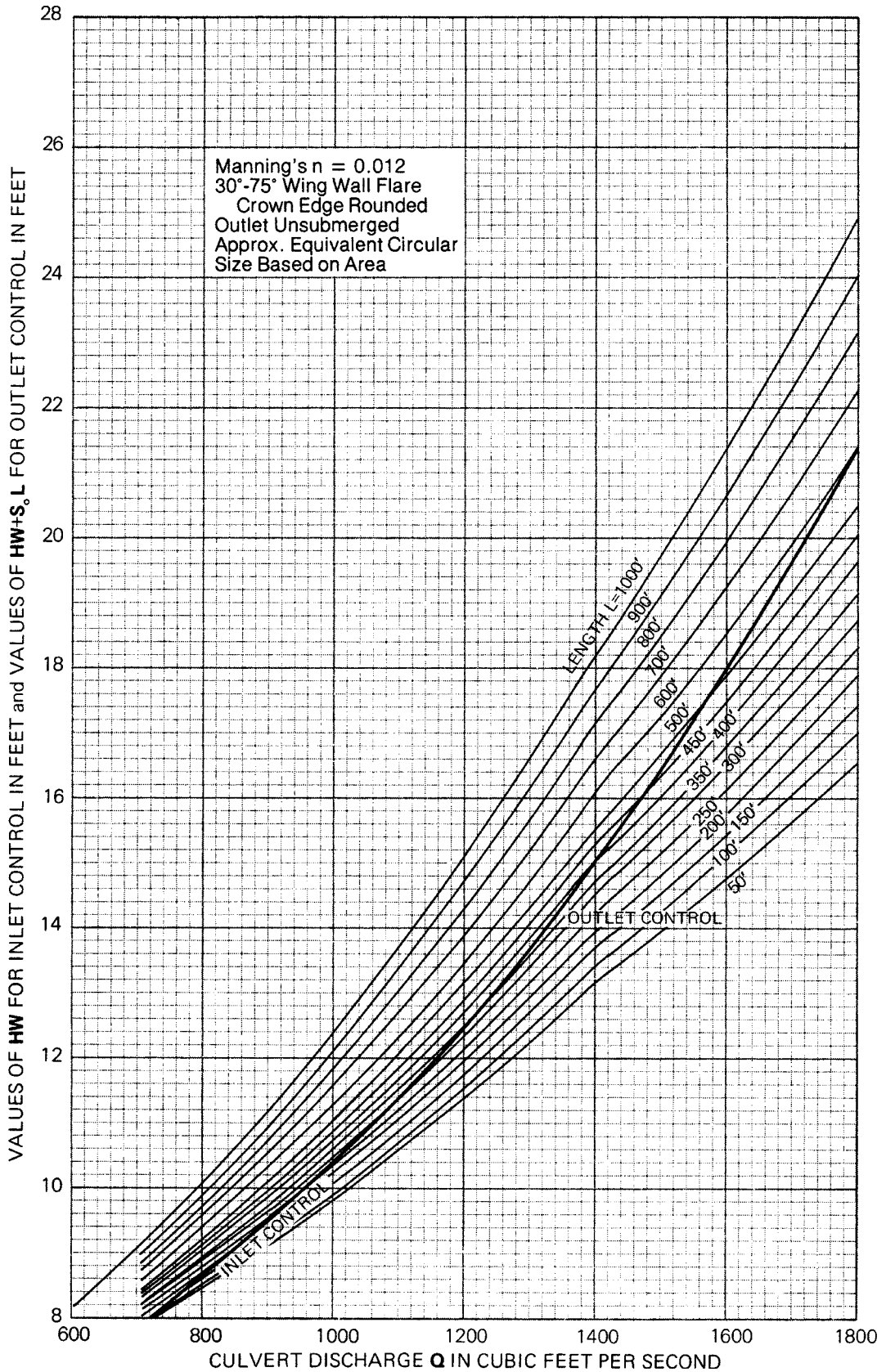


Figure 139

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**11 x 10-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 141-INCH CIRCULAR**

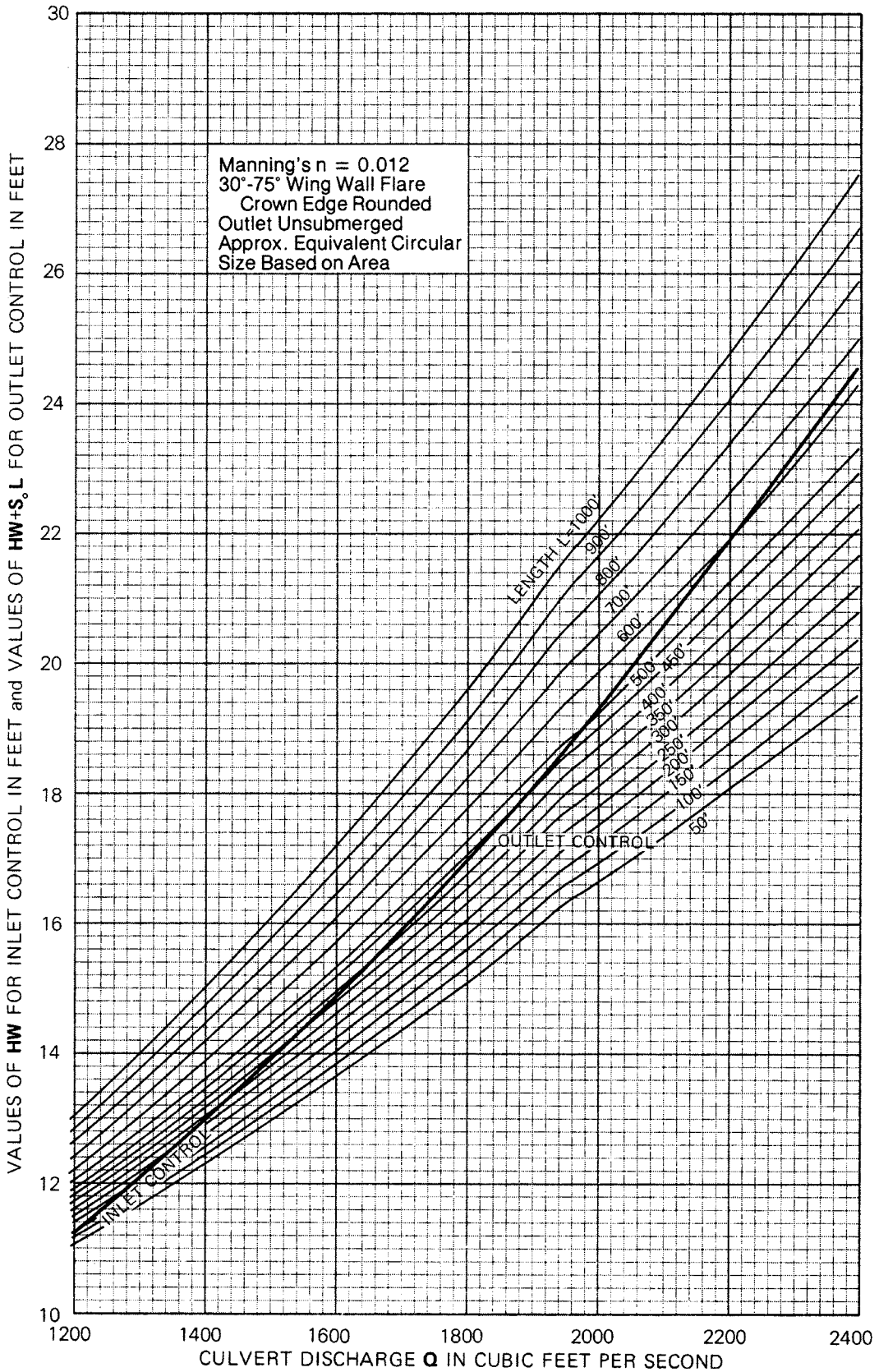


Figure 140

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**11 x 11-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 148-INCH CIRCULAR**

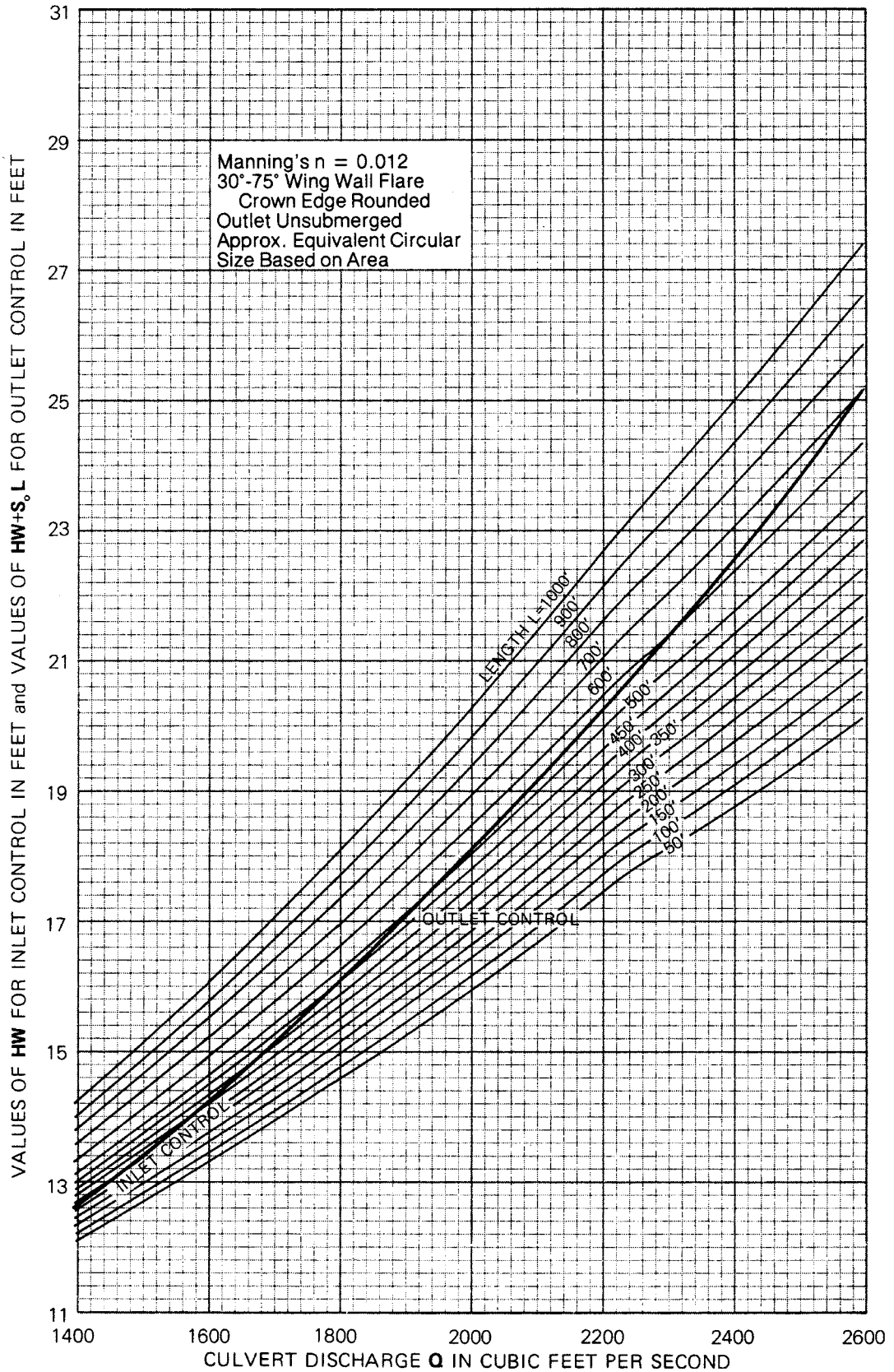


Figure 141

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**12 x 4-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 92-INCH CIRCULAR**

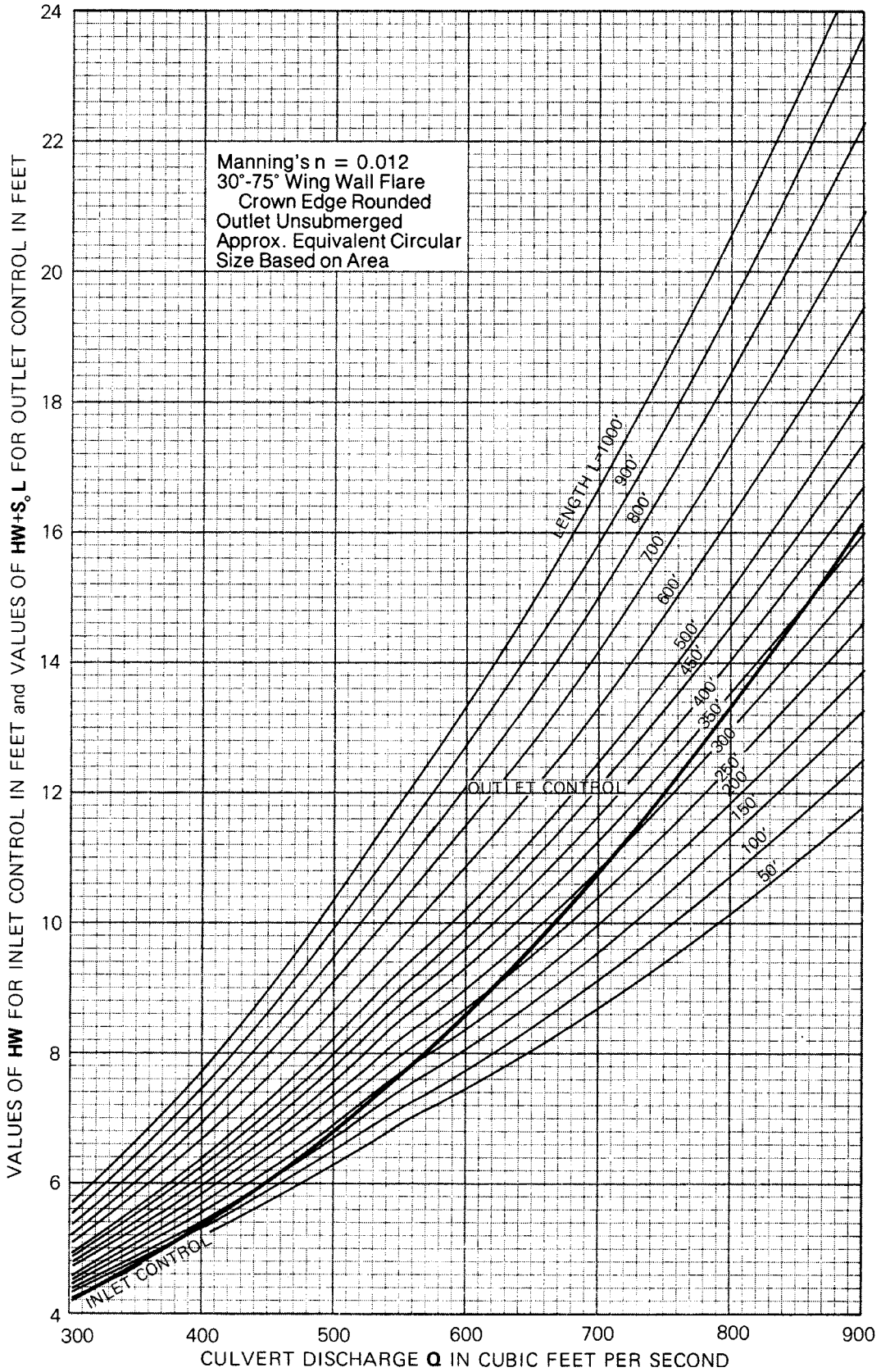


Figure 142

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**12 x 6-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 113-INCH CIRCULAR**

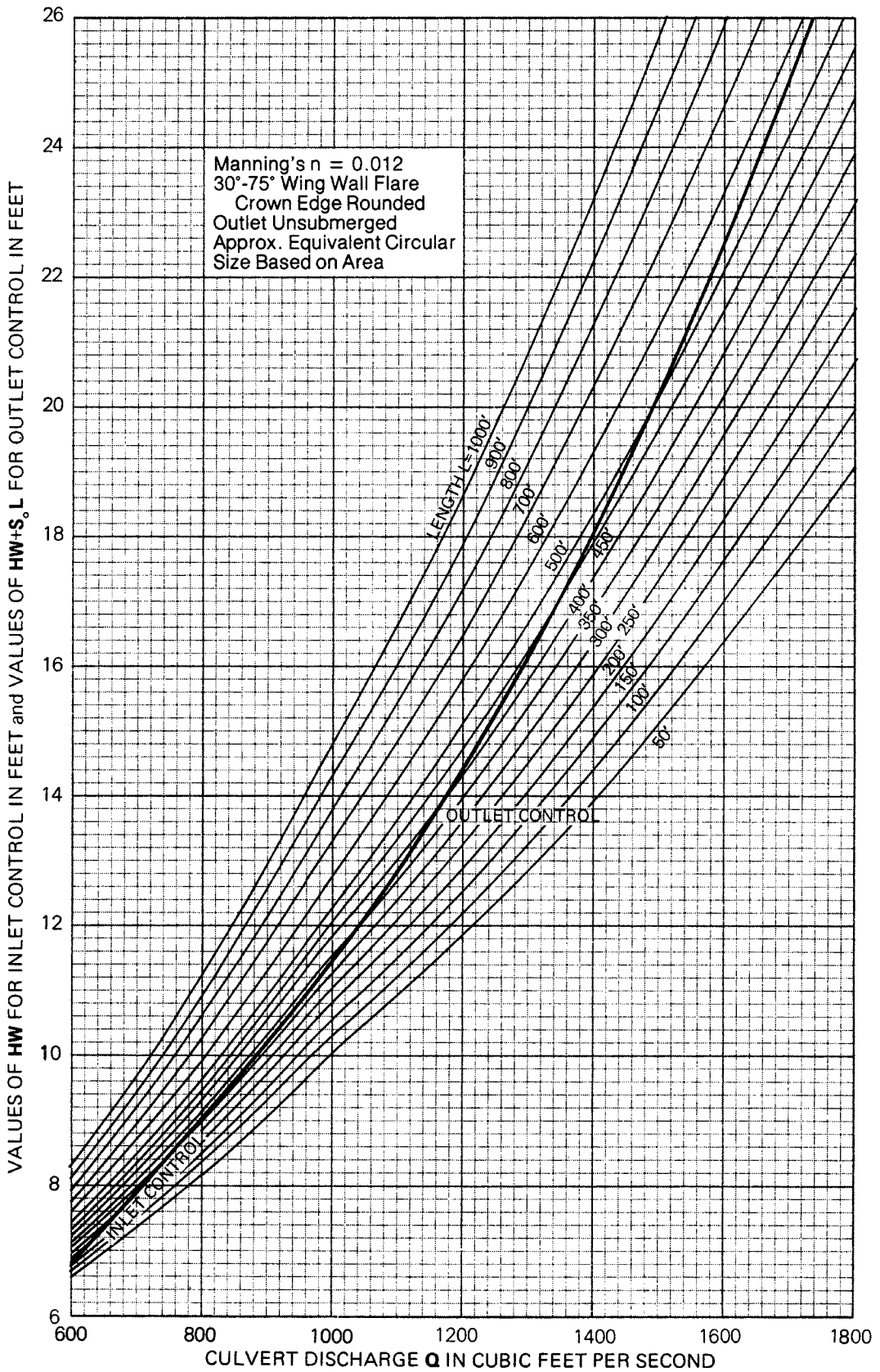


Figure 143

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**12 x 8-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 131-INCH CIRCULAR**

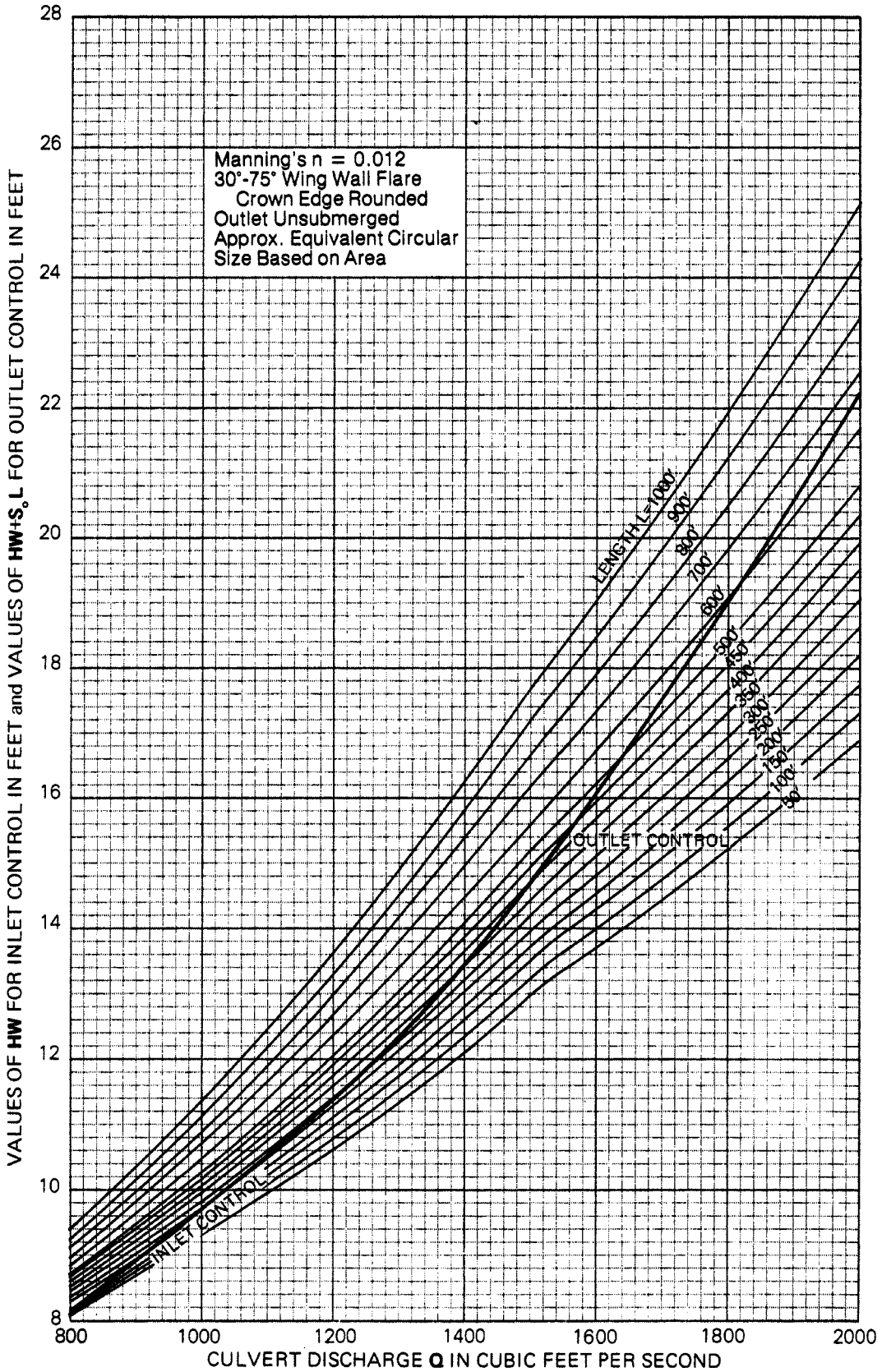


Figure 144

**CULVERT CAPACITY  
12 x 10-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX CIRCULAR  
EQUIVALENT 147-INCH CIRCULAR**

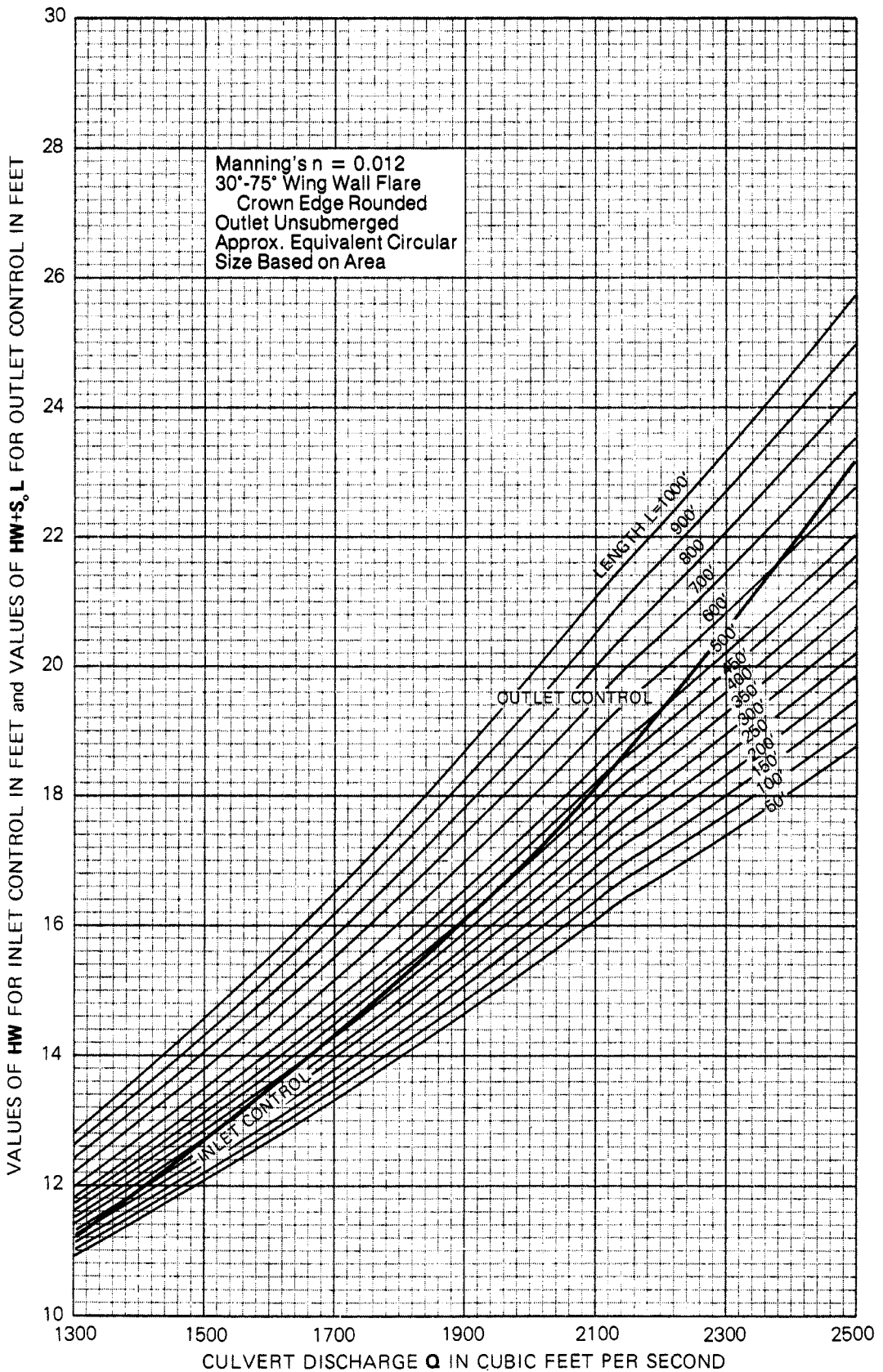




Figure 145

**CULVERT CAPACITY**  
**12 x 12-FOOT (SPAN x RISE) BOX SECTION**  
**EQUIVALENT 161-INCH CIRCULAR**

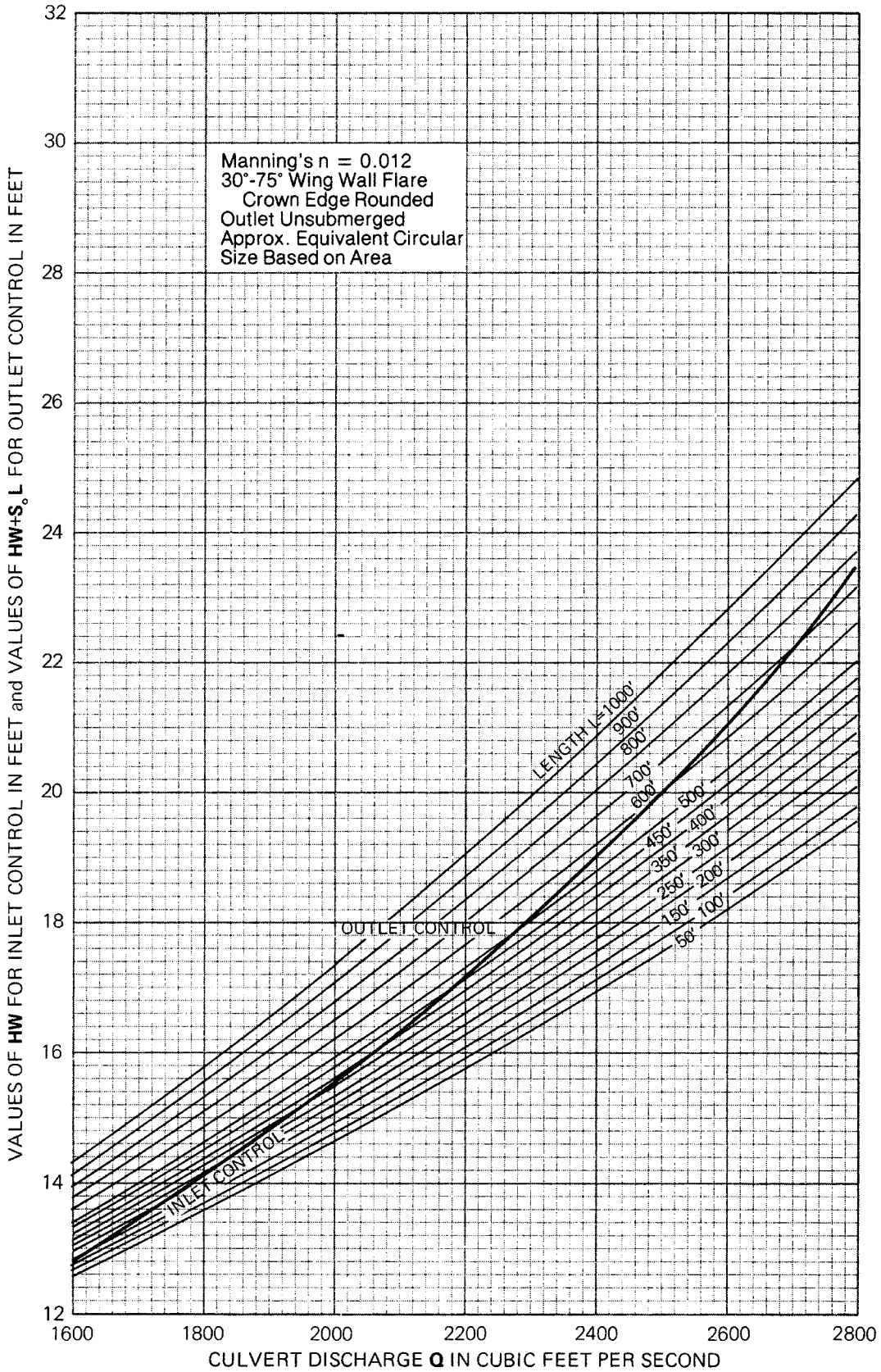


Figure 146

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

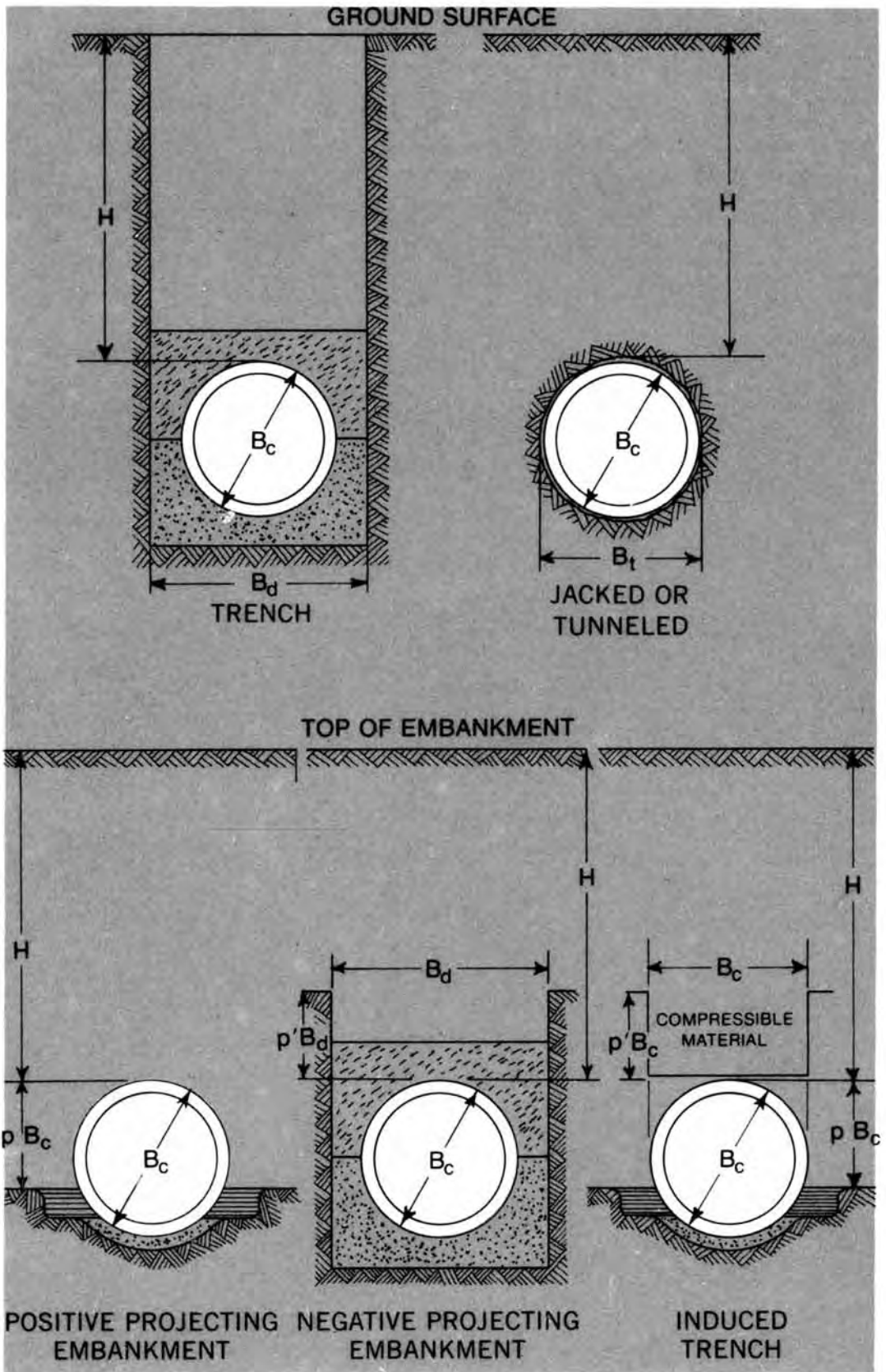
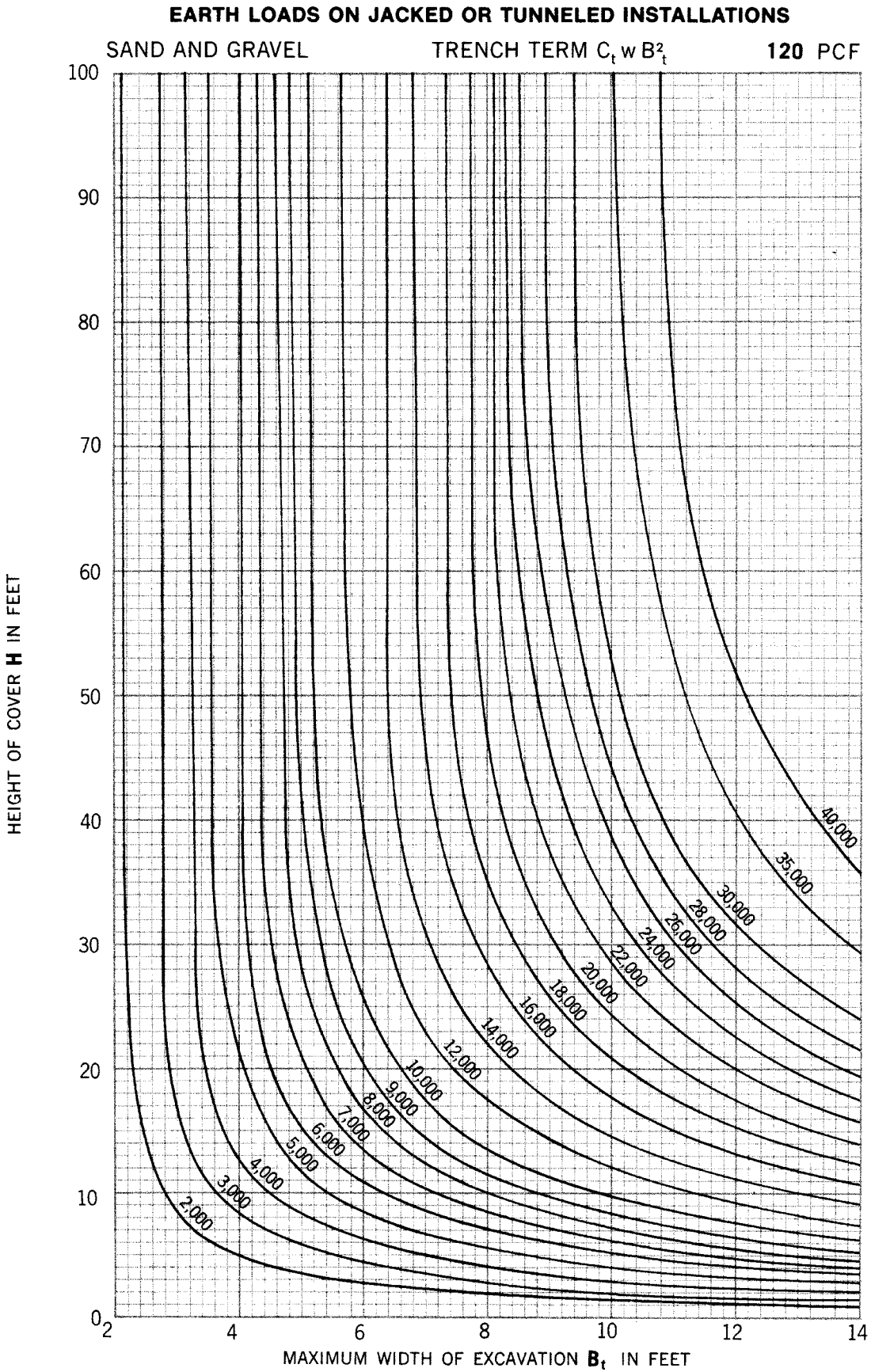


Figure 147



*For earth weighing other than 120 pounds per cubic foot, multiply loads by  $w/120$ .*

Figure 148

**EARTH LOADS ON JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**

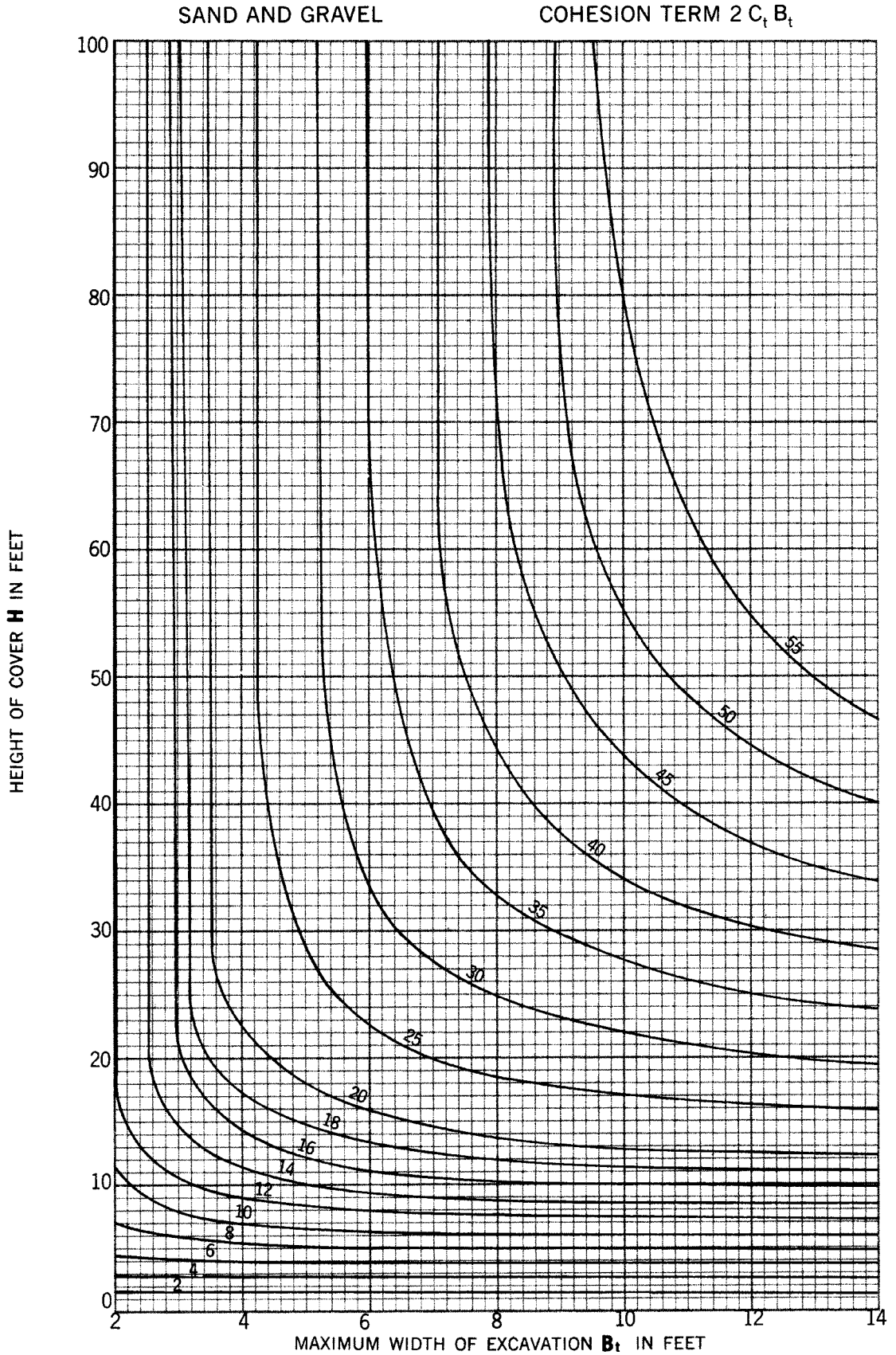
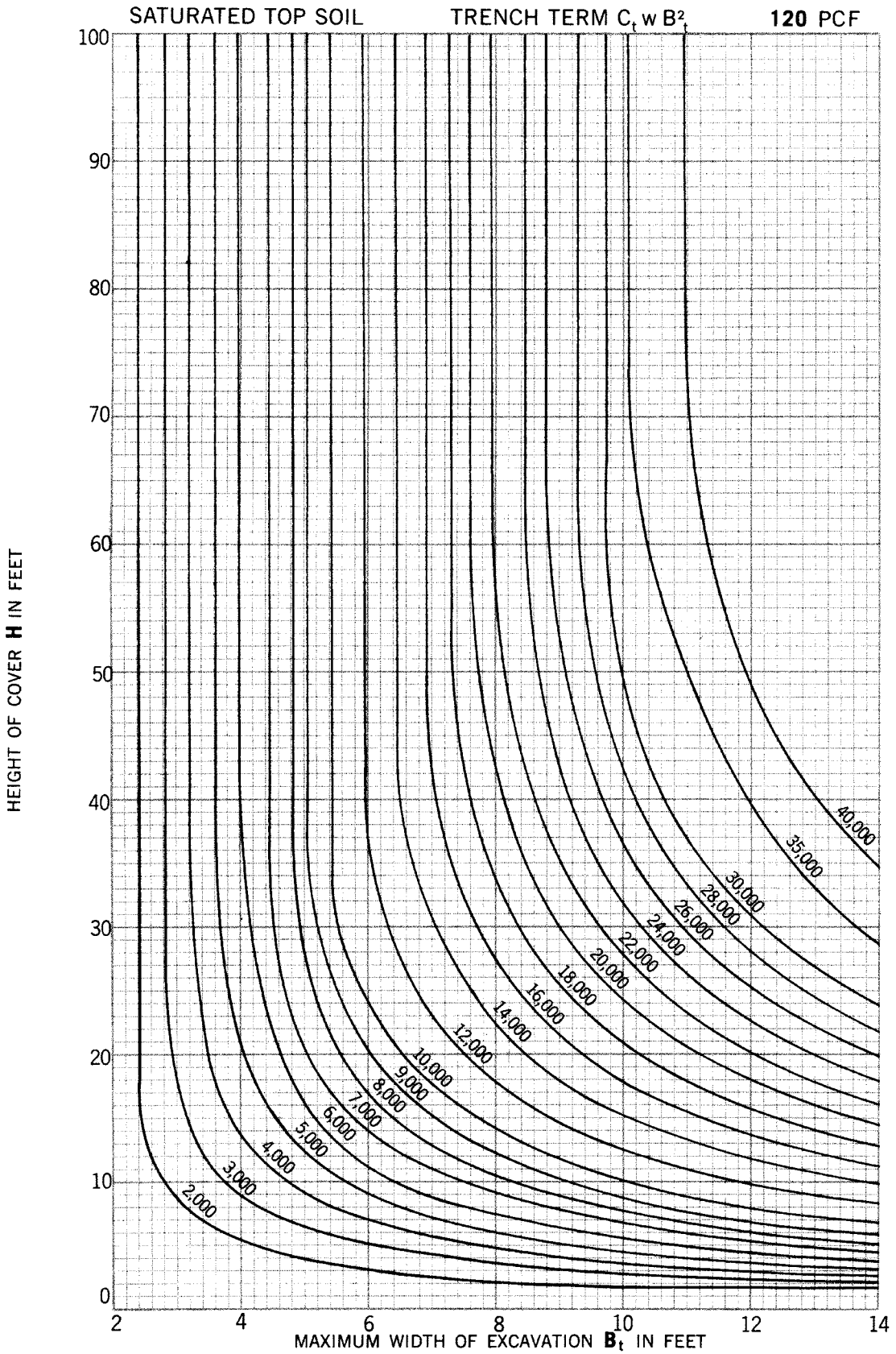


Figure 149

**EARTH LOADS ON JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**



*For earth weighing other than 120 pounds per cubic foot, multiply loads by w/120.*

Figure 150

**EARTH LOADS ON JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**

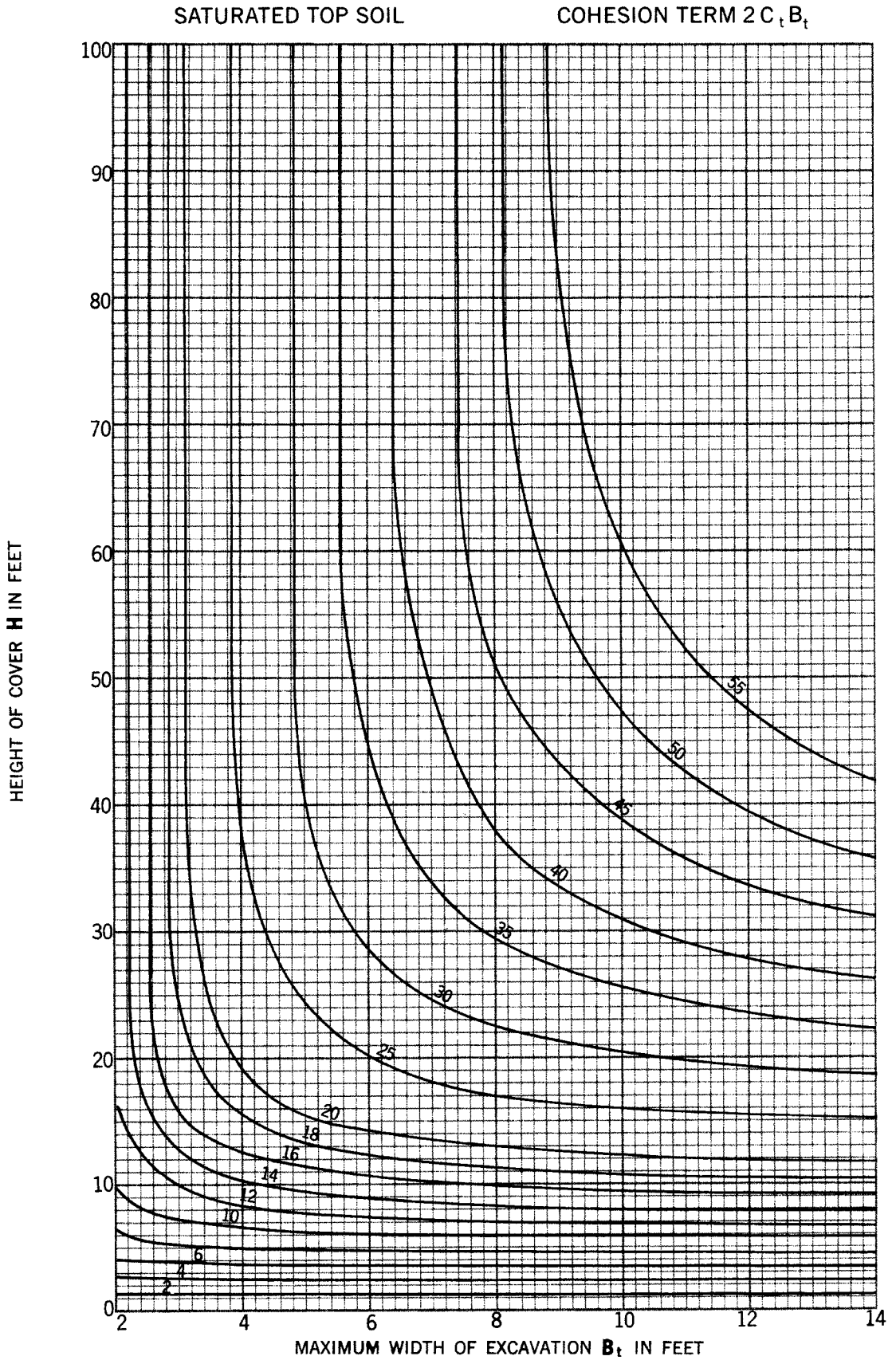
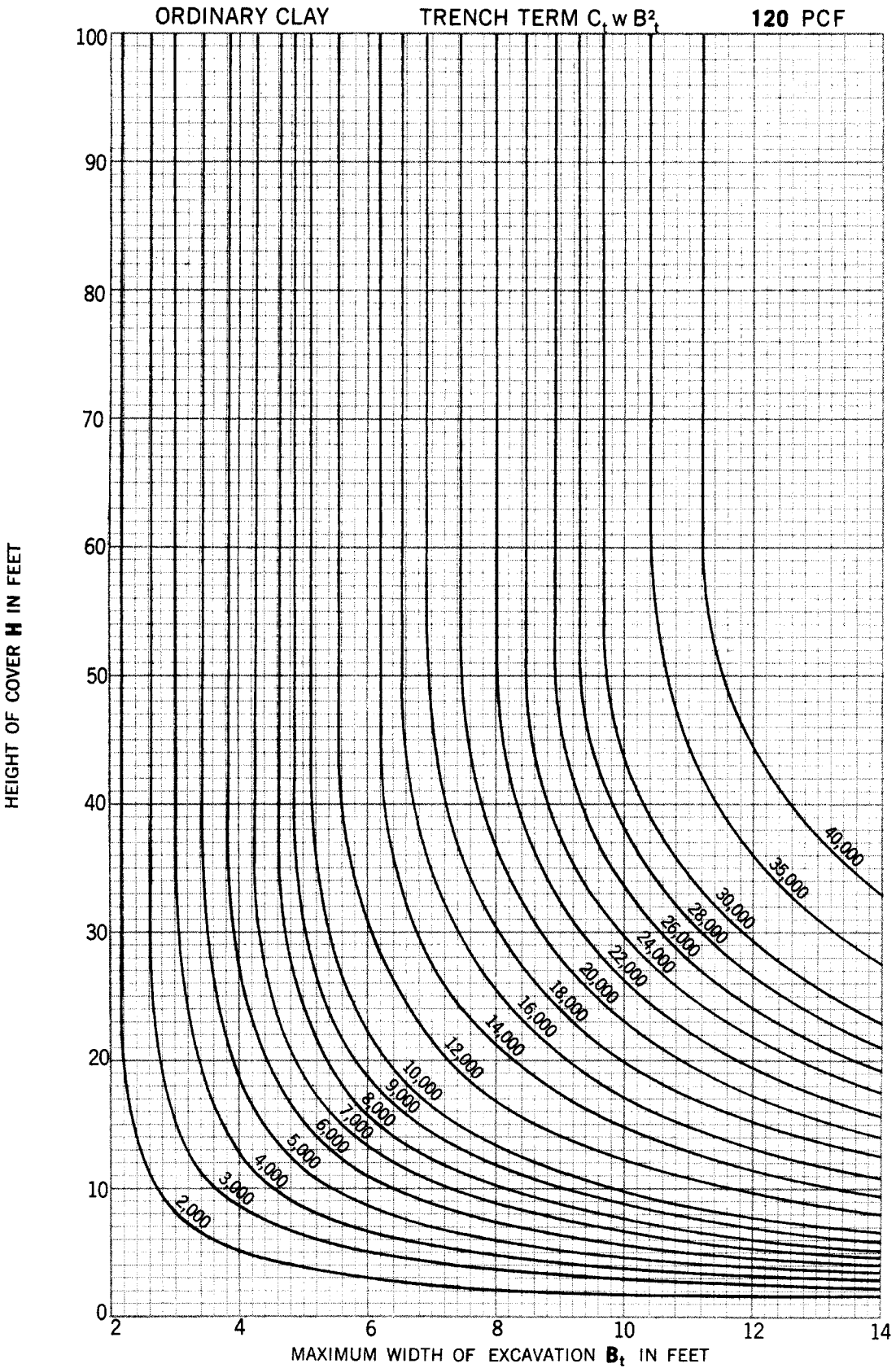


Figure 151

**EARTH LOAD ON JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**



For earth weighing other than 120 pounds per cubic foot, multiply loads by w/120.

Figure 152

**EARTH LOADS ON JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**

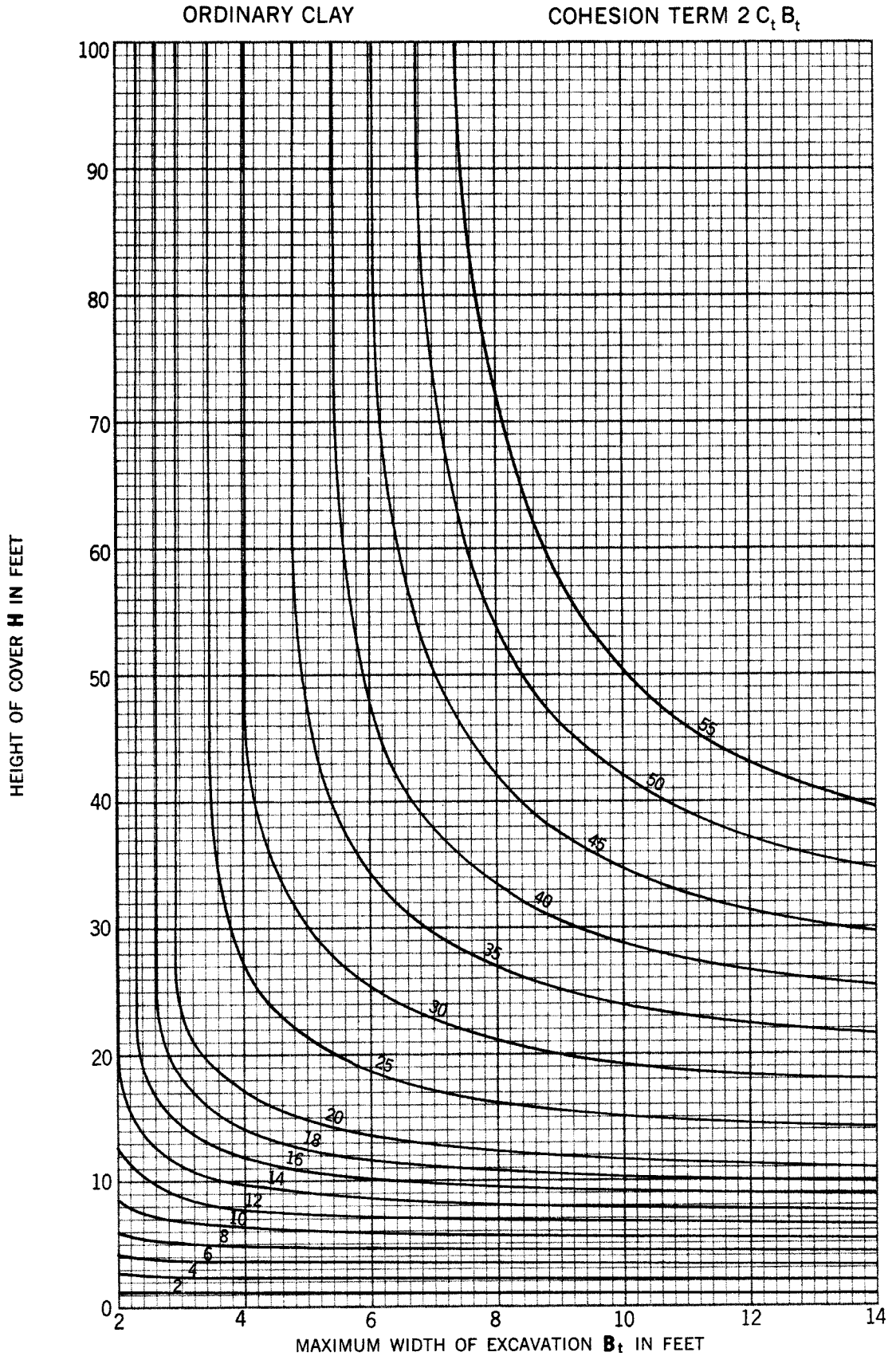
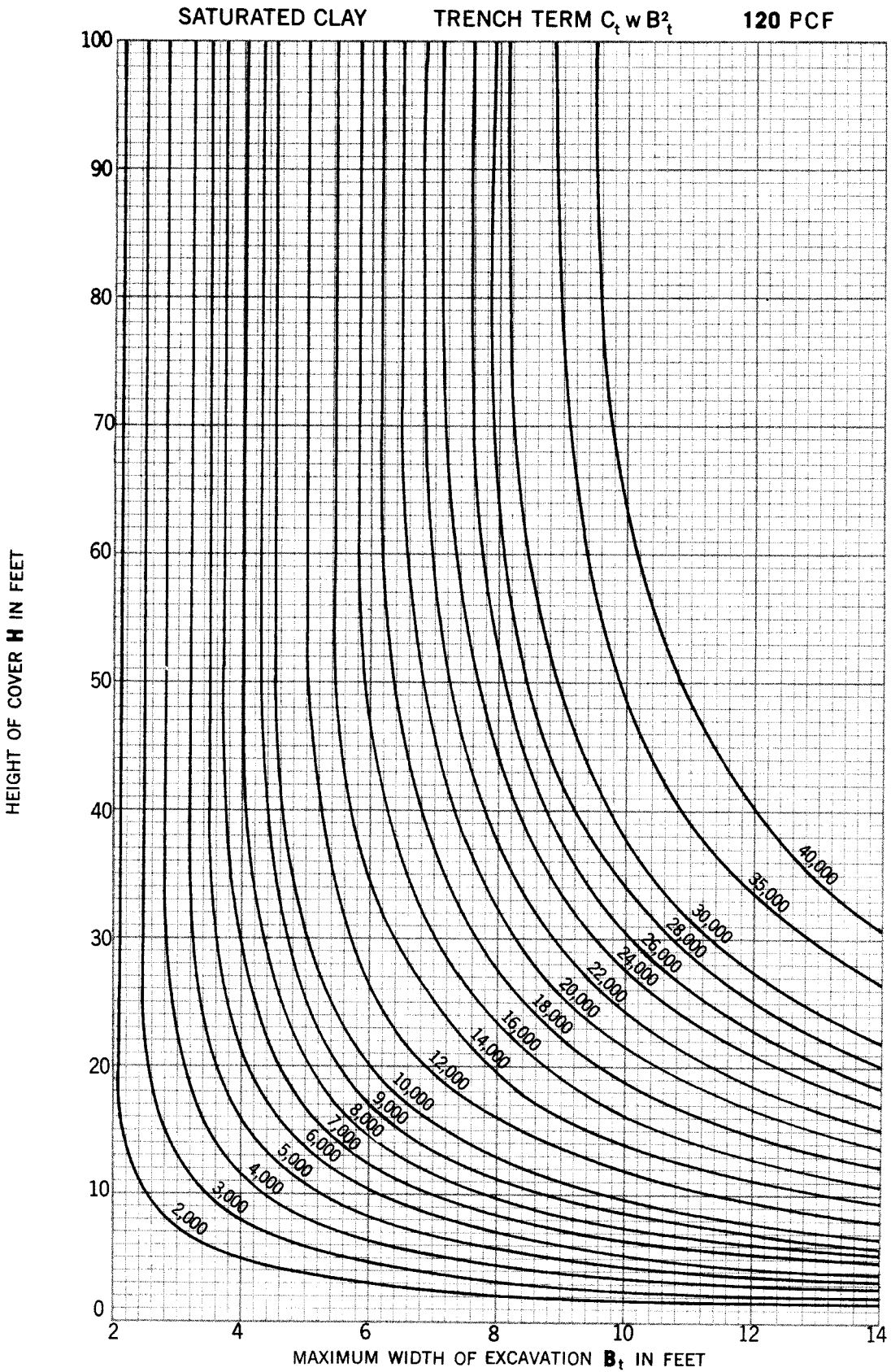




Figure 153

**EARTH LOADS JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**



For earth weighing other than 120 pounds per cubic foot, multiply loads by  $w/120$ .

Figure 154

**EARTH LOADS ON JACKED OR TUNNELED INSTALLATIONS**

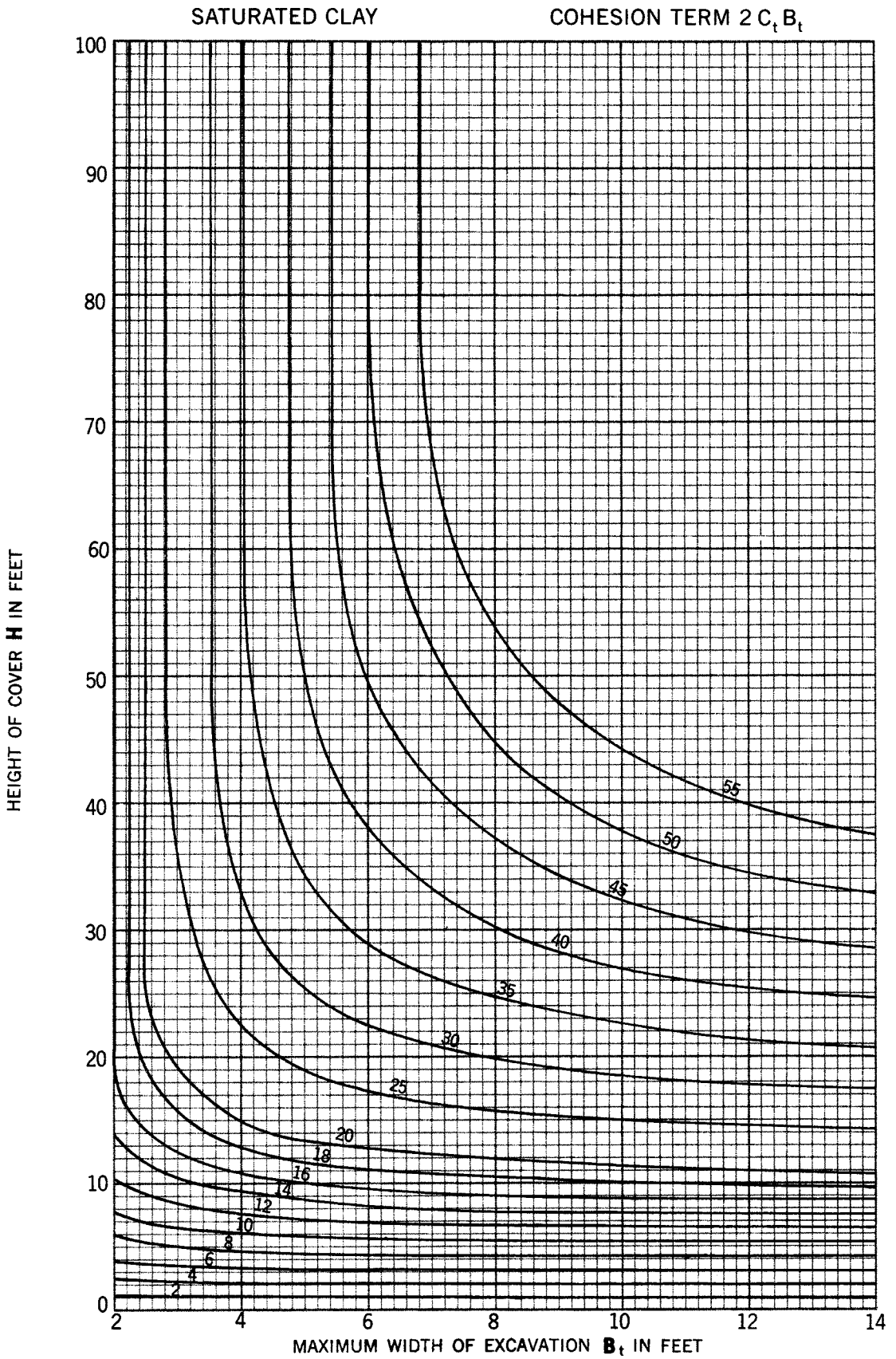
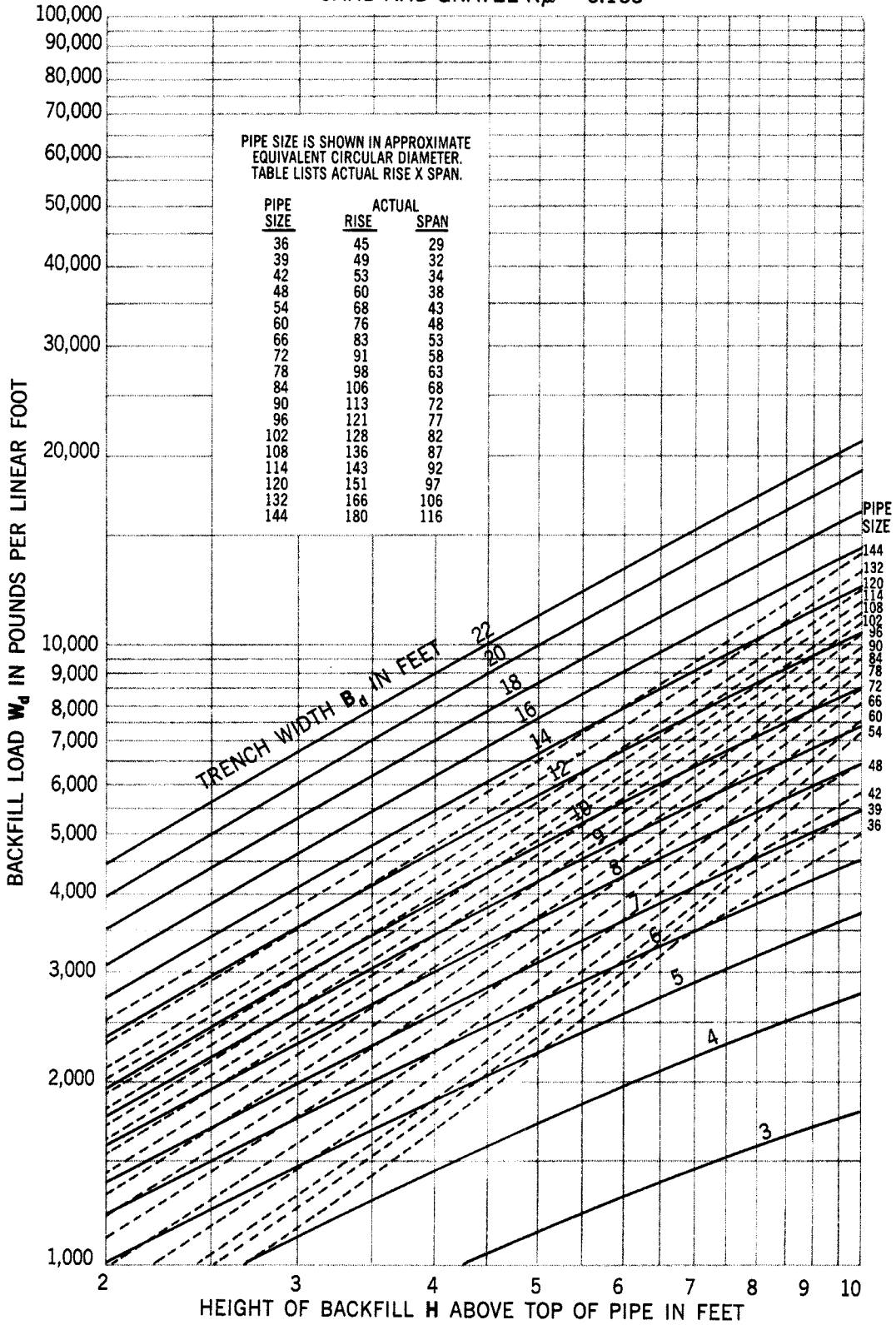


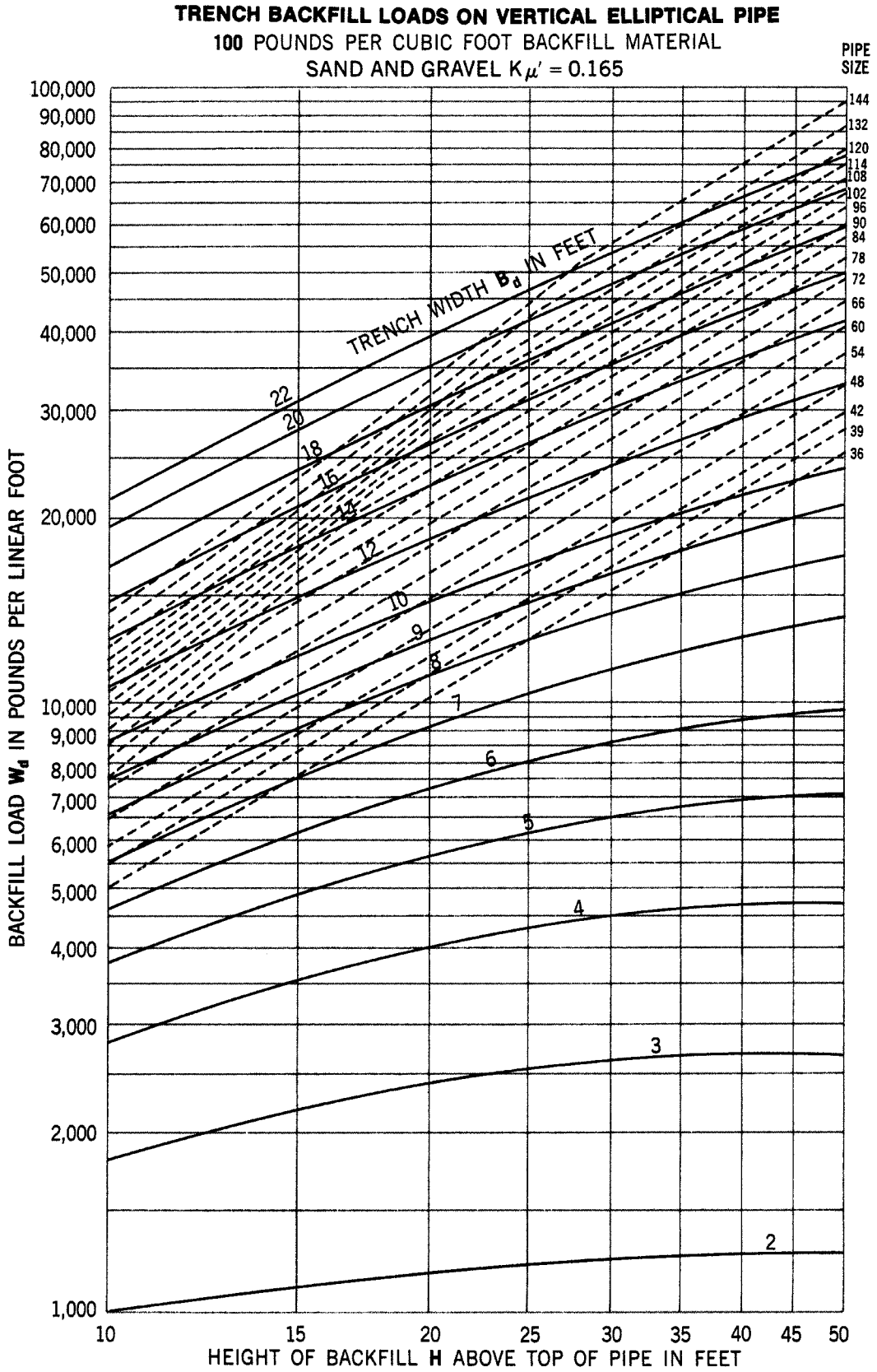
Figure 155

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL  $K\mu' = 0.165$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

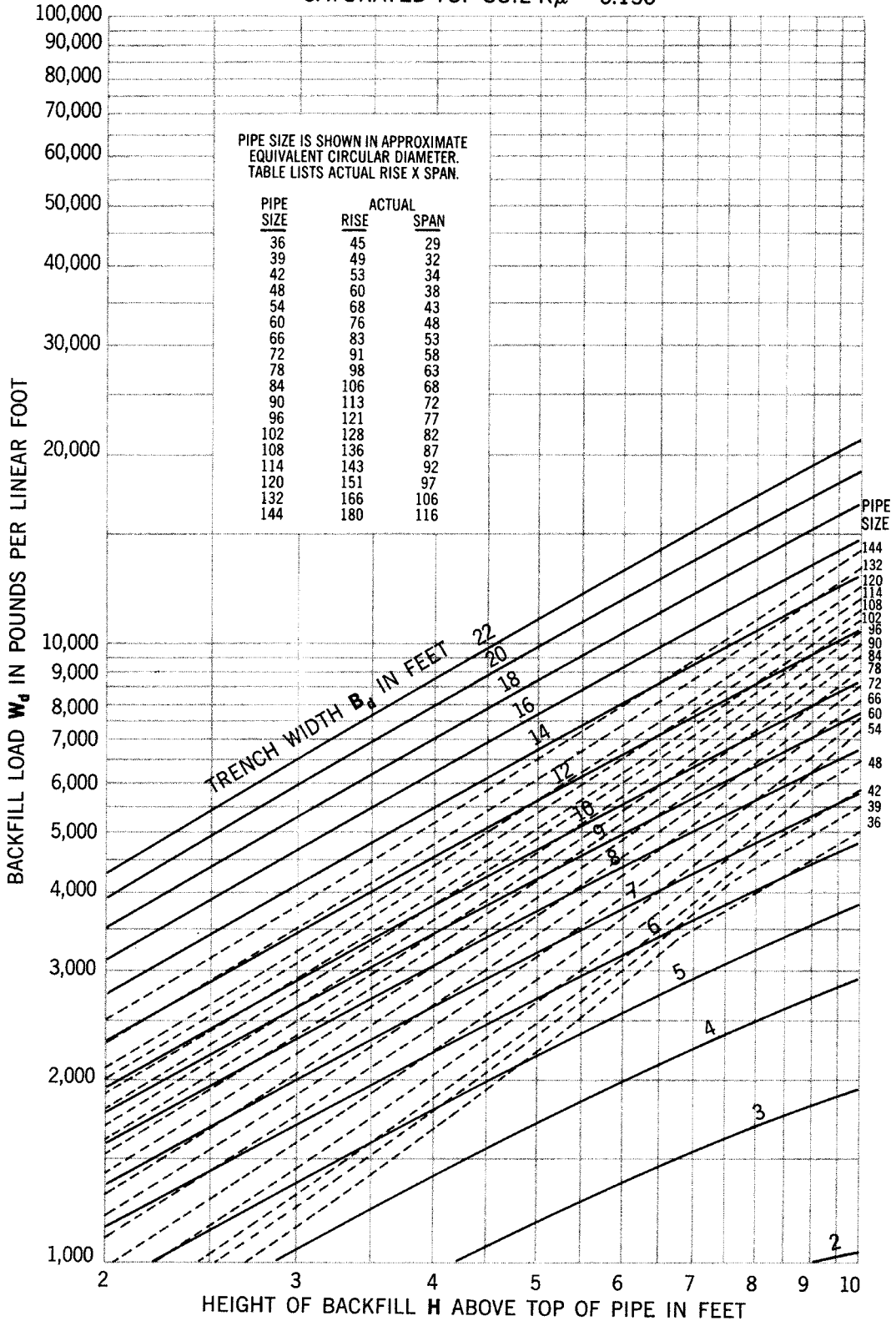
Figure 156



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

Figure 157

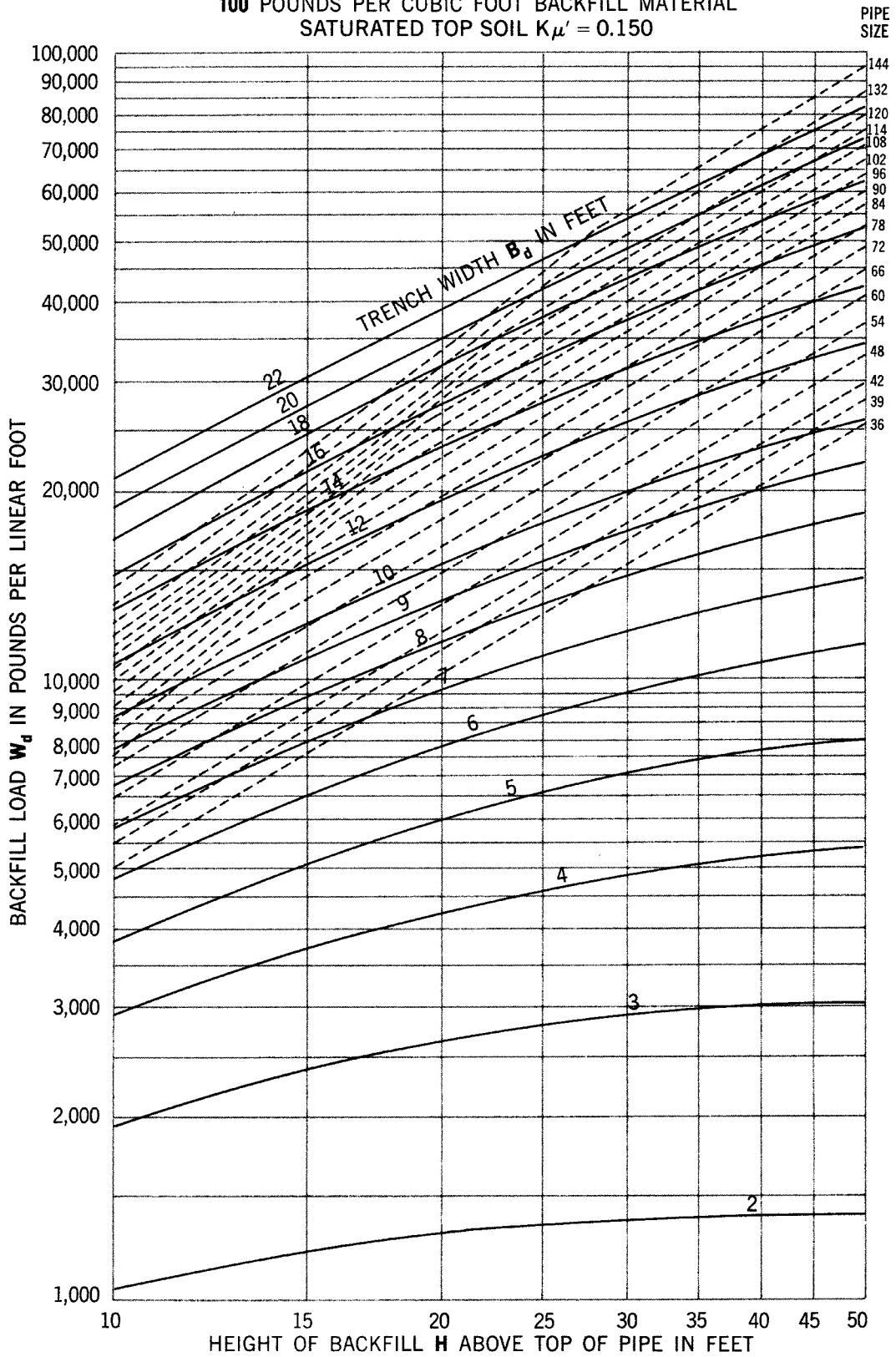
**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_{\mu}' = 0.150$**



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure 158

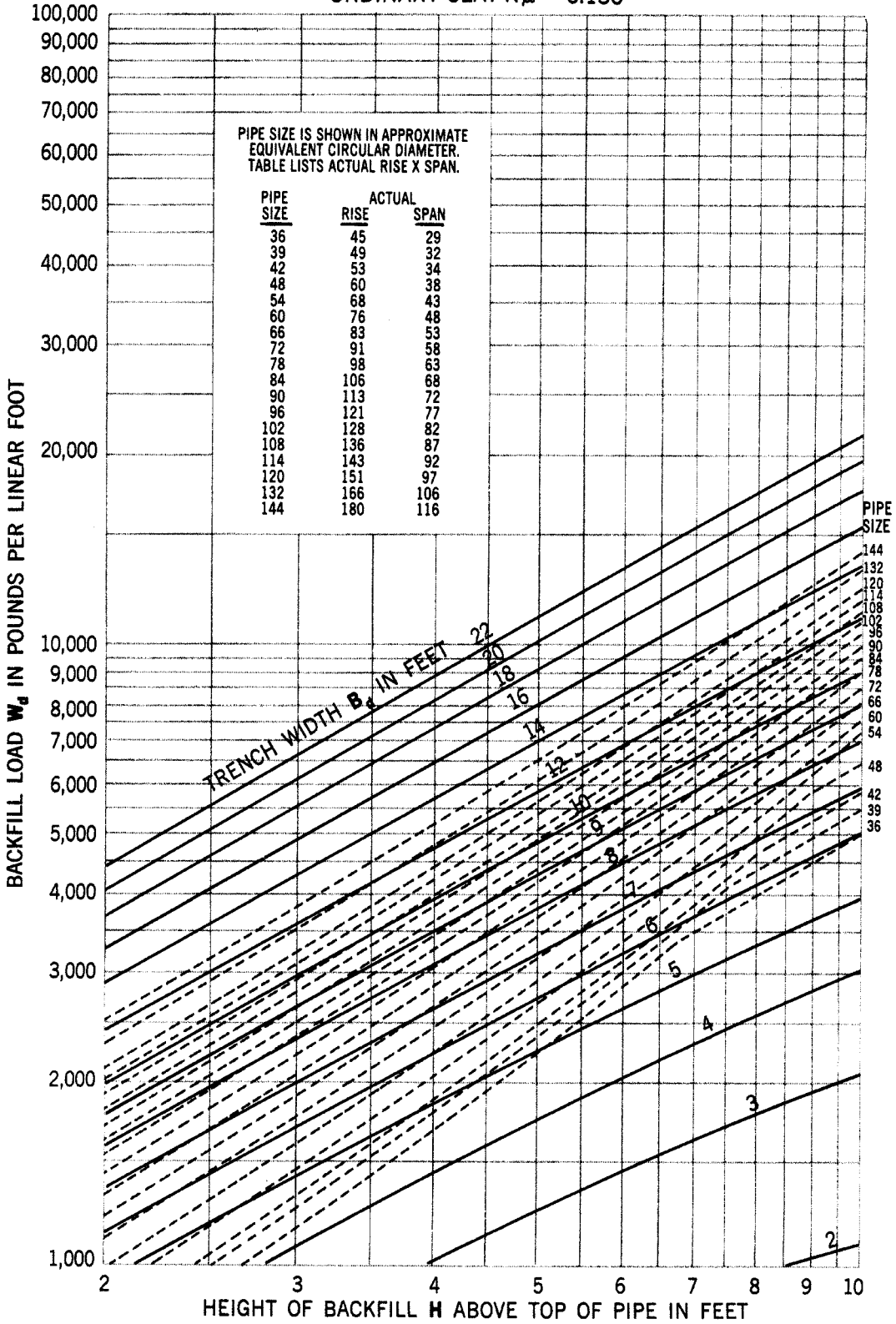
**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K\mu' = 0.150$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

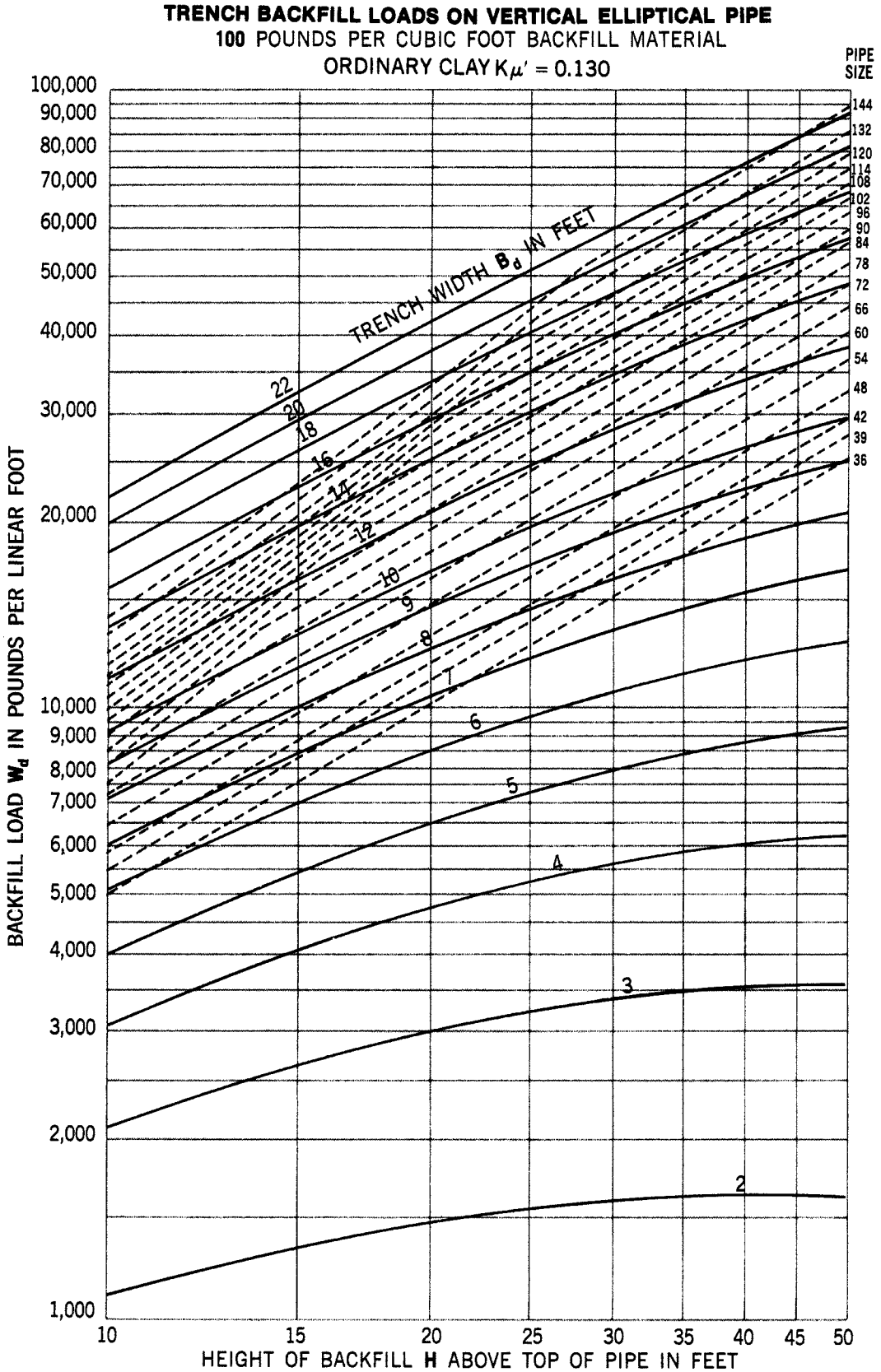
Figure 159

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 ORDINARY CLAY  $K\mu' = 0.130$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure 160

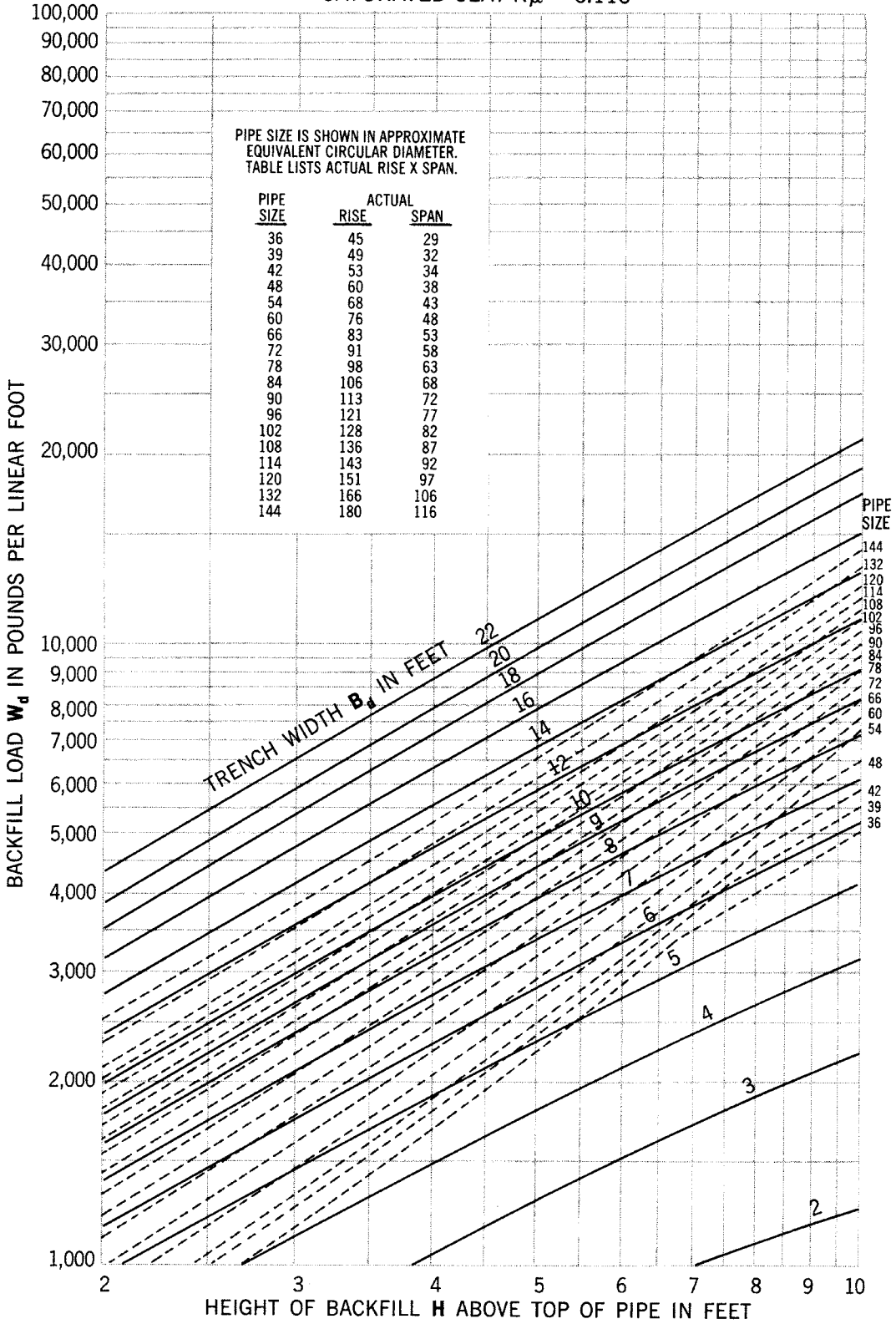


*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*



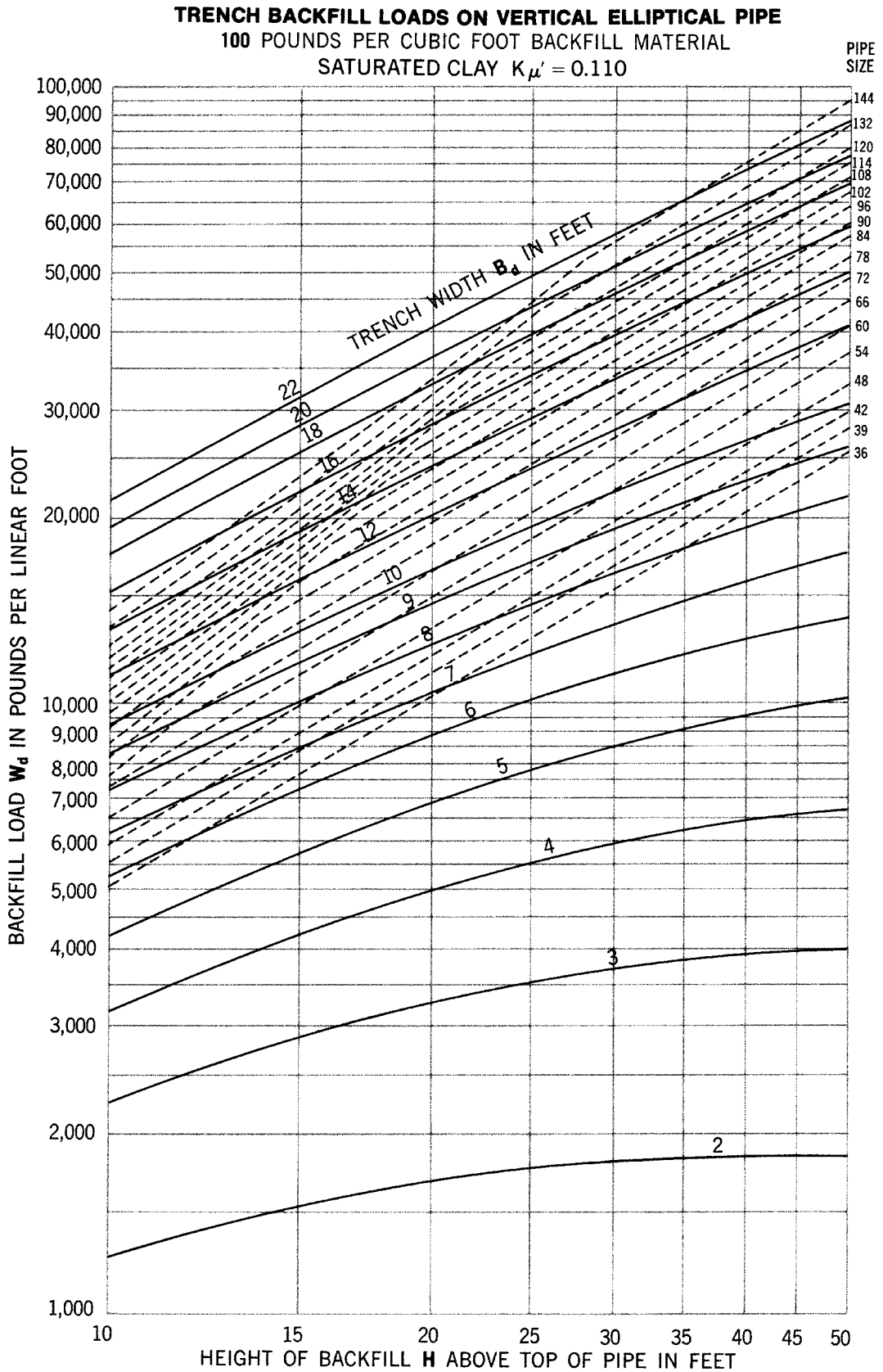
Figure 161

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED CLAY  $K\mu' = 0.110$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

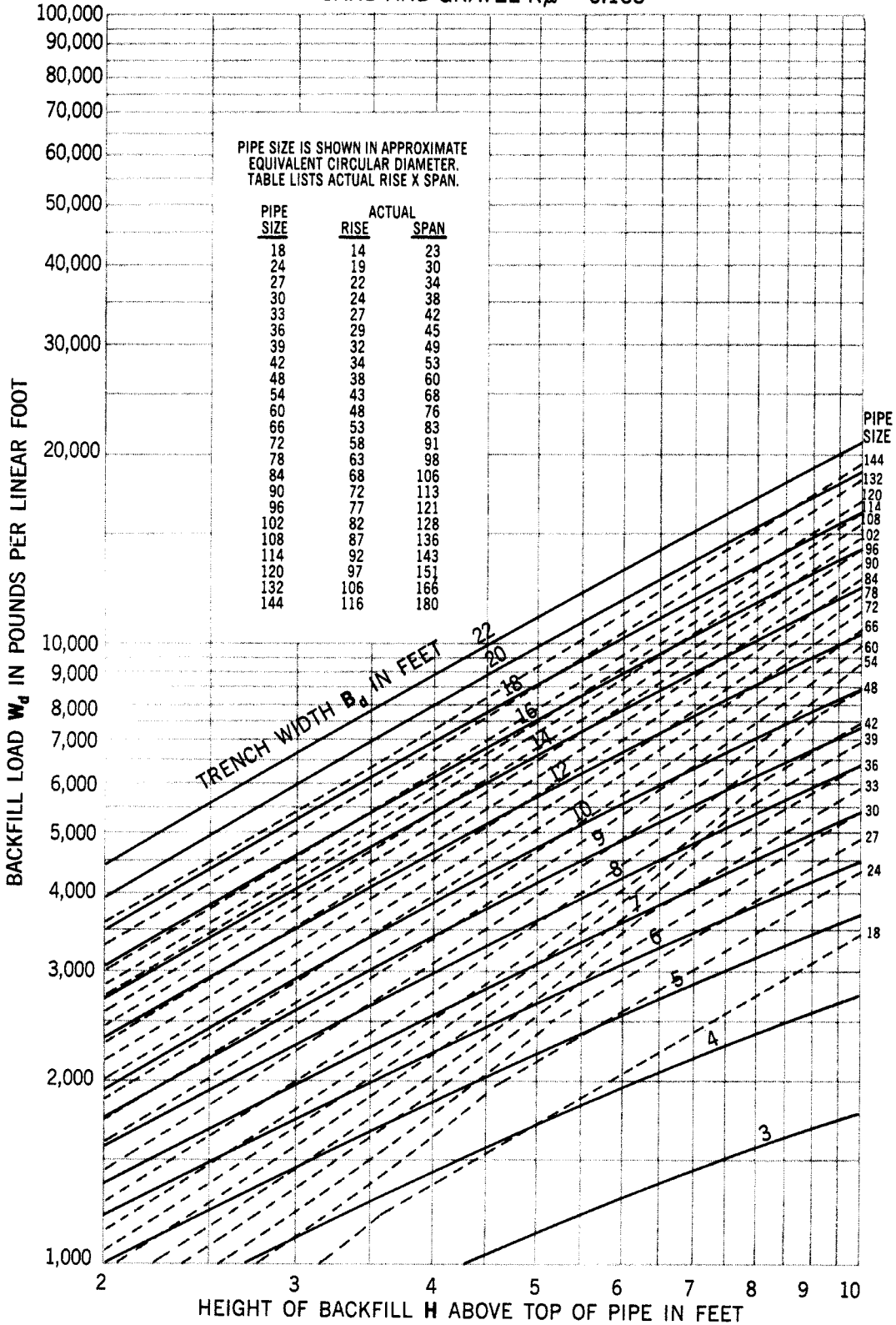
Figure 162



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

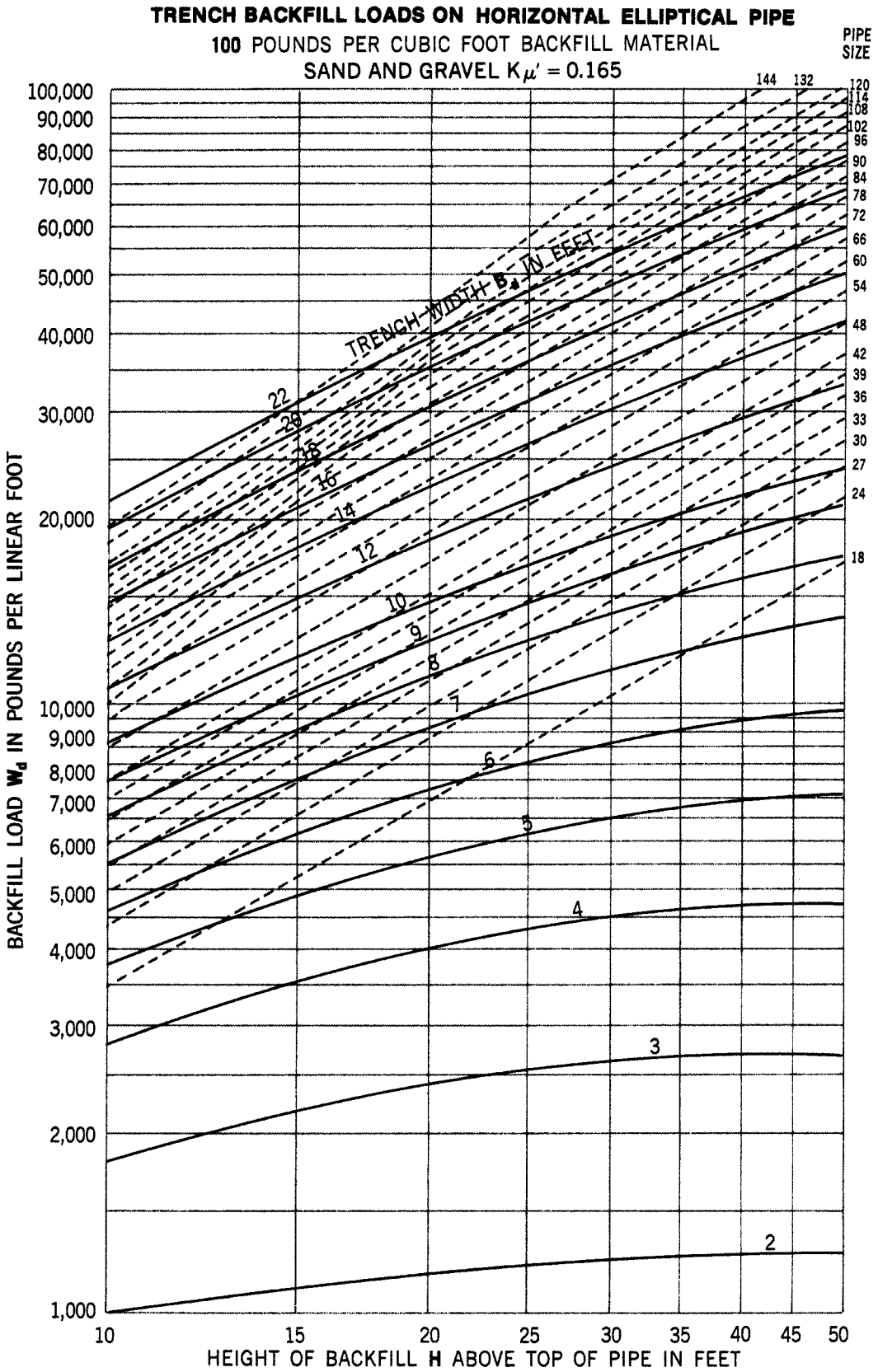
Figure 163

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**SAND AND GRAVEL  $K\mu' = 0.165$**



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

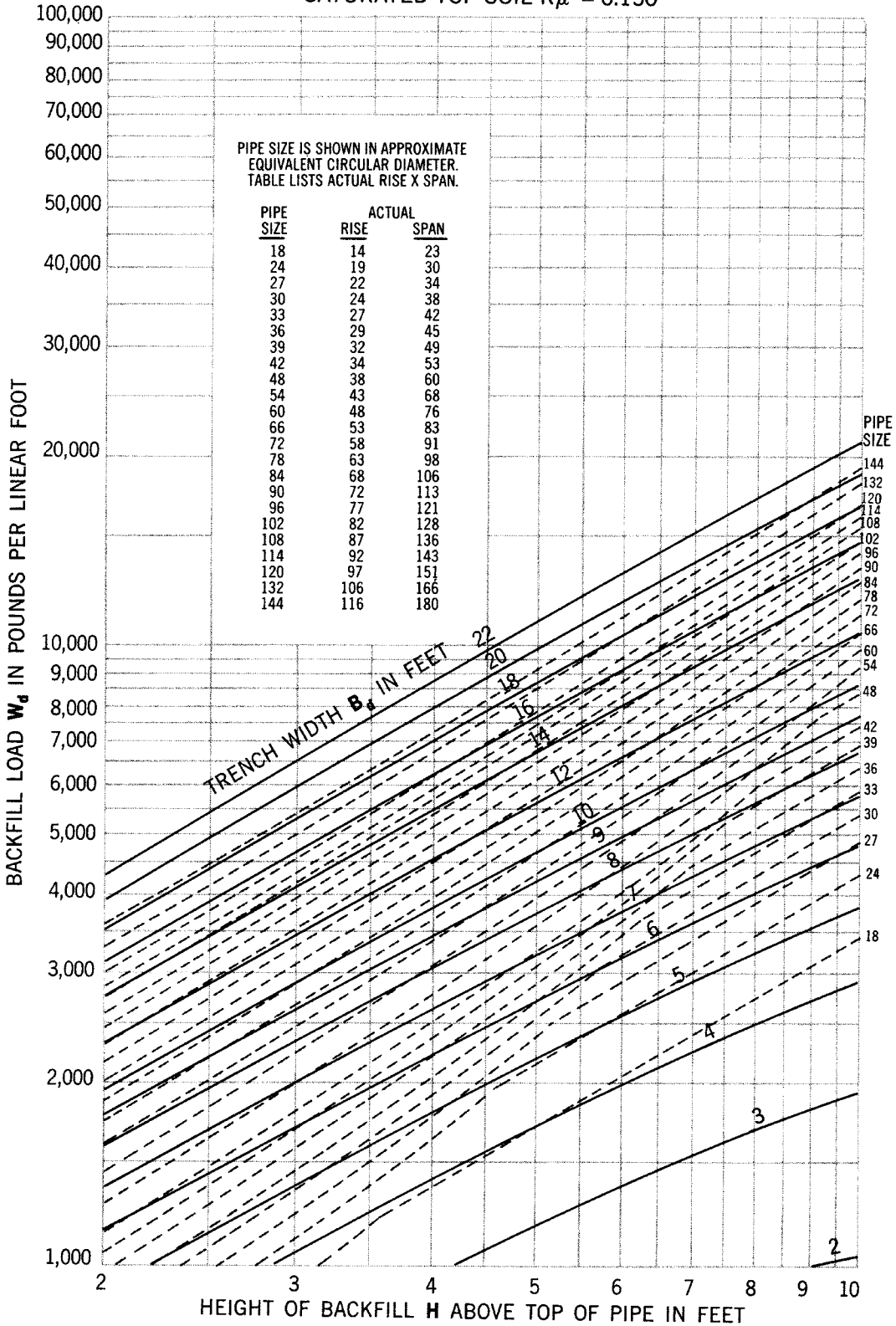
Figure 164



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

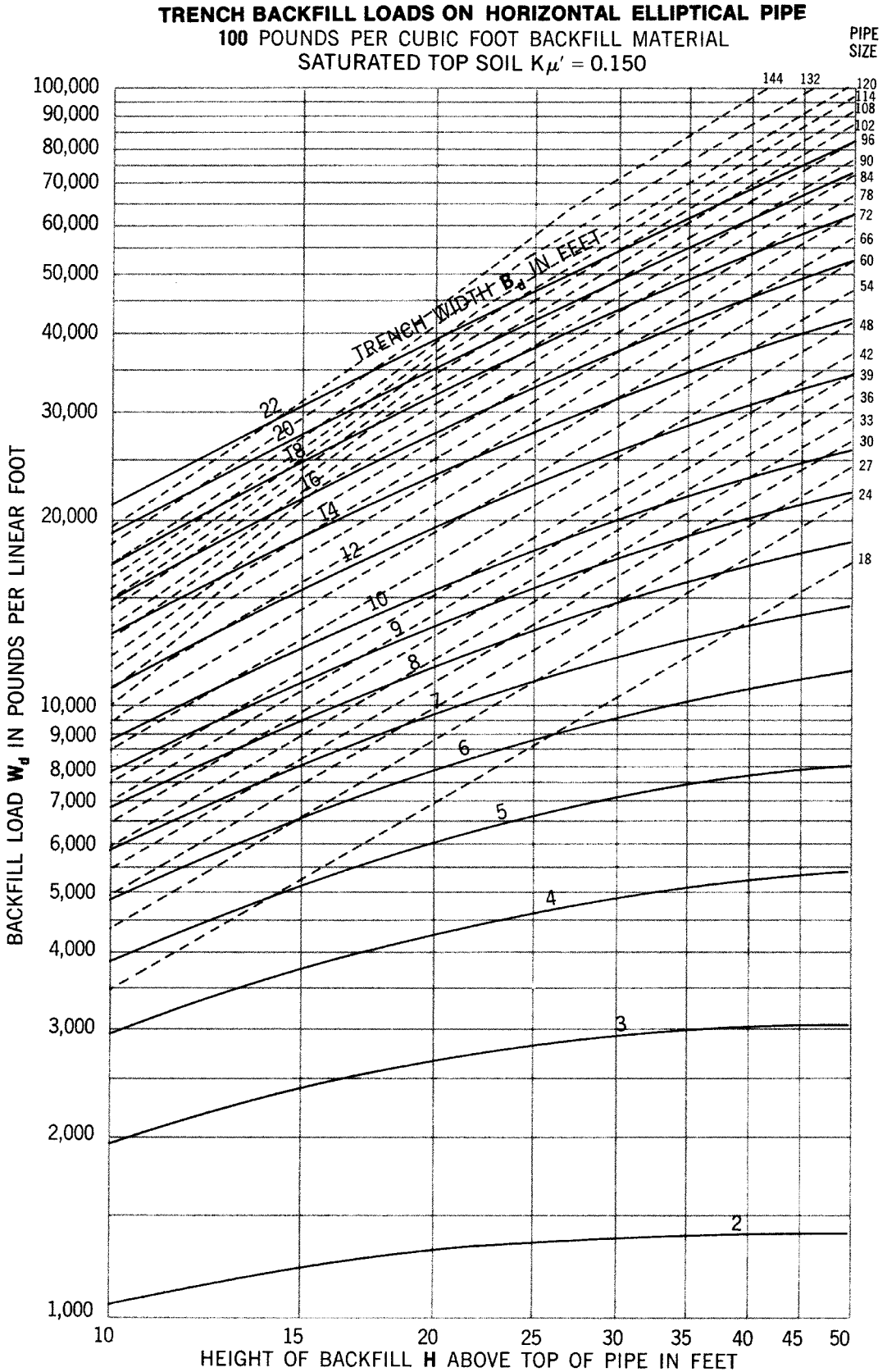
Figure 165

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K\mu' = 0.150$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

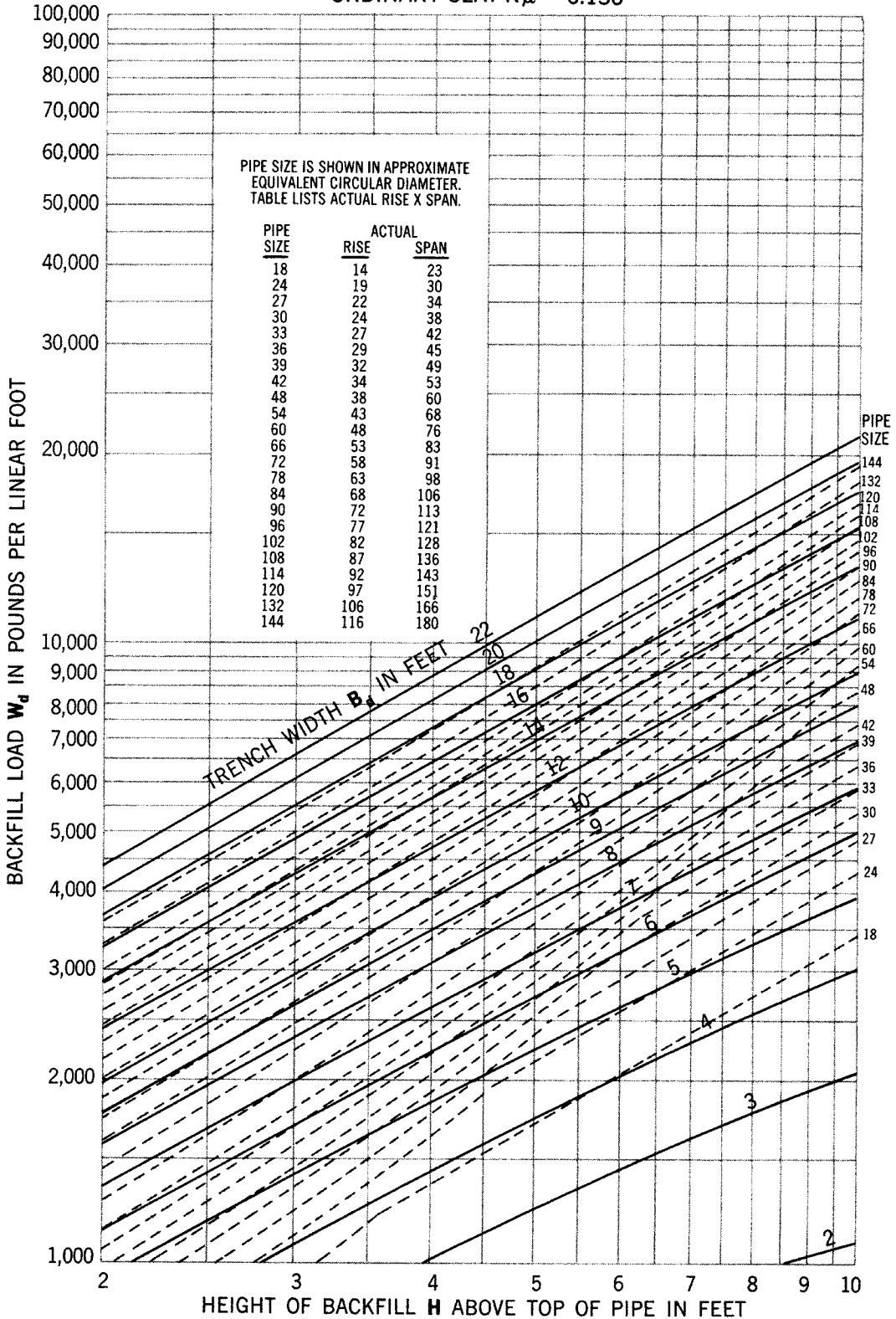
Figure 166



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

Figure 167

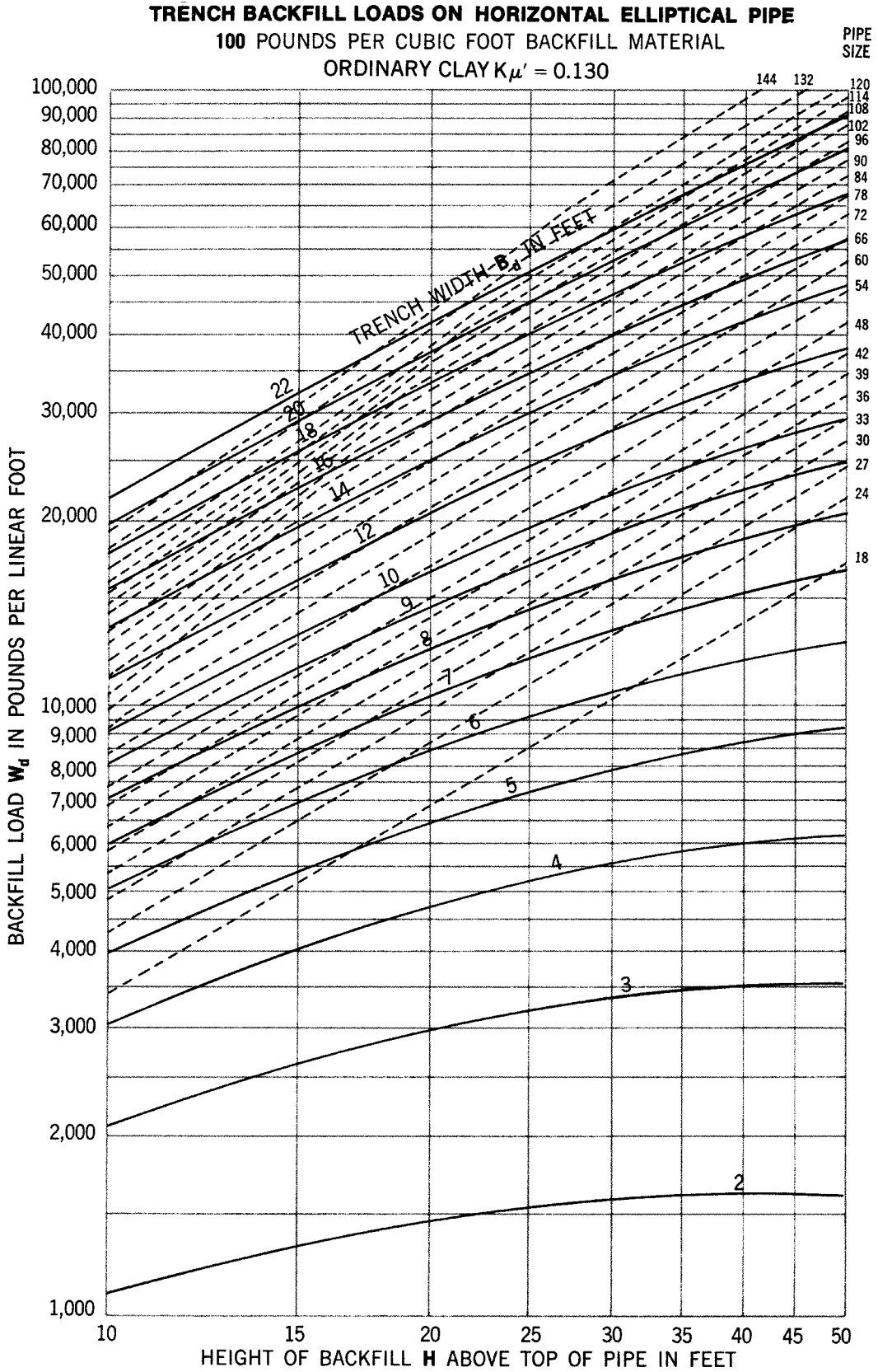
**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 ORDINARY CLAY  $K\mu' = 0.130$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.

Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure 168

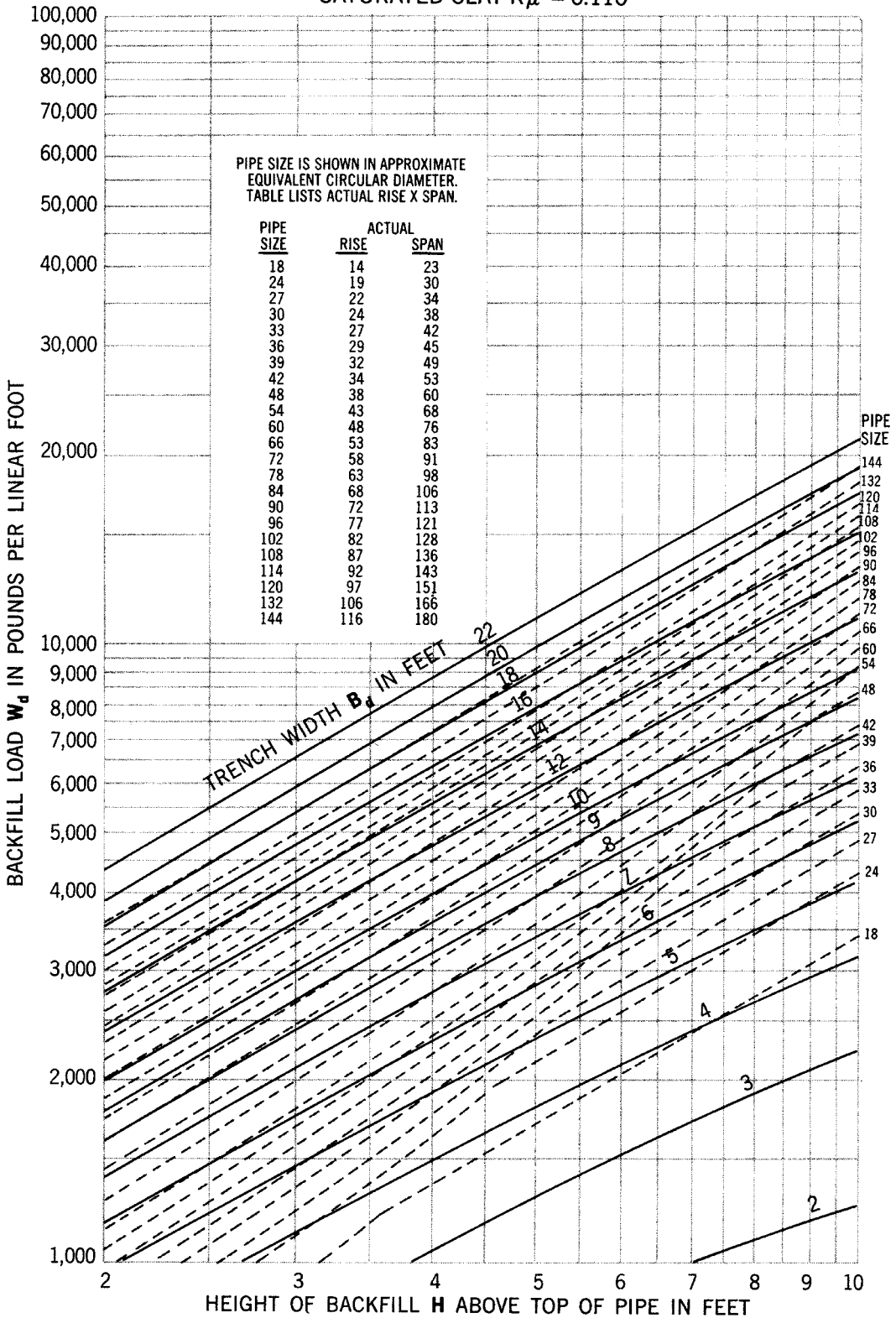


*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*



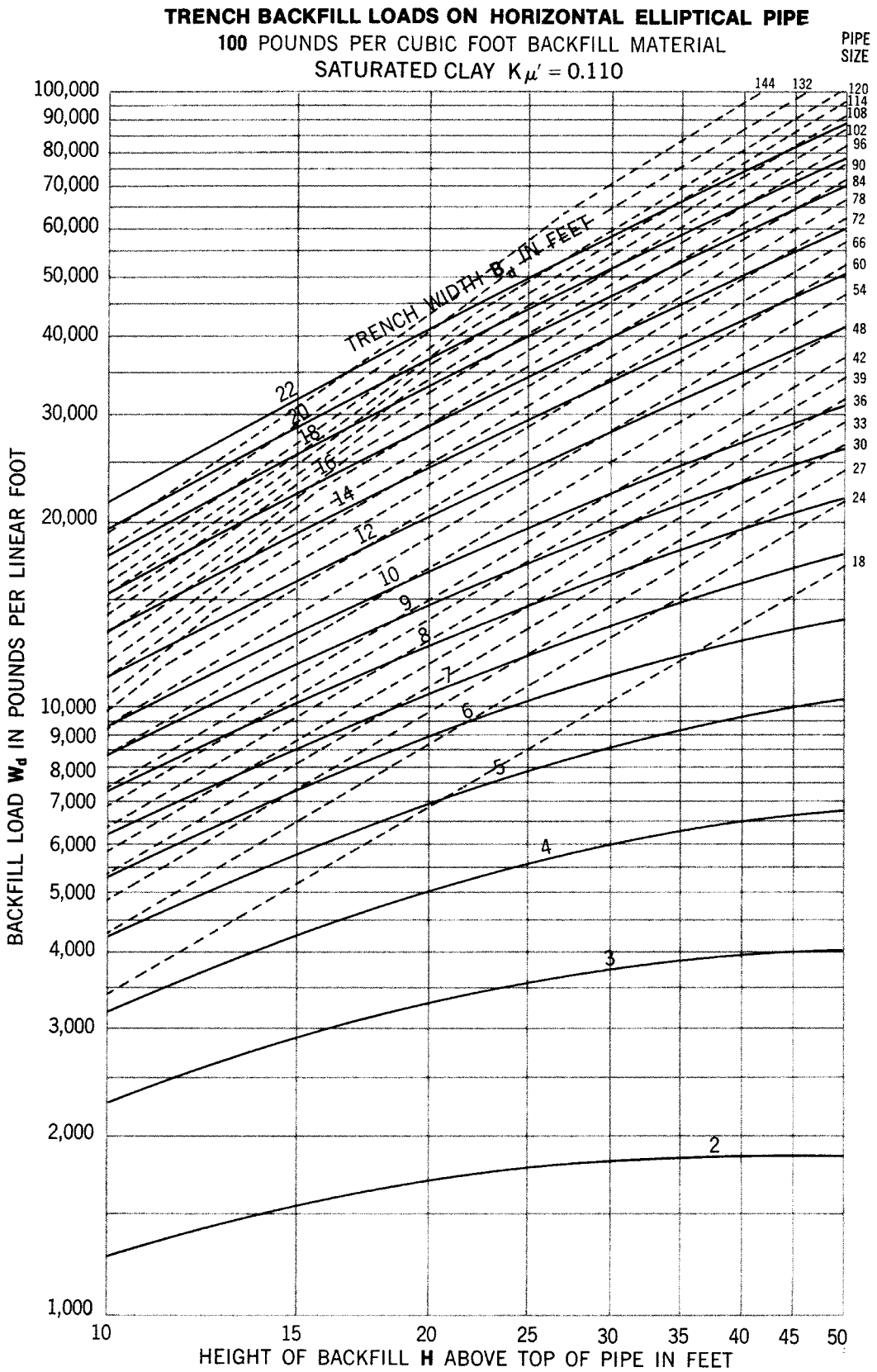
Figure 169

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED CLAY  $K_{\mu}' = 0.110$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

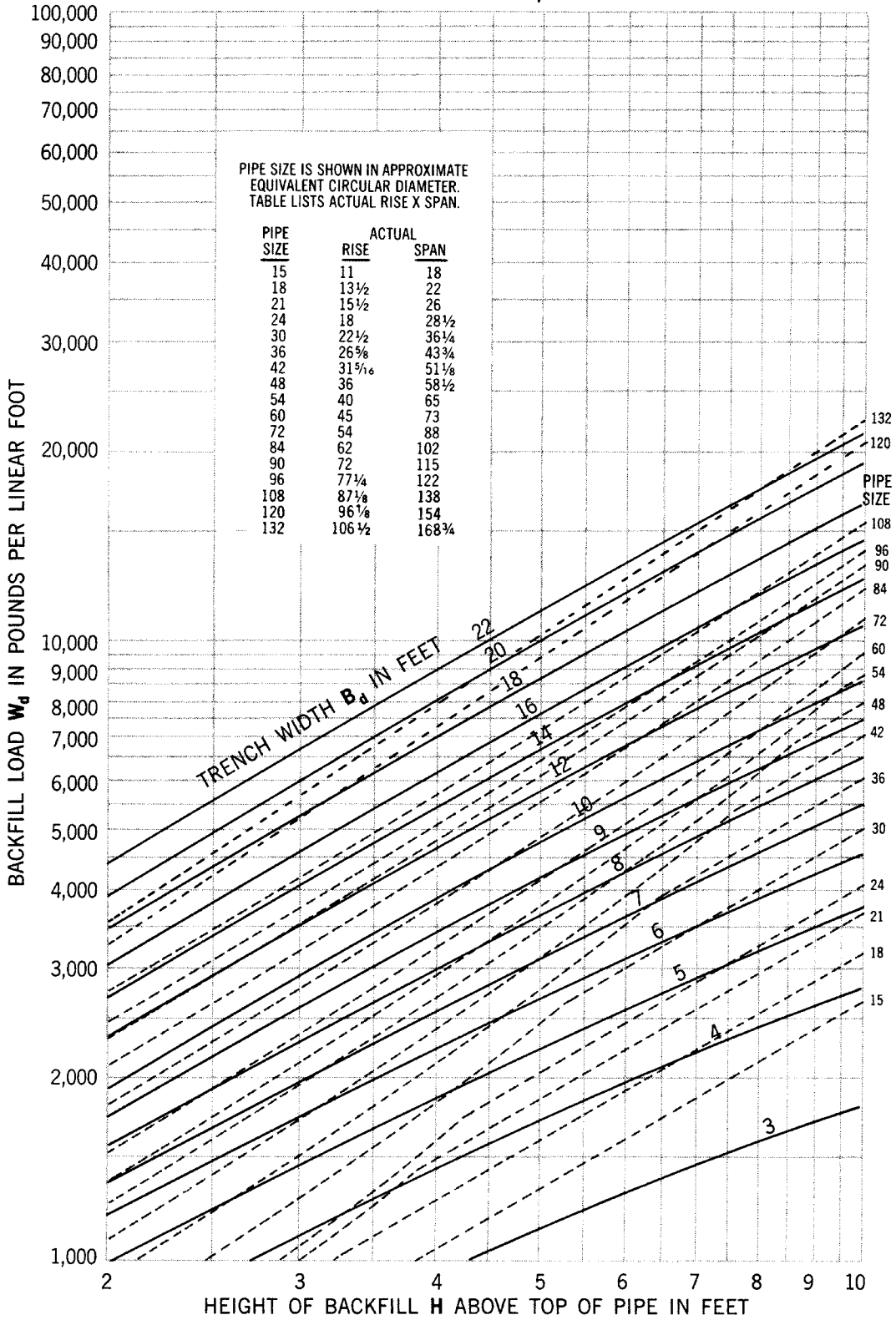
Figure 170



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

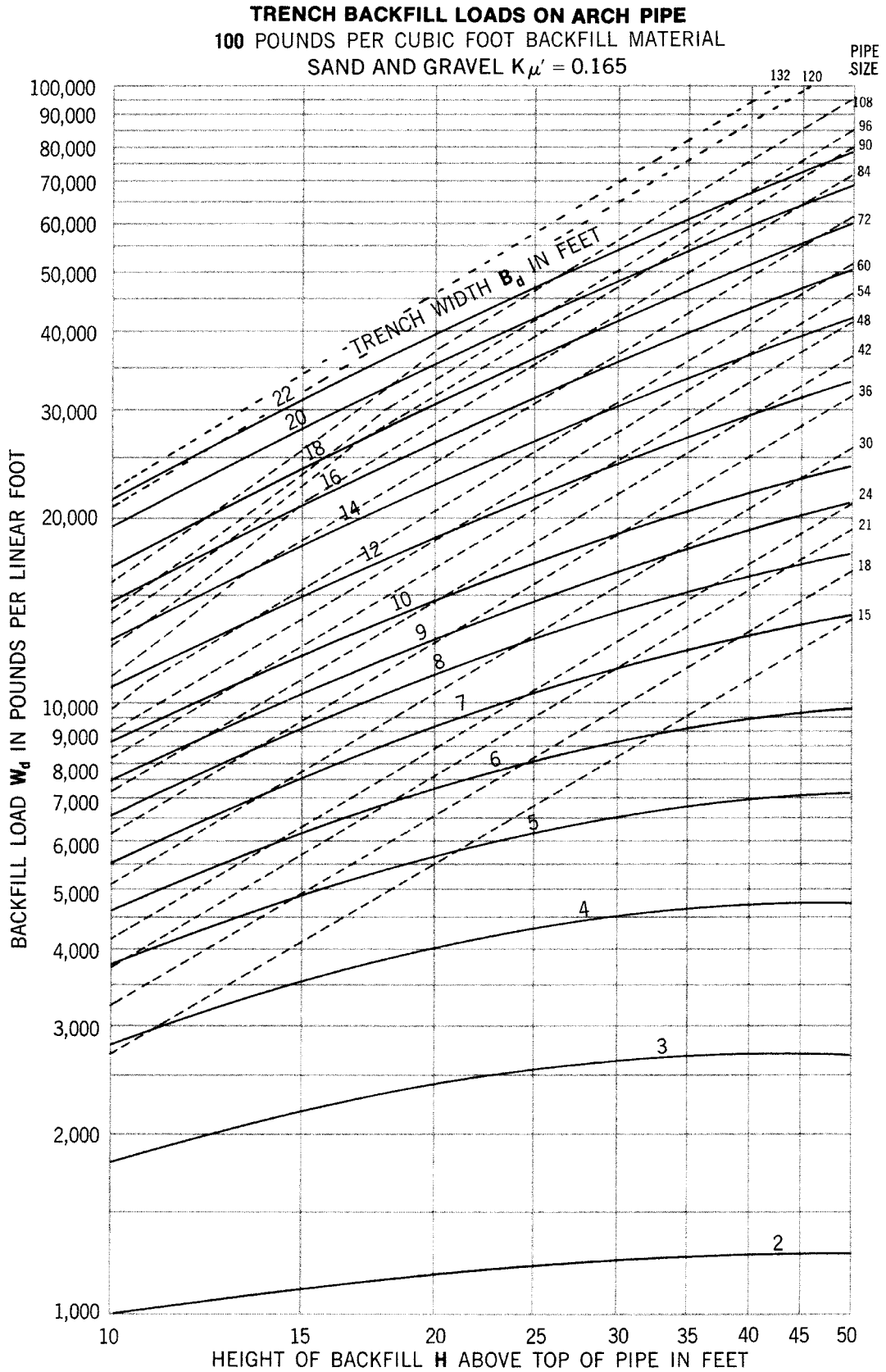
Figure 171

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON ARCH PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**SAND AND GRAVEL  $K\mu' = 0.165$**



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

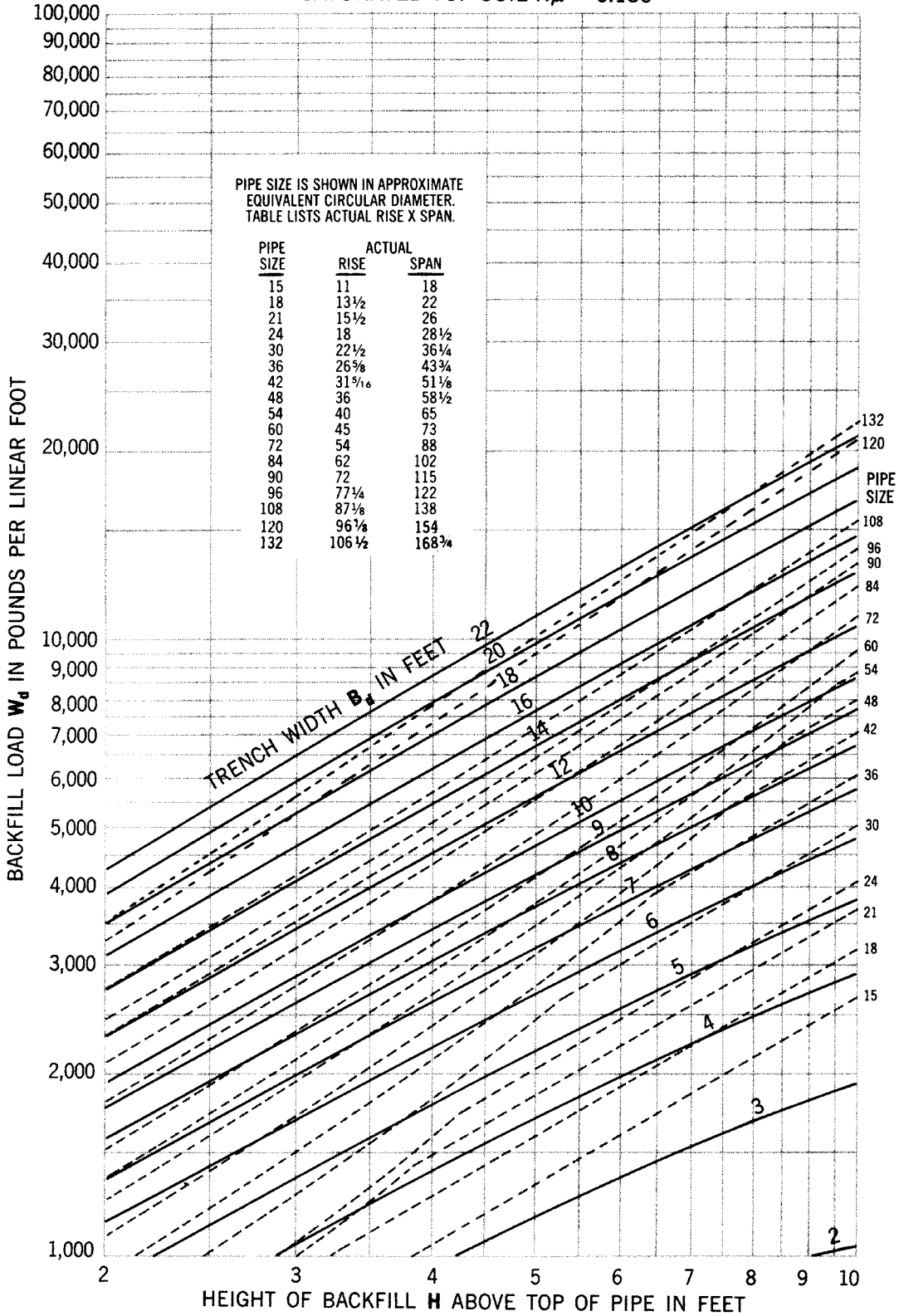
Figure 172



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

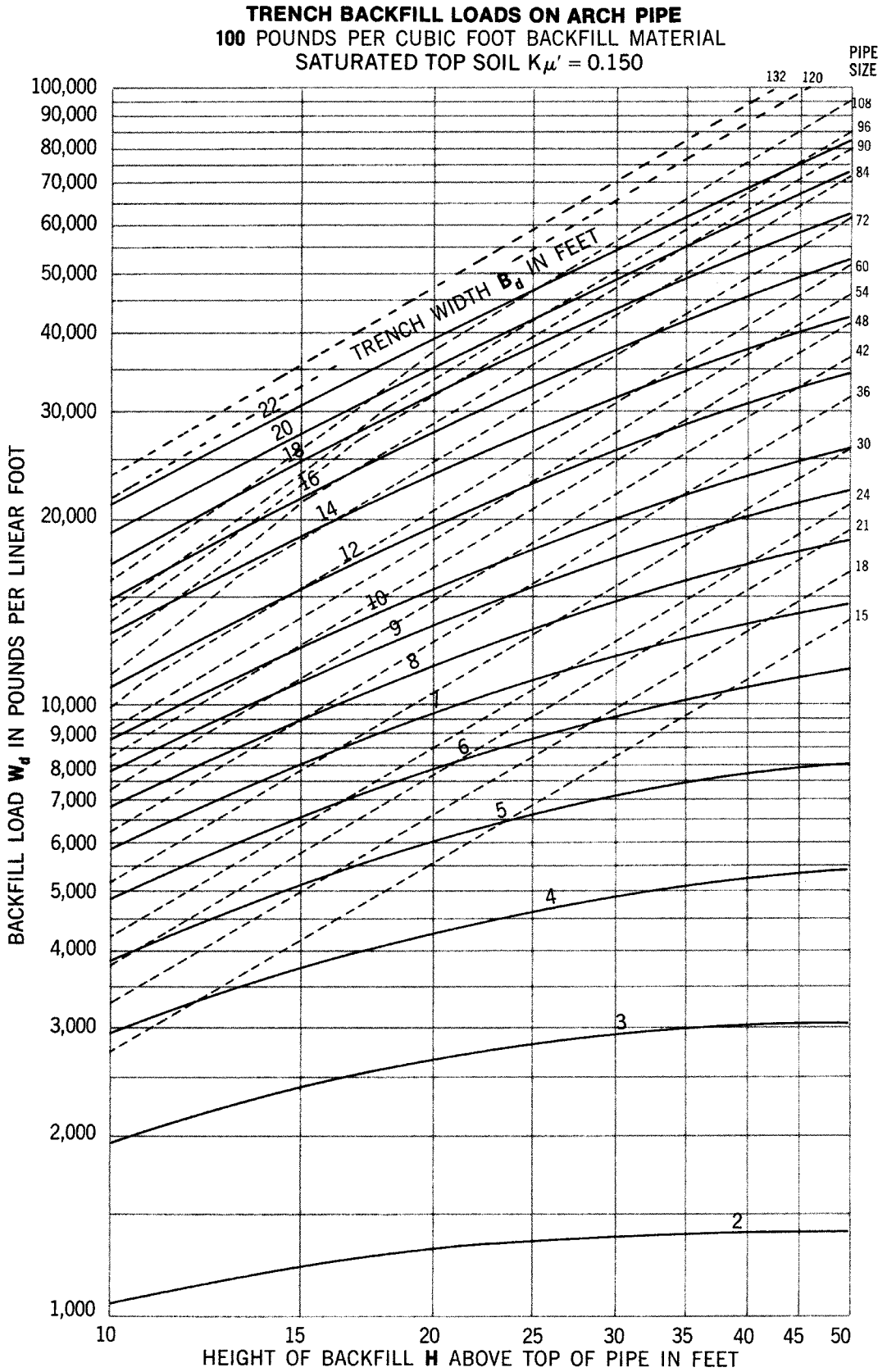
Figure 173

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON ARCH PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K\mu' = 0.150$**



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

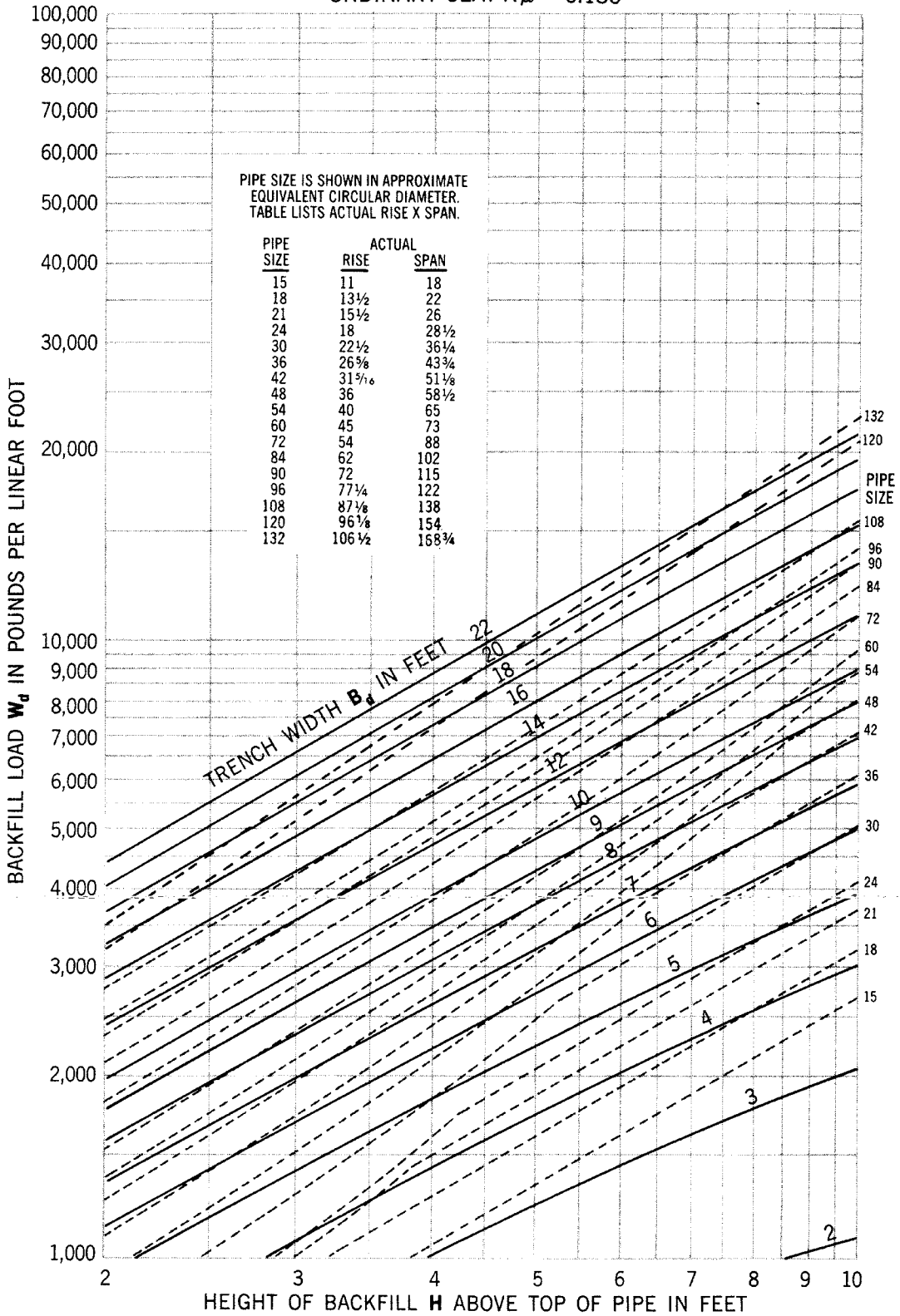
Figure 174



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

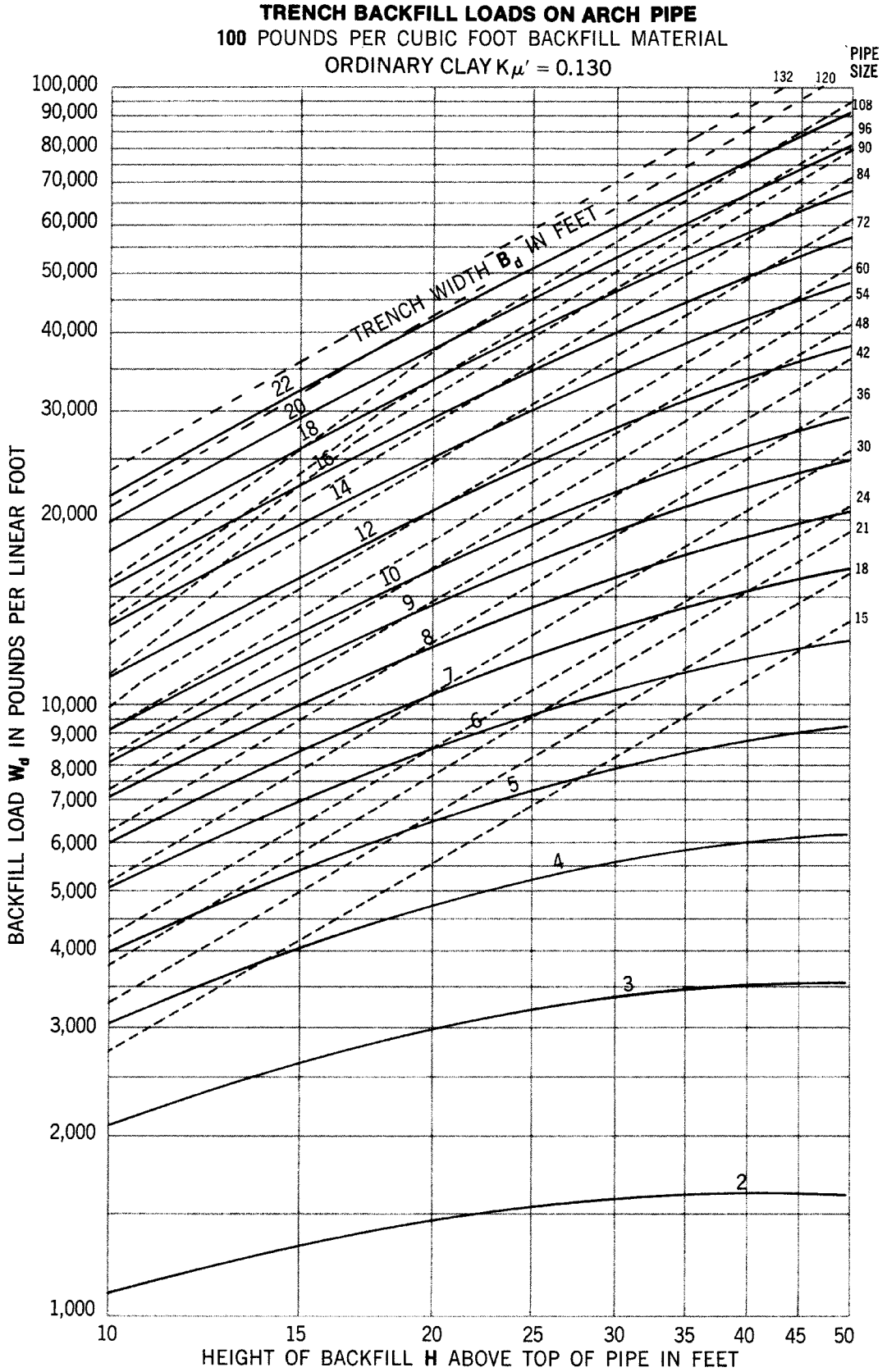
Figure 175

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON ARCH PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**ORDINARY CLAY  $K\mu' = 0.130$**



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure 176

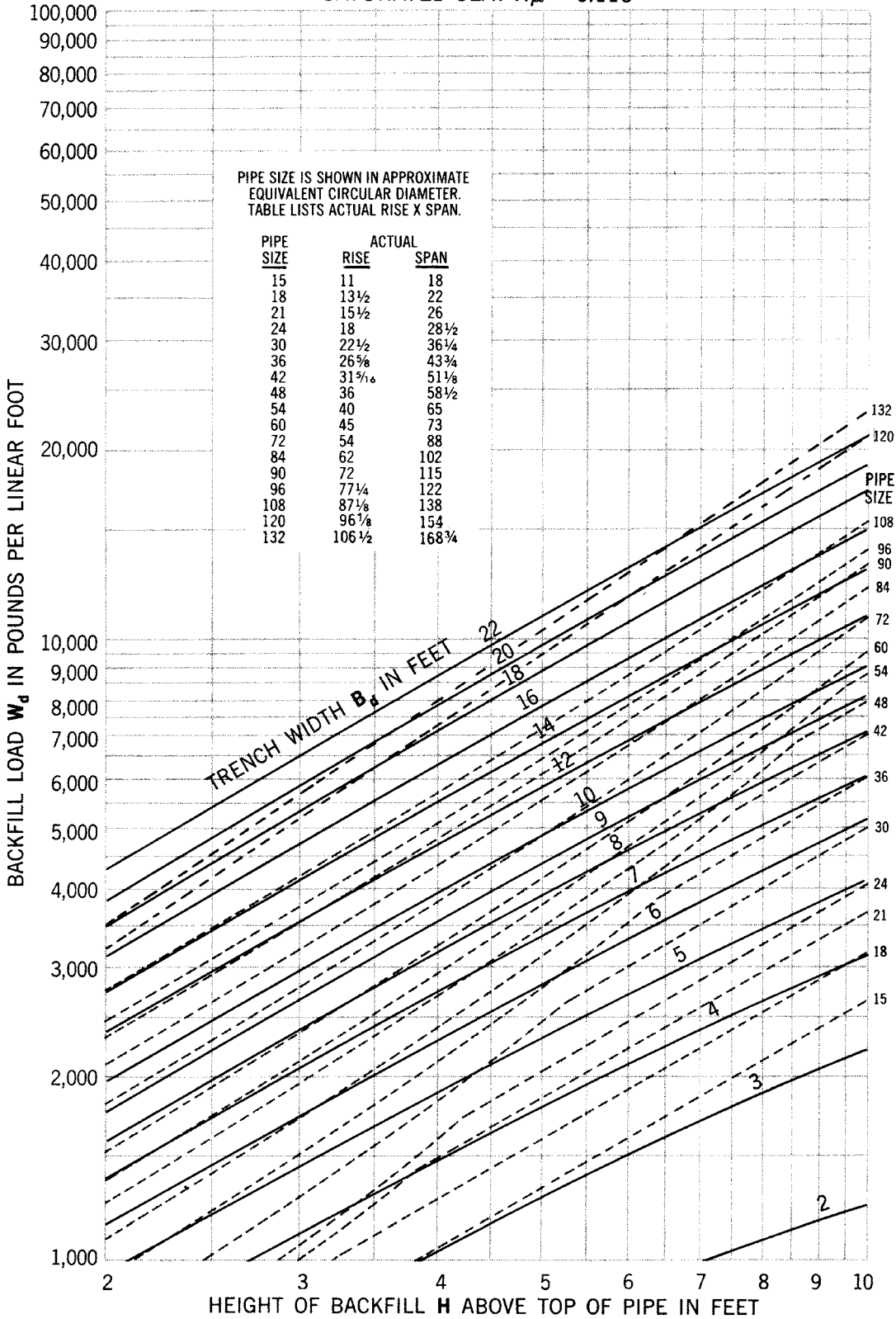


For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation



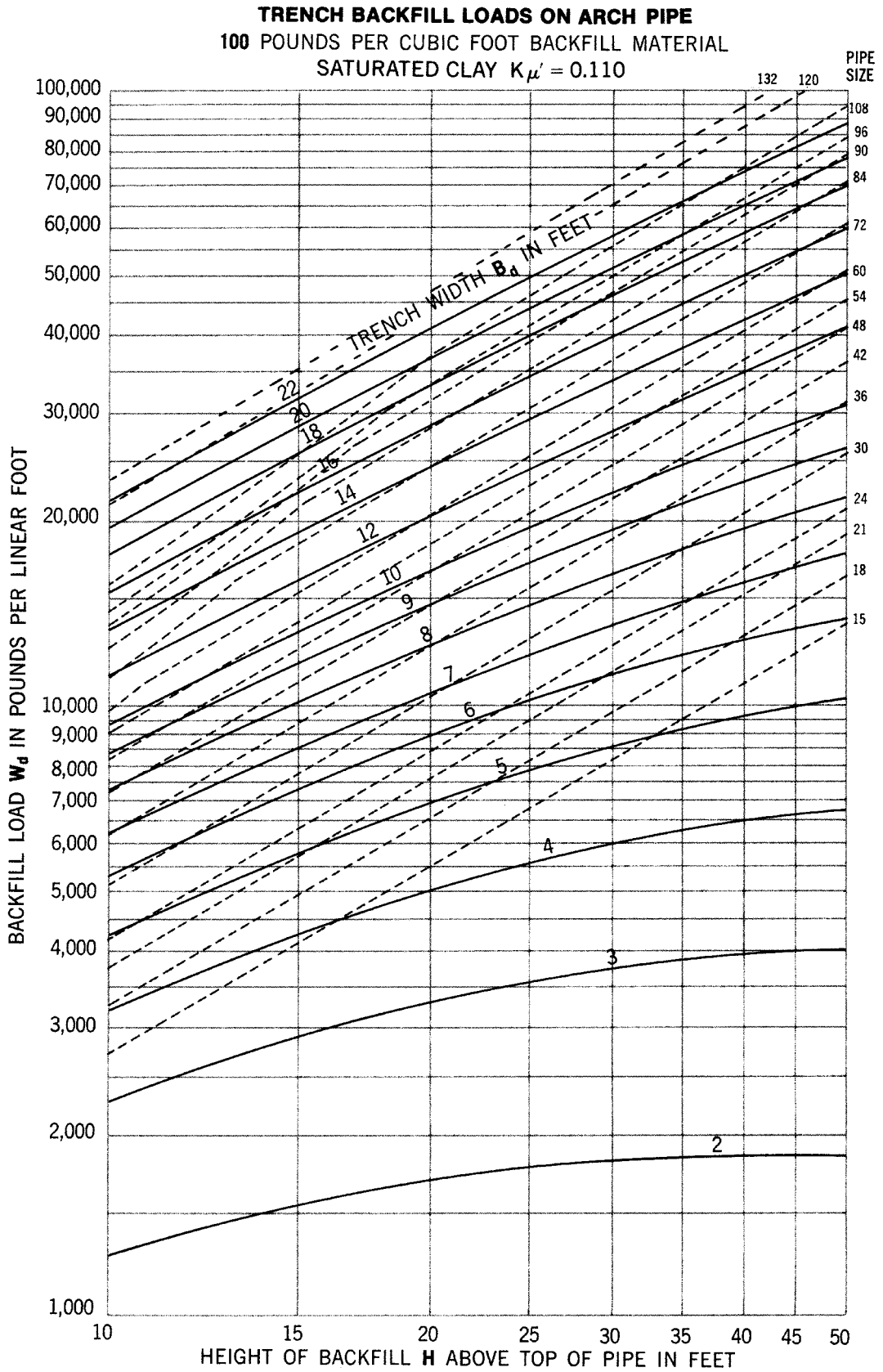
Figure 177

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON ARCH PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED CLAY  $K\mu' = 0.110$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

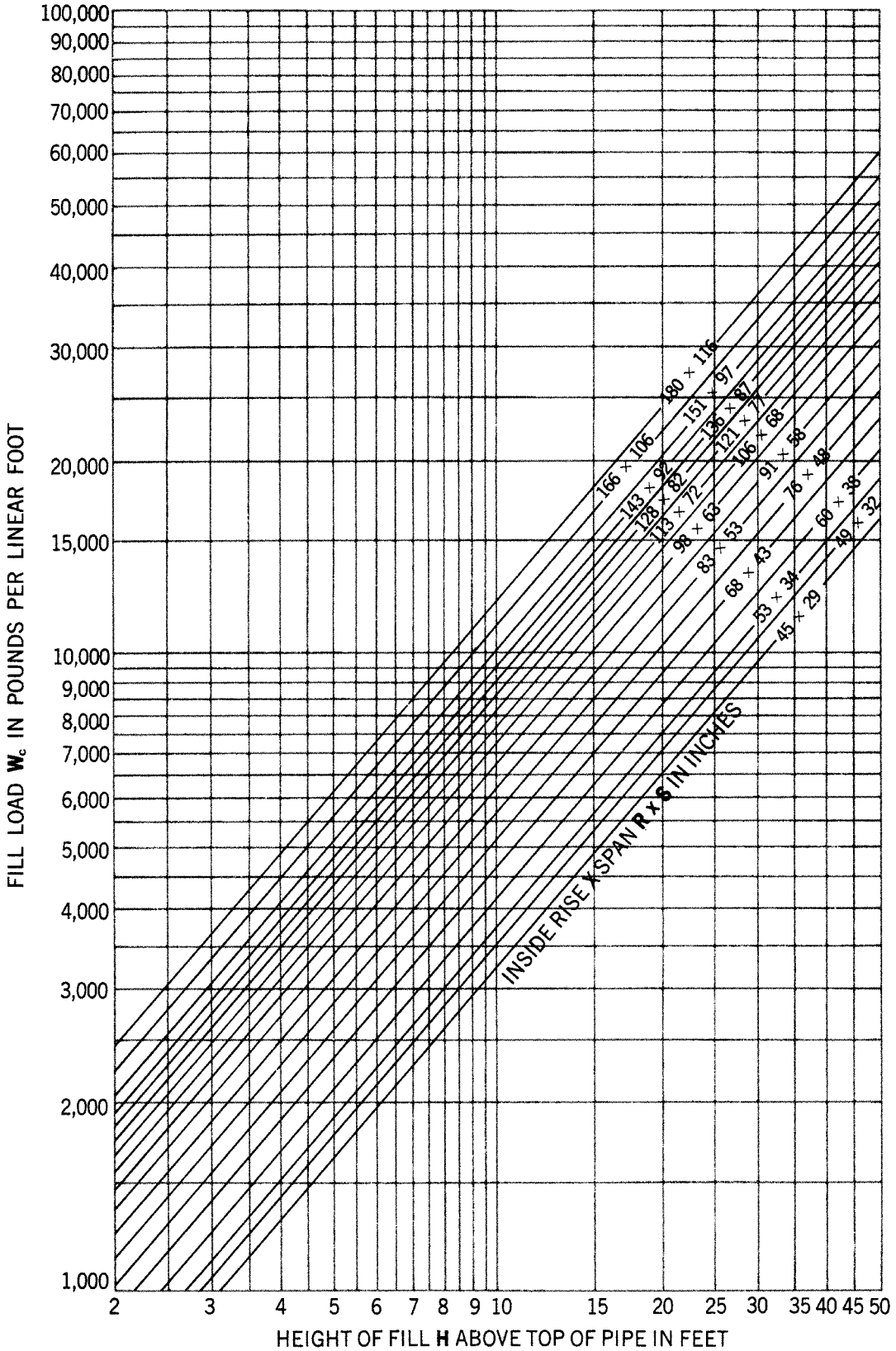
Figure 178



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $\rho = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

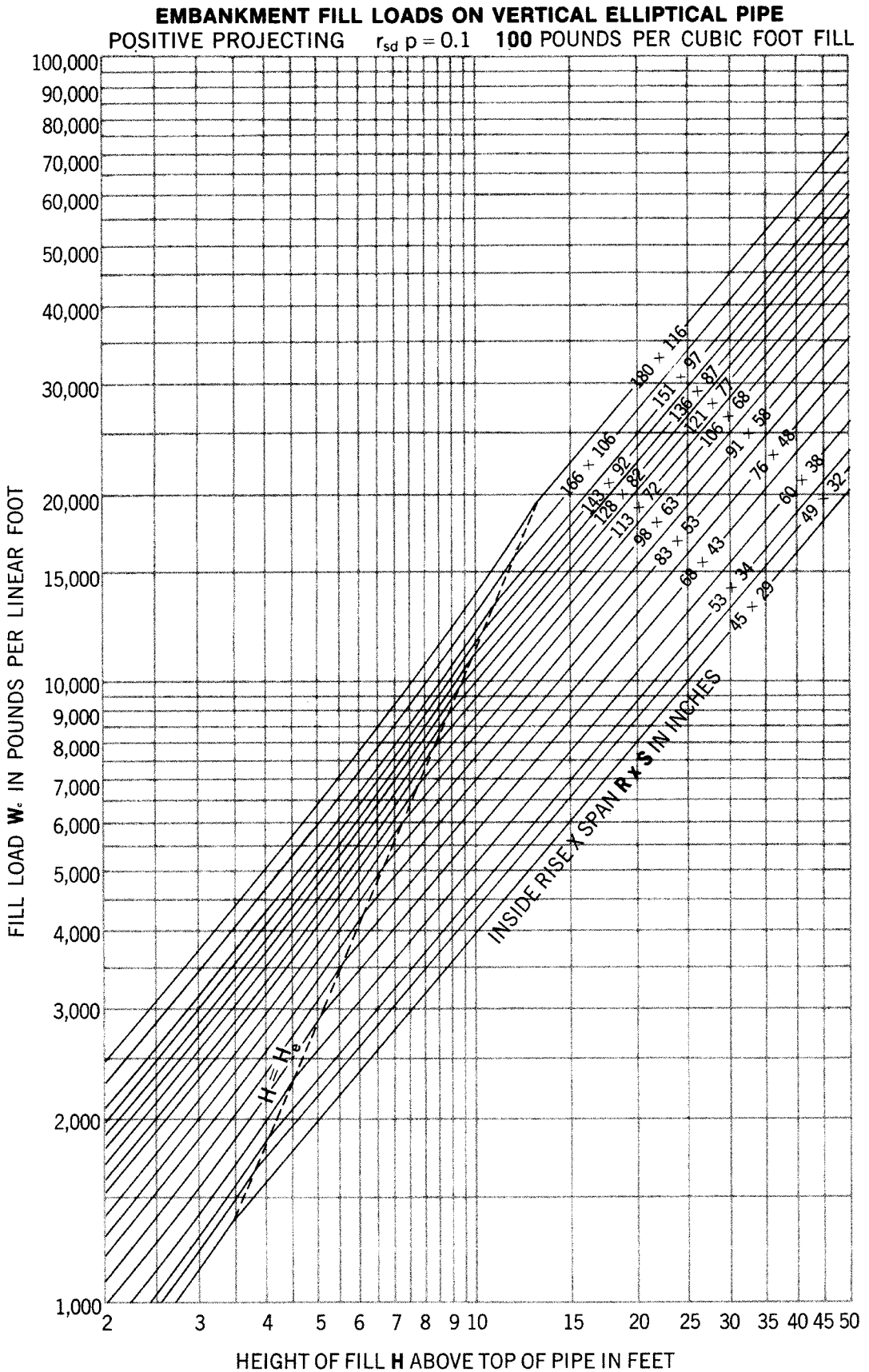
Figure 179

**EMBANKMENT FILL LOADS ON VERTICAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 POSITIVE PROJECTING  $r_{sd} p = 0$  100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT FILL



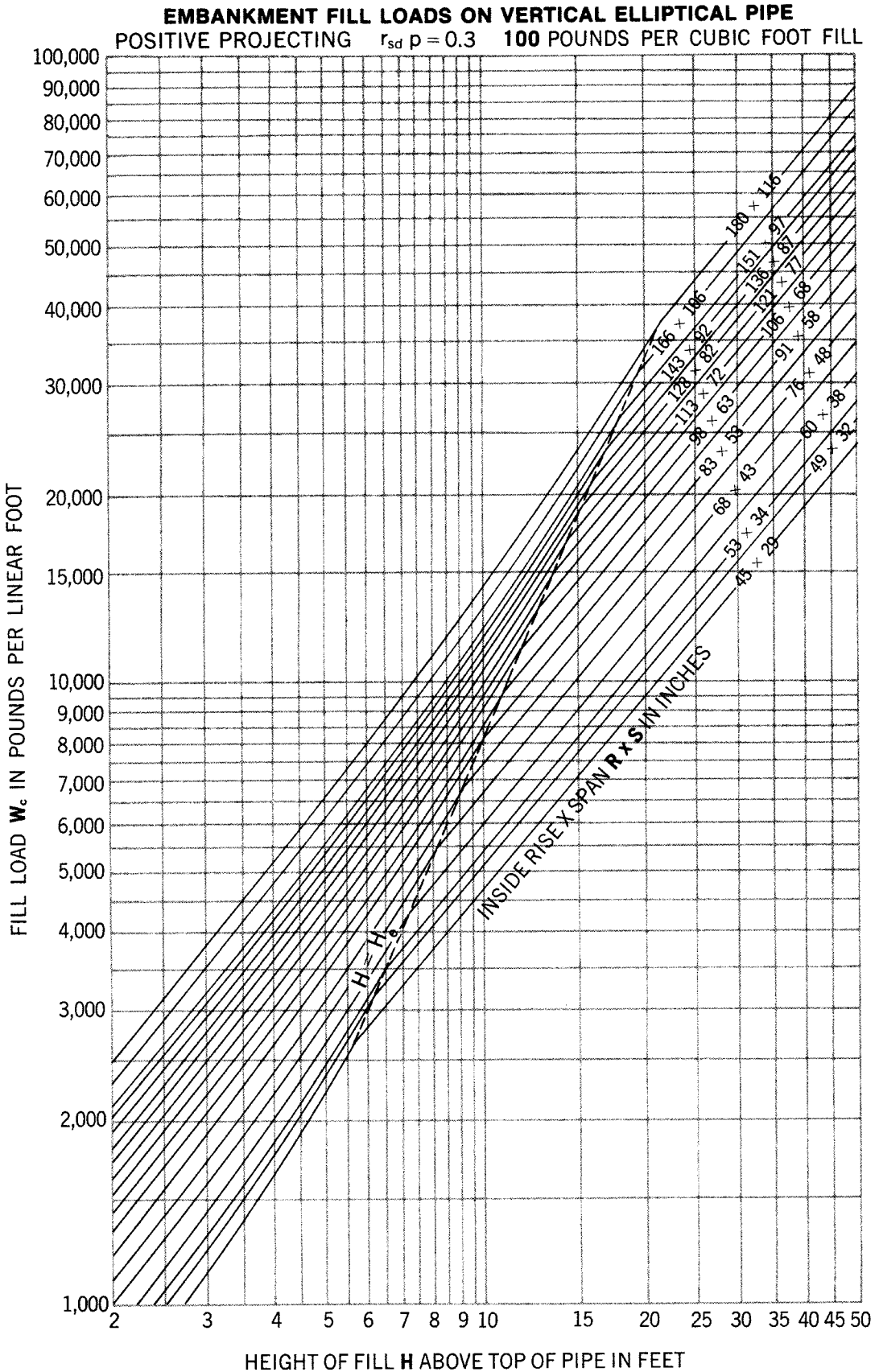
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 180



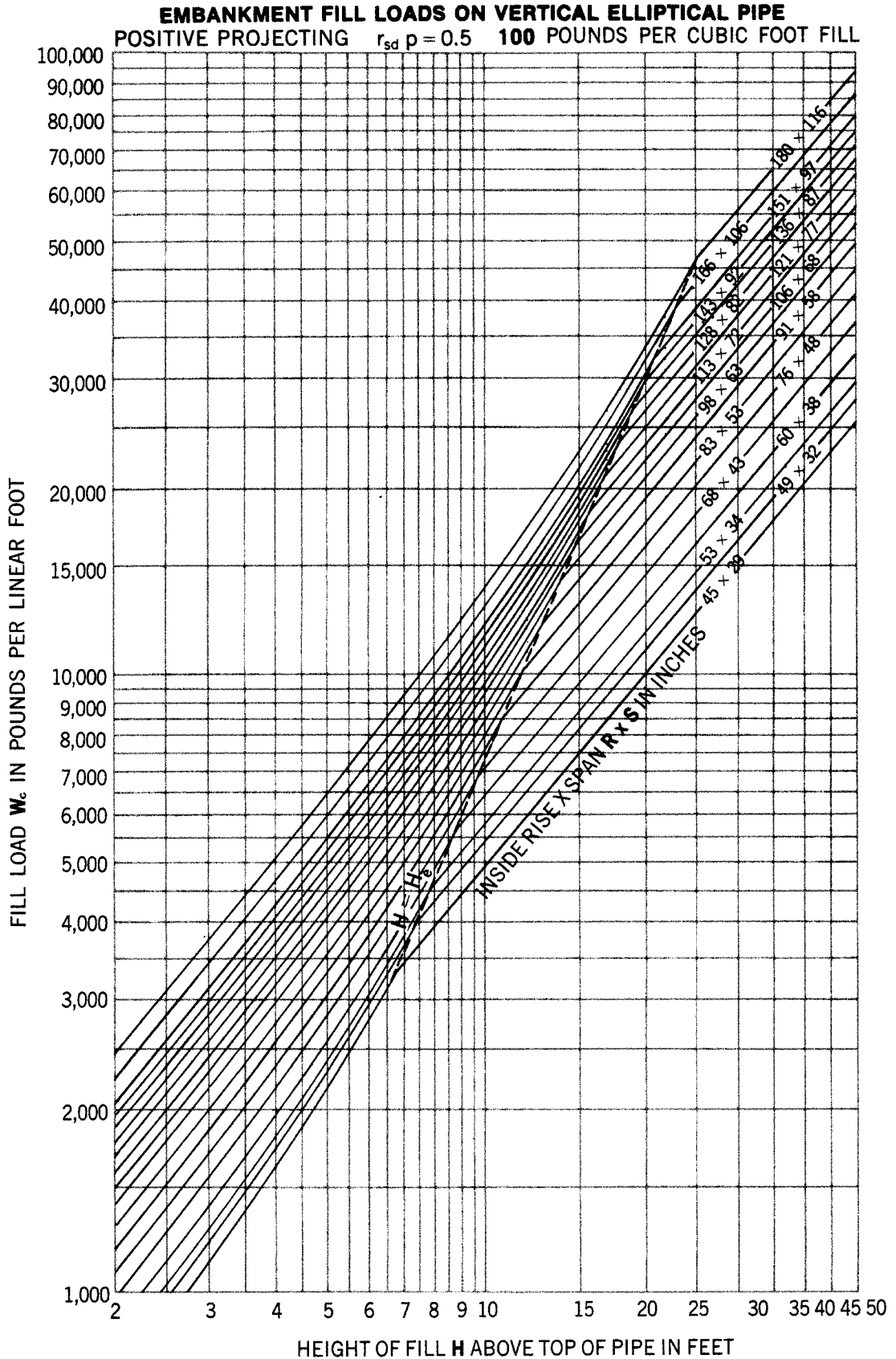
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 181



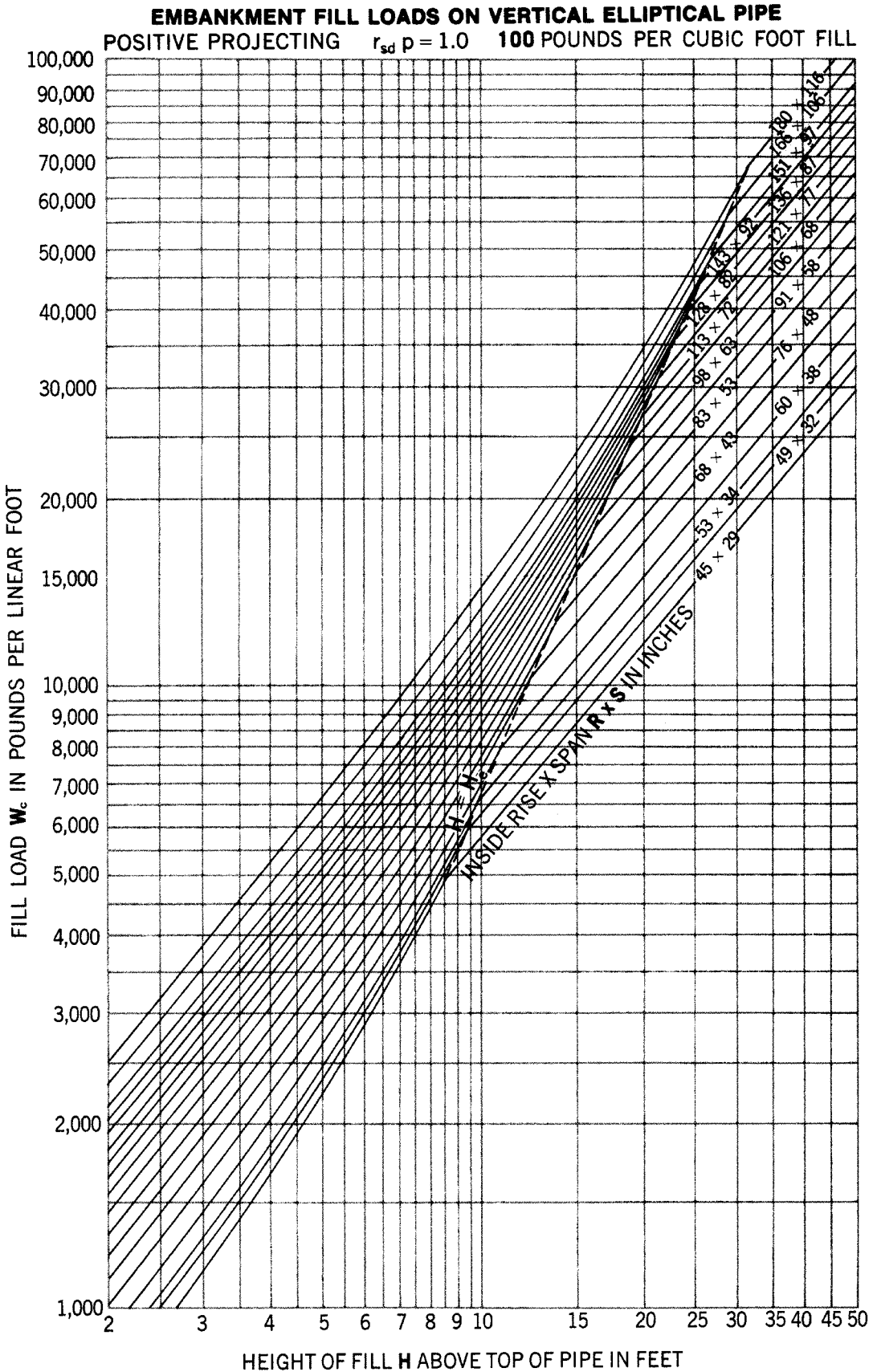
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 182



*For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.*

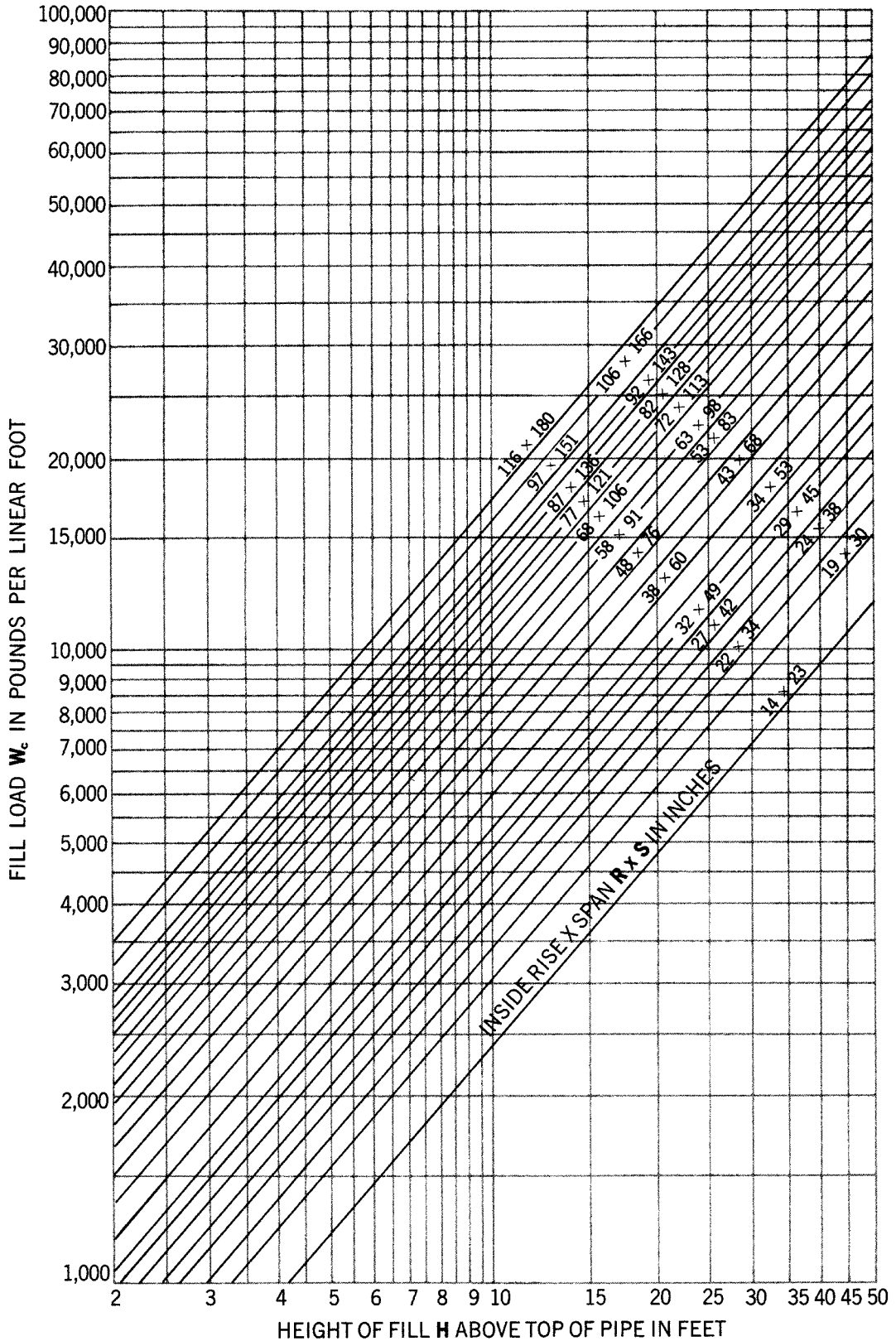
Figure 183



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase  
 Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 184

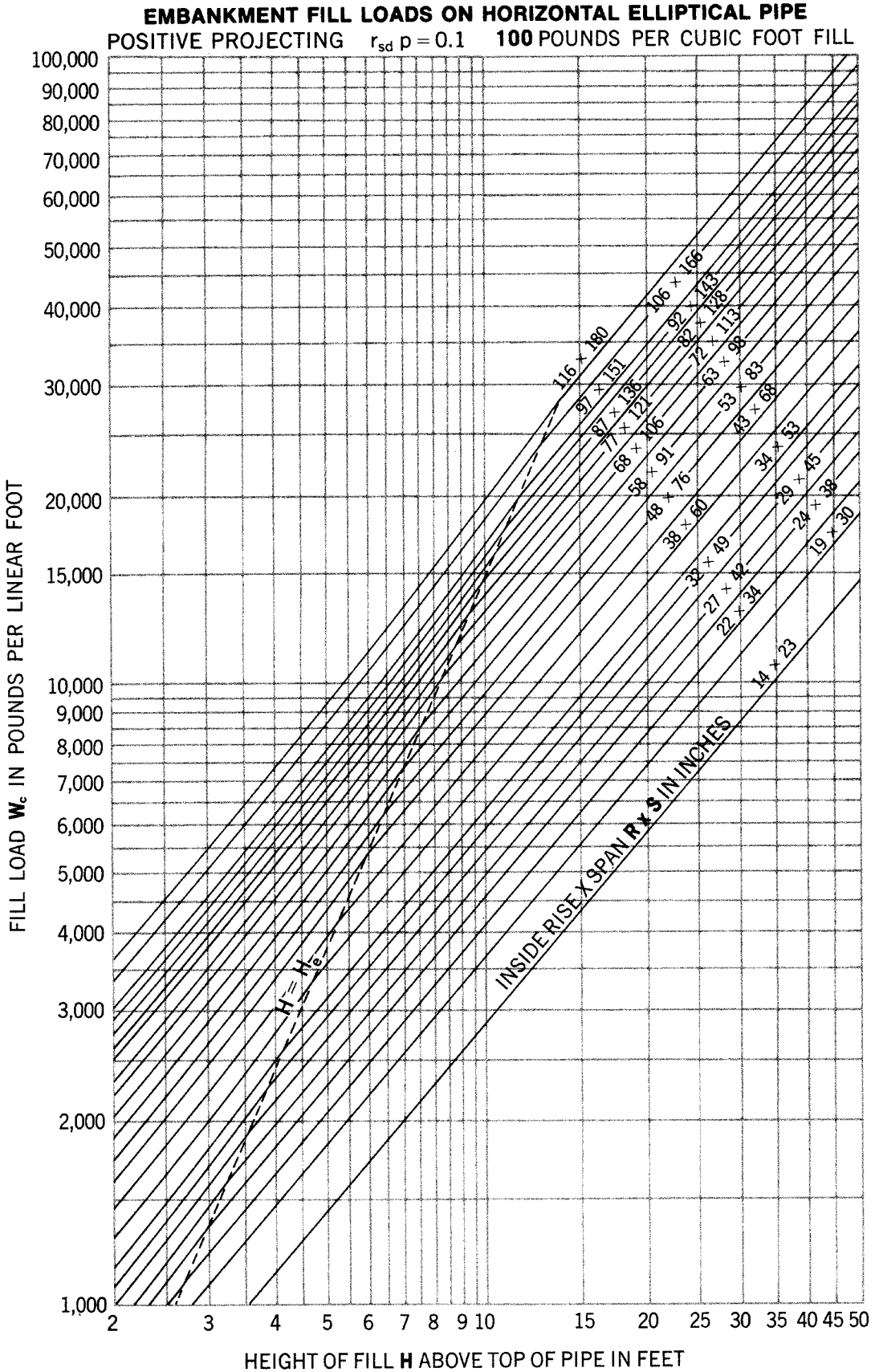
**EMBANKMENT FILL LOADS ON HORIZONTAL ELLIPTICAL PIPE**  
 POSITIVE PROJECTING  $r_{sd} p = 0$  100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT FILL



*For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.*

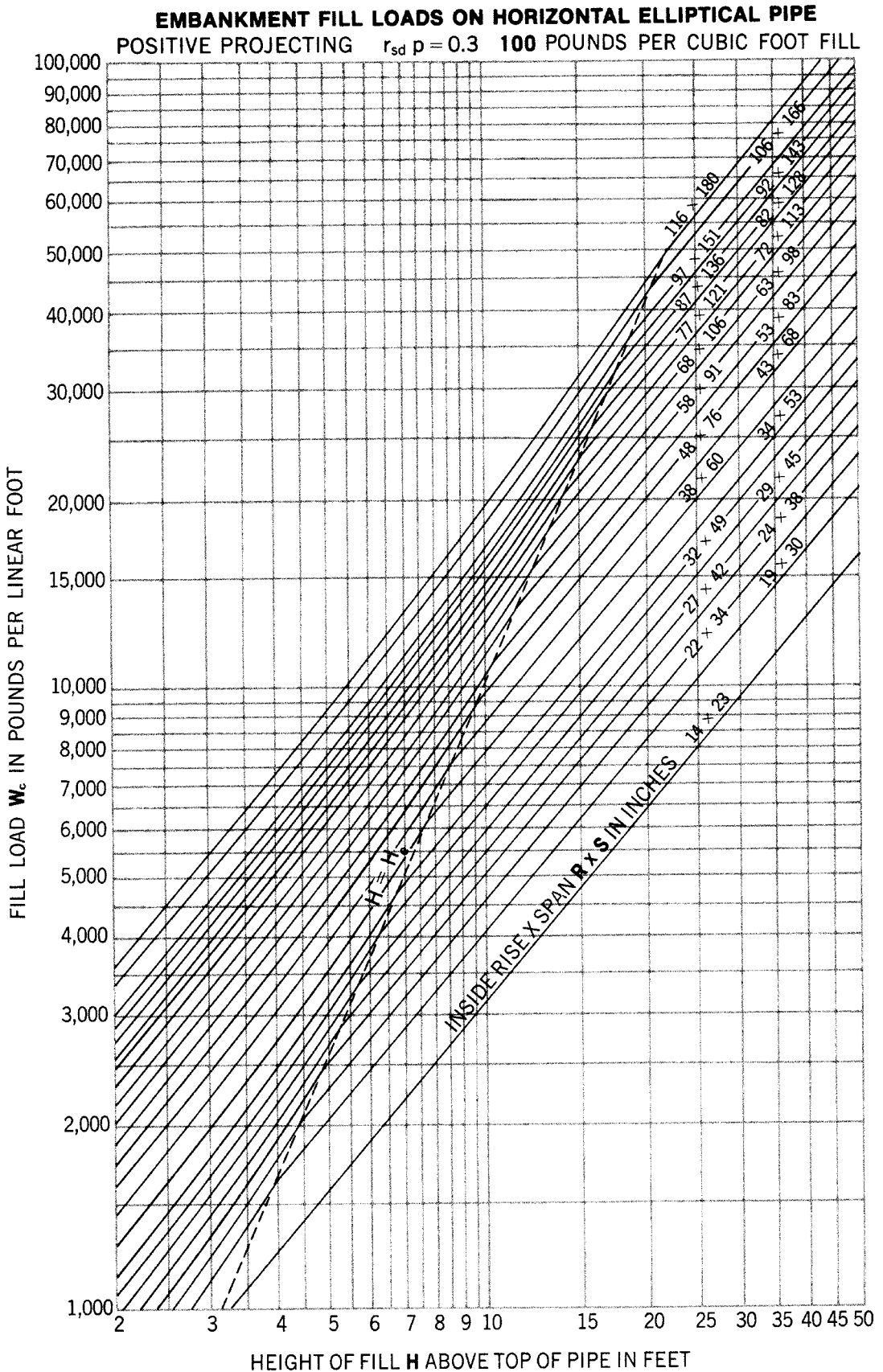


Figure 185



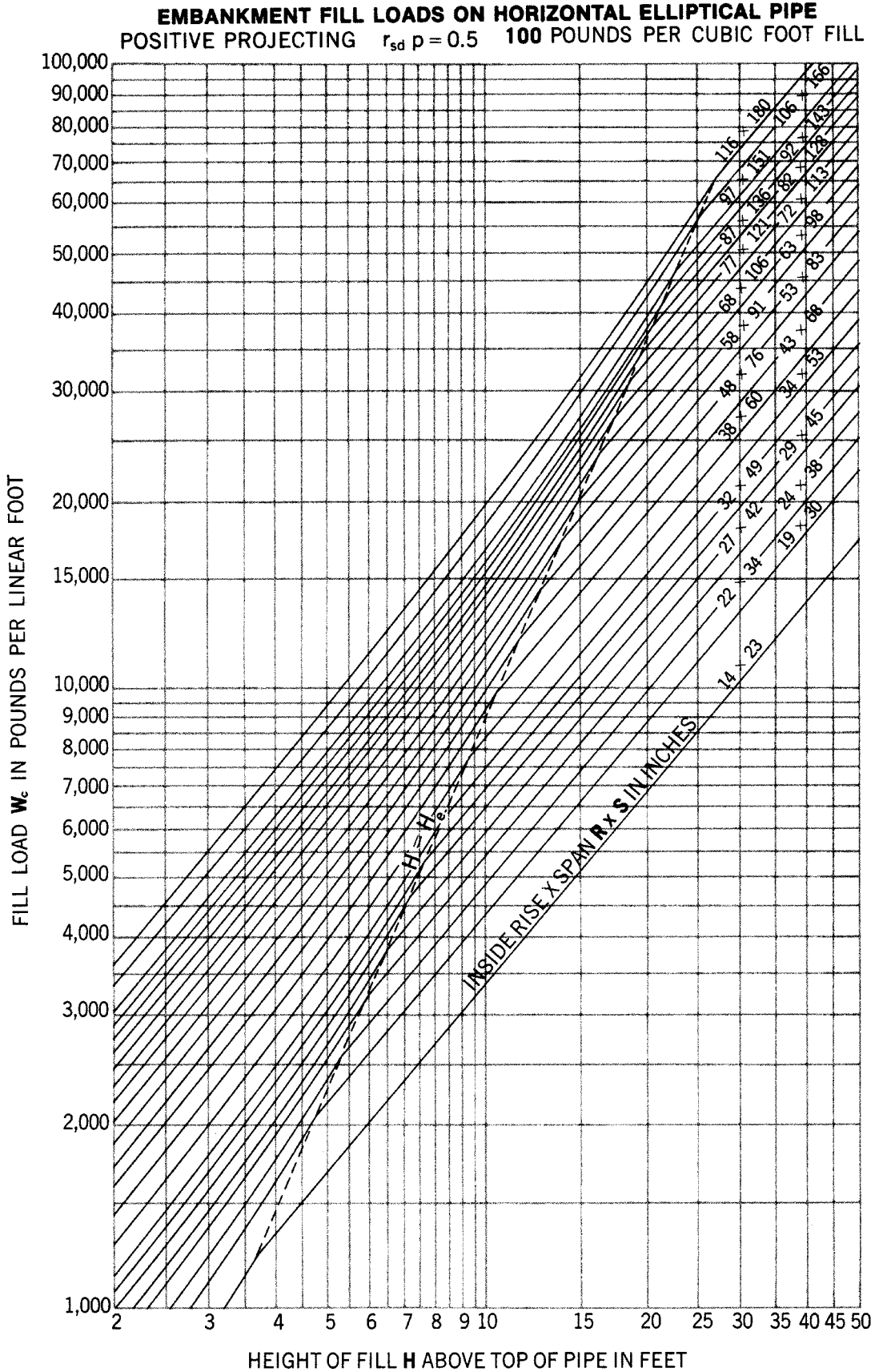
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 186



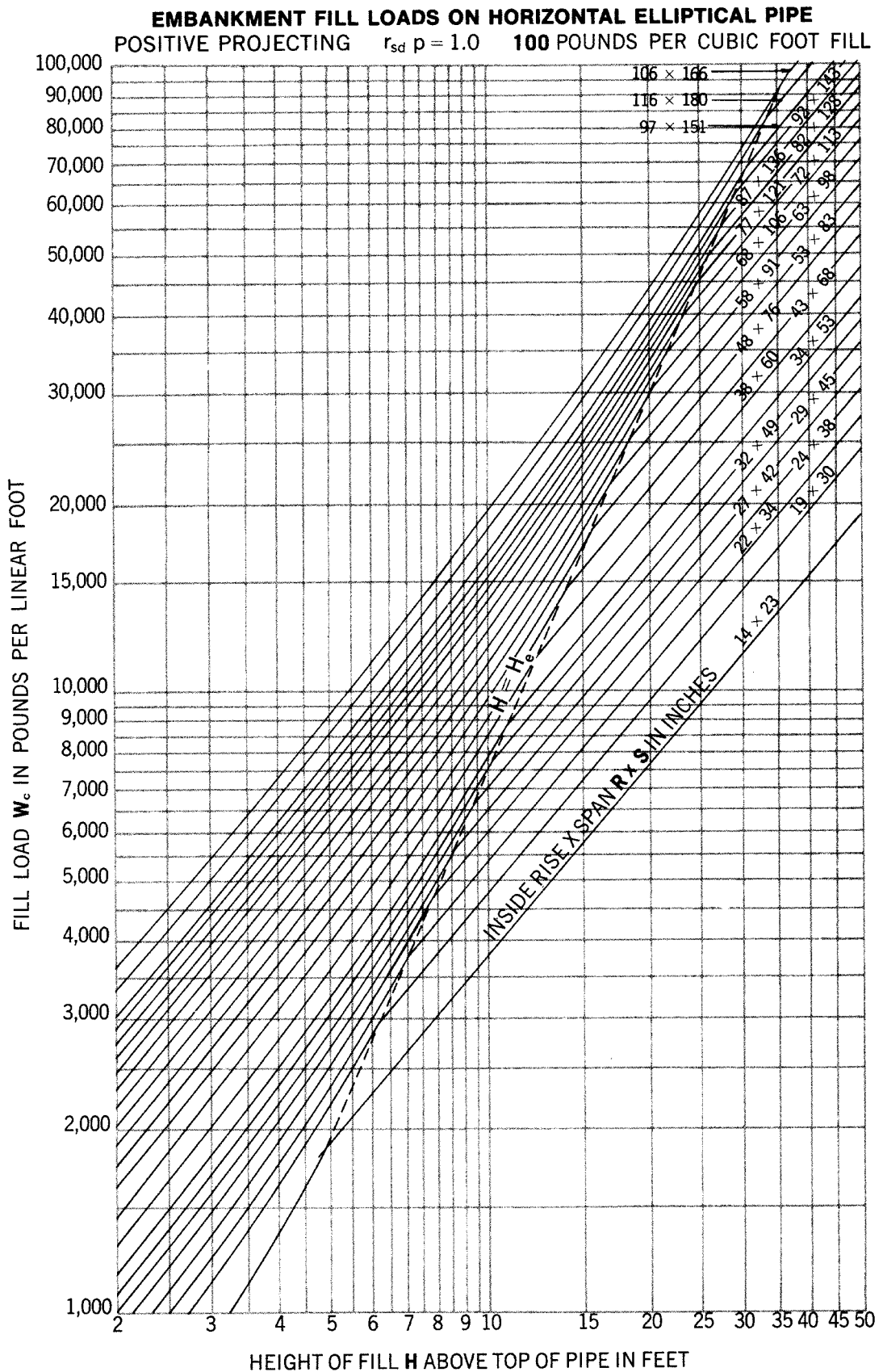
*For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.*

Figure 187



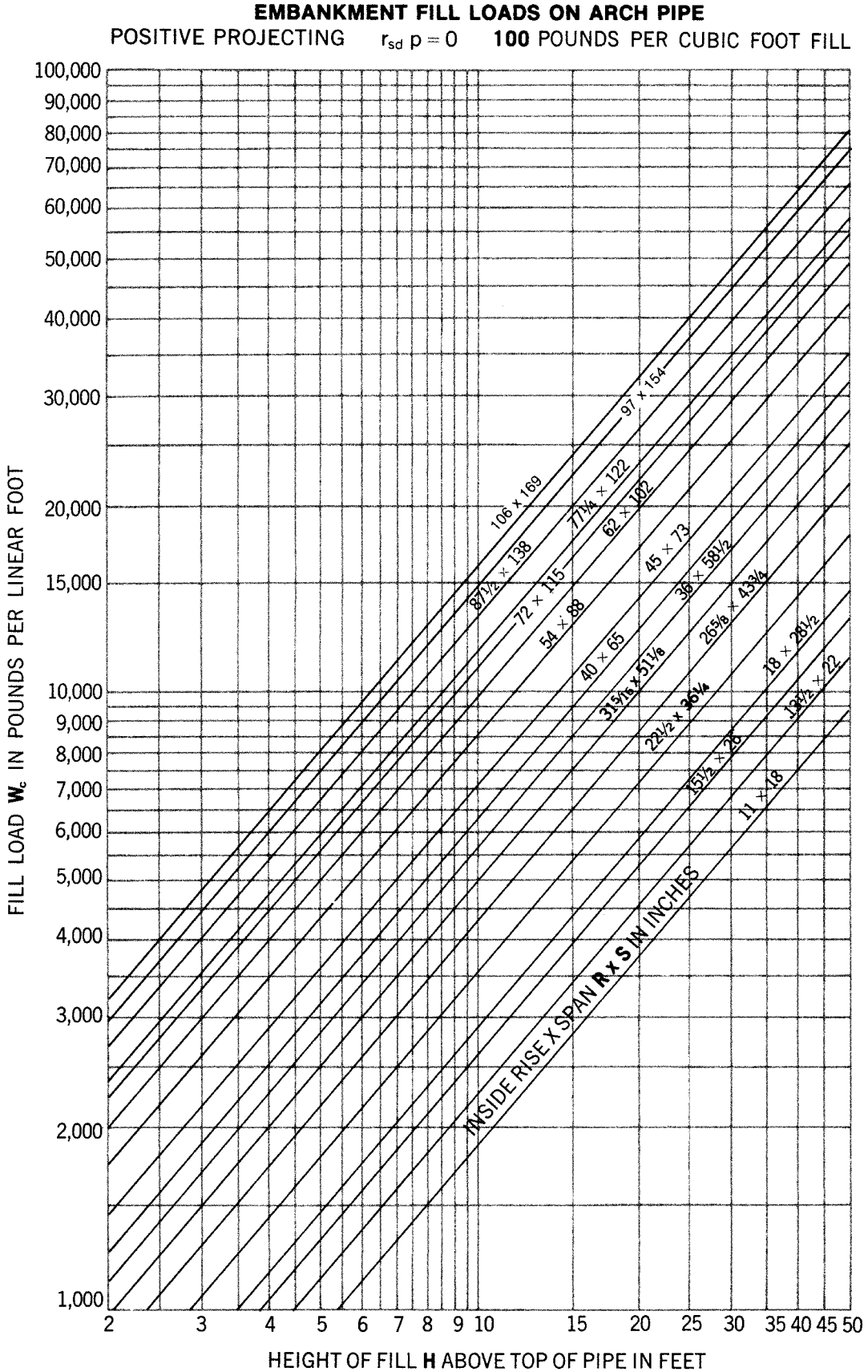
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 188



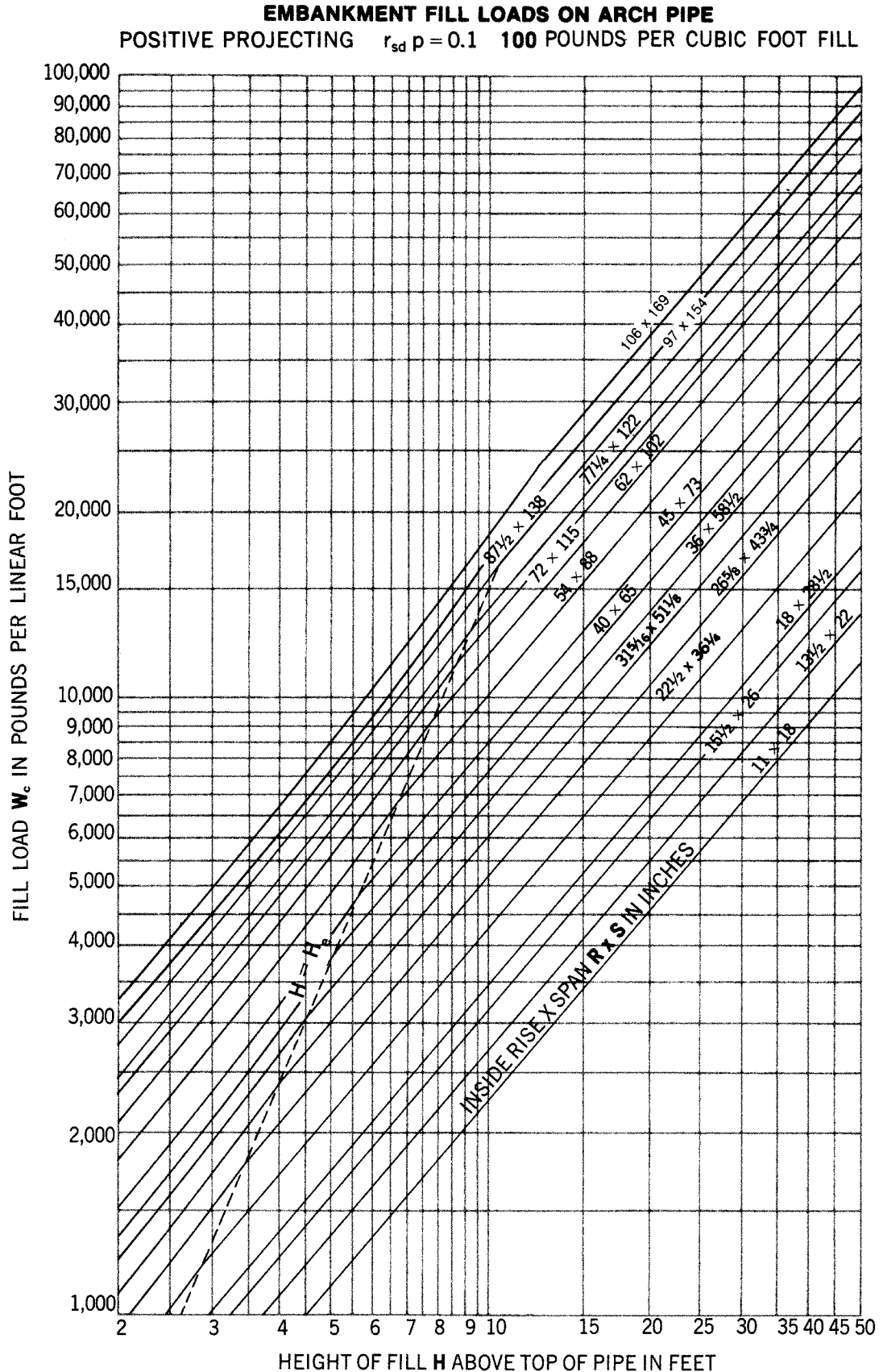
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 189



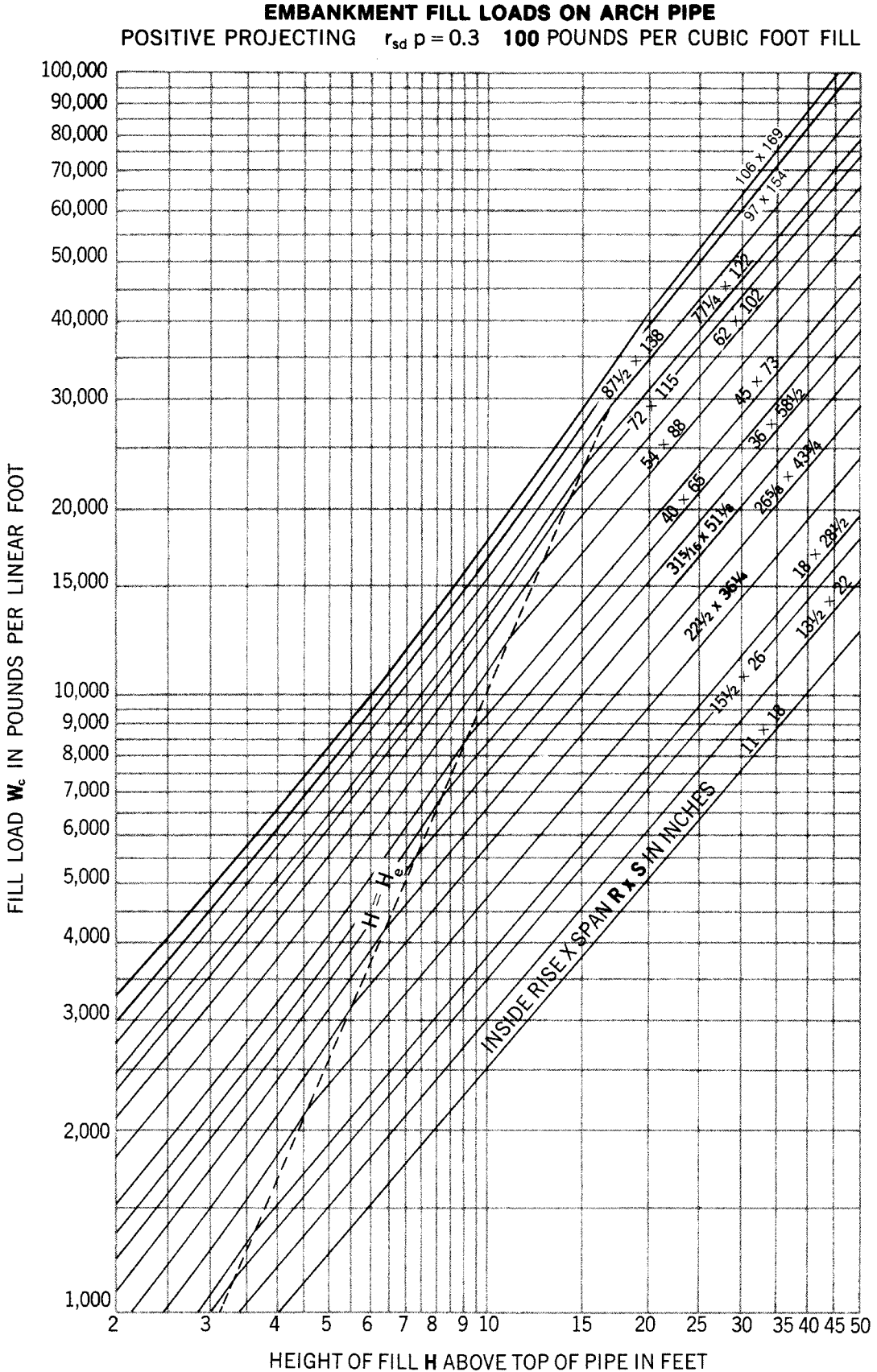
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 190



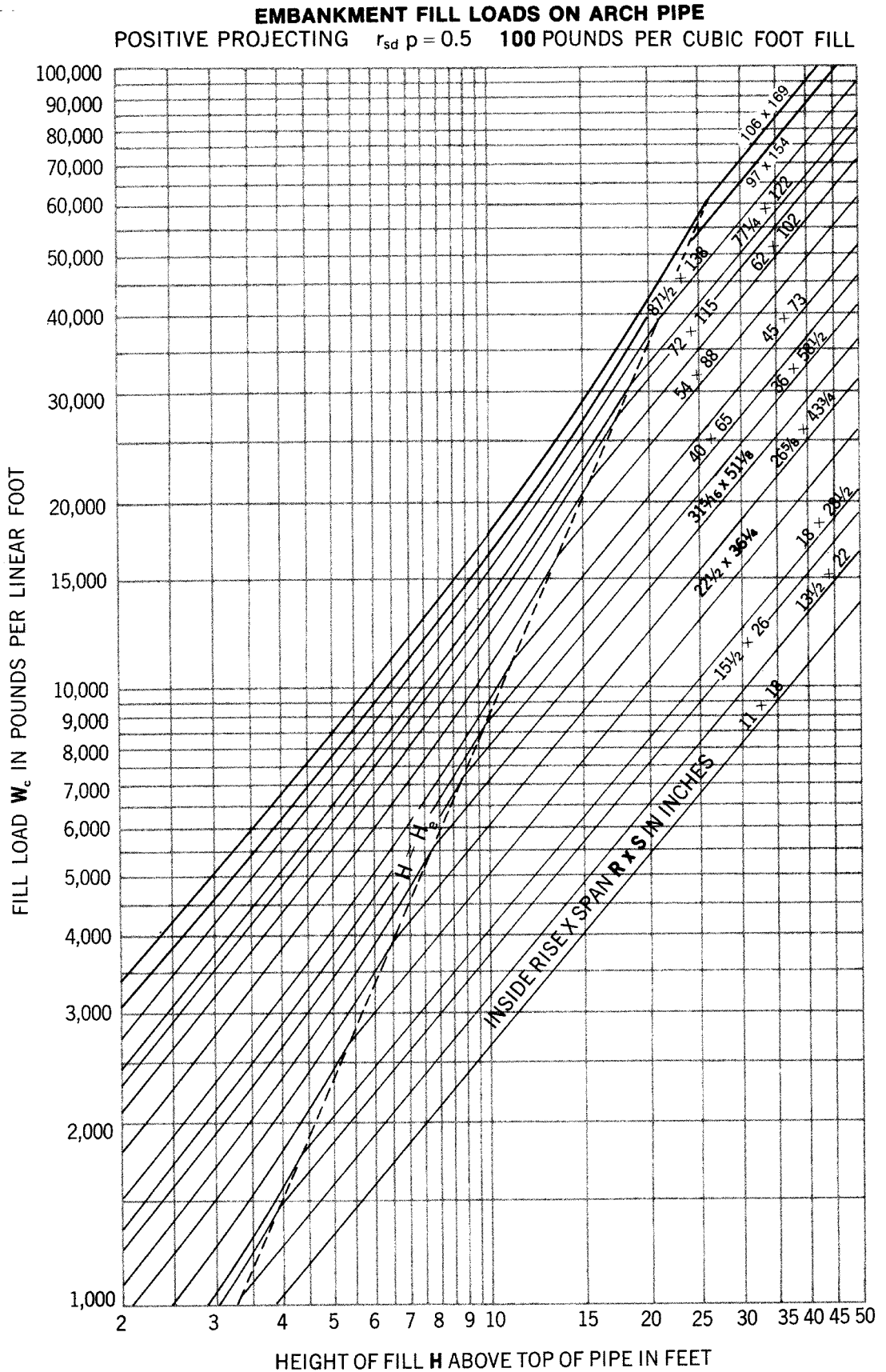
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 191



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

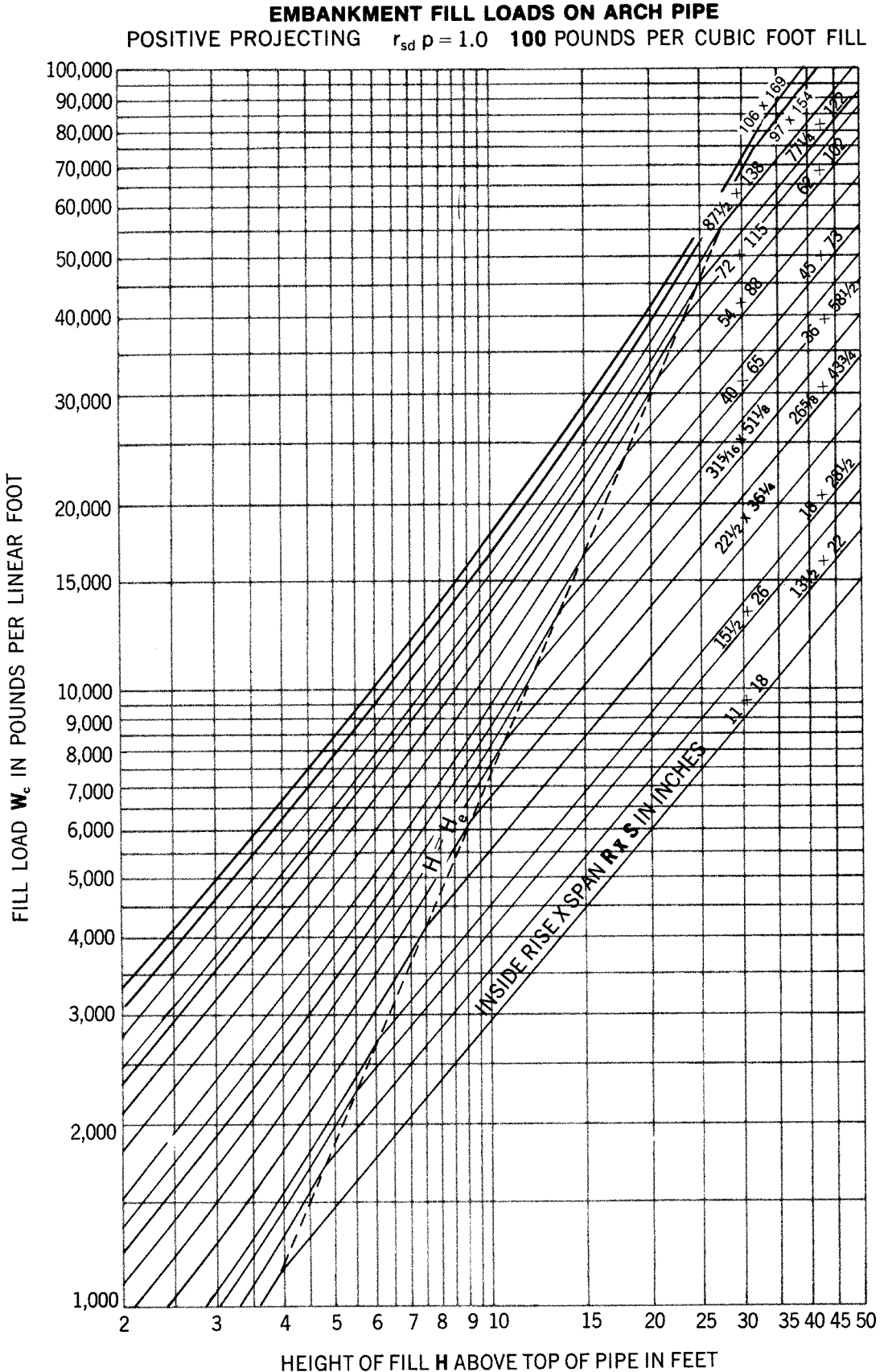
Figure 192



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

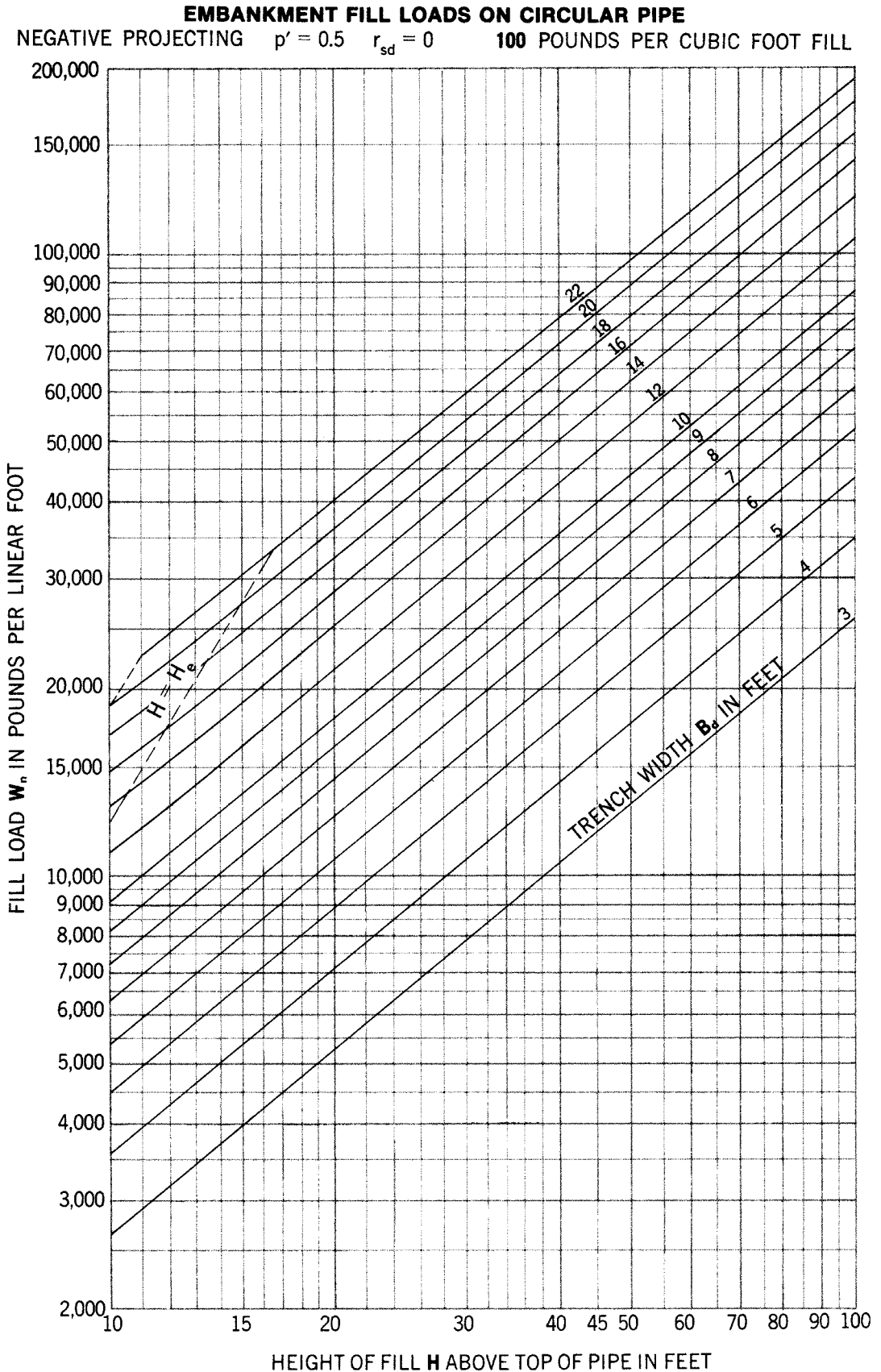


Figure 193



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure 194

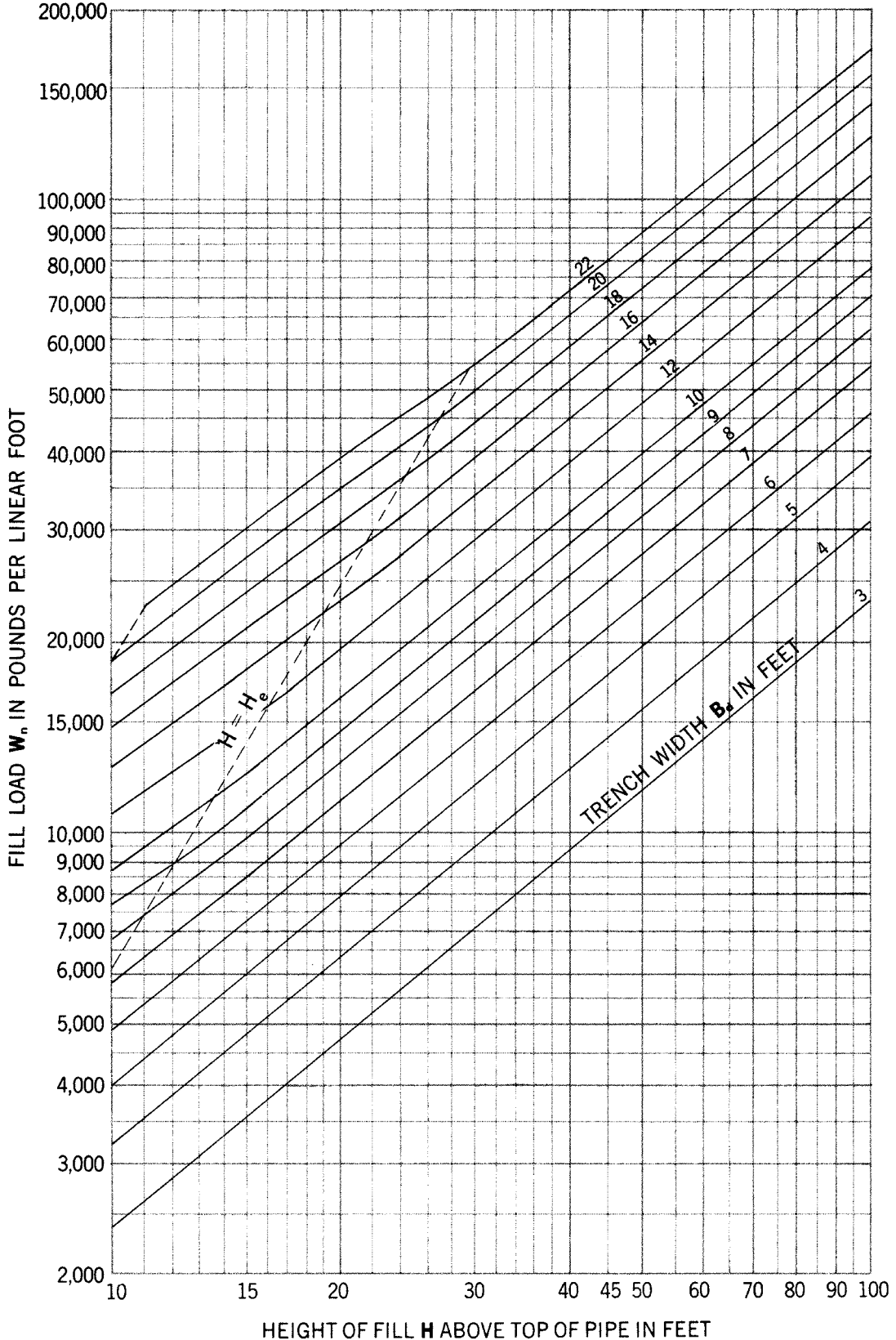


For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 195

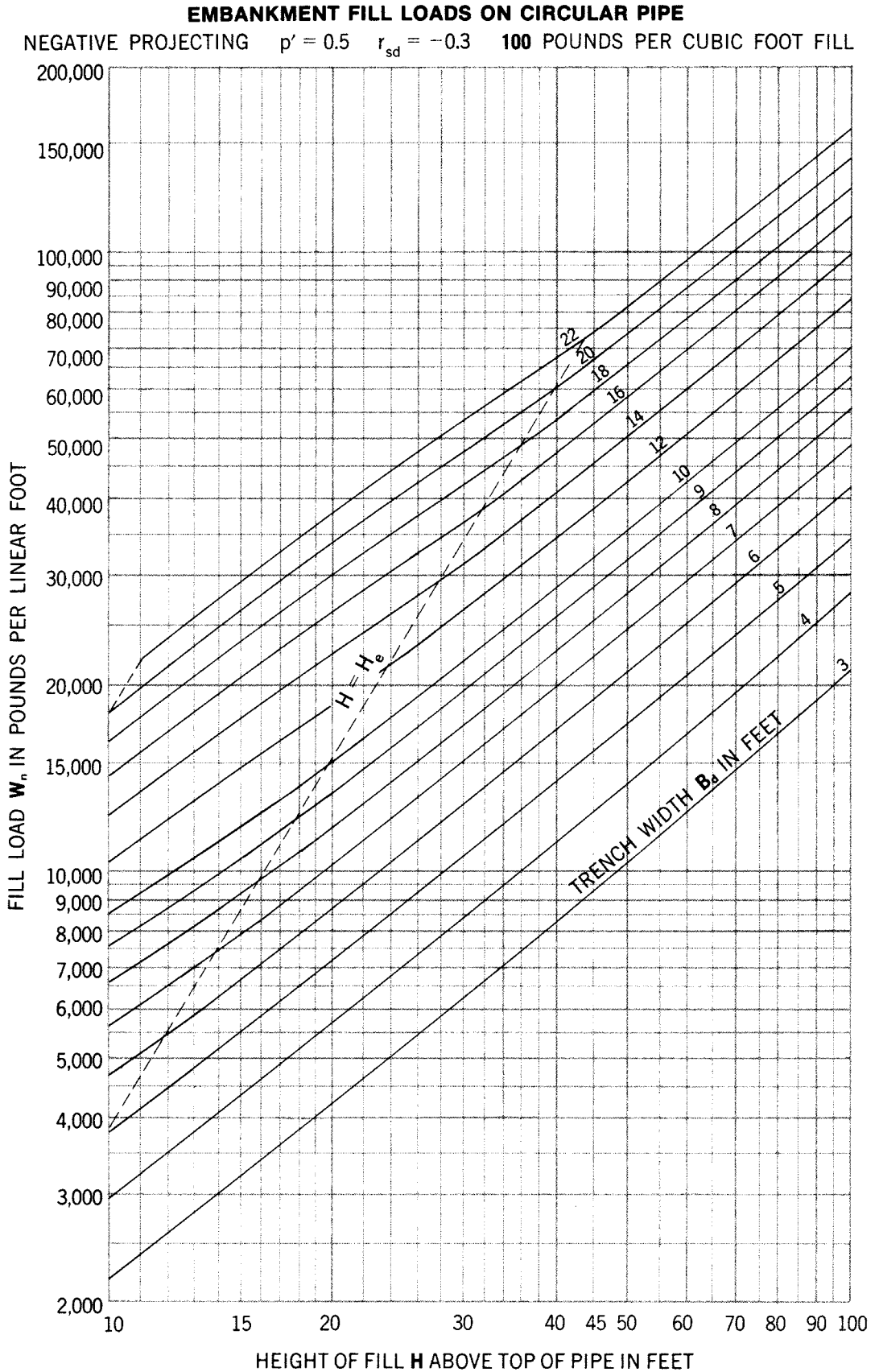
**EMBANKMENT FILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**

NEGATIVE PROJECTING  $p' = 0.5$   $r_{sd} = -0.1$  100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT FILL



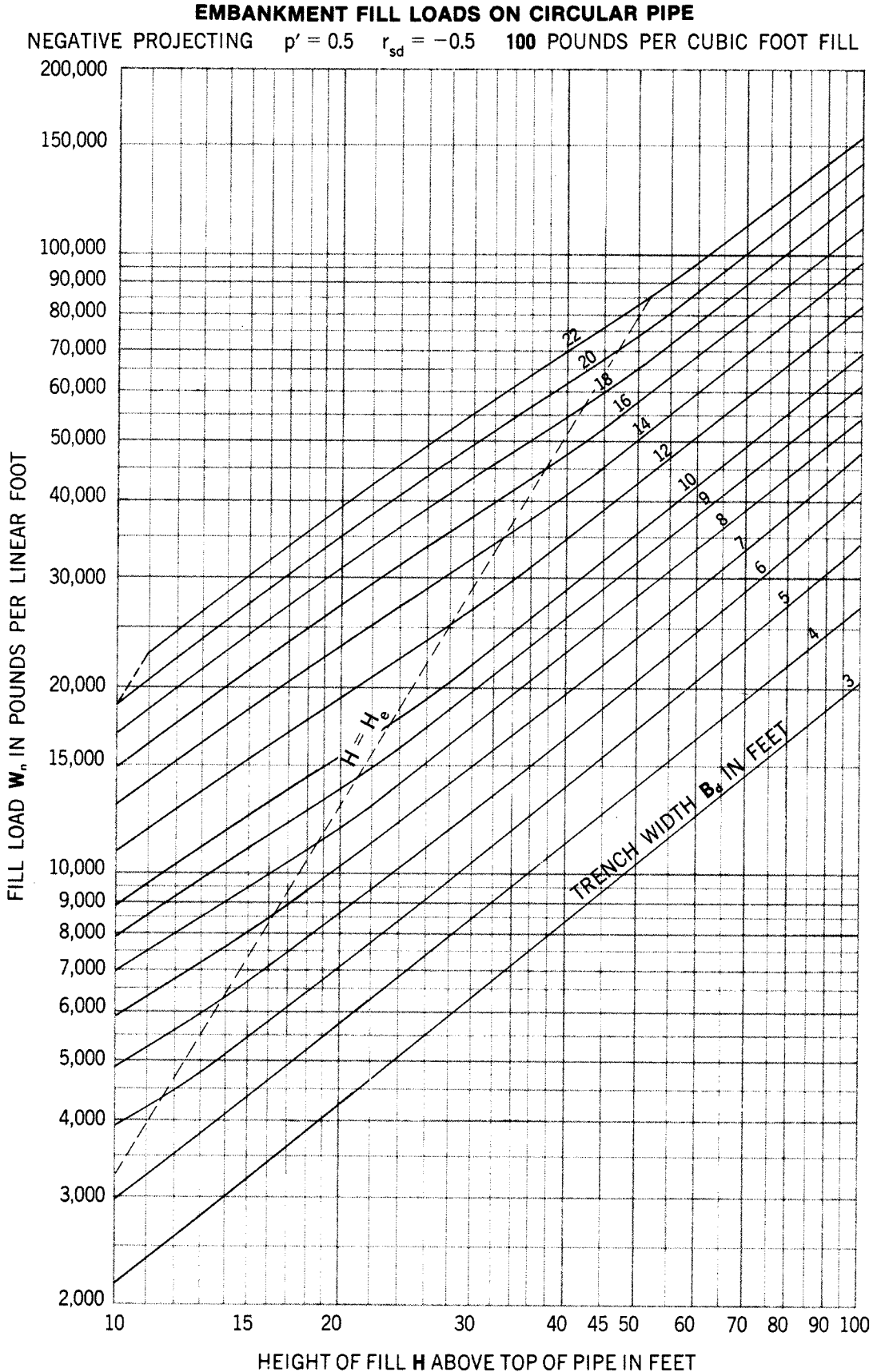
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 196



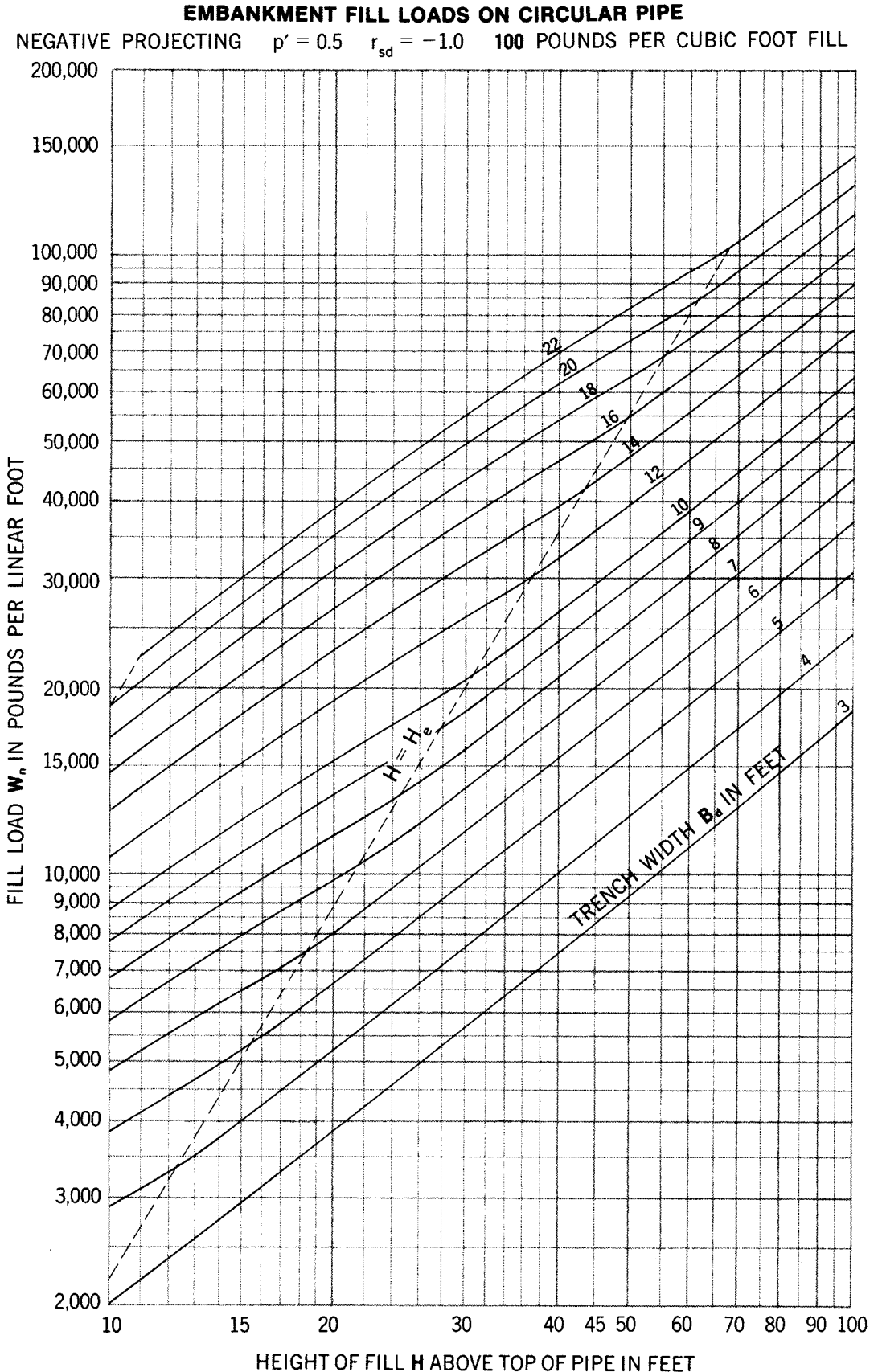
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 197



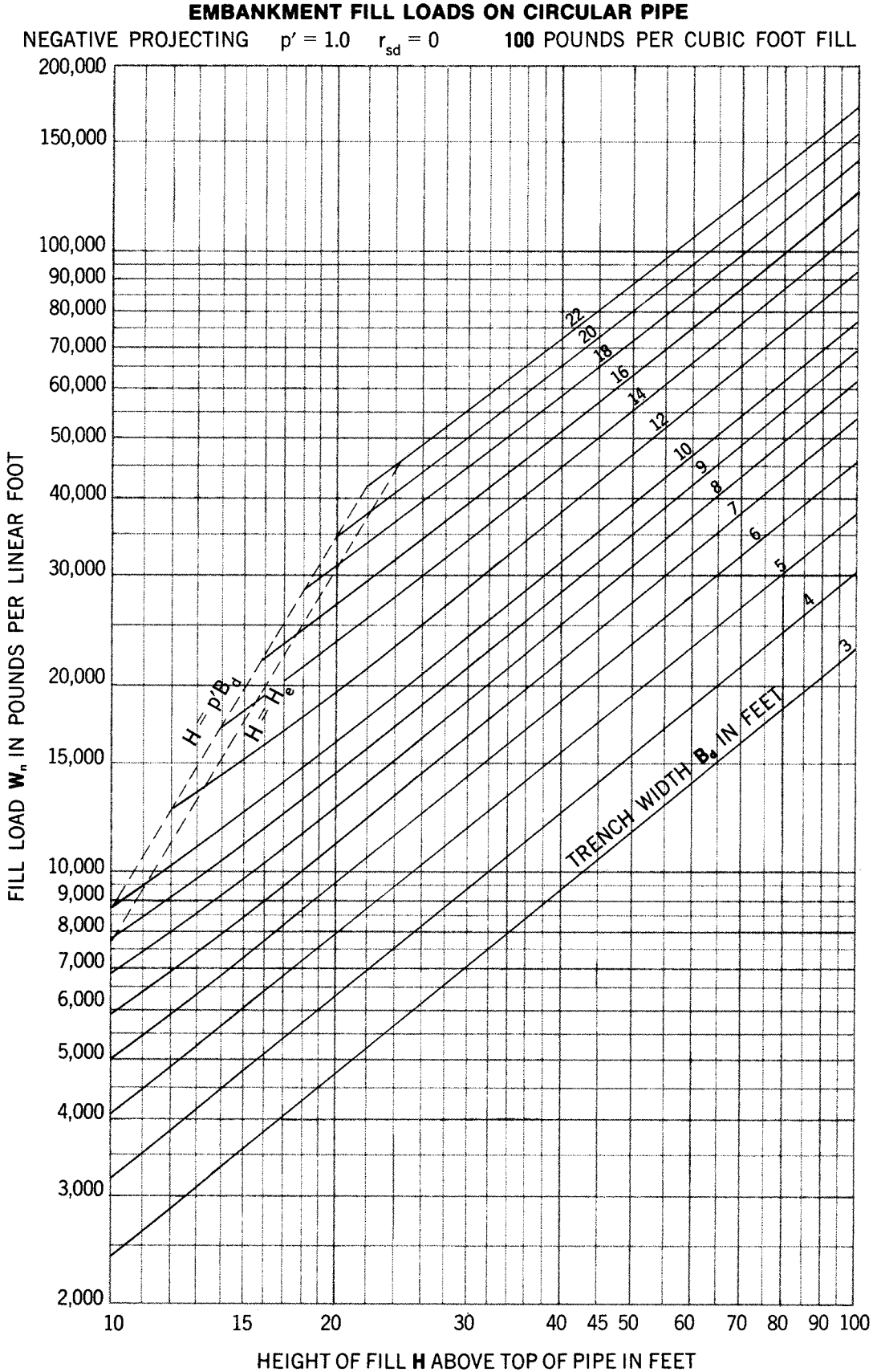
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 198



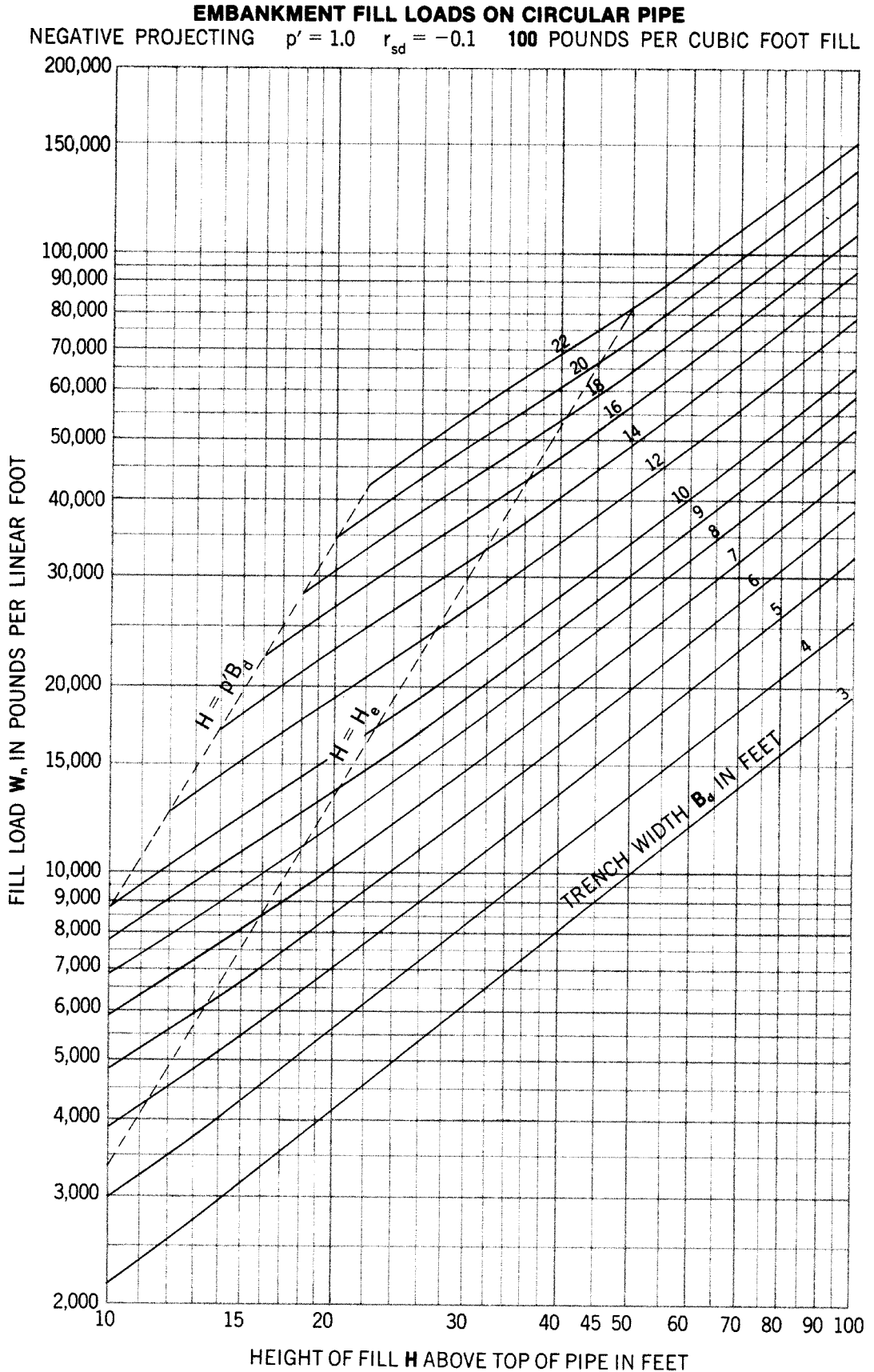
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc.  
 Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 199



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

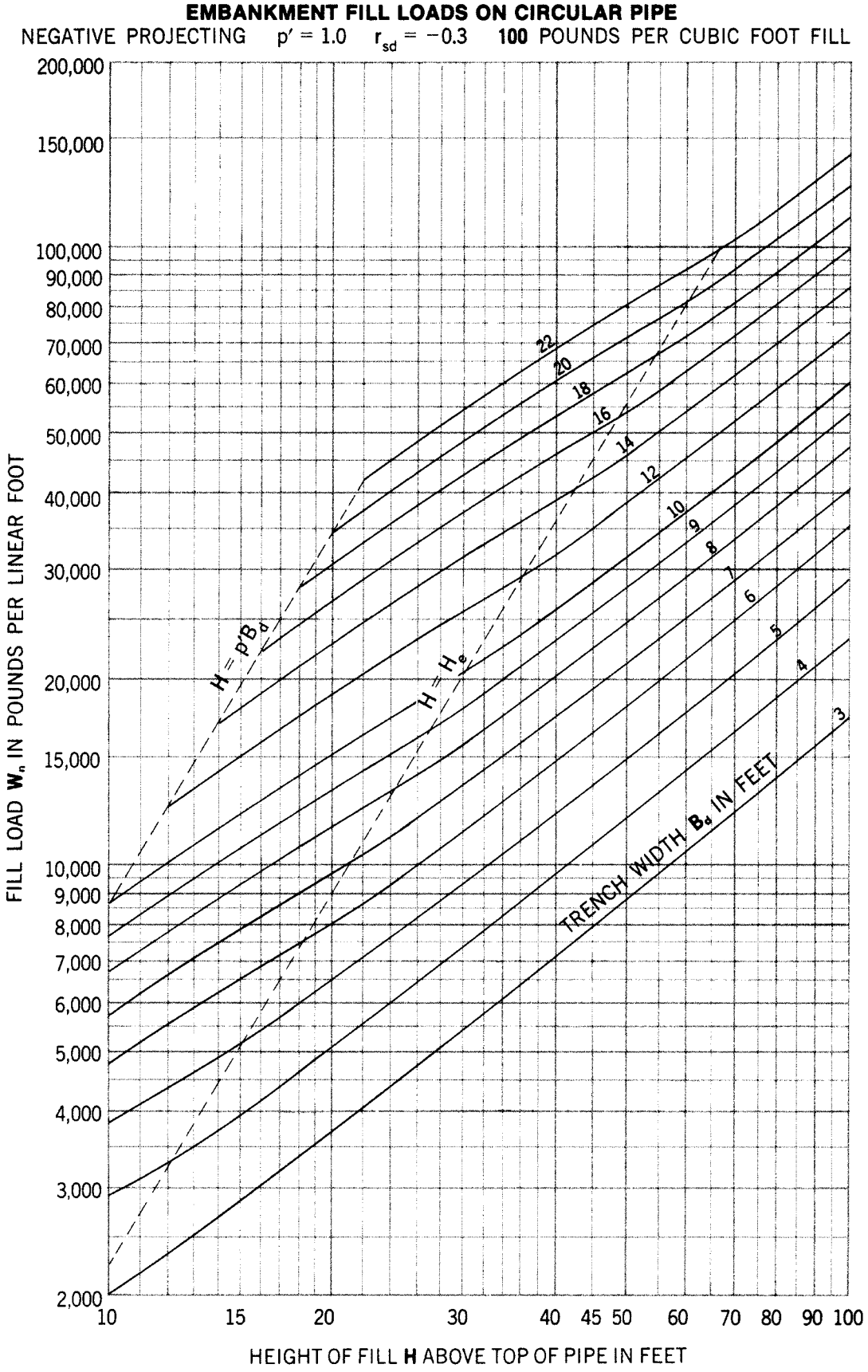
Figure 200



*For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.*

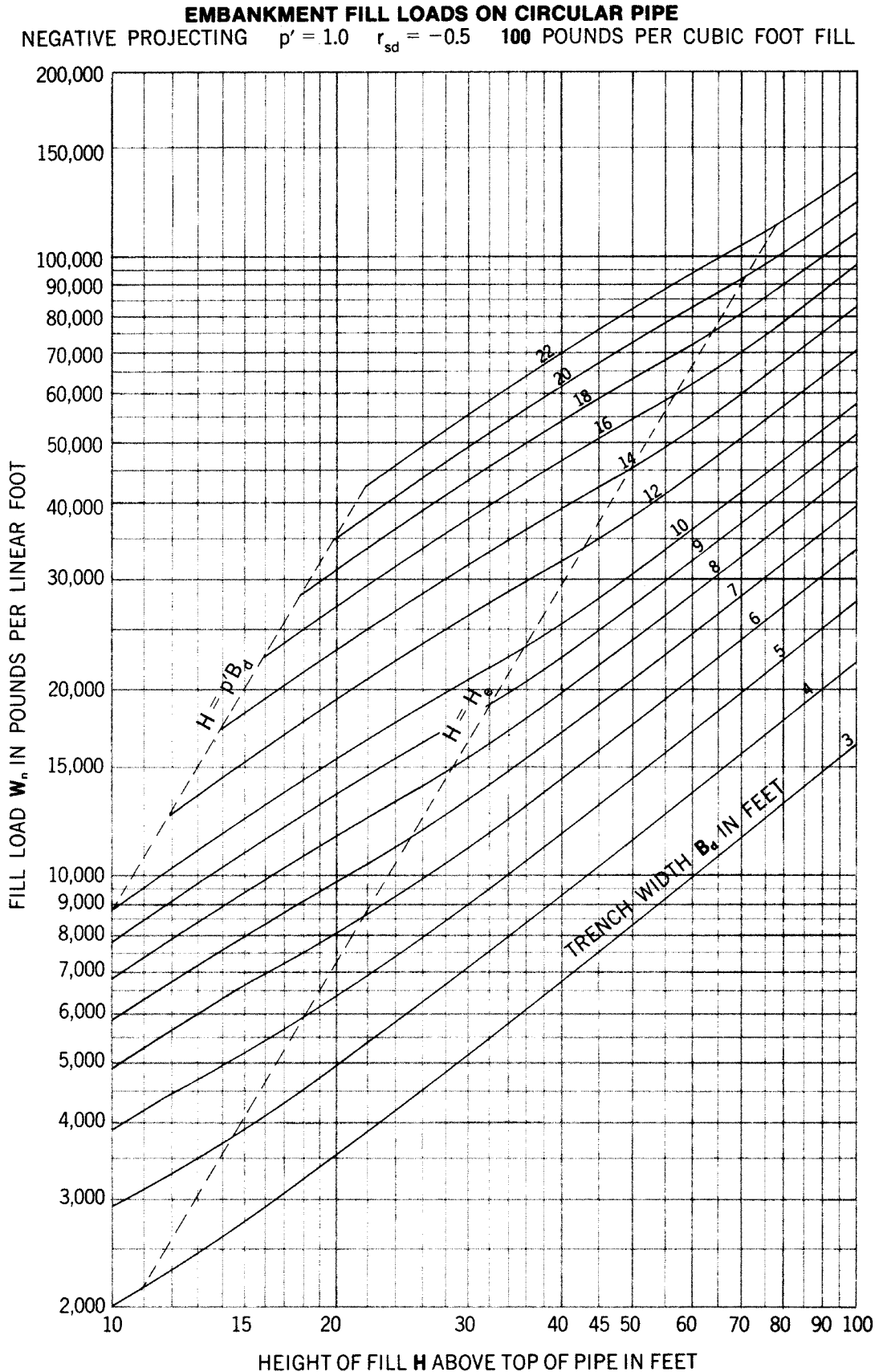


Figure 201



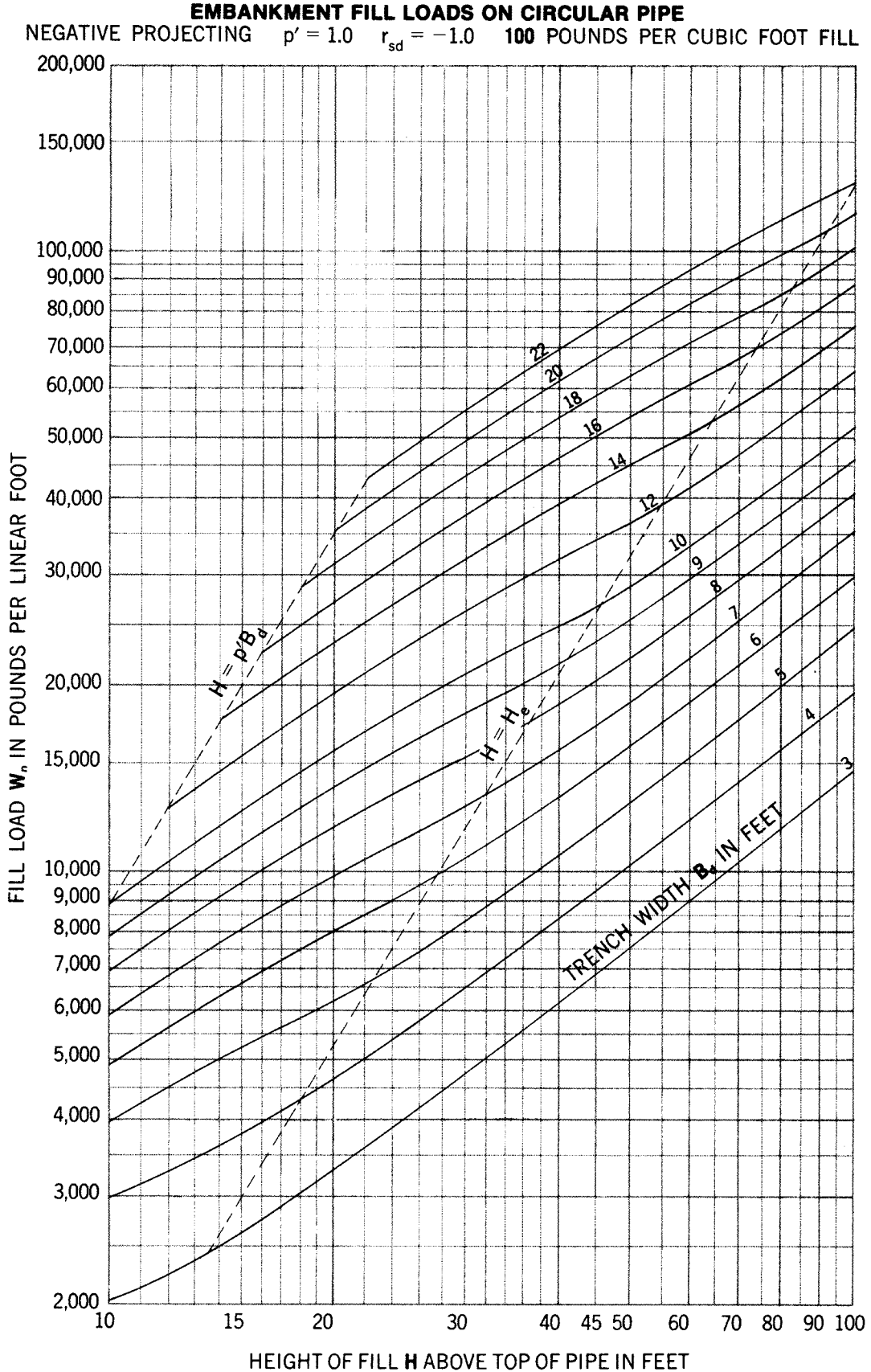
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 202



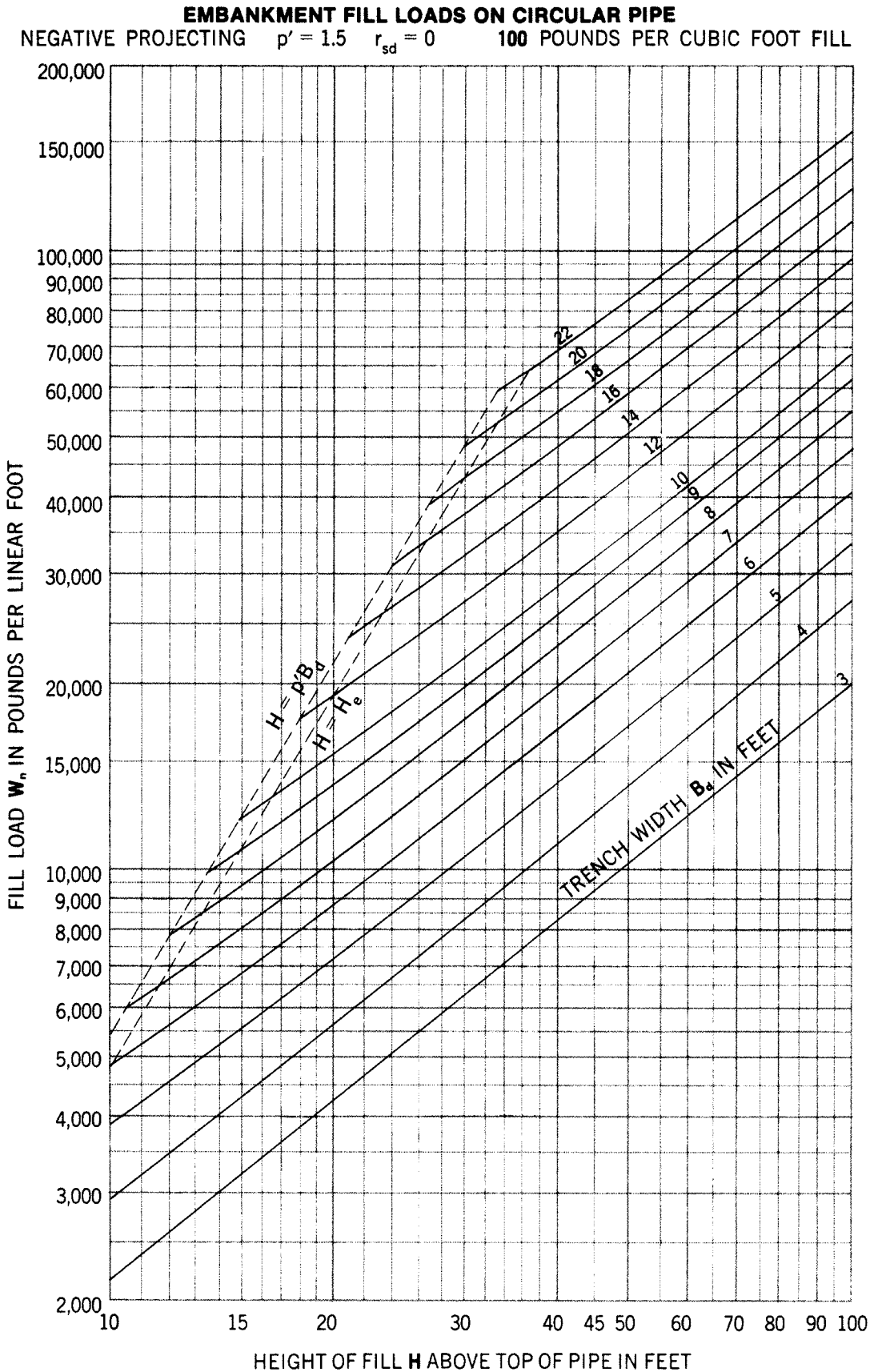
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 203



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

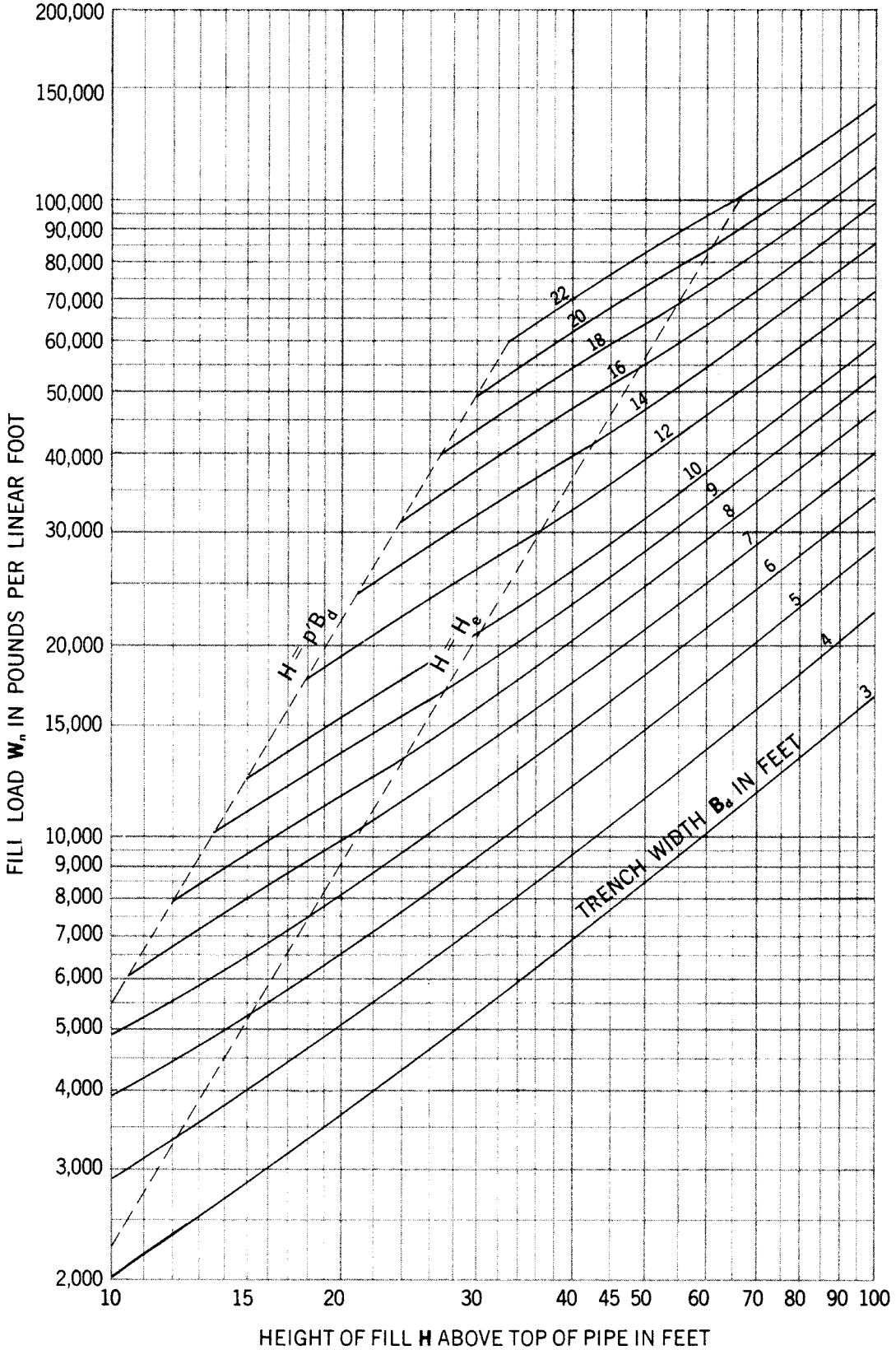
Figure 204



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

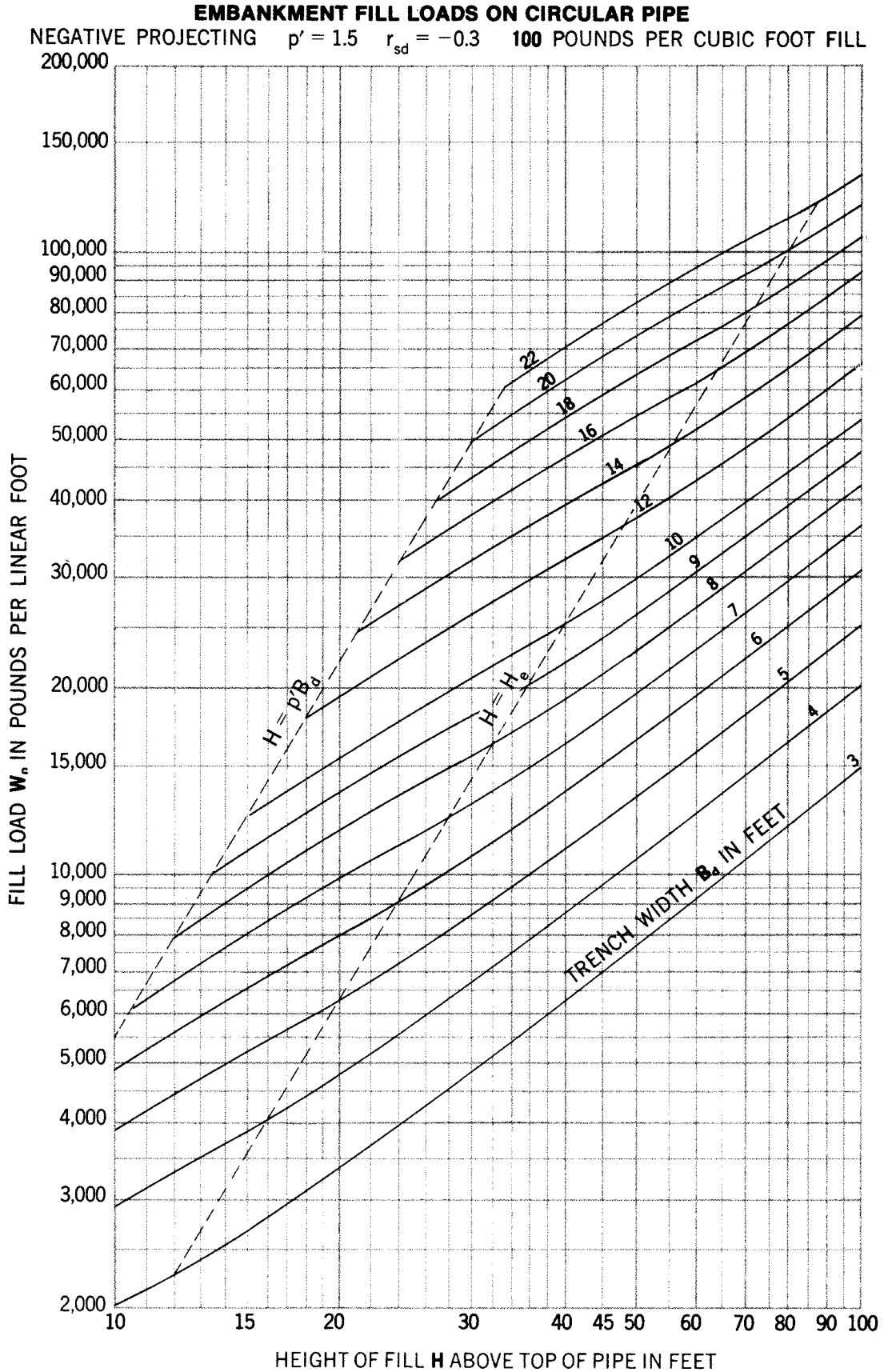
Figure 205

**EMBANKMENT FILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
 NEGATIVE PROJECTING  $p' = 1.5$   $r_{sd} = -0.1$  100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT FILL



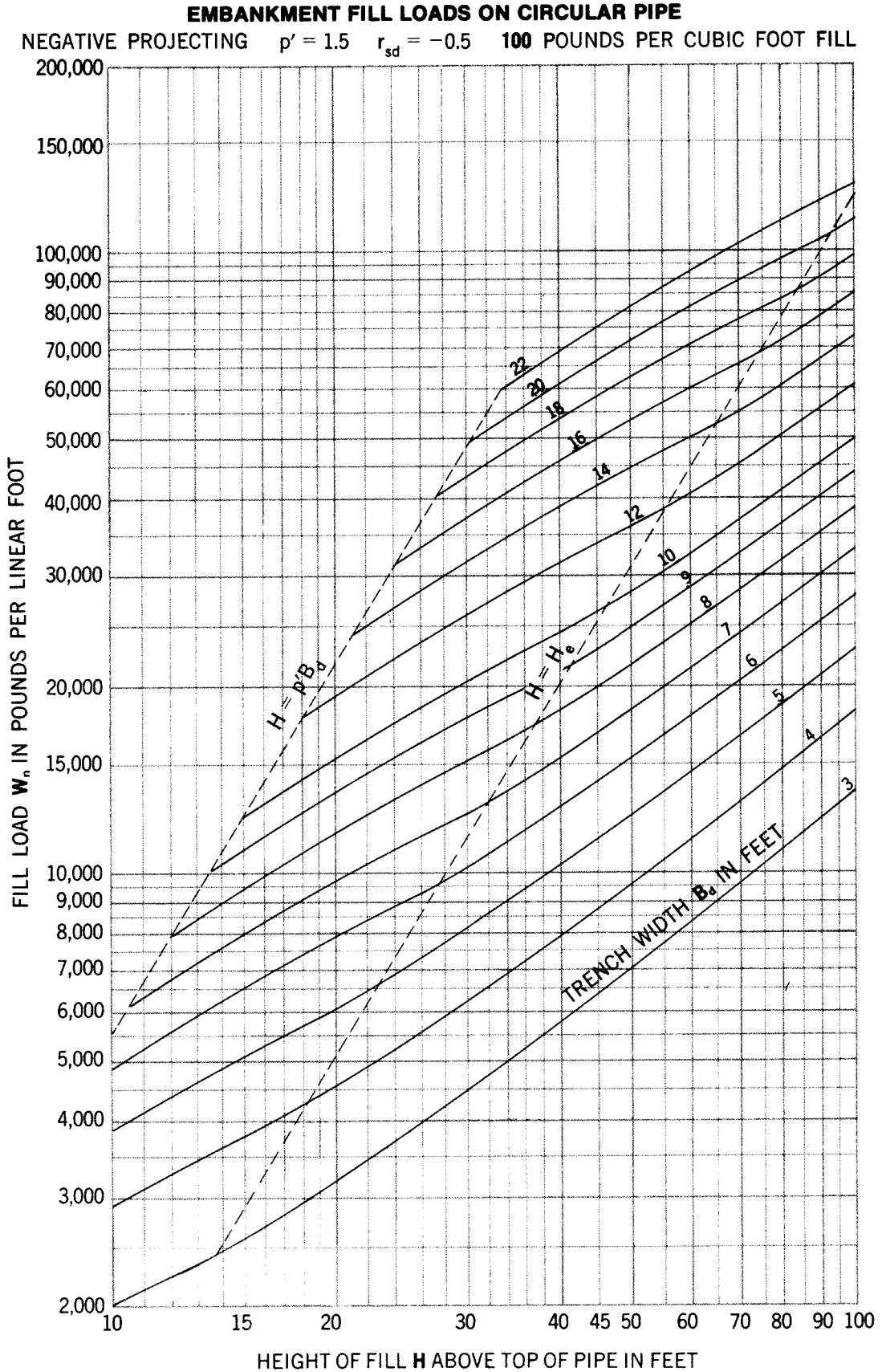
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 206



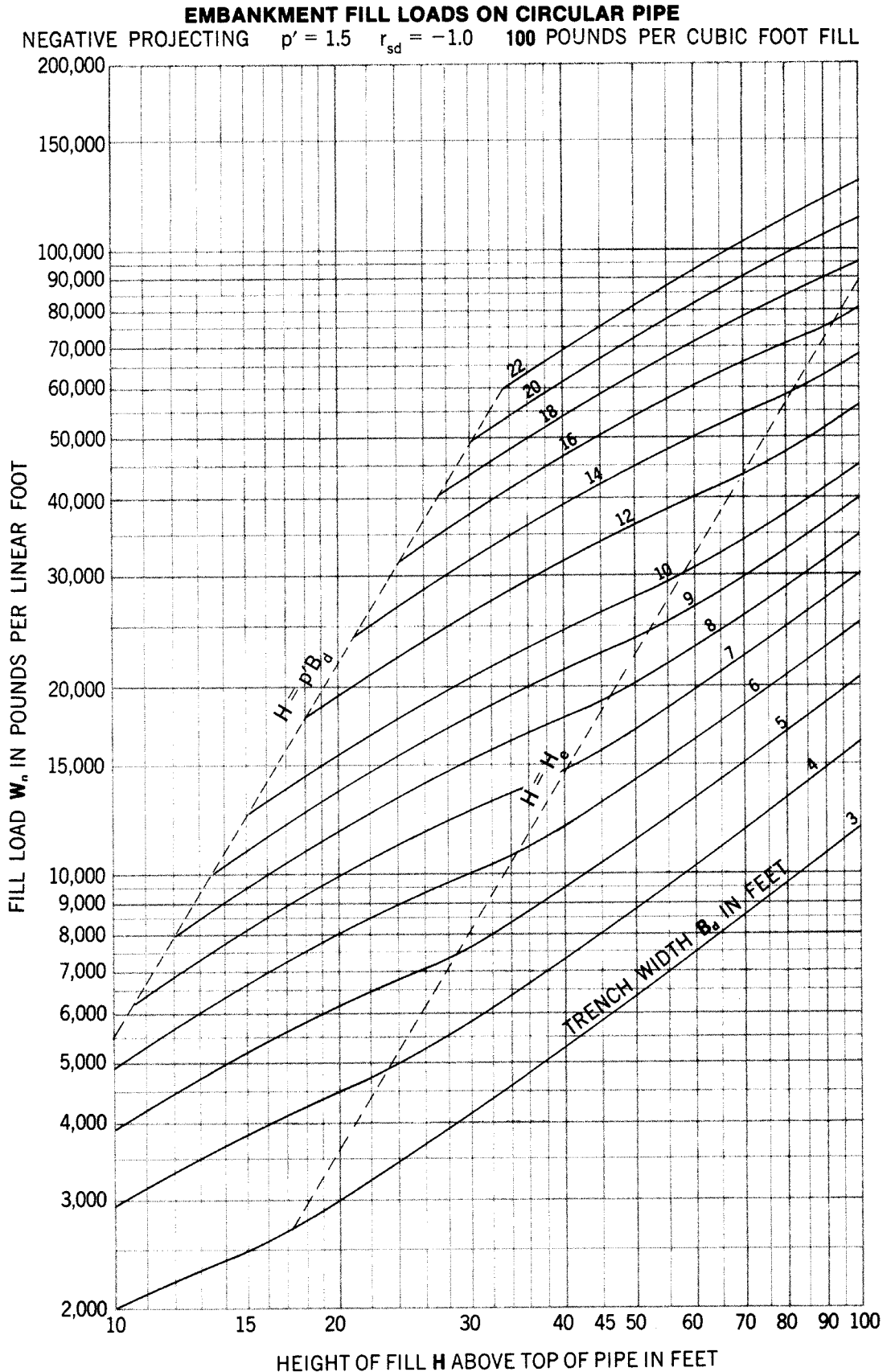
*For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.*

Figure 207



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

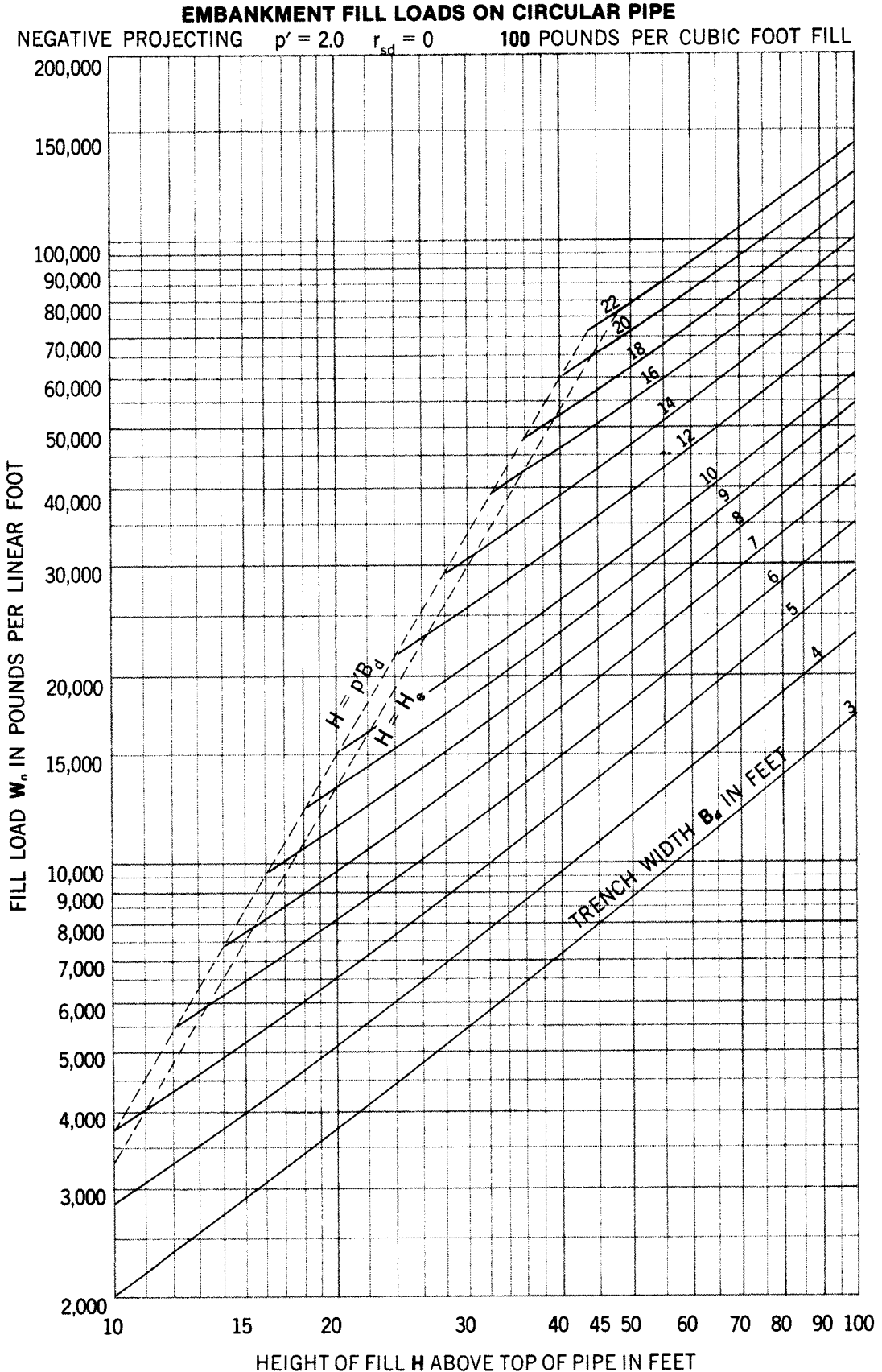
Figure 208



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

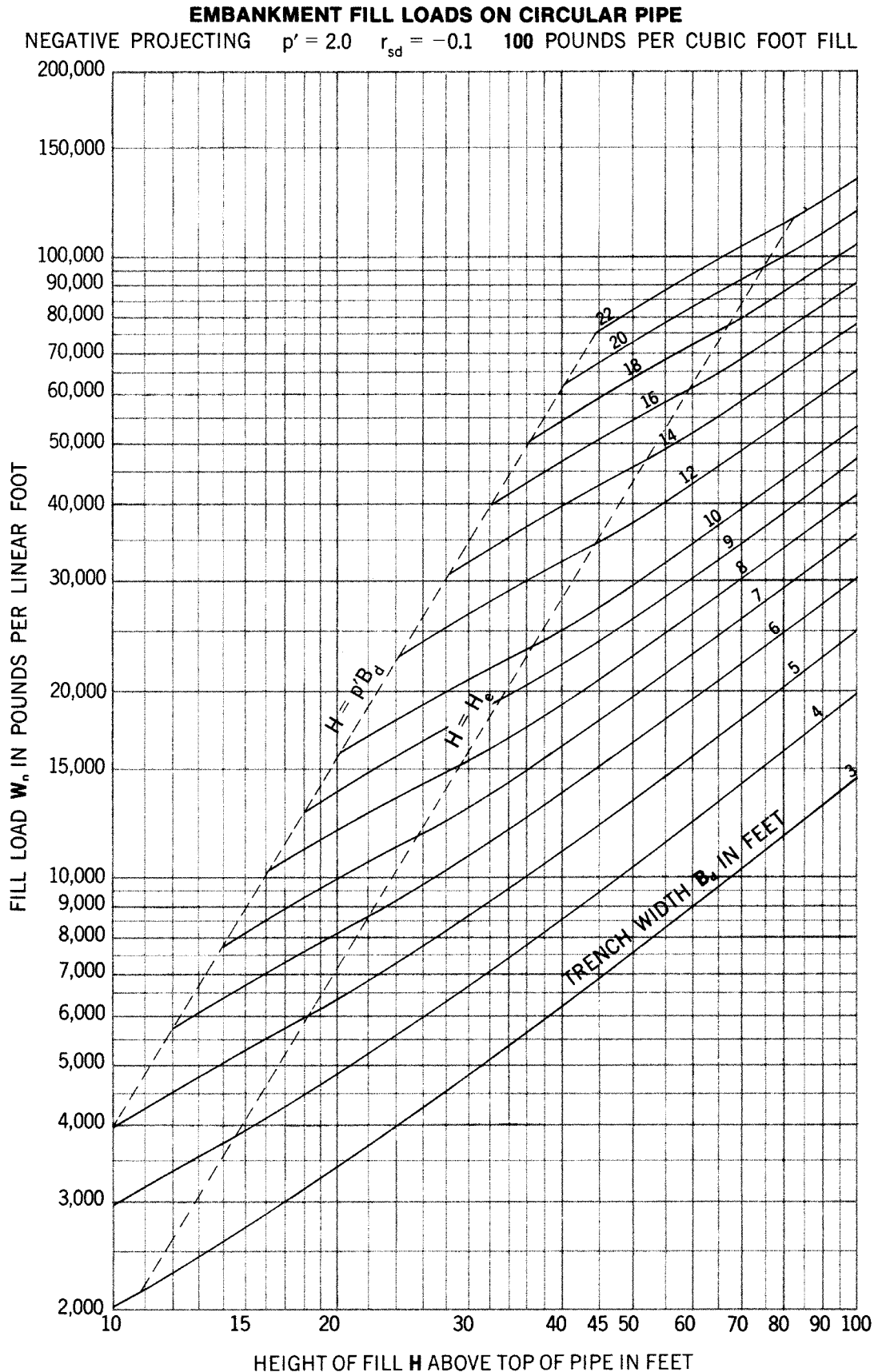


Figure 209



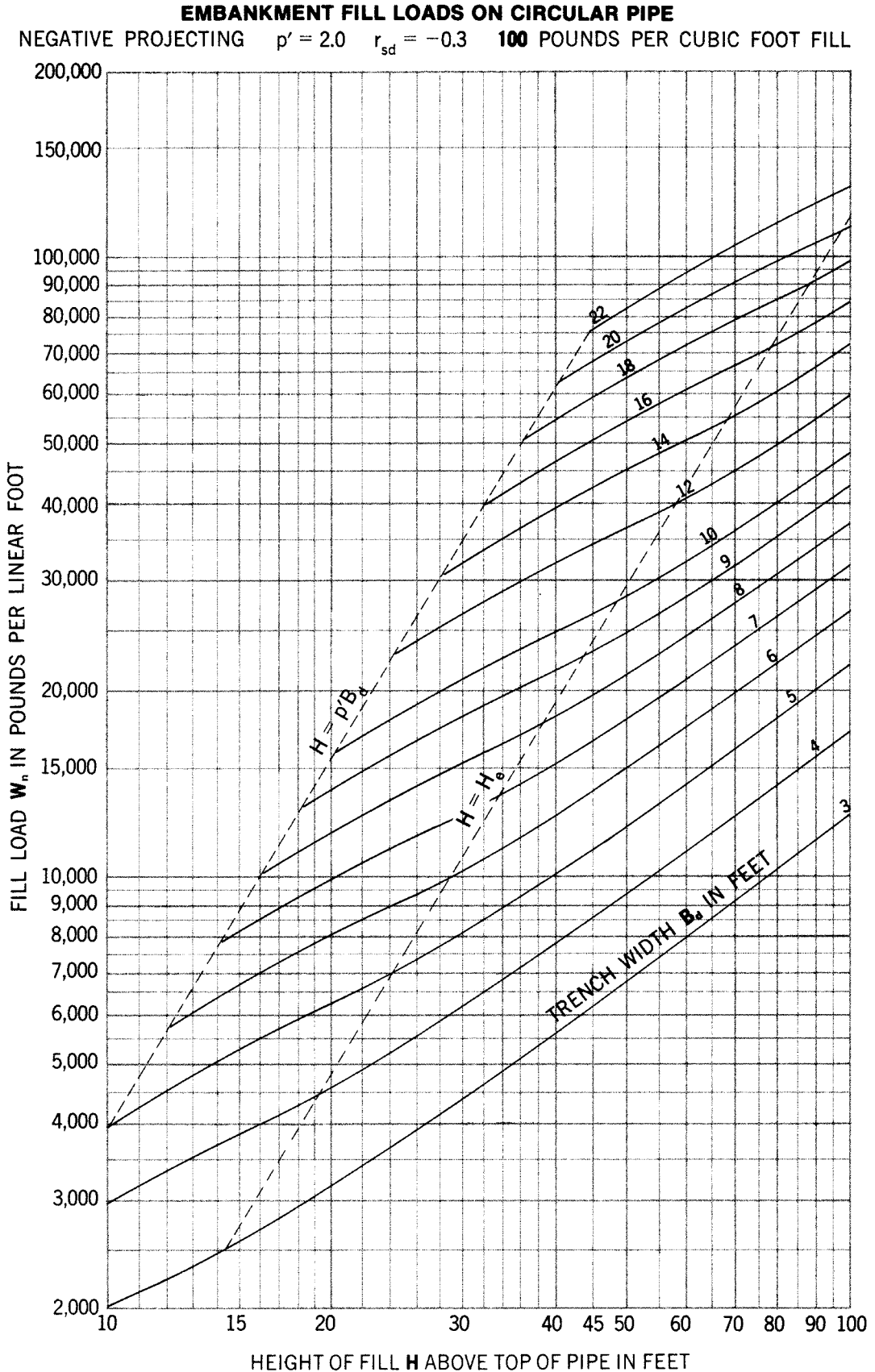
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 210



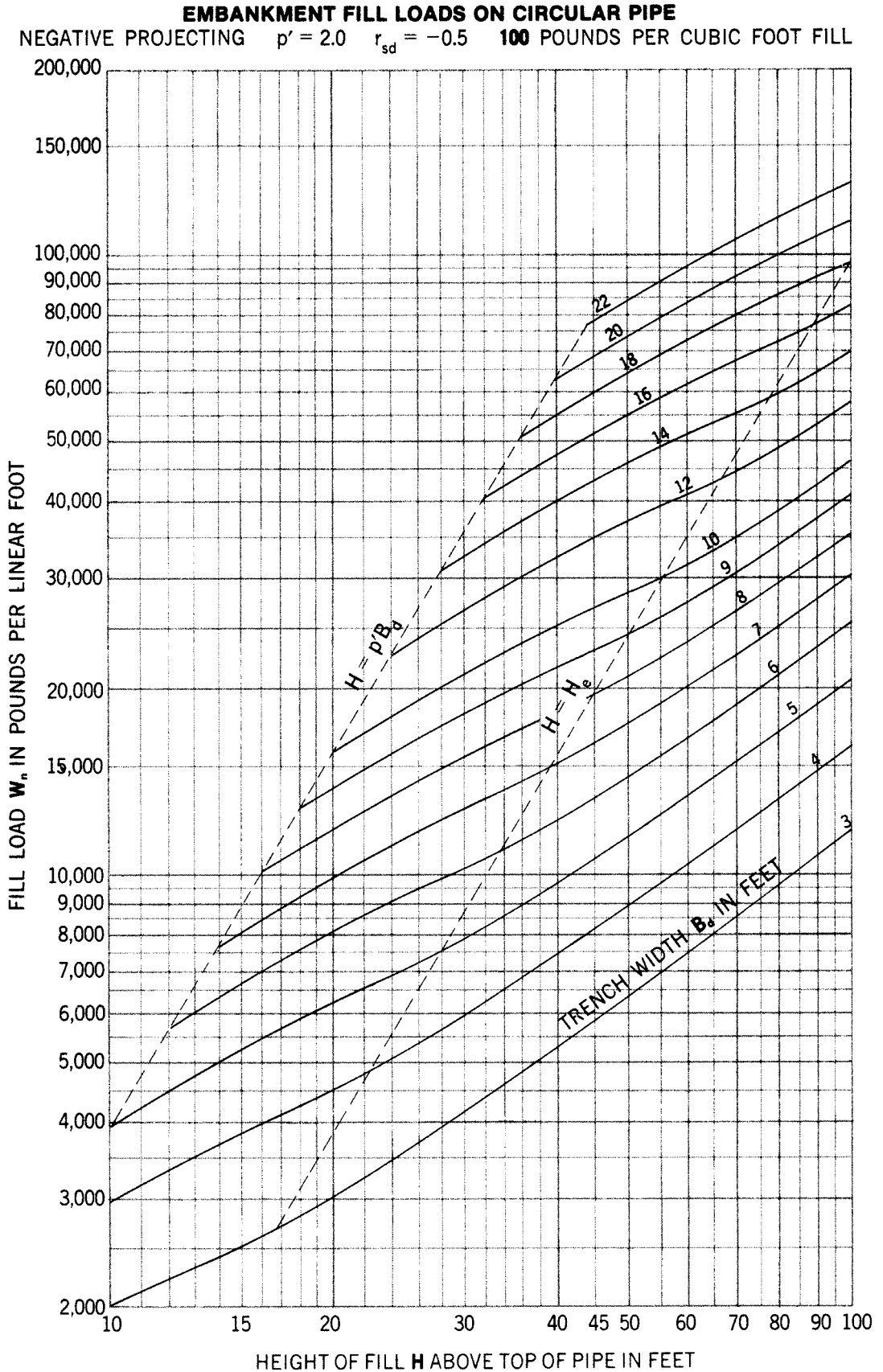
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 211



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.

Figure 212

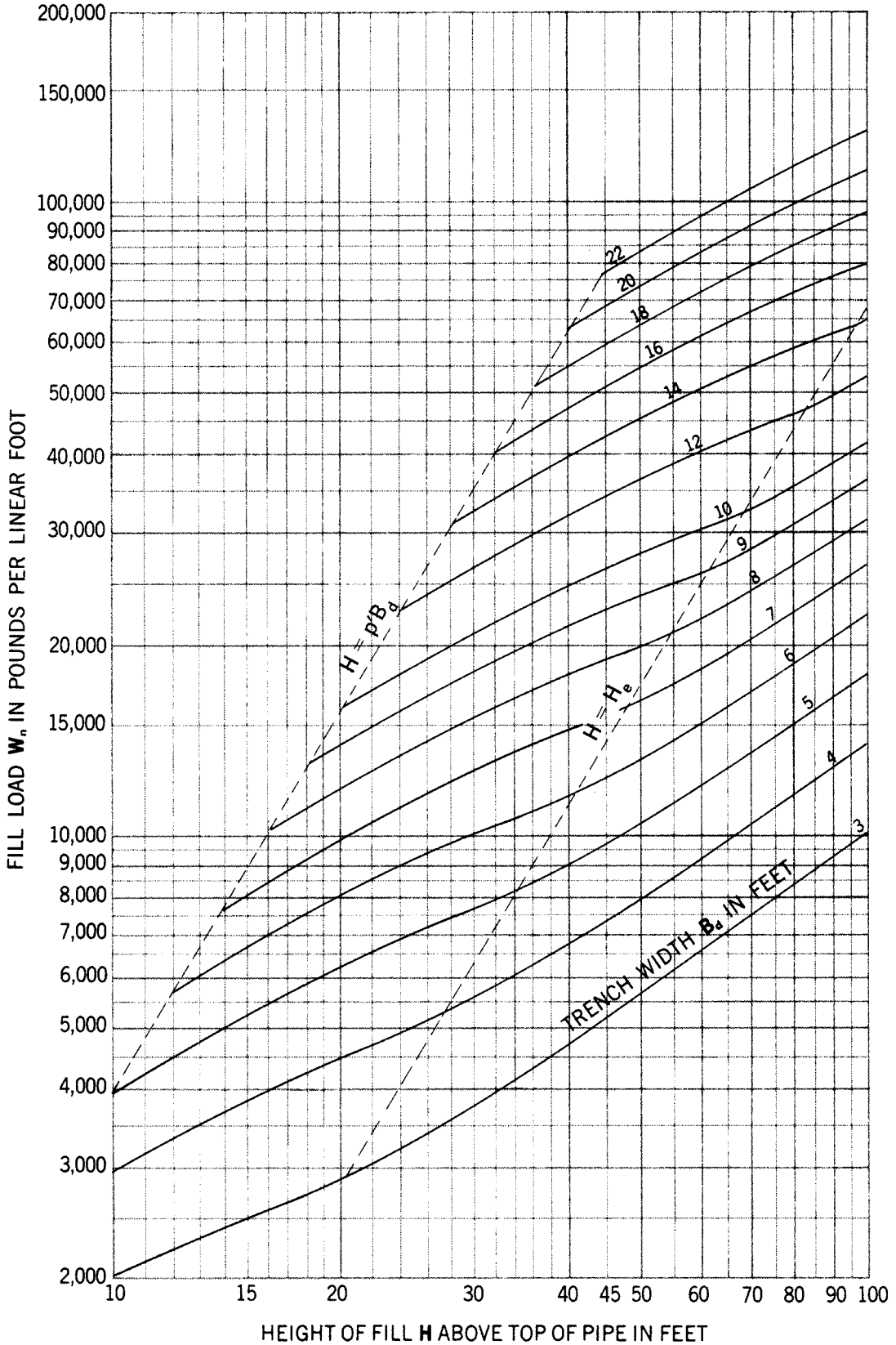


*For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths.*

Figure 213

**EMBANKMENT FILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**

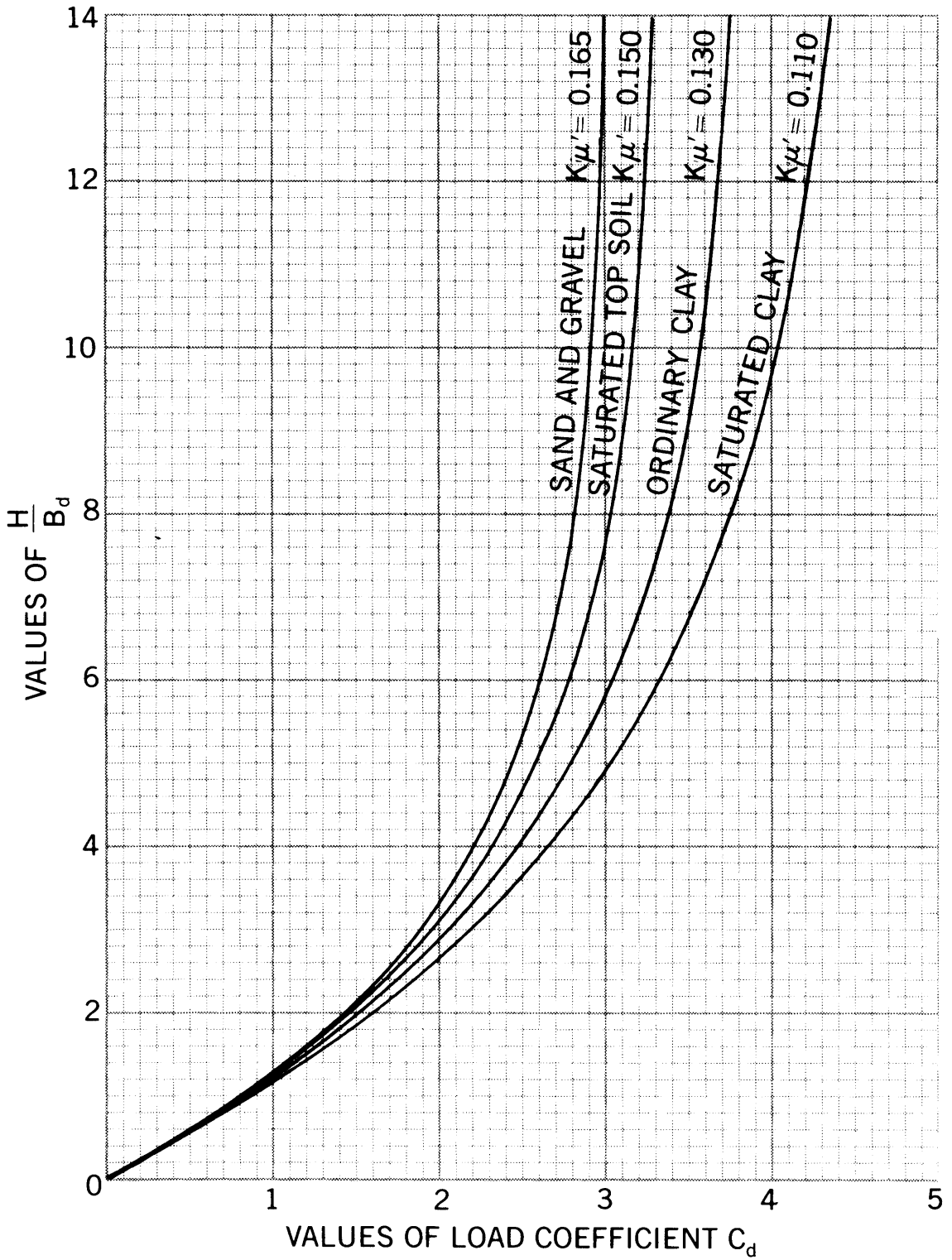
NEGATIVE PROJECTING  $p' = 2.0$   $r_{sd} = -1.0$  100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT FILL



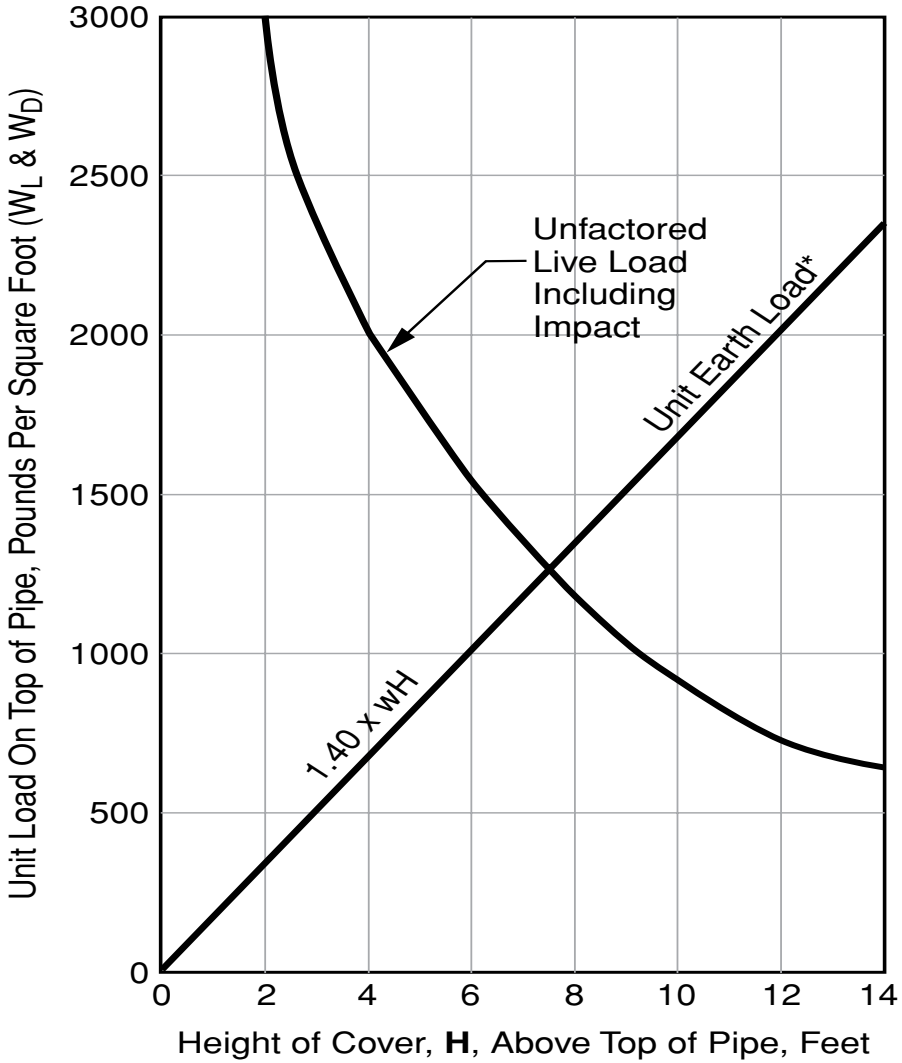
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate trench widths

Figure 214

## LOAD COEFFICIENT DIAGRAM FOR TRENCH INSTALLATIONS



**Figure 215 Loads on Concrete Pipe Installed Under Railways**



\*Fill for embankment installations  
 $DL/B_c = 1.40wH$  with  $w = 18.85\text{kN/m}^3$   
 1.40 = Vertical Arching Factor

\* Fill for embankment installations  $DL/B_c = 1.40wH$  with  
 $w = 120\text{pcf}$  1.40 = Vertical Arching Factor

"Part 10 Reinforced Concrete Culvert Pipe, Chapter 8, Concrete Structures and Foundations, AREMA Manual of Railway Engineering", American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association, 1999.

# **Appendix A**



Table A-1

**SQUARE ROOTS OF DECIMAL NUMBER(S<sup>1/2</sup> IN MANNING'S FORMULA)**

No.	.-0	.-1	.-2	.-3	.-4	.-5	.-6	.-7	.-8	.-9
.00001	.003162	.003317	.003464	.003606	.003742	.003873	.004000	.004123	.004243	.004359
.00002	.004472	.004583	.004690	.004796	.004899	.005000	.005099	.005196	.005292	.005385
.00003	.005477	.005568	.005657	.005745	.005831	.005916	.006000	.006083	.006164	.006245
.00004	.006325	.006403	.006481	.006557	.006633	.006708	.006782	.006856	.006928	.007000
.00005	.007071	.007141	.007211	.007280	.007348	.007416	.007483	.007550	.007616	.007681
.00006	.007746	.007810	.007874	.007937	.008000	.008062	.008124	.008185	.008246	.008307
.00007	.008367	.008426	.008485	.008544	.008602	.008660	.008718	.008775	.008832	.008888
.00008	.008944	.009000	.009055	.009110	.009165	.009220	.009274	.009327	.009381	.009434
.00009	.009487	.009539	.009592	.009644	.009695	.009747	.009798	.009849	.009899	.009950
.00010	.010000	.010050	.010100	.010149	.010198	.010247	.010296	.010344	.010392	.010440
.0001	.01000	.01049	.01095	.01140	.01183	.01225	.01265	.01304	.01342	.01378
.0002	.01414	.01449	.01483	.01517	.01549	.01581	.01612	.01643	.01673	.01703
.0003	.01732	.01761	.01789	.01817	.01844	.01871	.01897	.01924	.01949	.01975
.0004	.02000	.02025	.02049	.02074	.02098	.02121	.02145	.02168	.02191	.02214
.0005	.02236	.02258	.02280	.02302	.02324	.02345	.02366	.02387	.02408	.02429
.0006	.02449	.02470	.02490	.02510	.02530	.02550	.02569	.02588	.02608	.02627
.0007	.02646	.02665	.02683	.02702	.02720	.02739	.02757	.02775	.02793	.02811
.0008	.02828	.02846	.02864	.02881	.02898	.02915	.02933	.02950	.02966	.02983
.0009	.03000	.03017	.03033	.03050	.03066	.03082	.03098	.03114	.03130	.03146
.0010	.03162	.03178	.03194	.03209	.03225	.03240	.03256	.03271	.03286	.03302
.001	.03162	.03317	.03464	.03606	.03742	.03873	.04000	.04123	.04243	.04359
.002	.04472	.04583	.04690	.04796	.04899	.05000	.05099	.05196	.05292	.05385
.003	.05477	.05568	.05657	.05745	.05831	.05916	.06000	.06083	.06164	.06245
.004	.06325	.06403	.06481	.06557	.06633	.06708	.06782	.06856	.06928	.07000
.005	.07071	.07141	.07211	.07280	.07348	.07416	.07483	.07550	.07616	.07681
.006	.07746	.07810	.07874	.07937	.08000	.08062	.08124	.08185	.08246	.08307
.007	.08367	.08426	.08485	.08544	.08602	.08660	.08718	.08775	.08832	.08888
.008	.08944	.09000	.09055	.09110	.09165	.09220	.09274	.09327	.09381	.09434
.009	.09487	.09539	.09592	.09644	.09695	.09747	.09798	.09849	.09899	.09950
.010	.10000	.10050	.10100	.10149	.10198	.10247	.10296	.10344	.10392	.10440
.01	.1000	.1049	.1095	.1140	.1183	.1225	.1265	.1304	.1342	.1378
.02	.1414	.1449	.1483	.1517	.1549	.1581	.1612	.1643	.1673	.1703
.03	.1732	.1761	.1789	.1817	.1844	.1871	.1897	.1924	.1949	.1975
.04	.2000	.2025	.2049	.2074	.2098	.2121	.2145	.2168	.2191	.2214
.05	.2236	.2258	.2280	.2302	.2324	.2345	.2366	.2387	.2408	.2429
.06	.2449	.2470	.2490	.2510	.2530	.2550	.2569	.2588	.2608	.2627
.07	.2646	.2665	.2683	.2702	.2720	.2739	.2757	.2775	.2793	.2811
.08	.2828	.2846	.2864	.2881	.2898	.2915	.2933	.2950	.2966	.2983
.09	.3000	.3017	.3033	.3050	.3066	.3082	.3098	.3114	.3130	.3146
.10	.3162	.3178	.3194	.3209	.3225	.3240	.3256	.3271	.3286	.3302

Table A-2

## THREE-EIGHTHS POWERS OF NUMBERS

No.	0	2	4	6	8	No.	0	2	4	6	8
0	.00	.55	.71	.83	.92	50	4.34	4.40	4.46	4.52	4.58
1	1.00	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.25	60	4.64	4.70	4.76	4.81	4.87
2	1.30	1.34	1.39	1.43	1.47	70	4.92	4.97	5.02	5.07	5.12
3	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.62	1.65	80	5.17	5.22	5.27	5.31	5.36
4	1.68	1.71	1.74	1.77	1.80	90	5.41	5.45	5.49	5.54	5.58
5	1.83	1.86	1.88	1.91	1.93	100	5.62	5.67	5.71	5.75	5.79
6	1.96	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.05	110	5.83	5.87	5.91	5.95	5.98
7	2.07	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.16	120	6.02	6.06	6.10	6.13	6.17
8	2.18	2.20	2.22	2.24	2.26	130	6.20	6.24	6.28	6.31	6.35
9	2.28	2.30	2.32	2.34	2.35	140	6.38	6.41	6.45	6.48	6.51
10	2.37	2.39	2.41	2.42	2.44	150	6.55	6.58	6.61	6.64	6.68
11	2.46	2.47	2.49	2.51	2.52	160	6.71	6.74	6.77	6.80	6.83
12	2.54	2.56	2.57	2.59	2.60	170	6.86	6.89	6.92	6.95	6.98
13	2.62	2.63	2.65	2.66	2.68	180	7.01	7.04	7.07	7.10	7.12
14	2.69	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.75	190	7.15	7.18	7.21	7.24	7.27
15	2.76	2.77	2.79	2.80	2.81	200	7.29	7.32	7.35	7.37	7.40
16	2.83	2.84	2.86	2.87	2.88	210	7.43	7.46	7.48	7.51	7.54
17	2.89	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	220	7.56	7.58	7.61	7.63	7.66
18	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	230	7.69	7.71	7.73	7.76	7.78
19	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	240	7.81	7.83	7.86	7.88	7.91
20	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12	250	7.93	7.95	7.98	8.00	8.02
21	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.17	3.18	260	8.05	8.07	8.09	8.12	8.14
22	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	270	8.16	8.18	8.21	8.23	8.25
23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	280	8.27	8.30	8.32	8.34	8.36
24	3.29	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	290	8.38	8.40	8.43	8.45	8.47
25	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	300	8.49	8.51	8.53	8.55	8.57
26	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	310	8.60	8.62	8.64	8.66	8.68
27	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.48	320	8.70	8.72	8.74	8.76	8.78
28	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53	330	8.80	8.82	8.84	8.86	8.88
29	3.54	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	340	8.90	8.92	8.94	8.96	8.98
30	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.62	350	9.00	9.01	9.03	9.05	9.07
31	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	360	9.09	9.11	9.13	9.15	9.17
32	3.67	3.68	3.69	3.69	3.70	370	9.18	9.20	9.22	9.24	9.26
33	3.71	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.74	380	9.28	9.30	9.31	9.33	9.35
34	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	390	9.37	9.39	9.40	9.42	9.44
35	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	400	9.46	9.48	9.49	9.51	9.53
36	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.87	410	9.55	9.56	9.58	9.60	9.61
37	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.91	420	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.68	9.70
38	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.94	430	9.72	9.73	9.75	9.77	9.78
39	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.97	3.98	440	9.80	9.82	9.83	9.85	9.87
40	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.01	4.02	450	9.88	9.90	9.92	9.93	9.95
41	4.03	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.05	460	9.97	9.98	10.00	10.01	10.03
42	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.08	4.09	470	10.05	10.06	10.08	10.09	10.11
43	4.10	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.13	480	10.13	10.14	10.16	10.17	10.19
44	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.15	4.16	490	10.21	10.22	10.24	10.25	10.27
45	4.17	4.18	4.18	4.19	4.20	500	10.28	10.30	10.31	10.33	10.34
46	4.20	4.21	4.22	4.22	4.23	510	10.36	10.37	10.39	10.41	10.42
47	4.24	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.26	520	10.44	10.45	10.47	10.48	10.50
48	4.27	4.28	4.28	4.29	4.30	530	10.51	10.52	10.54	10.55	10.57
49	4.30	4.31	4.32	4.32	4.33	540	10.58	10.60	10.61	10.63	10.64

Table A-3

## TWO-THIRDS POWERS OF NUMBERS

No.	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
.0	.000	.046	.074	.097	.117	.136	.153	.170	.186	.201
.1	.215	.229	.243	.256	.269	.282	.295	.307	.319	.331
.2	.342	.353	.364	.375	.386	.397	.407	.418	.428	.438
.3	.448	.458	.468	.477	.487	.497	.506	.515	.525	.534
.4	.543	.552	.561	.570	.578	.587	.596	.604	.613	.622
.5	.630	.638	.647	.655	.663	.671	.679	.687	.695	.703
.6	.711	.719	.727	.735	.743	.750	.758	.765	.773	.781
.7	.788	.796	.803	.811	.818	.825	.832	.840	.847	.855
.8	.862	.869	.876	.883	.890	.897	.904	.911	.918	.925
.9	.932	.939	.946	.953	.960	.966	.973	.980	.987	.993
1.0	1.000	1.007	1.013	1.020	1.027	1.033	1.040	1.046	1.053	1.059
1.1	1.065	1.072	1.078	1.085	1.091	1.097	1.104	1.110	1.117	1.123
1.2	1.129	1.136	1.142	1.148	1.154	1.160	1.167	1.173	1.179	1.185
1.3	1.191	1.197	1.203	1.209	1.215	1.221	1.227	1.233	1.239	1.245
1.4	1.251	1.257	1.263	1.269	1.275	1.281	1.287	1.293	1.299	1.305
1.5	1.310	1.316	1.322	1.328	1.334	1.339	1.345	1.351	1.357	1.362
1.6	1.368	1.374	1.379	1.385	1.391	1.396	1.402	1.408	1.413	1.419
1.7	1.424	1.430	1.436	1.441	1.447	1.452	1.458	1.463	1.469	1.474
1.8	1.480	1.485	1.491	1.496	1.502	1.507	1.513	1.518	1.523	1.529
1.9	1.534	1.539	1.545	1.550	1.556	1.561	1.566	1.571	1.577	1.582
2.0	1.587	1.593	1.598	1.603	1.608	1.613	1.619	1.624	1.629	1.634
2.1	1.639	1.645	1.650	1.655	1.660	1.665	1.671	1.676	1.681	1.686
2.2	1.691	1.697	1.702	1.707	1.712	1.717	1.722	1.727	1.732	1.737
2.3	1.742	1.747	1.752	1.757	1.762	1.767	1.772	1.777	1.782	1.787
2.4	1.792	1.797	1.802	1.807	1.812	1.817	1.822	1.827	1.832	1.837
2.5	1.842	1.847	1.852	1.857	1.862	1.867	1.871	1.876	1.881	1.886
2.6	1.891	1.896	1.900	1.905	1.910	1.915	1.920	1.925	1.929	1.934
2.7	1.939	1.944	1.949	1.953	1.958	1.963	1.968	1.972	1.977	1.982
2.8	1.987	1.992	1.996	2.001	2.006	2.010	2.015	2.020	2.024	2.029
2.9	2.034	2.038	2.043	2.048	2.052	2.057	2.062	2.066	2.071	2.075
3.0	2.080	2.085	2.089	2.094	2.099	2.103	2.108	2.112	2.117	2.122
3.1	2.126	2.131	2.135	2.140	2.144	2.149	2.153	2.158	2.163	2.167
3.2	2.172	2.176	2.180	2.185	2.190	2.194	2.199	2.203	2.208	2.212
3.3	2.217	2.221	2.226	2.230	2.234	2.239	2.243	2.248	2.252	2.257
3.4	2.261	2.265	2.270	2.274	2.279	2.283	2.288	2.292	2.296	2.301
3.5	2.305	2.310	2.314	2.318	2.323	2.327	2.331	2.336	2.340	2.345
3.6	2.349	2.353	2.358	2.362	2.366	2.371	2.375	2.379	2.384	2.388
3.7	2.392	2.397	2.401	2.405	2.409	2.414	2.418	2.422	2.427	2.431
3.8	2.435	2.439	2.444	2.448	2.452	2.457	2.461	2.465	2.469	2.474
3.9	2.478	2.482	2.486	1.490	2.495	2.499	2.503	2.507	2.511	2.516
4.0	2.520	2.524	2.528	2.532	2.537	2.541	2.545	2.549	2.553	2.558
4.1	2.562	2.566	2.570	2.574	2.579	2.583	2.587	2.591	2.595	2.599
4.2	2.603	2.607	2.611	2.616	2.620	2.624	2.628	2.632	2.636	2.640
4.3	2.644	2.648	2.653	2.657	2.661	2.665	2.669	2.673	2.677	2.681
4.4	2.685	2.689	2.693	2.698	2.702	2.706	2.710	2.714	2.718	2.722
4.5	2.726	2.730	2.734	2.738	2.742	2.746	2.750	2.754	2.758	2.762
4.6	2.766	2.770	2.774	2.778	2.782	2.786	2.790	2.794	2.798	2.802
4.7	2.806	2.810	2.814	2.818	2.822	2.826	2.830	2.834	2.838	2.842
4.8	2.846	2.850	2.854	2.858	2.862	2.865	2.869	2.873	2.877	2.881
4.9	2.885	2.889	2.893	2.897	2.901	2.904	2.908	2.912	2.916	2.920

Table A-4

**EIGHT-THIRDS POWERS OF NUMBERS**

No.	.00	.02	.04	.06	.08	No.	.00	.02	.04	.06	.08
0.1	.002	.004	.005	.008	.010	5.1	77.1	77.9	78.7	79.5	80.3
0.2	.014	.018	.022	.028	.034	5.2	81.2	82.0	82.8	83.7	84.5
0.3	.040	.048	.056	.066	.076	5.3	85.4	86.3	87.1	88.0	88.9
0.4	.087	.099	.112	.126	.141	5.4	89.8	90.6	91.5	92.4	93.3
0.5	.157	.175	.193	.213	.234	5.5	94.3	95.2	96.1	97.0	98.0
0.6	.256	.279	.304	.330	.358	5.6	98.9	99.8	101	102	103
0.7	.386	.416	.448	.481	.516	5.7	104	105	106	107	108
0.8	.552	.589	.628	.669	.711	5.8	109	110	111	112	113
0.9	.755	.801	.848	.897	.948	5.9	114	115	116	117	118
1.0	1.000	1.054	1.110	1.168	1.228	6.0	119	120	121	122	123
1.1	1.29	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.55	6.1	124	125	126	128	129
1.2	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.85	1.93	6.2	130	131	132	133	134
1.3	2.01	2.10	2.18	2.27	2.36	6.3	135	137	138	139	140
1.4	2.45	2.55	2.64	2.74	2.84	6.4	141	142	144	145	146
1.5	2.95	3.05	3.16	3.27	3.39	6.5	147	148	150	151	152
1.6	3.50	3.62	3.74	3.86	3.99	6.6	153	155	156	157	158
1.7	4.12	4.25	4.38	4.51	4.65	6.7	160	161	162	163	165
1.8	4.79	4.94	5.08	5.23	5.39	6.8	166	167	169	170	171
1.9	5.54	5.69	5.85	6.02	6.18	6.9	173	174	175	177	178
2.0	6.35	6.52	6.69	6.87	7.05	7.0	179	181	182	183	185
2.1	7.23	7.42	7.60	7.80	7.99	7.1	186	188	189	190	192
2.2	8.19	8.39	8.59	8.80	9.00	7.2	193	195	196	198	199
2.3	9.22	9.43	9.65	9.87	10.10	7.3	201	202	203	205	206
2.4	10.33	10.56	10.79	11.03	11.27	7.4	208	209	211	212	214
2.5	11.51	11.76	12.01	12.26	12.52	7.5	216	217	219	220	222
2.6	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.9	7.6	223	225	226	228	230
2.7	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	7.7	231	233	234	236	238
2.8	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	7.8	239	241	243	244	246
2.9	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.1	18.4	7.9	248	249	251	253	254
3.0	18.7	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.1	8.0	256	258	259	261	263
3.1	20.4	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.9	8.1	265	266	268	270	272
3.2	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.7	8.2	273	275	277	279	281
3.3	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7	8.3	282	284	286	288	290
3.4	26.1	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.8	8.4	292	293	295	297	299
3.5	28.2	28.7	29.1	29.5	30.0	8.5	301	303	305	307	309
3.6	30.4	30.9	31.4	31.8	32.3	8.6	310	312	314	316	318
3.7	32.7	33.2	33.7	34.2	34.7	8.7	320	322	324	326	328
3.8	35.2	35.7	36.2	36.7	37.2	8.8	330	332	334	336	338
3.9	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.3	39.8	8.9	340	342	344	346	348
4.0	40.3	40.9	41.4	42.0	42.5	9.0	350	353	355	357	359
4.1	43.1	43.6	44.2	44.8	45.3	9.1	361	363	365	367	369
4.2	45.9	46.5	47.1	47.7	48.3	9.2	372	374	376	378	380
4.3	48.9	49.5	50.1	50.7	51.4	9.3	382	385	387	390	391
4.4	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.9	54.5	9.4	394	396	398	400	403
4.5	55.2	55.9	56.5	57.2	57.9	9.5	405	407	409	412	414
4.6	58.5	59.2	59.9	60.6	61.3	9.6	416	419	421	423	426
4.7	62.0	62.7	63.4	64.1	64.8	9.7	428	429	433	435	437
4.8	65.6	66.3	67.0	67.8	68.5	9.8	440	442	445	447	449
4.9	69.3	70.0	70.8	71.6	72.3	9.9	452	454	457	459	462
5.0	73.1	73.9	74.7	75.5	76.3	10.0	464	467	469	472	474

Table A-5

**SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS OF NUMBERS**

No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root
1	1.000	1.000	26	5.099	2.963	51	7.141	3.708	76	8.718	4.236
2	1.414	1.260	27	5.196	3.000	52	7.211	3.733	77	8.775	4.254
3	1.732	1.442	28	5.292	3.037	53	7.280	3.756	78	8.832	4.273
4	2.000	1.587	29	5.385	3.072	54	7.348	3.780	79	8.888	4.291
5	2.236	1.710	30	5.477	3.107	55	7.416	3.803	80	8.944	4.309
6	2.449	1.817	31	5.568	3.141	56	7.483	3.826	81	9.000	4.327
7	2.646	1.913	32	5.657	3.175	57	7.550	3.849	82	9.055	4.345
8	2.828	2.000	33	5.745	3.208	58	7.616	3.871	83	9.110	4.362
9	3.000	2.080	34	5.831	3.240	59	7.681	3.893	84	9.165	4.380
10	3.162	2.154	35	5.916	3.271	60	7.746	3.915	85	9.220	4.397
11	3.317	2.224	36	6.000	3.302	61	7.810	3.937	86	9.274	4.414
12	3.464	2.289	37	6.083	3.332	62	7.874	3.958	87	9.327	4.431
13	3.606	2.351	38	6.164	3.362	63	7.937	3.979	88	9.381	4.448
14	3.742	2.410	39	6.245	3.391	64	8.000	4.000	89	9.434	4.465
15	3.873	2.466	40	6.325	3.420	65	8.062	4.021	90	9.487	4.481
16	4.000	2.520	41	6.403	3.448	66	8.124	4.041	91	9.539	4.498
17	4.123	2.571	42	6.481	3.476	67	8.185	4.062	92	9.592	4.514
18	4.243	2.621	43	6.557	3.503	68	8.246	4.082	93	9.644	4.531
19	4.359	2.668	44	6.633	3.530	69	8.307	4.102	94	9.695	4.547
20	4.472	2.714	45	6.708	3.557	70	8.367	4.121	95	9.747	4.563
21	4.583	2.759	46	6.782	3.583	71	8.426	4.141	96	9.798	4.579
22	4.690	2.802	47	6.856	3.609	72	8.485	4.160	97	9.849	4.595
23	4.796	2.844	48	6.928	3.634	73	8.544	4.179	98	9.900	4.610
24	4.899	2.885	49	7.000	3.659	74	8.602	4.198	99	9.950	4.626
25	5.000	2.924	50	7.071	3.684	75	8.660	4.217	100	10.000	4.642

For Square Roots — moving the decimal point 2 places in the number requires a change of 1 place in the square root.

For Cube Roots — moving the decimal point 3 places in the number requires a change of 1 place in the cube root.

Table A-6

**DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF INCHES AND FEET**

Fractions of		Inch Equivalents to Foot Fractions	Fractions of		Inch Equivalents to Foot Fractions	Fractions of		Inch Equivalents to Foot Fractions	Fractions of		Inch Equivalents to Foot Fractions
Inch	Foot		Inch	Foot		Inch	Foot		Inch	Foot	
	.005208	1/16		.255208	3 1/16		.505208	6 1/16		.755208	9 1/16
	.010417	1/8		.260417	3 1/8		.510417	6 1/8		.760417	9 1/8
1/64	.015625	3/16	17/64	.265625	3 3/16	33/64	.515625	6 3/16	49/64	.765625	9 3/16
	.020833	1/4		.270833	3 1/4		.520833	6 1/4		.770833	9 1/4
	.026042	5/16		.276042	3 5/16		.526042	6 5/16		.776042	9 5/16
1/32	.031250	3/8	9/32	.281250	3 3/8	17/32	.531250	6 3/8	25/32	.781250	9 3/8
	.036458	7/16		.286458	3 7/16		.536458	6 7/16		.786458	9 7/16
	.041667	1/2		.291667	3 1/2		.541667	6 1/2		.791667	9 1/2
3/64	.046875	9/16	19/64	.296875	3 9/16	35/64	.546875	6 9/16	51/64	.796875	9 9/16
	.052083	5/8		.302083	3 5/8		.552083	6 5/8		.802083	9 5/8
	.057292	11/16		.307292	3 11/16		.557292	6 11/16		.807292	9 11/16
1/16	.062500	3/4	5/16	.312500	3 3/4	9/16	.562500	6 3/4	13/16	.812500	9 3/4
	.067708	13/16		.317708	3 13/16		.567708	6 13/16		.817708	9 13/16
	.072917	7/8		.322917	3 7/8		.572917	6 7/8		.822917	9 7/8
5/64	.078125	15/16	21/64	.328125	3 15/16	37/64	.578125	6 15/16	53/64	.828125	9 15/16
	.083333	1		.333333	4		.583333	7		.833333	10
	.088542	1 1/16		.338542	4 1/16		.588542	7 1/16		.838542	10 1/16
3/32	.093750	1 1/8	11/32	.343750	4 1/8	19/32	.593750	7 1/8	27/32	.843750	10 1/8
	.098958	1 3/16		.348958	4 3/16		.598958	7 3/16		.848958	10 3/16
	.104167	1 1/4		.354167	4 1/4		.604167	7 1/4		.854167	10 1/4
7/64	.109375	1 5/16	23/64	.359375	4 5/16	39/64	.609375	7 5/16	55/64	.859375	10 5/16
	.114583	1 3/8		.364583	4 3/8		.614583	7 3/8		.864583	10 3/8
	.119792	1 7/16		.369792	4 7/16		.619792	7 7/16		.869792	10 7/16
1/8	.125000	1 1/2	3/8	.375000	4 1/2	5/8	.625000	7 1/2	7/8	.875000	10 1/2
	.130208	1 9/16		.380208	4 9/16		.630208	7 9/16		.880208	10 9/16
	.135417	1 5/8		.385417	4 5/8		.635417	7 5/8		.885417	10 5/8
9/64	.140625	1 11/16	25/64	.390625	4 11/16	41/64	.640625	7 11/16	57/64	.890625	10 11/16
	.145833	1 3/4		.395833	4 3/4		.645833	7 3/4		.895833	10 3/4
	.151042	1 13/16		.401042	4 13/16		.651042	7 13/16		.901042	10 13/16
5/32	.156250	1 7/8	13/32	.406250	4 7/8	21/32	.656250	7 7/8	29/32	.906250	10 7/8
	.161458	1 15/16		.411458	4 15/16		.661458	7 15/16		.911458	10 15/16
	.166667	2		.416667	5		.666667	8		.916667	11
11/64	.171875	2 1/16	27/64	.421875	5 1/16	43/64	.671875	8 1/16	59/64	.921875	11 1/16
	.177083	2 1/8		.427083	5 1/8		.677083	8 1/8		.927083	11 1/8
	.182292	2 3/16		.432292	5 3/16		.682292	8 3/16		.932292	11 3/16
3/16	.187500	2 1/4	7/16	.437500	5 1/4	11/16	.687500	8 1/4	15/16	.937500	11 1/4
	.192708	2 5/16		.442708	5 5/16		.692708	8 5/16		.942708	11 5/16
	.197917	2 3/8		.447917	5 3/8		.697917	8 3/8		.947917	11 3/8
13/64	.203125	2 7/16	29/64	.453125	5 7/16	45/64	.703125	8 7/16	61/64	.953125	11 7/16
	.208333	2 1/2		.458333	5 1/2		.708333	8 1/2		.958333	11 1/2
	.213542	2 9/16		.463542	5 9/16		.713542	8 9/16		.963542	11 9/16
7/32	.218750	2 5/8	15/32	.468750	5 5/8	23/32	.718750	8 5/8	31/32	.968750	11 5/8
	.223958	2 11/16		.473958	5 11/16		.723958	8 11/16		.973958	11 11/16
	.229167	2 3/4		.479167	5 3/4		.729167	8 3/4		.979167	11 3/4
15/64	.234375	2 13/16	31/64	.484375	5 13/16	47/64	.734375	8 13/16	63/64	.984375	11 13/16
	.229583	2 7/8		.489583	5 7/8		.739583	8 7/8		.989583	11 7/8
	.244792	2 15/16		.494792	5 15/16		.744792	8 15/16		.994792	11 15/16
1/4	.2500	3	1/2	.5000	6	3/4	.7500	9	1	1.0000	12

Table A-7

## VARIOUS POWERS OF PIPE DIAMETERS

Pipe Diameter		D <sup>1/3</sup>	D <sup>2/3</sup>	D <sup>4/3</sup>	D <sup>5/3</sup>	D <sup>5/2</sup>	D <sup>16/3</sup>	D <sup>4</sup>
In.	Ft. (D)							
6	0.50	0.794	0.630	0.397	0.157	0.177	0.025	0.063
8	0.67	0.874	0.763	0.582	0.339	0.363	0.115	0.198
9	0.75	0.909	0.825	0.681	0.464	0.487	0.216	0.316
10	0.83	0.941	0.886	0.784	0.615	0.634	0.378	0.482
12	1.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
15	1.25	1.077	1.160	1.347	1.813	1.747	3.287	2.441
16	1.33	1.101	1.211	1.468	2.154	2.053	4.638	3.160
18	1.50	1.145	1.310	1.717	2.948	2.756	8.693	5.063
21	1.75	1.205	1.452	2.109	4.447	4.051	19.78	9.379
24	2.00	1.260	1.587	2.520	6.35	5.657	40.32	16.00
27	2.25	1.310	1.717	2.948	8.69	7.594	75.56	25.63
30	2.50	1.357	1.842	3.393	11.51	9.882	132.5	39.06
33	2.75	1.401	1.963	3.853	14.84	12.54	220.3	57.19
36	3.00	1.442	2.080	4.327	18.72	15.59	350.4	81.0
39	3.25	1.481	2.194	4.814	23.17	19.04	537.1	111.6
42	3.50	1.518	2.305	5.314	28.24	22.92	797.5	150.1
45	3.75	1.554	2.414	5.826	33.94	27.23	1152.	197.8
48	4.0	1.587	2.520	6.35	40.32	32.00	1626.	256.0
54	4.5	1.651	2.726	7.43	55.20	42.96	3047.	410.1
60	5.0	1.710	2.924	8.55	73.10	55.90	5344.	625.0
66	5.5	1.765	3.116	9.71	94.25	70.94	8883.	915.1
72	6.0	1.817	3.302	10.90	118.8	88.2	14130	1296
78	6.5	1.866	3.483	12.13	147.1	107.7	21654	1785
84	7.0	1.913	3.659	13.39	179.3	129.6	32148	2401
90	7.5	1.957	3.832	14.68	215.5	154.0	46451	3164
96	8.0	2.000	4.00	16.00	256	181.0	65536	4096
102	8.5	2.041	4.17	17.35	301	210.6	90552	5220
108	9.0	2.080	4.33	18.72	350	243.0	122827	6561
114	9.5	2.118	4.49	20.12	405	278.2	163879	8145
120	10.0	2.154	4.64	21.54	464	316	215443	10000
132	11.0	2.224	4.95	24.46	598	401	358173	14641
144	12.0	2.289	5.24	27.47	755	499	569680	20736
156	13.0	2.351	5.53	30.57	934	609	873031	28561
168	14.0	2.410	5.81	33.74	1140	733	1296200	38416
180	15.0	2.466	6.08	36.99	1370	871	1872800	50625

Table A-8

## AREAS OF CIRCULAR SECTIONS (Square Feet)

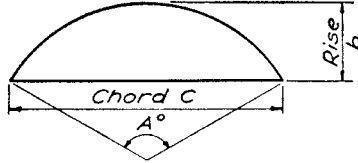
Diameter		0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
Inches	Feet and inches								
0	0-0		.0001	.0003	.0008	.0014	.0021	.0031	.0042
1	0-1	.0055	.0069	.0085	.0103	.0123	.0144	.0167	.0192
2	0-2	.0218	.0246	.0276	.0308	.0341	.0376	.0413	.0451
3	0-3	.0491	.0533	.0576	.0621	.0668	.0717	.0767	.0819
4	0-4	.0873	.0928	.0985	.1044	.1104	.1167	.1231	.1296
5	0-5	.1364	.1433	.1503	.1576	.1650	.1726	.1803	.1883
6	0-6	.1963	.2046	.2131	.2217	.2304	.2394	.2485	.2578
7	0-7	.2673	.2769	.2867	.2967	.3068	.3171	.3276	.3382
8	0-8	.3491	.3601	.3712	.3826	.3941	.4057	.4176	.4296
9	0-9	.4418	.4541	.4667	.4794	.4922	.5053	.5185	.5319
10	0-10	.5454	.5591	.5730	.5871	.6013	.6157	.6303	.6450
11	0-11	.6600	.6750	.6903	.7057	.7213	.7371	.7530	.7691
12	1-0	.7854	.8018	.8185	.8353	.8522	.8693	.8866	.9041
13	1-1	.9218	.9396	.9575	.9757	.9940	1.013	1.031	1.050
14	1-2	1.069	1.088	1.108	1.127	1.147	1.167	1.187	1.207
15	1-3	1.227	1.248	1.268	1.289	1.310	1.332	1.353	1.375
16	1-4	1.396	1.418	1.440	1.462	1.485	1.507	1.530	1.553
17	1-5	1.576	1.600	1.623	1.647	1.670	1.694	1.718	1.743
18	1-6	1.767	1.792	1.817	1.842	1.867	1.892	1.917	1.943
19	1-7	1.969	1.995	2.021	2.047	2.074	2.101	2.127	2.154
20	1-8	2.182	2.209	2.237	2.264	2.292	2.320	2.348	2.377
21	1-9	2.405	2.434	2.463	2.492	2.521	2.551	2.580	2.610
22	1-10	2.640	2.670	2.700	2.731	2.761	2.792	2.823	2.854
23	1-11	2.885	2.917	2.948	2.980	3.012	3.044	3.076	3.109
24	2-0	3.142	3.174	3.207	3.241	3.274	3.307	3.341	3.375
25	2-1	3.409	3.443	3.477	3.512	3.547	3.581	3.616	3.652
26	2-2	3.687	3.723	3.758	3.794	3.830	3.866	3.903	3.939
27	2-3	3.976	4.013	4.050	4.087	4.125	4.162	4.200	4.238
28	2-4	4.276	4.314	4.353	4.391	4.430	4.469	4.508	4.547
29	2-5	4.587	4.627	4.666	4.706	4.746	4.787	4.827	4.868
30	2-6	4.909	4.950	4.991	5.032	5.074	5.115	5.157	5.199
31	2-7	5.241	5.284	5.326	5.369	5.412	5.455	5.498	5.541
32	2-8	5.585	5.629	5.673	5.717	5.761	5.805	5.850	5.895
33	2-9	5.940	5.985	6.030	6.075	6.121	6.167	6.213	6.259
34	2-10	6.305	6.351	6.398	6.445	6.492	6.539	6.586	6.634
35	2-11	6.681	6.729	6.777	6.825	6.874	6.922	6.971	7.020
36	3-0	7.069	7.118	7.167	7.217	7.266	7.316	7.366	7.416
37	3-1	7.467	7.517	7.568	7.619	7.670	7.721	7.773	7.824
38	3-2	7.876	7.928	7.980	8.032	8.084	8.137	8.190	8.243
39	3-3	8.296	8.349	8.402	8.456	8.510	8.564	8.618	8.672
40	3-4	8.727	8.781	8.836	8.891	8.946	9.001	9.057	9.113
41	3-5	9.168	9.224	9.281	9.337	9.393	9.450	9.507	9.564
42	3-6	9.621	9.678	9.736	9.794	9.852	9.910	9.968	10.03
43	3-7	10.08	10.14	10.20	10.26	10.32	10.38	10.44	10.50
44	3-8	10.56	10.62	10.68	10.74	10.80	10.86	10.92	10.98
45	3-9	11.04	11.11	11.17	11.23	11.29	11.35	11.42	11.48
46	3-10	11.54	11.60	11.67	11.73	11.79	11.86	11.92	11.98
47	3-11	12.05	12.11	12.18	12.24	12.31	12.37	12.44	12.50
48	4-0	12.57	12.63	12.70	12.76	12.83	12.90	12.96	13.03
49	4-1	13.10	13.16	13.23	13.30	13.36	13.43	13.50	13.57



Table A-9

AREAS OF CIRCULAR SEGMENTS

For Ratios of Rise and Chord



Area =  $b \times C \times$  coefficient

A°	Coefficient	b/C	A°	Coefficient	b/C	A°	Coefficient	b/C	A°	Coefficient	b/C
1	.6667	.0022	46	.6722	.1017	91	.6895	.2097	136	.7239	.3373
2	.6667	.0044	47	.6724	.1040	92	.6901	.2122	137	.7249	.3404
3	.6667	.0066	48	.6727	.1063	93	.6906	.2148	138	.7260	.3436
4	.6667	.0087	49	.6729	.1086	94	.6912	.2174	139	.7270	.3469
5	.6667	.0109	50	.6732	.1109	95	.6918	.2200	140	.7281	.3501
6	.6667	.0131	51	.6734	.1131	96	.6924	.2226	141	.7292	.3534
7	.6668	.0153	52	.6737	.1154	97	.6930	.2252	142	.7303	.3567
8	.6668	.0175	53	.6740	.1177	98	.6936	.2279	143	.7314	.3600
9	.6669	.0197	54	.6743	.1200	99	.6942	.2305	144	.7325	.3633
10	.6670	.0218	55	.6746	.1224	100	.6948	.2332	145	.7336	.3666
11	.6670	.0240	56	.6749	.1247	101	.6954	.2358	146	.7348	.3700
12	.6671	.0262	57	.6752	.1270	102	.6961	.2385	147	.7360	.3734
13	.6672	.0284	58	.6755	.1293	103	.6967	.2412	148	.7372	.3768
14	.6672	.0306	59	.6758	.1316	104	.6974	.2439	149	.7384	.3802
15	.6673	.0328	60	.6761	.1340	105	.6980	.2466	150	.7396	.3837
16	.6674	.0350	61	.6764	.1363	106	.6987	.2493	151	.7408	.3871
17	.6674	.0372	62	.6768	.1387	107	.6994	.2520	152	.7421	.3906
18	.6675	.0394	63	.6771	.1410	108	.7001	.2548	153	.7434	.3942
19	.6676	.0416	64	.6775	.1434	109	.7008	.2575	154	.7447	.3977
20	.6677	.0437	65	.6779	.1457	110	.7015	.2603	155	.7460	.4013
21	.6678	.0459	66	.6782	.1481	111	.7022	.2631	156	.7473	.4049
22	.6679	.0481	67	.6786	.1505	112	.7030	.2659	157	.7486	.4085
23	.6680	.0504	68	.6790	.1529	113	.7037	.2687	158	.7500	.4122
24	.6681	.0526	69	.6794	.1553	114	.7045	.2715	159	.7514	.4159
25	.6682	.0548	70	.6797	.1577	115	.7052	.2743	160	.7528	.4196
26	.6684	.0570	71	.6801	.1601	116	.7060	.2772	161	.7542	.4233
27	.6685	.0592	72	.6805	.1625	117	.7068	.2800	162	.7557	.4270
28	.6687	.0614	73	.6809	.1649	118	.7076	.2829	163	.7571	.4308
29	.6688	.0636	74	.6814	.1673	119	.7084	.2858	164	.7586	.4346
30	.6690	.0658	75	.6818	.1697	120	.7092	.2887	165	.7601	.4385
31	.6691	.0681	76	.6822	.1722	121	.7100	.2916	166	.7616	.4424
32	.6693	.0703	77	.6826	.1746	122	.7109	.2945	167	.7632	.4463
33	.6694	.0725	78	.6831	.1771	123	.7117	.2975	168	.7648	.4502
34	.6696	.0747	79	.6835	.1795	124	.7126	.3004	169	.7664	.4542
35	.6698	.0770	80	.6840	.1820	125	.7134	.3034	170	.7680	.4582
36	.6700	.0792	81	.6844	.1845	126	.7143	.3064	171	.7696	.4622
37	.6702	.0814	82	.6849	.1869	127	.7152	.3094	172	.7712	.4663
38	.6704	.0837	83	.6854	.1894	128	.7161	.3124	173	.7729	.4704
39	.6706	.0859	84	.6859	.1919	129	.7170	.3155	174	.7746	.4745
40	.6708	.0882	85	.6864	.1944	130	.7180	.3185	175	.7763	.4787
41	.6710	.0904	86	.6869	.1970	131	.7189	.3216	176	.7781	.4828
42	.6712	.0927	87	.6874	.1995	132	.7199	.3247	177	.7799	.4871
43	.6714	.0949	88	.6879	.2020	133	.7209	.3278	178	.7817	.4914
44	.6717	.0972	89	.6884	.2046	134	.7219	.3309	179	.7835	.4957
45	.6719	.0995	90	.6890	.2071	135	.7229	.3341	180	.7854	.5000

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Table A-10

**AREA, WETTED PERIMETER AND HYDRAULIC RADIUS OF  
PARTIALLY FILLED CIRCULAR PIPE**

$\frac{d}{D}$	$\frac{\text{area}}{D^2}$	$\frac{\text{wet. per.}}{D}$	$\frac{\text{hyd. rad.}}{D}$	$\frac{d}{D}$	$\frac{\text{area}}{D^2}$	$\frac{\text{wet. per.}}{D}$	$\frac{\text{hyd. rad.}}{D}$
0.01	0.0013	0.2003	0.0066	0.51	0.4027	1.5908	0.2531
0.02	0.0037	0.2838	0.0132	0.52	0.4127	1.6108	0.2561
0.03	0.0069	0.3482	0.0197	0.53	0.4227	1.6308	0.2591
0.04	0.0105	0.4027	0.0262	0.54	0.4327	1.6509	0.2620
0.05	0.0147	0.4510	0.0326	0.55	0.4426	1.6710	0.2649
0.06	0.0192	0.4949	0.0389	0.56	0.4526	1.6911	0.2676
0.07	0.0242	0.5355	0.0451	0.57	0.4625	1.7113	0.2703
0.08	0.0294	0.5735	0.0513	0.58	0.4723	1.7315	0.2728
0.09	0.0350	0.6094	0.0574	0.59	0.4822	1.7518	0.2753
0.10	0.0409	0.6435	0.0635	0.60	0.4920	1.7722	0.2776
0.11	0.0470	0.6761	0.0695	0.61	0.5018	1.7926	0.2799
0.12	0.0534	0.7075	0.0754	0.62	0.5115	1.8132	0.2821
0.13	0.0600	0.7377	0.0813	0.63	0.5212	1.8338	0.2842
0.14	0.0668	0.7670	0.0871	0.64	0.5308	1.8546	0.2862
0.15	0.0739	0.7954	0.0929	0.65	0.5404	1.8755	0.2881
0.16	0.0811	0.8230	0.0986	0.66	0.5499	1.8965	0.2899
0.17	0.0885	0.8500	0.1042	0.67	0.5594	1.9177	0.2917
0.18	0.0961	0.8763	0.1097	0.68	0.5687	1.9391	0.2933
0.19	0.1039	0.9020	0.1152	0.69	0.5780	1.9606	0.2948
0.20	0.1118	0.9273	0.1206	0.70	0.5872	1.9823	0.2962
0.21	0.1199	0.9521	0.1259	0.71	0.5964	2.0042	0.2975
0.22	0.1281	0.9764	0.1312	0.72	0.6054	2.0264	0.2987
0.23	0.1365	1.0003	0.1364	0.73	0.6143	2.0488	0.2998
0.24	0.1449	1.0239	0.1416	0.74	0.6231	2.0714	0.3008
0.25	0.1535	1.0472	0.1466	0.75	0.6318	2.0944	0.3017
0.26	0.1623	1.0701	0.1516	0.76	0.6404	2.1176	0.3025
0.27	0.1711	1.0928	0.1566	0.77	0.6489	2.1412	0.3032
0.28	0.1800	1.1152	0.1614	0.78	0.6573	2.1652	0.3037
0.29	0.1890	1.1373	0.1662	0.79	0.6655	2.1895	0.3040
0.30	0.1982	1.1593	0.1709	0.80	0.6736	2.2143	0.3042
0.31	0.2074	1.1810	0.1755	0.81	0.6815	2.2395	0.3044
0.32	0.2167	1.2025	0.1801	0.82	0.6893	2.2653	0.3043
0.33	0.2260	1.2239	0.1848	0.83	0.6969	2.2916	0.3041
0.34	0.2355	1.2451	0.1891	0.84	0.7043	2.3186	0.3038
0.35	0.2450	1.2661	0.1935	0.85	0.7115	2.3462	0.3033
0.36	0.2546	1.2870	0.1978	0.86	0.7186	2.3746	0.3026
0.37	0.2642	1.3078	0.2020	0.87	0.7254	2.4038	0.3017
0.38	0.2739	1.3284	0.2061	0.88	0.7320	2.4341	0.3008
0.39	0.2836	1.3490	0.2102	0.89	0.7384	2.4655	0.2996
0.40	0.2934	1.3694	0.2142	0.90	0.7445	2.4981	0.2980
0.41	0.3032	1.3898	0.2181	0.91	0.7504	2.5322	0.2963
0.42	0.3130	1.4101	0.2220	0.92	0.7560	2.5681	0.2944
0.43	0.3229	1.4303	0.2257	0.93	0.7612	2.6061	0.2922
0.44	0.3328	1.4505	0.2294	0.94	0.7662	2.6467	0.2896
0.45	0.3428	1.4706	0.2331	0.95	0.7707	2.6906	0.2864
0.46	0.3527	1.4907	0.2366	0.96	0.7749	2.7389	0.2830
0.47	0.3627	1.5108	0.2400	0.97	0.7785	2.7934	0.2787
0.48	0.3727	1.5308	0.2434	0.98	0.7816	2.8578	0.2735
0.49	0.3827	1.5508	0.2467	0.99	0.7841	2.9412	0.2665
0.50	0.3927	1.5708	0.2500	1.00	0.7854	3.1416	0.2500

Table A-11

**HEADWATER DEPTH FOR CIRCULAR  
PIPE CULVERTS WITH INLET CONTROL  
END SECTION WITH CLOSED TAPER**

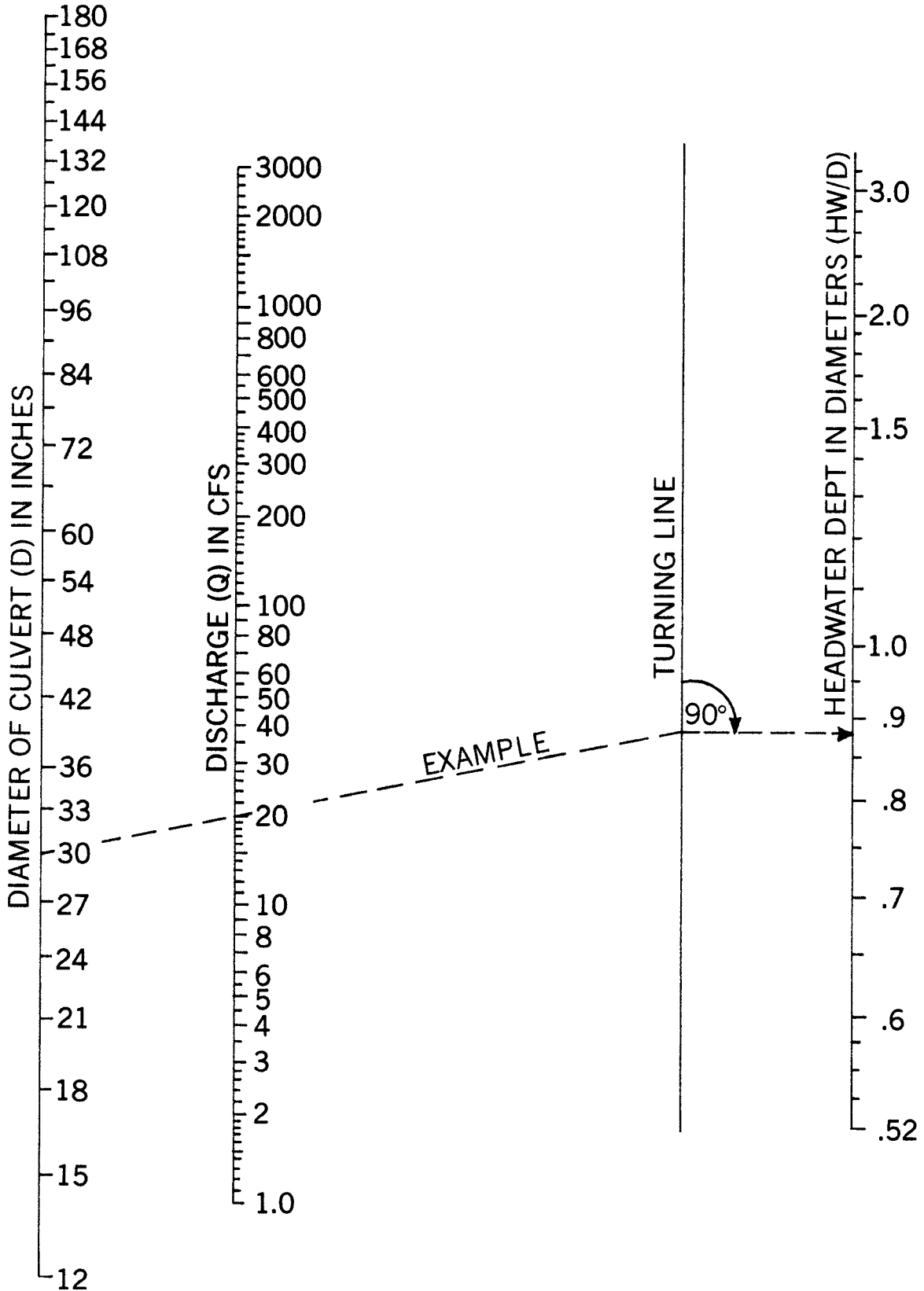


Table A-12

TRIGONOMETRIC FORMULAS

**TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS**

Radius AF = 1  
 $= \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = \sin A \operatorname{cosec} A$   
 $= \cos A \sec A = \tan A \cot A$

Sine A =  $\frac{\cos A}{\cot A} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A} = \cos A \tan A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = BC$

Cosine A =  $\frac{\sin A}{\tan A} = \frac{1}{\sec A} = \sin A \cot A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = AC$

Tangent A =  $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\cot A} = \sin A \sec A = FD$

Cotangent A =  $\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \cos A \operatorname{cosec} A = HG$

Secant A =  $\frac{\tan A}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\cos A} = AD$

Cosecant A =  $\frac{\cot A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\sin A} = AG$

**RIGHT ANGLED TRIANGLES**

$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$   
 $b^2 = c^2 - a^2$   
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Known	Required					
	A	B	a	b	c	Area
a, b	$\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$	$\tan B = \frac{b}{a}$			$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	$\frac{ab}{2}$
a, c	$\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$	$\cos B = \frac{a}{c}$		$\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$		$\frac{a \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{2}$
A, a		$90^\circ - A$		$a \cot A$	$\frac{a}{\sin A}$	$\frac{a^2 \cot A}{2}$
A, b		$90^\circ - A$	$b \tan A$		$\frac{b}{\cos A}$	$\frac{b^2 \tan A}{2}$
A, c		$90^\circ - A$	$c \sin A$	$c \cos A$		$\frac{c^2 \sin 2A}{4}$

**OBLIQUE ANGLED TRIANGLES**

$s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$   
 $K = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}$

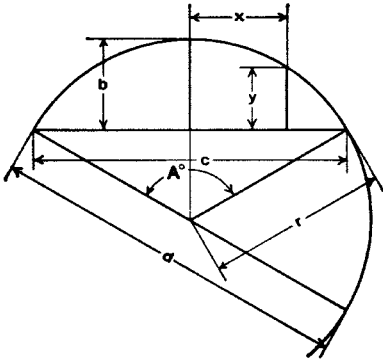
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$   
 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$   
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

Known	Required					
	A	B	C	b	c	Area
a, b, c	$\tan \frac{1}{2} A = \frac{K}{s-a}$	$\tan \frac{1}{2} B = \frac{K}{s-b}$	$\tan \frac{1}{2} C = \frac{K}{s-c}$			$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
a, A, B			$180^\circ - (A+B)$	$\frac{a \sin B}{\sin A}$	$\frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$	
a, b, A		$\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a}$			$\frac{b \sin C}{\sin B}$	
a, b, C	$\tan A = \frac{a \sin C}{b - a \cos C}$				$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C}$	$\frac{ab \sin C}{2}$

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Table A-13

**PROPERTIES OF THE CIRCLE**



Circumference =  $6.28318 r = 3.14159 d$   
 Diameter =  $0.31831 \text{ circumference}$   
 Area =  $3.14159 r^2$

Arc  $a = \frac{\pi r A^\circ}{180^\circ} = 0.017453 r A^\circ$

Angle  $A^\circ = \frac{180^\circ a}{\pi r} = 57.29578 \frac{a}{r}$

Radius  $r = \frac{4 b^2 + c^2}{8 b}$

Chord  $c = 2 \sqrt{2 br - b^2} = 2 r \sin \frac{A}{2}$

Rise  $b = r - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 r^2 - c^2} = \frac{c}{2} \tan \frac{A}{4}$

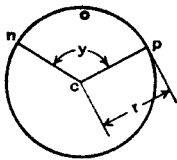
$= 2 r \sin^2 \frac{A}{4} = r + y - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$

$y = b - r + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$

$x = \sqrt{r^2 - (r + y - b)^2}$

Diameter of circle of equal periphery as square = 1.27324 side of square  
 Side of square of equal periphery as circle = 0.78540 diameter of circle  
 Diameter of circle circumscribed about square = 1.41421 side of square  
 Side of square inscribed in circle = 0.70711 diameter of circle

**CIRCULAR SECTOR**



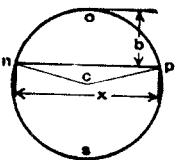
$r$  = radius of circle     $y$  = angle ncp in degrees

Area of Sector ncpo =  $\frac{1}{2} (\text{length of arc } np \times r)$

= Area of Circle  $\times \frac{y}{360}$

=  $0.0087266 \times r^2 \times y$

**CIRCULAR SEGMENT**



$r$  = radius of circle     $x$  = chord     $b$  = rise

Area of Segment nop = Area of Sector ncpo - Area of triangle ncp

=  $\frac{(\text{Length of arc } np \times r) - x(r - b)}{2}$

Area of Segment nsp = Area of Circle - Area of Segment nop

**VALUES FOR FUNCTIONS OF  $\pi$**

$\pi = 3.14159265359$ ,     $\log = 0.4971499$

$\pi^2 = 9.8696044$ ,  $\log = 0.9942997$      $\frac{1}{\pi} = 0.3183099$ ,  $\log = \bar{1}.5028501$      $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} = 0.5641896$ ,  $\log = \bar{1}.7514251$

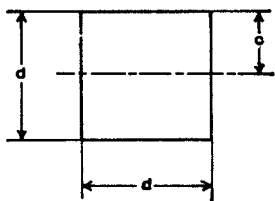
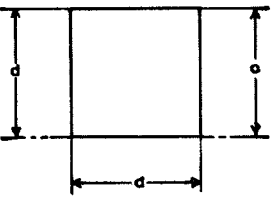
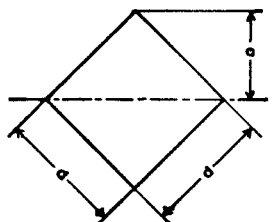
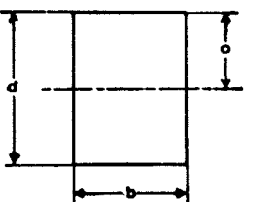
$\pi^3 = 31.0062767$ ,  $\log = 1.4914496$      $\frac{1}{\pi^2} = 0.1013212$ ,  $\log = \bar{1}.0057003$      $\frac{\pi}{180} = 0.0174533$ ,  $\log = \bar{2}.2418774$

$\sqrt{\pi} = 1.7724539$ ,  $\log = 0.2485749$      $\frac{1}{\pi^3} = 0.0322515$ ,  $\log = \bar{2}.5085500$      $\frac{180}{\pi} = 57.2957795$ ,  $\log = 1.7581226$

Note: Logs of fractions such as  $\bar{1}.5028501$  and  $\bar{2}.5085500$  may also be written  $9.5028501 - 10$  and  $8.5085500 - 10$  respectively.

Table A-14a

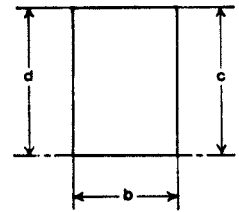
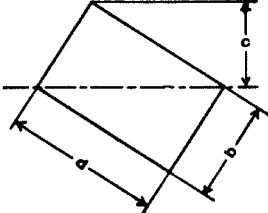
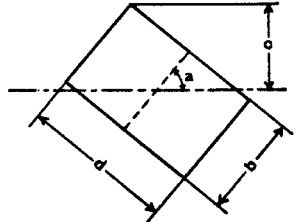
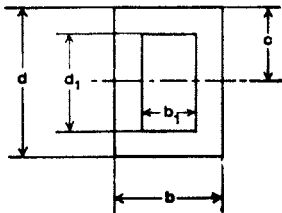
**PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SQUARE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments through center</p> 	$A = d^2$ $c = \frac{d}{2}$ $I = \frac{d^4}{12}$ $S = \frac{d^3}{6}$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{12}} = .288675 d$ $Z = \frac{d^3}{4}$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SQUARE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments on base</p> 	$A = d^2$ $c = d$ $I = \frac{d^4}{3}$ $S = \frac{d^3}{3}$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{3}} = .577350 d$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SQUARE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments on diagonal</p> 	$A = d^2$ $c = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} = .707107 d$ $I = \frac{d^4}{12}$ $S = \frac{d^3}{6\sqrt{2}} = .117851 d^3$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{12}} = .288675 d$ $Z = \frac{2c^3}{3} = \frac{d^3}{3\sqrt{2}} = .235702d^3$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECTANGLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments through center</p> 	$A = bd$ $c = \frac{d}{2}$ $I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$ $S = \frac{bd^2}{6}$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{12}} = .288675 d$ $Z = \frac{bd^2}{4}$

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Table A-14b

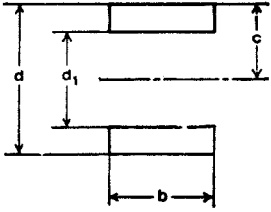
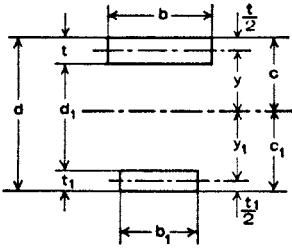
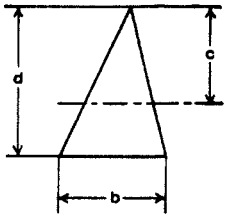
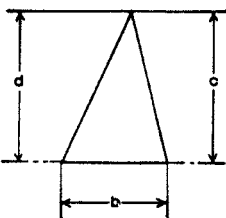
**PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECTANGLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments on base</p> 	$A = bd$ $c = d$ $I = \frac{bd^3}{3}$ $S = \frac{bd^2}{3}$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{3}} = .577350 d$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECTANGLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments on diagonal</p> 	$A = bd$ $c = \frac{bd}{\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}}$ $I = \frac{b^3d^3}{6(b^2 + d^2)}$ $S = \frac{b^2d^2}{6\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}}$ $r = \frac{bd}{\sqrt{6(b^2 + d^2)}}$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECTANGLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments any line through center of gravity</p> 	$A = bd$ $c = \frac{b \sin a + d \cos a}{2}$ $I = \frac{bd(b^2 \sin^2 a + d^2 \cos^2 a)}{12}$ $S = \frac{bd(b^2 \sin^2 a + d^2 \cos^2 a)}{6(b \sin a + d \cos a)}$ $r = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin^2 a + d^2 \cos^2 a}{12}}$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOLLOW RECTANGLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Axis of moments through center</p> 	$A = bd - b_1d_1$ $c = \frac{d}{2}$ $I = \frac{bd^3 - b_1d_1^3}{12}$ $S = \frac{bd^2 - b_1d_1^2}{6d}$ $r = \sqrt{\frac{bd^3 - b_1d_1^3}{12A}}$ $Z = \frac{bd^2}{4} - \frac{b_1d_1^2}{4}$

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Table A-14c

**PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS**

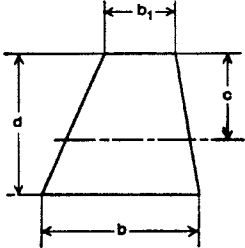
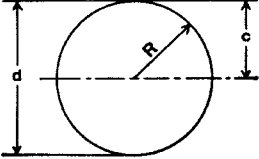
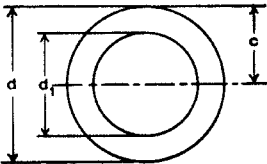
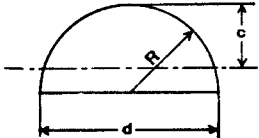
<p><b>EQUAL RECTANGLES</b></p> <p>Axis of moments through center of gravity</p> 	$A = b(d - d_1)$ $c = \frac{d}{2}$ $I = \frac{b(d^3 - d_1^3)}{12}$ $S = \frac{b(d^3 - d_1^3)}{6d}$ $r = \sqrt{\frac{d^3 - d_1^3}{12(d - d_1)}}$ $Z = \frac{b}{4}(d^2 - d_1^2)$
<p><b>UNEQUAL RECTANGLES</b></p> <p>Axis of moments through center of gravity</p> 	$A = bt + b_1t_1$ $c = \frac{\frac{1}{2}bt^2 + b_1t_1(d - \frac{1}{2}t_1)}{A}$ $I = \frac{bt^3}{12} + bty^2 + \frac{b_1t_1^3}{12} + b_1t_1y_1^2$ $S = \frac{I}{c} \quad S_1 = \frac{I}{c_1}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$ $Z = \frac{A}{2} \left[ d - \left( \frac{t + t_1}{2} \right) \right]$
<p><b>TRIANGLE</b></p> <p>Axis of moments through center of gravity</p> 	$A = \frac{bd}{2}$ $c = \frac{2d}{3}$ $I = \frac{bd^3}{36}$ $S = \frac{bd^2}{24}$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{18}} = .235702 d$
<p><b>TRIANGLE</b></p> <p>Axis of moments on base</p> 	$A = \frac{bd}{2}$ $c = d$ $I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$ $S = \frac{bd^2}{12}$ $r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{6}} = .408248 d$

COURTESY OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION



Table A-14d

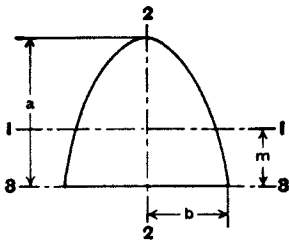
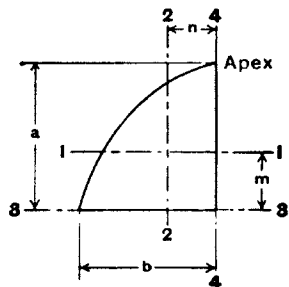
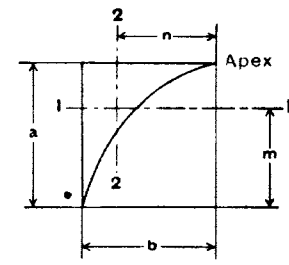
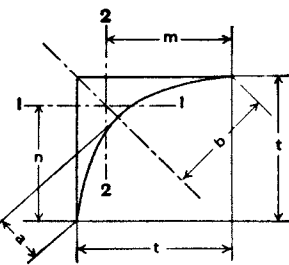
**PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS**

<p><b>TRAPEZOID</b> Axis of moments through center of gravity</p> 	$A = \frac{d(b + b_1)}{2}$ $c = \frac{d(2b + b_1)}{3(b + b_1)}$ $I = \frac{d^3 (b^2 + 4bb_1 + b_1^2)}{36(b + b_1)}$ $S = \frac{d^2 (b^2 + 4bb_1 + b_1^2)}{12(2b + b_1)}$ $r = \frac{d}{6(b + b_1)} \sqrt{2(b^2 + 4bb_1 + b_1^2)}$
<p><b>CIRCLE</b> Axis of moments through center</p> 	$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \pi R^2 = .785398 d^2 = 3.141593 R^2$ $c = \frac{d}{2} = R$ $I = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = .049087 d^4 = .785398 R^4$ $S = \frac{\pi d^3}{32} = \frac{\pi R^3}{4} = .098175 d^3 = .785398 R^3$ $r = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{R}{2}$ $Z = \frac{d^3}{6}$
<p><b>HOLLOW CIRCLE</b> Axis of moments through center</p> 	$A = \frac{\pi(d^2 - d_1^2)}{4} = .785398 (d^2 - d_1^2)$ $c = \frac{d}{2}$ $I = \frac{\pi(d^4 - d_1^4)}{64} = .049087 (d^4 - d_1^4)$ $S = \frac{\pi(d^4 - d_1^4)}{32d} = .098175 \frac{d^4 - d_1^4}{d}$ $r = \frac{\sqrt{d^2 + d_1^2}}{4}$ $Z = \frac{d^3}{6} - \frac{d_1^3}{6}$
<p><b>HALF CIRCLE</b> Axis of moments through center of gravity</p> 	$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} = 1.570796 R^2$ $c = R \left( 1 - \frac{4}{3\pi} \right) = .575587 R$ $I = R^4 \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{9\pi} \right) = .109757 R^4$ $S = \frac{R^3}{24} \frac{(9\pi^2 - 64)}{(3\pi - 4)} = .190687 R^3$ $r = R \frac{\sqrt{9\pi^2 - 64}}{6\pi} = .264336 R$

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Table A-14e

PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS

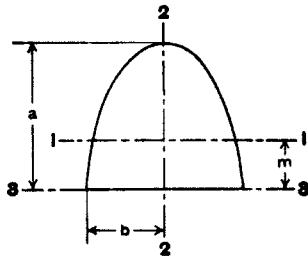
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PARABOLA</b></p> 	$A = \frac{4}{3} ab$ $m = \frac{2}{5} a$ $I_1 = \frac{16}{175} a^3 b$ $I_2 = \frac{4}{15} ab^3$ $I_3 = \frac{32}{105} a^3 b$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HALF PARABOLA</b></p> 	$A = \frac{2}{3} ab$ $m = \frac{2}{5} a$ $n = \frac{3}{8} b$ $I_1 = \frac{8}{175} a^3 b$ $I_2 = \frac{19}{480} ab^3$ $I_3 = \frac{16}{105} a^3 b$ $I_4 = \frac{2}{15} ab^3$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMPLEMENT OF HALF PARABOLA</b></p> 	$A = \frac{1}{3} ab$ $m = \frac{7}{10} a$ $n = \frac{3}{4} b$ $I_1 = \frac{37}{2100} a^3 b$ $I_2 = \frac{1}{80} ab^3$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PARABOLIC FILLET IN RIGHT ANGLE</b></p> 	$a = \frac{t}{2\sqrt{2}}$ $b = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$ $A = \frac{1}{6} t^2$ $m = n = \frac{4}{5} t$ $I_1 = I_2 = \frac{11}{2100} t^4$

COURTESY OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Table A-14f

**PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS**

**\* HALF ELLIPSE**



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \pi ab$$

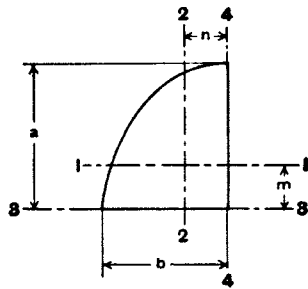
$$m = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$$

$$l_1 = a^3b \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{9\pi} \right)$$

$$l_2 = \frac{1}{8} \pi ab^3$$

$$l_3 = \frac{1}{8} \pi a^3b$$

**\* QUARTER ELLIPSE**



$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi ab$$

$$m = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$$

$$n = \frac{4b}{3\pi}$$

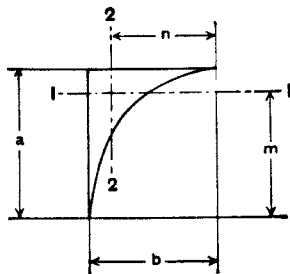
$$l_1 = a^3b \left( \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{4}{9\pi} \right)$$

$$l_2 = ab^3 \left( \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{4}{9\pi} \right)$$

$$l_3 = \frac{1}{16} \pi a^3b$$

$$l_4 = \frac{1}{16} \pi ab^3$$

**\* ELLIPTIC COMPLEMENT**



$$A = ab \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$m = \frac{a}{6 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}$$

$$n = \frac{b}{6 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}$$

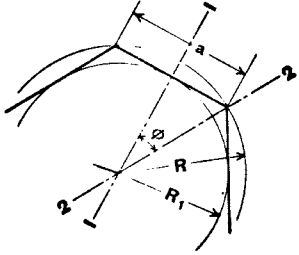
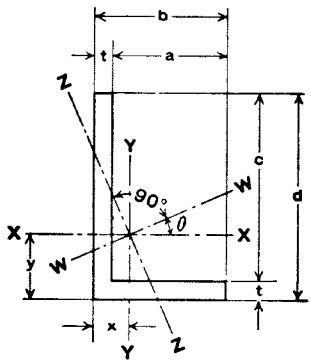
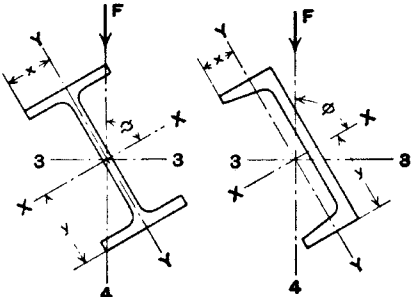
$$l_1 = a^3b \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{36 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \right)$$

$$l_2 = ab^3 \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{36 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \right)$$

\* To obtain properties of half circle, quarter circle and circular complement substitute a = b = R.

Table A-15

**PROPERTIES OF GEOMETRIC SECTIONS AND STRUCTURAL SHAPES**

<p><b>REGULAR POLYGON</b> Axis of moments through center</p> 	<p><math>n</math> = Number of sides  <math>\phi = \frac{180^\circ}{n}</math>  <math>a = 2\sqrt{R^2 - R_1^2}</math>  <math>R = \frac{a}{2 \sin \phi}</math>  <math>R_1 = \frac{a}{2 \tan \phi}</math>  <math>A = \frac{1}{4} na^2 \cot \phi = \frac{1}{2} nR^2 \sin 2\phi = nR_1^2 \tan \phi</math>  <math>I_1 = I_2 = \frac{A(6R^2 - a^2)}{24} = \frac{A(12R_1^2 + a^2)}{48}</math>  <math>r_1 = r_2 = \sqrt{\frac{6R^2 - a^2}{24}} = \sqrt{\frac{12R_1^2 + a^2}{48}}</math></p>
<p><b>ANGLE</b> Axis of moments through center of gravity</p>  <p>Z-Z is axis of minimum I</p>	<p><math>\tan 2\theta = \frac{2K}{I_y - I_x}</math>  <math>A = t(b+c) \quad x = \frac{b^2 + ct}{2(b+c)} \quad y = \frac{d^2 + at}{2(b+c)}</math>  <math>K = \text{Product of Inertia about X-X \&amp; Y-Y}</math>  <math>= \frac{abcdt}{4(b+c)}</math>  <math>I_x = \frac{1}{3} (t(d-y)^3 + by^3 - a(y-t)^3)</math>  <math>I_y = \frac{1}{3} (t(b-x)^3 + dx^3 - c(x-t)^3)</math>  <math>I_z = I_x \sin^2\theta + I_y \cos^2\theta + K \sin 2\theta</math>  <math>I_w = I_x \cos^2\theta + I_y \sin^2\theta - K \sin 2\theta</math></p> <p>K is negative when heel of angle, with respect to c. g., is in 1st or 3rd quadrant, positive when in 2nd or 4th quadrant.</p>
<p><b>BEAMS AND CHANNELS</b> Transverse force oblique through center of gravity</p> 	<p><math>I_s = I_x \sin^2\phi + I_y \cos^2\phi</math>  <math>I_e = I_x \cos^2\phi + I_y \sin^2\phi</math>  <math>f_b = M \left( \frac{y}{I_x} \sin\phi + \frac{x}{I_y} \cos\phi \right)</math>          where M is bending moment due to force F.</p>

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Table A-16

## FOUR PLACE LOGARITHM TABLES

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0253	0294	0334	0374
11	0414	0453	0492	0531	0569	0607	0645	0682	0719	0755
12	0792	0828	0864	0899	0934	0969	1004	1038	1072	1106
13	1139	1173	1206	1239	1271	1303	1335	1367	1399	1430
14	1461	1492	1523	1553	1584	1614	1644	1673	1703	1732
15	1761	1790	1818	1847	1875	1903	1931	1959	1987	2014
16	2041	2068	2095	2122	2148	2175	2201	2227	2253	2279
17	2304	2330	2355	2380	2405	2430	2455	2480	2504	2529
18	2553	2577	2601	2625	2648	2672	2695	2718	2742	2765
19	2788	2810	2833	2856	2878	2900	2923	2945	2967	2989
20	3010	3032	3054	3075	3096	3118	3139	3160	3181	3201
21	3222	3243	3263	3284	3304	3324	3345	3365	3385	3404
22	3424	3444	3464	3483	3502	3522	3541	3560	3579	3598
23	3617	3636	3655	3674	3692	3711	3729	3747	3766	3784
24	3802	3820	3838	3856	3874	3892	3909	3927	3945	3962
25	3979	3997	4014	4031	4048	4065	4082	4099	4116	4133
26	4150	4166	4183	4200	4216	4232	4249	4265	4281	4298
27	4314	4330	4346	4362	4378	4393	4409	4425	4440	4456
28	4472	4487	4502	4518	4533	4548	4564	4579	4594	4609
29	4624	4639	4654	4669	4683	4698	4713	4728	4742	4757
30	4771	4786	4800	4814	4829	4843	4857	4871	4886	4900
31	4914	4928	4942	4955	4969	4983	4997	5011	5024	5038
32	5051	5065	5079	5092	5105	5119	5132	5145	5159	5172
33	5185	5198	5211	5224	5237	5250	5263	5276	5289	5302
34	5315	5328	5340	5353	5366	5378	5391	5403	5416	5428
35	5441	5453	5465	5478	5490	5502	5514	5527	5539	5551
36	5563	5575	5587	5599	5611	5623	5635	5647	5658	5670
37	5682	5694	5705	5717	5729	5740	5752	5763	5775	5786
38	5798	5809	5821	5832	5843	5855	5866	5877	5888	5899
39	5911	5922	5933	5944	5955	5966	5977	5988	5999	6010
40	6021	6031	6042	6053	6064	6075	6085	6096	6107	6117
41	6128	6138	6149	6160	6170	6180	6191	6201	6212	6222
42	6232	6243	6253	6263	6274	6284	6294	6304	6314	6325
43	6335	6345	6355	6365	6375	6385	6395	6405	6415	6425
44	6435	6444	6454	6464	6474	6484	6493	6503	6513	6522
45	6532	6542	6551	6561	6571	6580	6590	6599	6609	6618
46	6628	6637	6646	6656	6665	6675	6684	6693	6702	6712
47	6721	6730	6739	6749	6758	6767	6776	6785	6794	6803
48	6812	6821	6830	6839	6848	6857	6866	6875	6884	6893
49	6902	6911	6920	6928	6937	6946	6955	6964	6972	6981
50	6990	6998	7007	7016	7024	7033	7042	7050	7059	7067
51	7076	7084	7093	7101	7110	7118	7126	7135	7143	7152
52	7160	7168	7177	7185	7193	7202	7210	7218	7226	7235
53	7243	7251	7259	7267	7275	7284	7292	7300	7308	7316
54	7324	7332	7340	7348	7356	7364	7372	7380	7388	7396
55	7404	7412	7419	7427	7435	7443	7451	7459	7466	7474
56	7482	7490	7497	7505	7513	7520	7528	7536	7543	7551
57	7559	7566	7574	7582	7589	7597	7604	7612	7619	7627
58	7634	7642	7649	7657	7664	7672	7679	7686	7694	7701
59	7709	7716	7723	7731	7738	7745	7752	7760	7767	7774
60	7782	7789	7796	7803	7810	7818	7825	7832	7839	7846
61	7853	7860	7867	7875	7882	7889	7896	7903	7910	7917
62	7924	7931	7938	7945	7952	7959	7966	7973	7980	7987
63	7993	8000	8007	8014	8021	8028	8035	8041	8048	8055
64	8062	8069	8075	8082	8089	8096	8102	8109	8116	8122
65	8129	8136	8142	8149	8156	8162	8169	8176	8182	8189
66	8195	8202	8209	8215	8222	8228	8235	8241	8248	8254
67	8261	8267	8274	8280	8287	8293	8299	8306	8312	8319
68	8325	8331	8338	8344	8351	8357	8363	8370	8376	8382
69	8388	8395	8401	8407	8414	8420	8426	8432	8439	8445
70	8451	8457	8463	8470	8476	8482	8488	8494	8500	8506
71	8513	8519	8525	8531	8537	8543	8549	8555	8561	8567
72	8573	8579	8585	8591	8597	8603	8609	8615	8621	8627
73	8633	8639	8645	8651	8657	8663	8669	8675	8681	8686
74	8692	8698	8704	8710	8716	8722	8727	8733	8739	8745
75	8751	8756	8762	8768	8774	8779	8785	8791	8797	8802
76	8808	8814	8820	8825	8831	8837	8842	8848	8854	8859
77	8865	8871	8876	8882	8887	8893	8899	8904	8910	8915
78	8921	8927	8932	8938	8943	8949	8954	8960	8965	8971
79	8976	8982	8987	8993	8998	9004	9009	9015	9020	9025
80	9031	9036	9042	9047	9053	9058	9063	9069	9074	9079
81	9085	9090	9096	9101	9106	9112	9117	9122	9128	9133
82	9138	9143	9149	9154	9159	9165	9170	9175	9180	9186
83	9191	9196	9201	9206	9212	9217	9222	9227	9232	9238
84	9243	9248	9253	9258	9263	9269	9274	9279	9284	9289
85	9294	9299	9304	9309	9315	9320	9325	9330	9335	9340
86	9345	9350	9355	9360	9365	9370	9375	9380	9385	9390
87	9395	9400	9405	9410	9415	9420	9425	9430	9435	9440
88	9445	9450	9455	9460	9465	9469	9474	9479	9484	9489
89	9494	9499	9504	9509	9513	9518	9523	9528	9533	9538
90	9542	9547	9552	9557	9562	9566	9571	9576	9581	9586
91	9590	9595	9600	9605	9609	9614	9619	9624	9628	9633
92	9638	9643	9647	9652	9657	9661	9666	9671	9675	9680
93	9685	9689	9694	9699	9703	9708	9713	9717	9722	9727
94	9731	9736	9741	9745	9750	9754	9759	9763	9768	9773
95	9777	9782	9786	9791	9795	9800	9805	9809	9814	9818
96	9823	9827	9832	9836	9841	9845	9850	9854	9859	9863
97	9868	9872	9877	9881	9886	9890	9894	9899	9903	9908
98	9912	9917	9921	9926	9930	9934	9939	9943	9948	9952
99	9956	9961	9965	9969	9974	9978	9983	9987	9991	9996



Table A-17b

## FREQUENTLY USED CONVERSION FACTORS

TO CONVERT	INTO	MULTIPLY BY	TO CONVERT	INTO	MULTIPLY BY
gallons/min	cu ft/hr	8.0208	kilometers/hr	feet/sec	0.9113
gallons/day	cu ft/sec	$1.5472 \times 10^{-6}$	kilometers/hr	knots	0.5396
grains (troy)	grams	0.06480	kilometers/hr	meters/min	16.67
grains (troy)	ounces (avdp)	$2.0833 \times 10^{-3}$	kilometers/hr	miles/hr	0.6214
grams	grains	15.43	knots	feet/hr	6,080.
grams	kilograms	0.001	knots	kilometers/hr	1.8532
grams	milligrams	1,000.	knots	nautical miles/hr	1.0
grams	ounces (avdp)	0.03527	knots	statute miles/hr	1.151
grams	ounces (troy)	0.03215	knots	yards/hr	2,027.
grams	pounds	$2.205 \times 10^{-3}$	knots	feet/sec	1.689
grams/cm	pounds/inch	$5.600 \times 10^{-3}$			
grams/cu cm	pounds/cu ft	62.43		<b>L</b>	
grams/cu cm	pounds/cu in	0.03613	links (engineer's)	inches	12.0
grams/liter	pounds/cu ft	0.062427	links (surveyor's)	inches	7.92
grams/sq cm	pounds/sq ft	2.0481	liters	bushels (U. S. dry)	0.02838
			liters	cu cm	1,000.0
	<b>H</b>		liters	cu feet	0.03531
hectograms	grams	100.0	liters	cu inches	61.02
hectoliters	liters	100.0	liters	cu meters	0.001
hectometers	meters	100.0	liters	cu yards	$1.308 \times 10^{-3}$
hours	days	$4.167 \times 10^{-2}$	liters	gallons (U. S. liq.)	0.2642
hours	weeks	$5.952 \times 10^{-3}$	liters	pints (U. S. liq.)	2.113
			liters	quarts (U. S. liq.)	1.057
	<b>I</b>		liters/min	cu ft/sec	$5.886 \times 10^{-4}$
inches	centimeters	2.540	liters/min	gals/sec	$4.403 \times 10^{-3}$
inches	meters	$2.540 \times 10^{-2}$			
inches	miles	$1.578 \times 10^{-5}$		<b>M</b>	
inches	millimeters	25.40	meters	centimeters	100.0
inches	mils	1,000.0	meters	feet	3.281
inches	yards	$2.778 \times 10^{-2}$	meters	inches	39.37
inches of mercury	atmospheres	0.03342	meters	kilometers	0.001
inches of mercury	feet of water	1.133	meters	miles (naut.)	$5.396 \times 10^{-4}$
inches of mercury	kg/sq cm	0.03453	meters	miles (stat.)	$6.214 \times 10^{-4}$
inches of mercury	kg/sq meter	345.3	meters	millimeters	1,000.0
inches of mercury	pounds/sq ft	70.73	meters	yards	1.094
inches of mercury	pounds/sq in	0.4912	meters/min	cms/sec	1.667
inches of water (at 4°C)	atmospheres	$2.458 \times 10^{-3}$	meters/min	feet/min	3.281
inches of water (at 4°C)	inches of mercury	0.07355	meters/min	feet/sec	0.05468
inches of water (at 4°C)	kg/sq cm	$2.540 \times 10^{-3}$	meters/min	knots	0.03238
inches of water (at 4°C)	ounces/sq in	0.5781	meters/min	miles/hr	0.03728
inches of water (at 4°C)	pounds/sq ft	5.204	meters/sec	feet/min	196.8
inches of water (at 4°C)	pounds/sq in	0.03613	meters/sec	feet/sec	3.281
	<b>K</b>		meters/sec	kilometers/hr	3.6
kilograms	dynes	980,665.	meters/sec	kilometers/min	0.06
kilograms	grams	1,000.0	meters/sec	miles/hr	2.237
kilograms	pounds	2.205	micrograms	miles/min	0.03728
kilograms	tons (long)	$9.842 \times 10^{-4}$	microliters	grams	$10^{-6}$
kilograms	tons (short)	$1.102 \times 10^{-3}$	microns	liters	$10^{-6}$
kilograms/cu meter	grams/cu cm	0.001	miles (naut.)	meters	$1 \times 10^{-6}$
kilograms/cu meter	pounds/cu ft	0.06243	miles (naut.)	feet	6,080.27
kilograms/cu meter	pounds/cu in.	$3.613 \times 10^{-5}$	miles (naut.)	kilometers	1.853
kilograms/cu meter	pounds/mil-foot	$3.405 \times 10^{-10}$	miles (naut.)	meters	1,853.
kilograms/meter	pounds/ft	0.6720	miles (naut.)	miles (statute)	1.1516
kilograms/sq cm	atmospheres	0.9678	miles (statute)	yards	2,027.
kilograms/sq cm	feet of water	32.81	miles (statute)	centimeters	$1.609 \times 10^5$
kilograms/sq cm	inches of mercury	28.96	miles (statute)	feet	5,280.
kilograms/sq cm	pounds/sq ft	2,048.	miles (statute)	inches	$6.336 \times 10^4$
kilograms/sq cm	pounds/sq in	14.22	miles (statute)	kilometers	1.609
kilograms/sq meter	pounds/sq in	$9.678 \times 10^{-5}$	miles (statute)	meters	1.609.
kilograms/sq meter	feet of water	$3.281 \times 10^{-2}$	miles (statute)	miles (naut.)	0.8684
kilograms/sq meter	inches of mercury	$2.896 \times 10^{-2}$	miles/hr	yards	1,760.
kilograms/sq meter	pounds/sq ft	0.2048	miles/hr	cms/sec	44.70
kilograms/sq meter	pounds/sq in	$1.422 \times 10^{-3}$	miles/hr	feet/min	88.
kilograms/sq mm	kg/sq meter	$10^6$	miles/hr	feet/sec	1.467
kiloliters	liters	1,000.0	miles/hr	kms/hr	1.609
kilometers	centimeters	$10^5$	miles/hr	kms/min	0.02682
kilometers	feet	3,281.	miles/hr	knots	0.8684
kilometers	inches	$3.937 \times 10^4$	miles/hr	meters/min	26.82
kilometers	meters	1,000.0	miles/min	miles/min	0.1667
kilometers	miles	0.6214	miles/min	cms/sec	2,682.
kilometers	millimeters	$10^6$	miles/min	feet/sec	88.
kilometers	yards	1,094.	miles/min	kms/min	1.609
kilometers/hr	cms/sec	27.78	miles/min	knots/min	0.8684
kilometers/hr	feet/min	54.68	mil-feet	miles/hr	60.0
				cu inches	$9.425 \times 10^{-6}$

Table A-17c

## FREQUENTLY USED CONVERSION FACTORS

TO CONVERT	INTO	MULTIPLY BY	TO CONVERT	INTO	MULTIPLY BY
milliers	kilograms	1,000.	pounds/sq ft	atmospheres	$4.725 \times 10^{-4}$
Millimicrons	meters	$1 \times 10^{-9}$	pounds/sq ft	feet of water	0.01602
milligrams	grams	0.001	pounds/sq ft	inches of mercury	0.01414
milliliters	liters	0.001	pounds/sq ft	kgs/sq meter	4.882
millimeters	centimeters	0.1	pounds/sq in.	atmospheres	0.06804
millimeters	feet	$3.281 \times 10^{-3}$	pounds/sq in.	feet of water	2.307
millimeters	inches	0.03937	pounds/sq in.	inches of mercury	2.036
millimeters	kilometers	$10^{-6}$	pounds/sq in.	kgs/sq meter	703.1
millimeters	meters	0.001	pounds/sq in.	pounds/sq ft	144.0
millimeters	miles	$6.214 \times 10^{-7}$			
millimeters	yards	$1.094 \times 10^{-3}$		<b>Q</b>	
million gals/day	cu ft/sec	1.54723	quadrants (angle)	degrees	90.0
mils	centimeters	$2.540 \times 10^{-3}$	quadrants (angle)	minutes	5,400.0
mils	feet	$8.333 \times 10^{-5}$	quadrants (angle)	radians	1.571
mils	inches	0.001	quadrants (angle)	seconds	$3.24 \times 10^5$
mils	kilometers	$2.540 \times 10^{-9}$			
mils	yards	$2.778 \times 10^{-5}$		<b>R</b>	
minutes (angles)	degrees	0.01667	radians	degrees	57.30
myriagrams	kilograms	10.0	radians	minutes	3,438.
myriameters	kilometers	10.0	radians	quadrants	0.6366
myriawatts	kilowatts	10.0	radians	seconds	$2.063 \times 10^5$
			rods	chain (Gunters)	.25
	<b>O</b>		rods	meters	5.029
ounces	drams	16.0	rods (Surveyors' meas.)	yards	5.5
ounces	grains	437.5	rods	feet	16.5
ounces	grams	28.349527			
ounces	pounds	0.0625		<b>S</b>	
ounces	ounces (troy)	0.9115	square centimeters	sq feet	$1.076 \times 10^{-3}$
ounces	tons (long)	$2.790 \times 10^{-5}$	square centimeters	sq inches	0.1550
ounces	tons (metric)	$2.835 \times 10^{-5}$	square centimeters	sq meters	0.0001
ounces (fluid)	cu inches	1.805	square centimeters	sq miles	$3.861 \times 10^{-11}$
ounces (fluid)	liters	0.02957	square centimeters	sq millimeters	100.0
ounces (troy)	grains	480.0	square centimeters	sq yards	$1.196 \times 10^{-4}$
ounces (troy)	grams	31.103481	square feet	acres	$2.296 \times 10^{-5}$
ounces (troy)	ounces (avdp.)	1.09714	square feet	sq cms	929.0
ounces (troy)	pounds (troy)	0.08333	square feet	sq inches	144.0
ounces/sq in.	pounds/sq in.	0.0625	square feet	sq meters	0.09290
			square feet	sq miles	$3.587 \times 10^{-8}$
	<b>P</b>		square feet	sq millimeters	$9.290 \times 10^4$
pints (dry)	cu inches	33.60	square feet	sq yards	0.1111
pints (liq.)	cu cms	473.2	square inches	sq cms	6.452
pints (liq.)	cu feet	0.01671	square inches	sq feet	$6.944 \times 10^{-3}$
pints (liq.)	cu inches	28.87	square inches	sq millimeters	645.2
pints (liq.)	cu meters	$4.732 \times 10^{-4}$	square inches	sq yards	$7.716 \times 10^{-4}$
pints (liq.)	cu yards	$6.189 \times 10^{-4}$	square kilometers	acres	247.1
pints (liq.)	gallons	0.125	square kilometers	sq cms	$10^{10}$
pints (liq.)	liters	0.4732	square kilometers	sq ft	$10.76 \times 10^6$
pints (liq.)	quarts (liq.)	0.5	square kilometers	sq inches	$1.550 \times 10^9$
Pounds (advp)	ounces (troy)	14.5833	square kilometers	sq meters	$10^6$
pounds	drams	256.	square kilometers	sq miles	0.3861
pounds	grams	453.5924	square kilometers	sq yards	$1.196 \times 10^6$
pounds	kilograms	0.4536	square meters	acres	$2.471 \times 10^{-4}$
pounds	ounces	16.0	square meters	sq cms	$10^4$
pounds	ounces (troy)	14.5833	square meters	sq feet	10.76
pounds	pounds (troy)	1.21528	square meters	sq inches	1,550.
pounds	tons (short)	0.0005	square meters	sq miles	$3.861 \times 10^{-7}$
pounds (troy)	ounces (avdp.)	13.1657	square meters	sq millimeters	$10^6$
pounds (troy)	ounces (troy)	12.0	square meters	sq yards	1.196
pounds (troy)	pounds (avdp.)	0.822857	square miles	acres	640.0
pounds (troy)	tons (long)	$3.6735 \times 10^{-4}$	square miles	sq feet	$27.88 \times 10^6$
pounds (troy)	tons (metric)	$3.7324 \times 10^{-4}$	square miles	sq kms	2.590
pounds (troy)	tons (short)	$4.1143 \times 10^{-4}$	square miles	sq meters	$2.590 \times 10^6$
pounds of water	cu feet	0.01602	square miles	sq yards	$3.098 \times 10^6$
pounds of water	cu inches	27.68	square millimeters	sq cms	0.01
pounds of water	gallons	0.1198	square millimeters	sq feet	$1.076 \times 10^{-5}$
pounds/cu ft	grams/cu cm	0.01602	square millimeters	sq inches	$1.550 \times 10^{-3}$
pounds/cu ft	kgs/cu meter	16.02	square mills	sq cms	$6.452 \times 10^{-6}$
pounds/cu ft	pounds/cu in.	$5.787 \times 10^{-4}$	square mills	sq inches	$10^{-6}$
pounds/cu in	gms/cu cm	27.68	square yards	acres	$2.066 \times 10^{-4}$
pounds/cu in	kgs/cu meter	$2.768 \times 10^4$	square yards	sq cms	8,361.
pounds/cu in	pounds/cu ft	1.728.	square yards	sq feet	9.0
pounds/ft	kg/s/meter	1.488	square yards	sq inches	1,296.
pounds/in.	gms/cm	178.6	square yards	sq meters	0.8361



Table A-17d

**FREQUENTLY USED CONVERSION FACTORS**

TO CONVERT	INTO	MULTIPLY BY	TO CONVERT	INTO	MULTIPLY BY
square yards	sq miles	$3.288 \times 10^{-7}$	tons (short)	ounces (troy)	29,166.66
square yards	sq millimeters	$8.361 \times 10^5$	tons (short)	pounds	2,000.
<b>T</b>					
temperature (°C)+273	absolute temperature (°C)	1.0	tons (short)	pounds (troy)	2,430.56
temperature (°C)+17.78	temperature (°F)	1.8	tons (short)	tons (long)	0.89287
temperature (°F)+460	absolute temperature (°F)	1.0	tons (short)	tons (metric)	0.9078
temperature (°F)-32	temperature (°C)	5/9	tons (short)/sq ft	kg/sq meter	9,765.
tons (long)	kilograms	1,016.	tons (short)/sq ft	pounds/sq in.	2,000.
tons (long)	pounds	2,240.	tons of water/24 hrs	pounds of water/hr	83.333
tons (long)	tons (short)	1.120	tons of water/24 hrs	gallons/min	0.16643
tons (metric)	kilograms	1,000.	tons of water/24 hrs	cu ft/hr	1.3349
tons (metric)	pounds	2,205.	<b>Y</b>		
tons (short)	kilograms	907.1848	yards	centimeters	91.44
tons (short)	ounces	32,000.	yards	kilometers	$9.144 \times 10^{-4}$
			yards	meters	0.9144
			yards	miles (naut.)	$4.934 \times 10^{-4}$
			yards	miles (stat.)	$5.682 \times 10^{-4}$
			yards	millimeters	914.4

TABLE A-18

**METRIC CONVERSION OF DIAMETER**

in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
6	150	30	750	57	1425	96	2400
8	200	33	825	60	1500	102	2550
10	250	36	900	63	1575	108	2700
12	300	39	975	66	1650	114	2850
15	375	42	1050	69	1725	120	3000
18	450	45	1125	72	1800	132	3300
21	525	48	1200	78	1950	144	3600
24	600	51	1275	84	2100	156	3900
27	675	54	1350	90	2250	168	4200

TABLE A-19

**METRIC CONVERSION OF WALL THICKNESS**

in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
1	25	3-1/8	79	5	125	8	200
1-1/2	38	3-1/4	82	5-1/4	131	8-1/2	213
2	50	3-1/2	88	5-1/2	138	9	225
2-1/4	56	3-3/4	94	5-3/4	144	9-1/2	238
2-3/8	59	3-7/8	98	6	150	10	250
2-1/2	63	4	100	6-1/4	156	10-1/2	263
2-5/8	66	4-1/8	103	6-1/2	163	11	275
2-3/4	69	4-1/4	106	6-3/4	169	11-1/2	288
2-7/8	72	4-1/2	113	7	175	12	300
3	75	4-3/4	119	7-1/2	188	12-1/2	313

# APPENDIX B

## LOADS AND SUPPORTING STRENGTHS

### *Based on Marston/Spangler Design Procedure*

The design procedure for the selection of pipe strength requires:

1. Determination of Earth Load
2. Determination of Live Load
3. Selection of Bedding
4. Determination of Bedding Factor
5. Application of Factor of Safety
6. Selection of Pipe Strength

### TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

The earth load transmitted to a pipe is largely dependent on the type of installation, and the three common types are Trench, Positive Projecting Embankment, and Negative Projecting Embankment. Pipe are also installed by jacking or tunneling methods where deep installations are necessary or where conventional open excavation and backfill methods may not be feasible. The essential features of each of these installations are shown in Figure 146.

**Trench.** This type of installation is normally used in the construction of sewers, drains and water mains. The pipe is installed in a relatively narrow trench excavated in undisturbed soil and then covered with backfill extending to the ground surface.

$$W_d = C_d w B_d^2 \quad \text{B1}$$

$C_d$  is further defined as:

$$C_d = \frac{1 - e^{-2K\mu' \frac{H}{B_d}}}{2K\mu'} \quad \text{B2}$$

---

*Note: In 1996 AASHTO adopted the Standard Installations as presented in Chapter 4 of this manual, and eliminated the use of the Marston/Spangler beddings and design procedure for circular concrete pipe. The Standard Installations and the design criteria in Chapter 4 are the preferred method of ACPA. The older and less quantitative Marston/Spangler beddings and the design method associated with them are presented in this Appendix for those agencies and individuals still using this method.*

Tables B1 through B30 are based on equation (B1) and list backfill loads in pounds per linear foot for various heights of backfill and trench widths. There are four tables for each circular pipe size based on  $K\mu' = 0.165, 0.150, 0.130$  and  $0.110$ . The "Transition Width" column gives the trench width at which the backfill load on the pipe is a maximum and remains constant regardless of any increase in the width of the trench. For any given height of backfill, the maximum load at the transition width is shown by **bold type**.

Figures B1 through B8 also present backfill loads for circular pipe installed in a trench condition. For elliptical and arch pipe, Figures 155 through 178 in the main body of the manual may be used. The solid lines represent trench widths and the dashed lines represent pipe size for the evaluation of transition widths and maximum backfill loads. If, when entering the figures from the horizontal axis, the dashed line representing pipe size is intersected before the solid line representing trench width, the actual trench width is wider than the transition width and the maximum backfill load should be read at the intersection of the height of backfill and the dashed line representing pipe size.

**Positive Projecting Embankment.** This type of installation is normally used when the culvert is installed in a relatively flat stream bed or drainage path. The pipe is installed on the original ground or compacted fill and then covered by an earth fill or embankment. The fill load on a pipe installed in a positive projecting embankment condition is computed by the equation:

$$W_c = C_c w B_c^2 \quad \text{B3}$$

$C_c$  is further defined as:

$$C_c = \frac{e^{2K\mu \frac{H}{B_c}} - 1}{2K\mu} \quad \text{when } H \leq H_e \quad \text{B4}$$

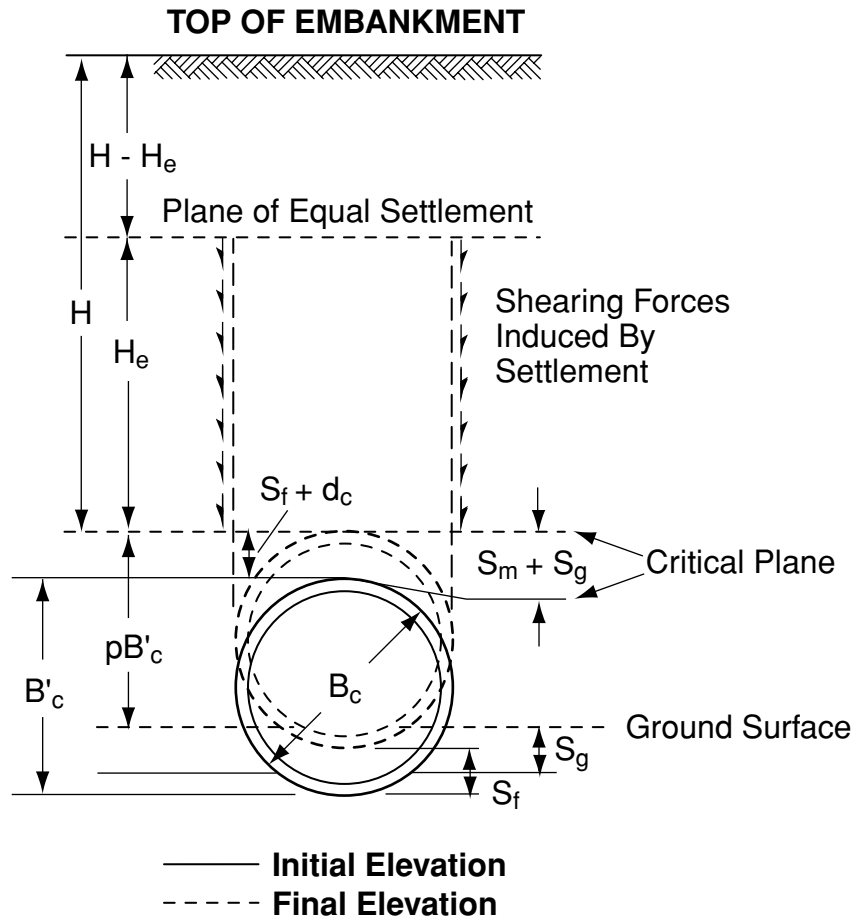
$$C_c = \frac{e^{2K\mu \frac{H_e}{B_c}} - 1}{2K\mu'} + \left( \frac{H}{B_c} - \frac{H_e}{B_c} \right) e^{2K\mu \frac{H_e}{B_c}} \quad \text{when } H > H_e \quad \text{B5}$$

The settlements which influence loads on positive projecting embankment installations are shown in Illustration B1. To evaluate the  $H_e$  term in equation (B5), it is necessary to determine numerically the relationship between the pipe deflection and the relative settlement between the prism of fill directly above the pipe and the adjacent soil. This relationship is defined as a settlement ratio, expressed as:

$$r_{sd} = \frac{(S_m + S_g) - (S_f + d_c)}{S_m} \quad \text{B6}$$

1. Pipe widths are based on a wall thickness equivalent to thicknesses indicated for Wall B in ASTM C 76 and designated thicknesses in other applicable ASTM Standards. Loads corresponding to these wall thicknesses are sufficiently accurate for the normal range of pipe widths for any particular pipe size. For extra heavy wall thicknesses, resulting in a pipe width considerably in excess of the normal range, interpolation within the Tables and Figures may be necessary.

**Illustration B.1** Settlements Which Influence Loads  
Positive Projecting Embankment Installation



The fill load on a pipe installed in a positive projecting embankment condition is influenced by the product of the settlement ratio ( $r_{sd}$ ) and the projection ratio ( $p$ ). The projection ratio ( $p$ ) is the vertical distance the pipe projects above the original ground divided by the outside vertical height of the pipe ( $B'_c$ ). Recommended settlement ratio design values are listed in Table B-31.

Figures B-9 through B-13 include fill loads in pounds per linear foot for circular pipe under various fill heights and pipe sizes based on  $r_{sd}$  values of 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 and 1.0. For elliptical pipe, Figures 179 through 193 in the main body of the manual may be used. The dashed  $H = H_e$  line represents the condition where the height of the plane of equal settlement ( $H_e$ ) is equal to the height of fill ( $H$ ).

**Negative Projecting Embankment.** This type of installation is normally used when the culvert is installed in a relatively narrow and deep stream bed or drainage path. The pipe is installed in a shallow trench of such depth that the top of the pipe is below the natural ground surface or compacted fill and then covered with an earth fill or embankment which extends above the original ground level. The fill load on a pipe installed in a negative projecting embankment condition is computed by the equation:

$$W_n = C_n W B_d^2 \tag{B7}$$

$C_n$  is further defined as:

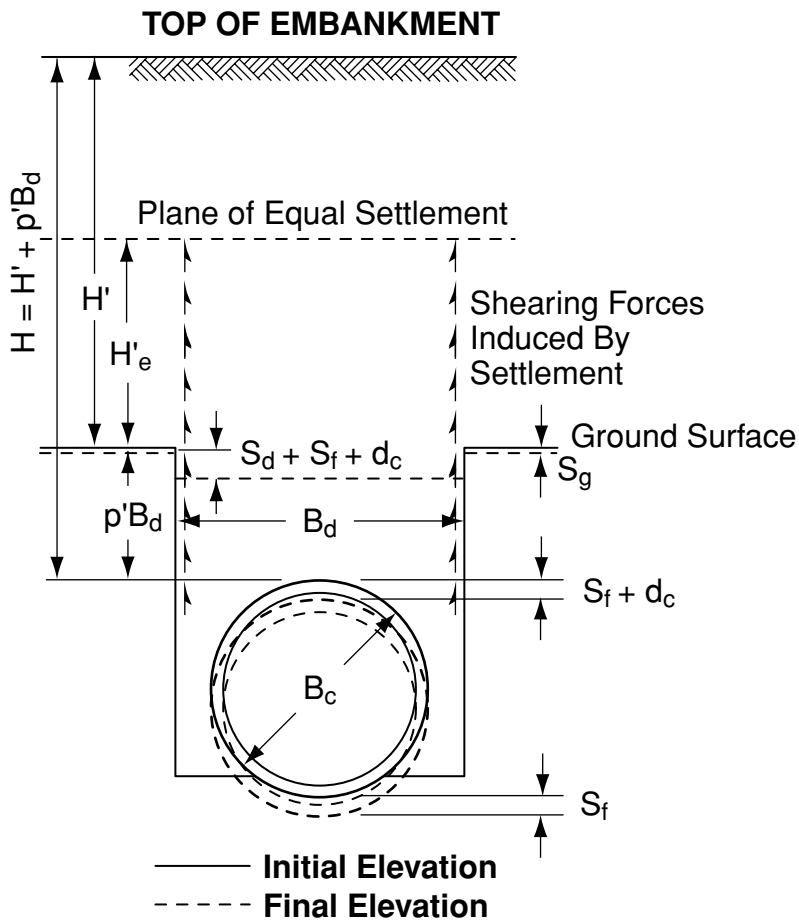
$$C_n = \frac{e^{-2K\mu \frac{H}{B_d}} - 1}{-2K\mu} \quad \text{when } H \leq H_e \tag{B8}$$

and

$$C_n = \frac{e^{-2K\mu \frac{H_e}{B_d}} - 1}{-2K\mu'} + \left( \frac{H}{B_d} - \frac{H_e}{B_d} \right) e^{-2K\mu \frac{H_e}{B_d}} \quad \text{when } H > H_e \tag{B9}$$

When the material within the subtrench is densely compacted, equation (B7) can be expressed as  $W_n = C_n w B_d B'_d$  where  $B'_d$  is the average of the trench width and the outside diameter of the pipe.

**Illustration B.2** Settlements Which Influence Loads  
Negative Projecting Embankment Installation



The settlements which influence loads on negative projecting embankment installations are shown in Illustration B.2. As in the case of the positive projecting embankment installation, it is necessary to define the settlement ratio. Equating

the deflection of the pipe and the total settlement of the prism of fill above the pipe to the settlement of the adjacent soil:

$$r_{sd} = \frac{S_g - (S_d + S_f + d_c)}{S_d} \quad \text{B10}$$

Recommended settlement ratio design values are listed in Table B-31. The projection ratio ( $p'$ ) for this type of installation is the distance from the top of the pipe to the surface of the natural ground or compacted fill at the time of installation divided by the width of the trench. Where the ground surface is sloping, the average vertical distance from the top of the pipe to the original ground should be used in determining the projection ratio ( $p'$ ). Figures 194 through 213 present fill loads in pounds per linear foot for circular pipe based on projection ratios of 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and settlement ratios of 0, -0.1, -0.3, -0.5 and -1.0. The dashed  $H = p'B_d$  line represents the limiting condition where the height of fill is at the same elevation as the natural ground surface. The dashed  $H = H_e$  line represents the condition where the height of the plane of equal settlement ( $H_e$ ) is equal to the height of fill ( $H$ ).

## SELECTION OF BEDDING

A bedding is provided to distribute the vertical reaction around the lower exterior surface of the pipe and reduce stress concentrations within the pipe wall. The load that a concrete pipe will support depends on the width of the bedding contact area and the quality of the contact between the pipe and bedding. An important consideration in selecting a material for bedding is to be sure that positive contact can be obtained between the bed and the pipe. Since most granular materials will shift to attain positive contact as the pipe settles an ideal load distribution can be attained through the use of clean coarse sand, well-rounded pea gravel or well-graded crushed rock.

**Trench Beddings.** Four general classes of bedding for the installation of circular pipe in a trench condition are illustrated in Figure B-14. Trench bedding for horizontal elliptical, arch and vertical elliptical pipe are shown in Figure B-15.

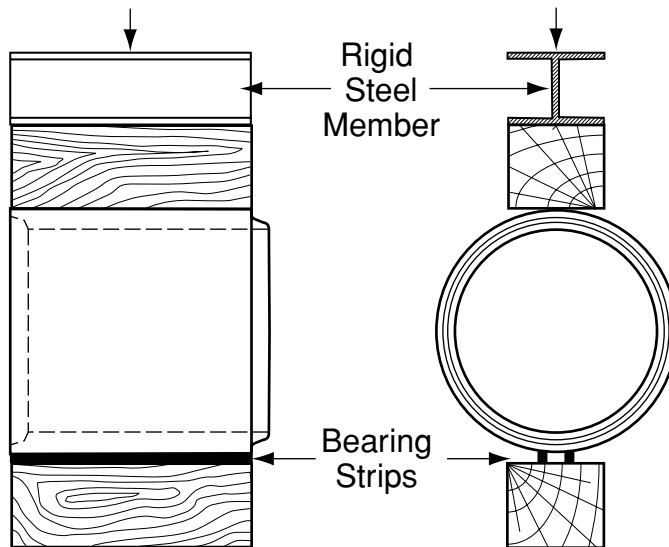
**Embankment Beddings.** Four general classes of bedding for the installation of circular pipe in an embankment condition are shown in Figure B-16. Embankment beddings for horizontal elliptical, arch and vertical elliptical pipe are shown in Figure B-17. Class A through D bedding classifications are presented as a guideline which should be reasonably attainable under field conditions. To assure that the in-place supporting strength of the pipe is adequate, the width of the band of contact between the pipe and the bedding material should be in accordance with the specified class of bedding. With the development of mechanical methods for subgrade preparation, pipe installation, backfilling and compaction, the flat bottom trench with granular foundation is generally the more practical method of bedding. If the pipe is installed in a flat bottom trench, it is

essential that the bedding material be uniformly compacted under the haunches of the pipe.

### DETERMINATION OF BEDDING FACTOR

Under installed conditions the vertical load on a pipe is distributed over its width and the reaction is distributed in accordance with the type of bedding. When the pipe strength used in design has been determined by plant testing, bedding factors must be developed to relate the in-place supporting strength to the more severe plant test strength. The bedding factor is the ratio of the strength of the pipe under the installed condition of loading and bedding to the strength of the pipe in the plant test. This same ratio was defined originally by Spangler as the load factor. This latter term, however, was subsequently defined in the ultimate strength method of reinforced concrete design with an entirely different meaning. To avoid confusion, therefore, Spangler's term was renamed the bedding factor. The three-edge bearing test as shown in Illustration B.3 is the normally accepted plant test so that all bedding factors described below relate the in-place supporting strength to the three-edge bearing strength.

**Illustration B.3** Three-Edge Bearing Test



The bedding factor for a particular pipeline, and consequently the supporting strength of the buried pipe, depends upon two characteristics of the installation:

- Width and quality of contact between the bedding and the pipe
- Magnitude of the lateral pressure and the portion of the vertical area of the pipe over which it is effective

Since the sidfill material can be more readily compacted for pipe installed in a positive projection embankment condition, the effect of lateral pressure is considered in evaluating the bedding factor. For trench installations, the effect

of lateral pressure was neglected in development of bedding factors. Instead of a general theory as for the embankment condition, Spangler, from analysis of test installations, established conservative fixed bedding factors for each of the standard classes of bedding used for trench installations.

**Trench Bedding Factors.** Conservative fixed bedding factors for pipe installed in a narrow trench condition are listed below the particular classes of beddings shown in Figures B-14 and B-15.

Both Spangler and Schlick, in early Iowa Engineering Experiment Stations publications, postulate that some active lateral pressure is developed in trench installations before the transition width is reached. Experience indicates that the active lateral pressure increases as the trench width increases from a very narrow width to the transition width, provided the sidefill is compacted. Defining the narrow trench width as a trench having a width at the top of the pipe equal to or less than the outside horizontal span plus one foot, and assuming a conservative linear variation, the variable trench bedding factor can be determined by:

$$B_{fv} = (B_{fe} - B_{ft}) \left[ \frac{B_d - (B_c + 1.0)}{B_{dt} - (B_c + 1.0)} \right] + B_{ft} \quad B11$$

Where:

$B_c$  = outside horizontal span of pipe, feet

$B_d$  = trench width at top of pipe, feet

$B_{dt}$  = transition width at top of pipe, feet

$B_{fe}$  = bedding factor, embankment

$B_{ft}$  = fixed bedding factor, trench

$B_{fv}$  = variable bedding factor, trench

A six-step design procedure for determining the trench variable bedding factor is:

- Determine the trench fixed bedding factor,  $B_{ft}$
- Determine the trench width,  $B_d$
- Determine the transition width for the installation conditions,  $B_{dt}$
- Determine  $H/B_c$  ratio, settlement ratio,  $r_{sd}$ , projection ratio,  $p$ , and the product of the settlement and projection ratios,  $r_{sd}p$
- Determine positive projecting embankment bedding factor,  $B_{fe}$
- Calculate the trench variable bedding factor,  $B_{fv}$

**Positive Projecting Embankment Bedding Factors.** For pipe installed in a positive projecting embankment condition, active lateral pressure is exerted against the sides of the pipe. Bedding factors for this type of installation are computed by the equation:

$$B_f = \frac{A}{N - xq} \quad B12$$



For circular pipe  $q$  is further defined as:

$$q = \frac{pK}{C_c} \left( \frac{H}{B_c} + \frac{p}{2} \right) \leq 0.33 \quad \text{B13}$$

For elliptical and arch pipe  $q$  is further defined as:

$$q = \frac{pB'_c K}{C_c B_c^2} \left( H + \frac{pB'_c}{2} \right) \leq 0.33 \quad \text{B14}$$

The value of  $q$ , as determined by equations B13 and B 14, shall not exceed 0.33.

Tables B32 and B33 list bedding factors for circular pipe. For elliptical and arch pipe bedding factors may be found in Tables 59 through 61 in the main body of the manual.

**Negative Projecting Embankment Bedding Factors.** The methods described for determining trench bedding factors should be used for negative projecting embankment installations.

## APPLICATION OF FACTOR OF SAFETY

The total earth and live load on a buried concrete pipe is computed and multiplied by a factor of safety to determine the pipe supporting strength required. The safety factor is defined as the relationship between the ultimate strength D-load and the 0.01-inch crack D-load. This relationship is specified in the ASTM standards on reinforced concrete pipe. Therefore, for reinforced concrete pipe a factor of safety of 1.0 should be applied if the 0.01-inch crack strength is used as the design criterion. For nonreinforced concrete pipe a factor of safety of 1.25 to 1.5 is normally used.

## SELECTION OF PIPE STRENGTH

Since numerous reinforced concrete pipe sizes are available, three-edge bearing test strengths are classified by D-loads. The D-load concept provides strength classification of pipe independent of pipe diameter. For reinforced circular pipe the three-edge bearing test load in pounds per linear foot equals D-load X inside diameter in feet. For arch, horizontal elliptical and vertical elliptical pipe the three-edge bearing test load in pounds per linear foot equals D-load X nominal inside span in feet.

The required three-edge bearing strength of non-reinforced concrete pipe is expressed in pounds per linear foot, not as a D-load, and is computed by the equation:

$$\text{T.E.B.} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f} \times \text{F.S.} \quad \text{B15}$$

The required three-edge bearing strength of circular reinforced concrete pipe is expressed as D-load and is computed by the equation:

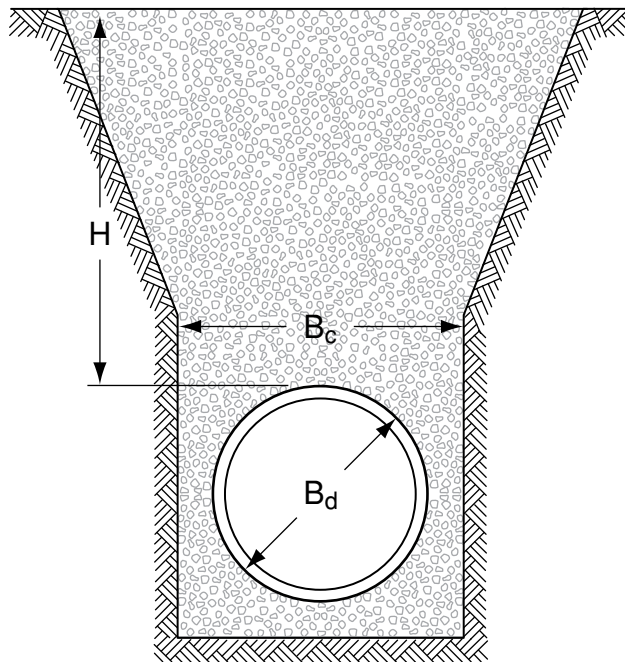
$$\text{D-load} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times D} \times \text{F.S.} \quad \text{B16}$$

The determination of required strength of elliptical and arch concrete pipe is computed by the equation:

$$\text{D-load} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times S} \times \text{F.S.} \quad \text{B17}$$

## EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

### EXAMPLE B-1 Trench Installation



**Given:** A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a 7 foot wide trench with 35 feet of cover over the top of the pipe. The pipe will be backfilled with sand and gravel weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot.

**Find:** The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

**Solution:** 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

From Table B-14A, Sand and Gravel, the backfill load based on 100 pounds per cubic foot backfill is 12,000 pounds per linear foot. Increase the load 10 percent for 110 pound backfill material.

$$W_d = 1.10 \times 12,000$$

$$W_d = 13,200 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 35 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

A Class B bedding will be assumed for this example. In actual design, it may be desirable to consider other types of bedding in order to arrive at the most economical overall installation.

4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_f$ )

The trench variable bedding factor,  $B_{fv}$  is given by Equation B11:

$$B_{fv} = (B_{fe} - B_{ft}) \left[ \frac{B_d - (B_c + 1.0)}{B_{dt} - (B_c + 1.0)} \right] + B_{ft}$$

Step 1. From Figure B-14, for circular pipe installed on a Class B bedding, the trench fixed bedding factor,  $B_{ft}$ , is 1.9.

Step 2. A trench width,  $B_d$ , of 7 feet is specified.

Step 3. The transition width,  $B_{dt}$ , determined from Table B-14A is 11.4 feet.

Step 4.  $H/B_c = 35/4.8 = 7.3$

From Table B-31, the  $r_{sd}$  design range of values for ordinary soil is +0.5 to +0.8. Assume an  $r_{sd}$  value of +0.5. For a granular Class B bedding  $p = 0.5$ , then  $r_{sdp} = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$ .

Step 5. From Table B-32 for  $H/B_c = 7.3$ ,  $p = 0.5$ ,  $r_{sdp} = 0.25$  and a Class B bedding,  $B_{fe} = 2.19$ .

Step 6. The trench variable bedding factor is:

$$B_{fv} = (2.19 - 1.9) \left[ \frac{7 - (4.8 + 1.0)}{11.4 - (4.8 + 1.0)} \right] + 1.9$$

$$B_{fv} = 1.96$$

Use a variable bedding factor,  $B_{fv}$  of 1.96 to determine the required D-load pipe strength.

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)  
A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01-inch crack will be applied.
6. Selection of Pipe Strength  
The D-load is given by Equation B16:

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times D} \times \text{F.S.}$$

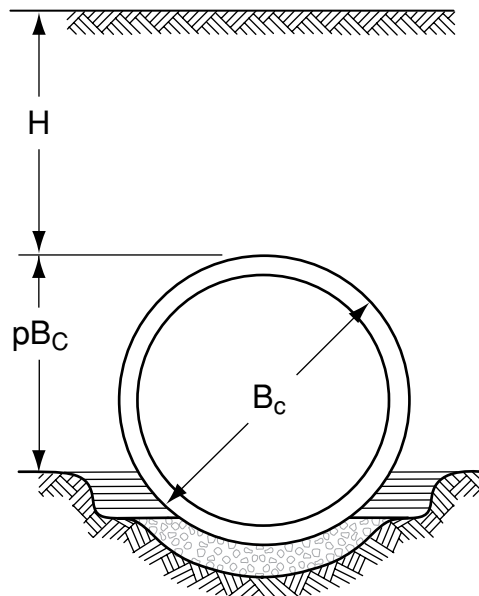
$$W_L + W_E = W_d = 13,200 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{13,200}{1.96 \times 4.0} \times 1.0$$

$$D_{0.01} = 1684 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter}$$

**Answer:** A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 1684 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE B-2 Positive Projecting Embankment Installation



**Given:** A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a positive projecting embankment condition in ordinary soil. The pipe will be covered with 35 feet of 110 pounds per cubic foot overfill.

**Find:** The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

**Solution:** 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

A settlement ratio must first be assumed. In Table B-31 values of settlement ratio from +0.5 to +0.8 are given for positive projecting installations on a foundation of ordinary soil. A conservative value of 0.7 will be used with an assumed projection ratio of 0.7. The product of the settlement ratio and the projection ratio will be 0.49 ( $r_{sdp} = 0.5$ ).

Enter Figure B-12 on the horizontal scale at  $H = 35$  feet. Proceed vertically until the line representing  $D = 48$  inches is intersected. At this point the vertical scale shows the fill load to be 25,300 pounds per linear foot for 100 pounds per cubic foot fill material. Increase the load 10 percent for 110 pound material.

$$W_c = 1.10 \times 25,300$$

$$W_c = 27,800 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 35 feet.

3. Selection of Bedding

A Class B bedding will be assumed for this example. In actual design, it may be desirable to consider other types of bedding in order to arrive at the most economical overall installation.

4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_f$ )

The outside diameter for a 48 inch diameter pipe is 58 inches = 4.83 feet. From Table B-32, from an  $H/B_c$  ratio of 7.25,  $r_{sdp}$  value of 0.5,  $p$  value of 0.7 and Class B bedding, a bedding factor of 2.34 is obtained.

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by equation B16:

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times D} \times \text{F.S.}$$

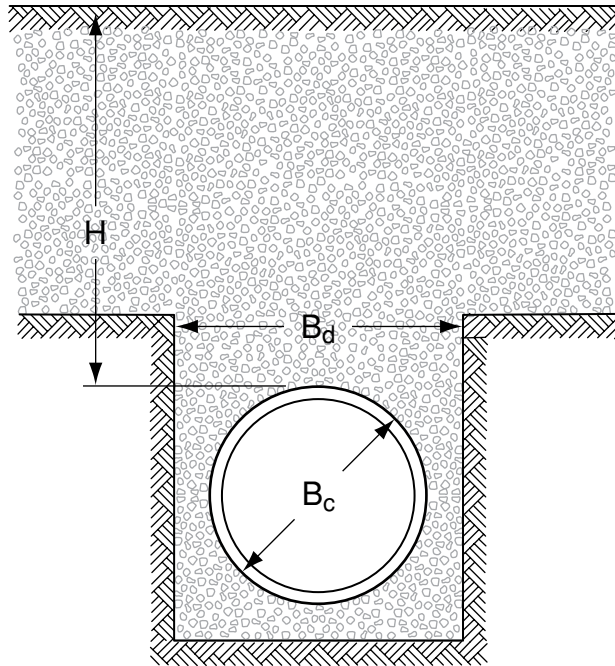
$$W_L + W_E = W_c = 27,800 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{27,800}{2.34 \times 4.0} \times 1.0$$

$$D_{0.01} = 2970 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter}$$

**Answer:** A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 2970 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE B-3 Negative Projecting Embankment Installation



**Given:** A 48 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a negative projecting embankment condition in ordinary soil. The pipe will be covered with 35 feet of 110 pounds per cubic foot overfill. A 7 foot trench width will be constructed with a 7 foot depth from the top of the pipe to the natural ground surface.

**Find:** The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

**Solution:** 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

A settlement ratio must first be assumed. In Table B-31, for a negative projection ratio,  $p' = 1.0$ , the design value of the settlement ratio is -0.3.

Enter Figure 201 on the horizontal scale at  $H = 35$  feet. Proceed vertically until the line representing  $B_d = 7$  feet is intersected. At this point the vertical scale shows the fill load to be 15,800 pounds per linear foot for 100 pounds per cubic foot fill material. Increase the load 10 percent for 110 pound material.

$$W_n = 1.10 \times 15,800$$

$$W_n = 17,380 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, live load is negligible at a depth of 35 feet.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

A Class B bedding will be assumed for this example. In actual design, it may be desirable to consider other types of bedding in order to arrive at the most economical overall installation.

4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_f$ )

The trench variable bedding factor,  $B_f$ , is given by Equation B11:

$$B_{fv} = (B_{fe} - B_{ft}) \left[ \frac{B_d - (B_c + 1.0)}{B_{dt} - (B_c + 1.0)} \right] + B_{ft}$$

Step 1. From Figure B-14, for circular pipe installed on a Class B bedding, the trench fixed bedding factor,  $B_{ft}$ , is 1.9.

Step 2. A trench width,  $B_d$ , of 7 feet is specified.

Step 3. The transition width,  $B_{dt}$ , determined from Table B-14 is 11.4 feet.

Step 4.  $H/B_c = 35/4.8 = 7.3$

From Table B-31, the  $r_{sd}$  design range of values for ordinary soil is +0.5 to +0.8. Assume an  $r_{sd}$  value of +0.5. For a granular Class B bedding  $p = 0.5$ , then  $r_{sd}p = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$ .

Step 5. From Table B-32, for  $H/B_c = 7.3$ ,  $p = 0.5$ ,  $r_{sd}p = 0.25$  and a Class B bedding,  $B_{fe} = 2.19$ .

Step 6. The trench variable bedding factor is:

$$B_{fv} = (2.19 - 1.9) \left[ \frac{7 - (4.8 + 1.0)}{11.4 - (4.8 + 1.0)} \right] + 1.9$$

$$B_{fv} = 1.96$$

Use a variable bedding factor,  $B_{fv}$ , of 1.96 to determine the required D-load pipe strength.

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by equation B16:

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times D} \times \text{F.S.}$$

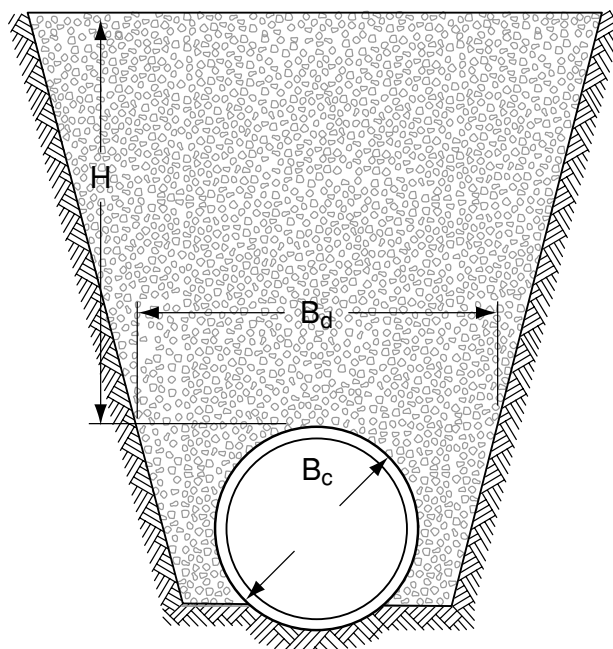
$$W_L + W_E = W_n = 17,380 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{17,380}{1.96 \times 4.0} \times 1.0$$

$$D_{0.01} = 2217 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter}$$

**Answer:** A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 2217 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

#### EXAMPLE B-4 Wide Trench Installation





**Given:** A 24 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a 5 foot wide trench with 9 feet of cover over the top of the pipe. The pipe will be backfilled with ordinary clay weighing 120 pounds per cubic foot.

**Find:** The required three-edge bearing test strength for nonreinforced pipe and the ultimate D-load for reinforced pipe.

**Solution:** 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )  
From Table B-8C, the transition width for  $H = 9$  feet is 4'-8". Since the actual 5 foot trench width exceeds the transition width, the backfill load based on 100 pounds per cubic foot backfill is 3,331 pounds per linear foot as given by the bold type. Increase the load 20 percent for 120 pound backfill material.

$$W_d = 1.20 \times 3,331$$

$$W_d = 3,997 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 42, the live load is 240 pounds per linear foot.

3. Selection of Bedding

A Class C bedding will be assumed for this example.

4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_f$ )

Since the trench is beyond transition width, a bedding factor for an embankment condition is required.

The outside diameter for a 24 inch diameter pipe is 30 inches = 2.5 feet.  $H/B_c = 3.6$ . From Table B-31, the  $r_{sd}$  design range of values for ordinary soil is +0.5 to +0.8. Assume an  $r_{sd}$  value of +0.5. For shaped Class C bedding  $p = 0.9$ , then  $r_{sdp} = 0.5 \times 0.9 = 0.45$ . From Table B-33, a bedding factor of 2.07 is obtained.

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.5 based on the three-edge bearing strength for nonreinforced pipe and ultimate D-load for reinforced pipe will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength The three-edge bearing strength for nonreinforced pipe is given by equation B15:

$$\text{T.E.B.} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f} \times \text{F.S.}$$

$$W_L + W_E = W_d = 4,237 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$\text{T.E.B.} = \frac{4,237}{2.07} \times 1.5$$

$$\text{T.E.B.} = 3,070 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

The D-load for reinforced pipe is given by equation B16:

$$D_{\text{ult.}} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times D} \times \text{F.S.}$$

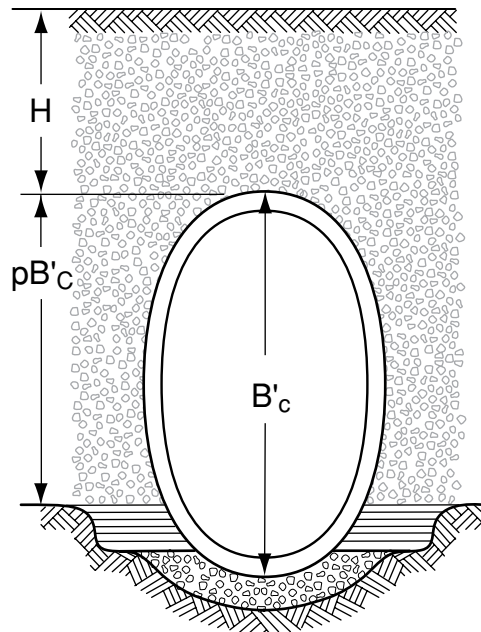
$$D_{\text{ult.}} = \frac{4,237}{2.07 \times 2.0} \times 1.5$$

$$D_{\text{ult.}} = 1,535 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter}$$

**Answer:** A nonreinforced pipe which would withstand a minimum three edge bearing test load of 3,070 pounds per linear foot would be required.

A reinforced pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the ultimate load of 1,535 pounds per linear foot per foot inside diameter would be required.

### EXAMPLE B-5 Positive Projecting Embankment Installation Vertical Elliptical Pipe



**Given:** A 76 inch X 48 inch vertical elliptical pipe is to be installed in a positive projecting embankment condition in ordinary soil. The pipe will be covered with 50 feet of 120 pounds per cubic foot overfill.

**Find:** The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

**Solution:** 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )

A settlement ratio must first be assumed. In Table B-31 values of settlement ratio from +0.5 to +0.8 are given for positive projecting installations on a foundation of ordinary soil. A value of 0.5 will be used. The product of the settlement ratio and the projection ratio will be 0.35 ( $r_{sdP} = 0.3$ ).

Enter Figure 181 on the horizontal scale at  $H = 50$  feet. Proceed vertically until the line representing  $R \times S = 76" \times 48"$  is intersected. At this point the vertical scale shows the fill load to be 37,100 pounds per linear foot for 100 pounds per cubic foot fill material. Increase the load 20 percent for 120 pound material.

$$W_c = 1.20 \times 37,100$$

$$W_c = 44,520 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

2. Determination of Live Load ( $W_L$ )

From Table 44, live load is negligible at a depth of 50 feet.

3. Selection of Bedding

A Class B bedding will be assumed for this example.

4. Determination of Bedding Factor ( $B_f$ )

From Table 59, for an  $H/B_c$ , ratio of 9.84,  $r_{sdP}$  value of 0.3,  $p$  value of 0.7 and a Class B bedding, a bedding factor of 2.80 is obtained.

5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

6. Selection of Pipe Strength

The D-load is given by equation B17:

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times S} \times \text{F.S.}$$

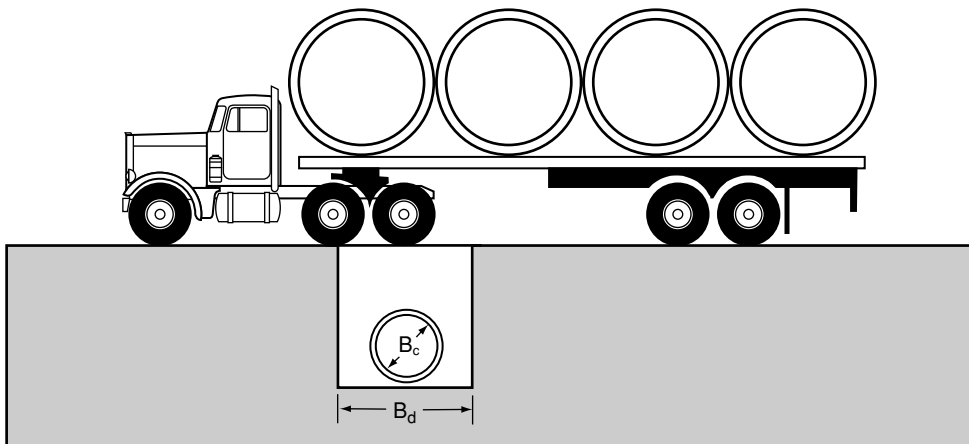
$$W_L + W_E = W_c = 44,520 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{44,520}{2.80 \times 4.0} \times 1.0$$

$$D_{0.01} = 3,975 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of inside horizontal span}$$

**Answer:** A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01 inch crack of 3,975 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside horizontal span would be required.

### EXAMPLE B-6 Highway Live Load



**Given:** A 12 inch circular pipe is to be installed in a narrow trench  $B_d \leq (B_c + 1.0)$ , under an unsurfaced roadway and covered with 1.0 foot of 120 pounds per cubic foot backfill material.

**Find:** The required pipe strength in terms of 0.01 inch crack D-load.

**Solution:** 1. Determination of Earth Load ( $W_E$ )  
For pipe installed with less than 3 feet of cover, it is sufficiently accurate to calculate the backfill or fill load as being equal to the weight of the prism of earth on top of the pipe.

$$W_d = wHB_c$$

$$W_d = 120 \times 1.0 \times 1.33$$

$$W_d = 160 \text{ pounds per linear foot}$$

## 2. Determination of Live Load (WL)

Since the pipe is being installed under an unsurfaced roadway with shallow cover, a truck loading based on legal load limitations should be evaluated. From Table 42, for D = 12 inches, H = 1.0 foot and AASHTO loading, a live load of 2,080 pounds per linear foot is obtained. This live load value includes impact.

## 3. Selection of Bedding

A Class C bedding will be assumed for this example.

4. Determination of Bedding Factor (B<sub>f</sub>)

From Figure B-14, for circular pipe installed on a Class C bedding, a bedding factor of 1.5 is obtained.

## 5. Application of Factor of Safety (F.S.)

A factor of safety of 1.0 based on the 0.01 inch crack will be applied.

## 6. Selection of Pipe Strength The D-load is given by equation B16:

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{W_L + W_E}{B_f \times D} \times \text{F.S.}$$

$$D_{0.01} = \frac{2,080 + 160}{1.5 \times 1.0} \times 1.0$$

$$D_{0.01} = 1,493 \text{ pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter}$$

**Answer:** A pipe which would withstand a minimum three-edge bearing test load for the 0.01-inch crack of 1,443 pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter would be required.

# **Appendix B Tables & Figures**

Table B-1

**6"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
\* 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL

**A** SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE													TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE													TRANSITION WIDTH
	SAND AND GRAVEL $K_p = 0.165$													SATURATED TOP SOIL $K_p = 0.150$													
	1'-3"	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	1'-3"	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"							
5	347	470	564	658	753	848	942													1'-6"							
6	376	499	584	678	773	868	962														1'-7"						
7	398	535	620	714	809	904	1000														1'-8"						
8	416	564	649	744	839	934	1029														1'-9"						
9	429	587	672	767	862	957	1052														1'-10"						
10	439	606	691	786	881	976	1071														1'-11"						
11	447	621	706	791	876	961	1046														1'-11"						
12	453	633	718	803	888	973	1058														2'-0"						
13	458	642	727	812	897	982	1067														2'-1"						
14	461	650	735	820	905	990	1075														2'-1"						
15	464	656	742	827	912	997	1082														2'-2"						
16	466	661	747	832	917	1002	1087														2'-2"						
17	468	665	750	835	920	1005	1090														2'-3"						
18	469	668	752	837	922	1007	1092														2'-4"						
19	470	671	753	839	924	1009	1094														2'-5"						
20	471	673	754	840	925	1010	1095														2'-5"						
21	471	675	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-6"						
22	472	676	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-7"						
23	472	677	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-7"						
24	472	678	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-8"						
25	472	679	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-8"						
26	472	679	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-9"						
27	473	680	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-10"						
28	473	680	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-10"						
29	473	680	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-11"						
30	473	680	754	841	925	1010	1095														2'-11"						
31	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-0"						
32	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-0"						
33	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-1"						
34	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-1"						
35	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-2"						
36	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-2"						
37	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-3"						
38	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-4"						
39	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-4"						
40	473	681	754	841	925	1010	1095														3'-5"						

Table B-1 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$												SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$												D
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	1'-3"	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	1'-3"	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"					
5	388	470										470													
6	428	564										564													
7	460	608	658									658													
8	487	649	753									753													
9	508	683	848									848													
10	525	712	942									942													
11	539	736	948	1037								1037													
12	551	757	979	1132								1132													
13	560	774	1007	1227								1227													
14	568	788	1030	1320								1320													
15	574	801	1051	1416								1416													
16	579	811	1068	1346	1512							1512													
17	583	819	1083	1369	1602							1602													
18	586	827	1096	1390	1701							1701													
19	589	833	1107	1408	1730	1797						1797													
20	591	838	1117	1424	1754	1887						1887													
21	593	842	1125	1438	1775	1983						1983													
22	594	846	1133	1450	1793	2074						2074													
23	595	849	1139	1461	1810	2173						2173													
24	596	851	1144	1470	1825	2269						2269													
25	597	854	1149	1478	1838	2225	2362					2362													
26	598	855	1153	1486	1850	2242	2451					2451													
27	598	857	1156	1492	1861	2258	2553					2553													
28	599	858	1159	1498	1870	2273	2652					2652													
29	599	859	1162	1502	1878	2286	2749					2749													
30	599	860	1164	1507	1886	2297	2843					2843													
31	600	861	1166	1511	1892	2308	2753	2935				2935													
32	600	862	1167	1514	1898	2317	2767	3024				3024													
33	600	862	1169	1517	1904	2326	2780	3109				3109													
34	600	862	1170	1519	1908	2333	2791	3217				3217													
35	600	863	1171	1522	1913	2340	2802	3296				3296													
36	600	863	1172	1524	1916	2346	2811	3308	3400			3400													
37	600	863	1173	1525	1920	2352	2820	3321	3503			3503													
38	600	864	1174	1527	1922	2357	2828	3333	3605			3605													
39	600	864	1174	1528	1925	2362	2835	3343	3671			3671													
40	600	864	1174	1529	1927	2366	2842	3353	3768			3768													

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation  
Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths



Table B-2

8"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON TRENCH PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$

**B** SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

8"

**A** SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE											
	1'-6"				2'-0"				2'-6"				3'-0"				3'-6"				4'-0"			
	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"
5	474	603			724											603								
6	524	655	724		847											655								
7	565	713	847		931											713								
8	598	761	931	969												761	969							
9	626	802	987	1088												802	1088							
10	648	836	1035	1213												836	1035							
11	666	865	1077	1332												865	1077	1332						
12	681	890	1112	1346	1458											890	1112	1346	1458					
13	694	910	1143	1389	1575											910	1143	1389	1575					
14	704	928	1170	1426	1698											928	1170	1426	1698					
15	712	942	1192	1459	1738	1818										942	1192	1459	1738	1818				
16	719	955	1212	1487	1777	1942										955	1212	1487	1777	1942				
17	724	965	1229	1512	1812	2065										965	1229	1512	1812	2065				
18	729	974	1243	1534	1843	2182										974	1243	1534	1843	2182				
19	733	981	1256	1553	1870	2203										981	1256	1553	1870	2203	2308			
20	736	987	1266	1570	1894	2236										987	1266	1570	1894	2236	2429			
21	738	992	1276	1584	1915	2265										992	1276	1584	1915	2265	2553			
22	740	997	1284	1597	1934	2292										997	1284	1597	1934	2292	2673			
23	742	1001	1291	1608	1951	2315										1001	1291	1608	1951	2315	2699			
24	743	1004	1296	1618	1966	2336										1004	1296	1618	1966	2336	2727	2910		
25	744	1006	1301	1627	1979	2355										1006	1301	1627	1979	2355	2753	3041		
26	745	1008	1306	1634	1991	2373										1008	1306	1634	1991	2373	2777	3154		
27	746	1010	1310	1641	2001	2388										1010	1310	1641	2001	2388	2798	3278		
28	747	1012	1313	1647	2010	2401										1012	1313	1647	2010	2401	2817	3255	3398	
29	747	1013	1316	1652	2019	2414										1013	1316	1652	2019	2414	2834	3278	3514	
30	748	1014	1318	1656	2026	2425										1014	1318	1656	2026	2425	2850	3300	3646	
31	748	1015	1320	1660	2032	2435										1015	1320	1660	2032	2435	2864	3319	3776	
32	748	1016	1322	1663	2038	2444										1016	1322	1663	2038	2444	2877	3337	3880	
33	748	1017	1323	1666	2043	2451										1017	1323	1666	2043	2451	2889	3353	3842	4004
34	749	1017	1325	1669	2048	2459										1017	1325	1669	2048	2459	2899	3368	3861	4124
35	749	1018	1326	1671	2052	2465										1018	1326	1671	2052	2465	2909	3381	3880	4241
36	749	1018	1327	1673	2055	2471										1018	1327	1673	2055	2471	2918	3393	3896	4384
37	749	1019	1328	1675	2058	2476										1019	1328	1675	2058	2476	2925	3405	3912	4495
38	749	1019	1328	1676	2061	2480										1019	1328	1676	2061	2480	2932	3415	3926	4603
39	749	1019	1329	1678	2064	2485										1019	1329	1678	2064	2485	2939	3424	3939	4740
40	749	1019	1330	1679	2066	2488										1019	1330	1679	2066	2488	2945	3433	3950	4877

Table B-2 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$													SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$													D
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE													TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE													
	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"							
5	501	603	724									603															
6	559	694	724									724															
7	608	761	847									847															
8	649	819	969									969															
9	683	868	1088									1088															
10	712	911	1119	1213								1213															
11	736	948	1170	1332								1332															
12	757	979	1215	1458								1458															
13	774	1007	1254	1513	1575							1575															
14	788	1030	1289	1560	1698							1698															
15	801	1051	1319	1603	1818							1818															
16	811	1068	1346	1640	1942							1942															
17	819	1083	1369	1674	1993	2065						2065															
18	827	1096	1390	1703	2034	2182						2182															
19	833	1107	1408	1730	2070	2308						2308															
20	838	1117	1424	1754	2103	2429						2429															
21	842	1125	1438	1775	2133	2553						2553															
22	846	1133	1450	1793	2159	2545	2673					2673															
23	849	1139	1461	1810	2184	2578	2788					2788															
24	851	1144	1470	1825	2205	2607	2910					2910															
25	854	1149	1478	1838	2225	2635	3041					3041															
26	855	1153	1486	1850	2242	2659	3154					3154															
27	857	1156	1492	1861	2258	2682	3128	3278				3278															
28	858	1159	1498	1870	2273	2702	3155	3398				3398															
29	859	1162	1502	1878	2286	2721	3181	3514				3514															
30	860	1164	1507	1886	2297	2738	3204	3646				3646															
31	861	1166	1511	1892	2308	2753	3225	3776				3776															
32	862	1167	1514	1898	2317	2767	3245	3748	3880			3880															
33	862	1169	1517	1904	2326	2780	3263	3772	4004			4004															
34	862	1170	1519	1908	2333	2791	3279	3794	4124			4124															
35	863	1171	1522	1913	2340	2802	3294	3815	4241			4241															
36	863	1172	1524	1916	2346	2811	3308	3834	4384			4384															
37	863	1173	1525	1920	2352	2820	3321	3851	4495			4495															
38	864	1173	1527	1922	2357	2828	3333	3868	4603			4603															
39	864	1174	1528	1925	2362	2835	3343	3883	4740			4740															
40	864	1174	1529	1927	2366	2842	3353	3896	4877			4877															

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdP} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-3

10"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_{ij} = 0.165$

B **SATURATED TOP SOIL**  $K_{ij} = 0.150$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE									
		1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"
5	566	680	743																		
6	628	761	893																		
7	680	830	984	1043																	
8	722	888	1059	1193																	
9	758	937	1124	1344																	
10	787	979	1180	1388	1495																
11	811	1014	1228	1450	1645																
12	831	1044	1270	1505	1748	1795															
13	848	1070	1306	1553	1810	1946	2094														
14	861	1091	1337	1595	1864	2094	2241														
15	873	1110	1364	1632	1912	2241	2395														
16	882	1125	1387	1664	1955	2258	2484	2632													
17	890	1138	1407	1693	1993	2306	2547	2667	2777	2080	2395										
18	896	1149	1424	1717	2027	2350	2698	2821	2932	2126	2451	2547									
19	902	1159	1439	1739	2057	2389	2735	2842	2947	1870	2203	2551	2698								
20	906	1167	1452	1758	2083	2425	2780	2994	3060	1877	2236	2593	2994								
21	910	1174	1463	1775	2107	2456	2821	3150	3170	1915	2265	2632	3014	3150							
22	913	1179	1473	1790	2128	2484	2857	3301	3229	1934	2292	2667	3058	3301							
23	915	1184	1481	1802	2146	2510	2891	3287	3345	1951	2315	2699	3099	3445							
24	917	1189	1488	1814	2163	2532	2920	3325	3595	1966	2336	2727	3136	3595							
25	919	1192	1494	1824	2177	2552	2947	3360	3739	1979	2355	2753	3170	3604							
26	921	1195	1500	1832	2190	2571	2972	3392	3892	1991	2373	2777	3201	3643	3892						
27	922	1198	1504	1840	2201	2587	2994	3421	4041	2001	2388	2798	3229	3679	4041						
28	923	1200	1508	1846	2212	2601	3014	3447	4201	2010	2401	2817	3255	3712	4201						
29	924	1201	1512	1852	2221	2614	3032	3471	4340	2019	2414	2834	3278	3743	4340						
30	924	1203	1515	1857	2229	2626	3048	3492	4493	2026	2425	2850	3300	3771	4493						
31	925	1204	1517	1862	2236	2637	3063	3512	4642	2032	2435	2864	3319	3796	4642						
32	925	1205	1520	1866	2242	2646	3076	3530	4786	2038	2444	2877	3337	3820	4786						
33	926	1206	1521	1869	2247	2654	3088	3546	4950	2043	2451	2889	3353	3842	4950						
34	926	1207	1523	1872	2252	2662	3099	3561	5085	2048	2459	2899	3368	3861	4916	5085					
35	926	1208	1525	1875	2257	2669	3109	3575	5243	2052	2465	2909	3381	3880	4946	5243					
36	926	1208	1526	1877	2261	2675	3118	3587	5397	2055	2471	2918	3393	3896	4974	5397					
37	927	1209	1527	1879	2264	2680	3126	3598	5549	2058	2476	2925	3405	3912	5000	5549					
38	927	1209	1528	1881	2267	2685	3133	3608	5697	2061	2480	2932	3415	3926	5024	5697					
39	927	1210	1529	1882	2270	2689	3139	3618	5842	2064	2485	2939	3424	3939	5047	5842					
40	927	1210	1529	1884	2272	2693	3145	3626	5983	2066	2488	2945	3433	3950	5067	5983					





Table B-4 Continued

		ORDINARY CLAY $K_{ij}$ = 0.130												SATURATED CLAY $K_{ij}$ = 0.110											
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE											
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	2'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"				
		5	2'-6"	735	854	985	1185	1385	1585	1786	1982														
6	2'-7"	833	973	1115	1243	1385	1543	1701	1859																
7	2'-9"	994	1174	1357	1543	1786	1982																		
8	2'-10"	1060	1258	1461	1666	1862																			
9	2'-11"	1119	1334	1554	1778																				
10	3'-0"	1170	1400	1638	1880	2127	2385																		
11	3'-1"	1215	1460	1713	1973	2238	2511																		
12	3'-2"	1254	1513	1781	2057	2339	2631																		
13	3'-3"	1289	1560	1843	2134	2432	2745																		
14	3'-4"	1319	1603	1898	2204	2518	2838																		
15	3'-5"	1346	1640	1948	2267	2596	2932																		
16	3'-6"	1369	1674	1993	2325	2668	3019	3385																	
17	3'-7"	1390	1703	2034	2378	2734	3099	3474	3588																
18	3'-8"	1408	1730	2070	2426	2794	3173	3562	3780																
19	3'-9"	1424	1754	2103	2469	2849	3242	3645	3979																
20	3'-10"	1438	1775	2133	2509	2900	3305	3721	4177																
21	3'-11"	1450	1793	2159	2545	2947	3363	3792	4377																
22	4'-0"	1461	1810	2184	2578	2989	3417	3858	4581																
23	4'-1"	1470	1825	2205	2607	3029	3466	3919	4777																
24	4'-2"	1478	1838	2225	2635	3064	3512	3975	4979																
25	4'-3"	1486	1850	2242	2659	3097	3554	4028	5174																
26	4'-4"	1492	1861	2258	2682	3128	3593	4077	5377																
27	4'-5"	1498	1870	2273	2702	3155	3630	4122	5575																
28	4'-6"	1502	1878	2286	2721	3181	3663	4165	5784																
29	4'-7"	1507	1886	2297	2738	3204	3693	4204	5969																
30	4'-8"	1511	1892	2308	2753	3225	3722	4240	6188																
31	4'-9"	1514	1898	2317	2767	3245	3748	4274	6381																
32	4'-10"	1517	1904	2326	2780	3263	3772	4305	6569																
33	4'-11"	1519	1908	2333	2791	3279	3794	4334	6774																
34	5'-0"	1522	1913	2340	2802	3294	3815	4361	6976																
35		1524	1916	2346	2811	3308	3834	4386	7173																
36		1525	1920	2352	2820	3321	3851	4409	7365																
37		1527	1922	2357	2828	3333	3868	4431	7583																
38		1528	1925	2362	2835	3343	3883	4451	7765																
39		1529	1927	2366	2842	3353	3896	4470	7976																
40																									

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%, for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{ij}$  = 0.19,  $r_{sdP}$  = 0.5 in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths



Table B-5 Continued

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.130$												SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.110$											
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE											
	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	6'-0"	2'-3"	2'-6"	2'-9"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	6'-0"				
5	854	974	1095	1203	1448					889	1011	1133	1203											
6	973	1115	1259	1403	1692					1021	1165	1310	1448											
7	1079	1243	1408	1574	1938					1140	1306	1473	1642	1692										
8	1174	1357	1543	1731	2085	2183				1248	1435	1624	1815	1938										
9	1258	1461	1666	1874	2085	2183				1346	1554	1764	1976	2183										
10	1334	1554	1778	2006	2237	2429				1435	1662	1892	2126	2361	2429									
11	1400	1638	1880	2127	2377	2672				1516	1761	2011	2264	2520	2672									
12	1460	1713	1973	2238	2506	2779	2920			1589	1852	2121	2394	2670	2920									
13	1513	1781	2057	2339	2626	2917	3162			1655	1935	2222	2514	2809	3162									
14	1560	1843	2134	2432	2736	3046	3408			1715	2012	2315	2625	2940	3258	3408								
15	1603	1898	2204	2518	2838	3165	3647			1770	2082	2402	2729	3061	3399	3647								
16	1640	1948	2267	2596	2932	3276	3900			1819	2145	2481	2825	3175	3531	3900								
17	1674	1993	2325	2668	3019	3378	4142			1864	2204	2555	2914	3282	3655	4142								
18	1703	2034	2378	2734	3099	3474	4243	4382		1905	2258	2623	2998	3381	3772	4382								
19	1730	2070	2426	2794	3173	3562	4364	4624		1942	2307	2685	3075	3474	3881	4624								
20	1754	2103	2469	2849	3242	3645	4476	4870		1975	2352	2743	3147	3561	3984	4870								
21	1775	2133	2509	2900	3305	3721	4582	5123		2005	2393	2796	3213	3642	4080	4981	5123							
22	1793	2159	2545	2947	3363	3792	4681	5368		2033	2431	2846	3275	3718	4171	5104	5368							
23	1810	2184	2578	2989	3417	3858	4773	5603		2058	2465	2891	3333	3789	4256	5220	5603							
24	1825	2205	2607	3029	3466	3919	4860	5851		2080	2497	2933	3387	3855	4336	5329	5851							
25	1838	2225	2635	3064	3512	3975	4942	5951	6091	2101	2526	2972	3436	3917	4411	5433	6091							
26	1850	2242	2659	3097	3554	4028	5018	6054	6350	2120	2552	3008	3483	3975	4481	5532	6350							
27	1861	2258	2682	3128	3593	4077	5089	6151	6588	2136	2576	3041	3526	4029	4548	5625	6588							
28	1870	2273	2702	3155	3630	4122	5156	6243	6833	2152	2599	3071	3566	4079	4610	5713	6833							
29	1878	2286	2721	3181	3663	4165	5219	6330	7070	2166	2619	3099	3603	4126	4668	5797	7070							
30	1886	2297	2738	3204	3693	4204	5278	6412	7319	2178	2638	3125	3637	4171	4723	5876	7319							
31	1892	2308	2753	3225	3722	4240	5333	6489	7561	2190	2655	3149	3669	4212	4774	5950	7561							
32	1898	2317	2767	3245	3748	4274	5385	6562	7818	2200	2670	3171	3699	4250	4823	6021	7818							
33	1904	2326	2780	3263	3772	4305	5433	6631	7886	2209	2685	3192	3727	4286	4868	6088	7886							
34	1908	2333	2791	3279	3794	4334	5478	6696	7974	2218	2698	3211	3752	4320	4911	6151	7974							
35	1913	2340	2802	3294	3815	4361	5521	6757	8057	2226	2710	3228	3776	4351	4951	6211	8057							
36	1916	2346	2811	3308	3834	4386	5561	6815	8136	2233	2721	3244	3798	4381	4988	6268	8136							
37	1920	2352	2820	3321	3851	4409	5598	6870	8211	2239	2731	3259	3819	4408	5024	6322	8211							
38	1922	2357	2828	3333	3868	4431	5633	6921	8282	2245	2740	3273	3838	4434	5057	6373	8282							
39	1925	2362	2835	3343	3883	4451	5666	6970	8350	2250	2749	3285	3856	4458	5088	6421	8350							
40	1927	2366	2842	3353	3896	4470	5696	7016	8414	2255	2756	3297	3873	4480	5117	6466	8414							

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sd} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths









Table B-7 Continued

C	HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	ORDINARY CLAY $K_u = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_u = 0.110$										TRANSITION WIDTH
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										
		3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	3'-9"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	7'-0"	3'-0"	3'-3"	3'-6"	3'-9"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	7'-0"	
5	1217	1339	1461	1584	1617																3'-9"	
6	1403	1548	1694	1840	1951										1951							3'-10"
7	1574	1741	1910	2079	2249	2284									2284							3'-11"
8	1731	1920	2110	2302	2495	2617									2617							4'-0"
9	1874	2085	2297	2510	2725	2950									2950							4'-1"
10	2006	2237	2470	2704	2941	3282									3076							4'-3"
11	2127	2377	2630	2885	3143	3612									3301							4'-3"
12	2238	2506	2779	3054	3332	3894	3947								3513							4'-4"
13	2339	2626	2917	3212	3510	4113	4280								3714							4'-5"
14	2432	2736	3046	3359	3676	4319	4610								3905							4'-6"
15	2518	2838	3165	3496	3832	4514	4942								4085							4'-7"
16	2596	2932	3276	3624	3978	4698	5273								4256							4'-8"
17	2668	3019	3378	3744	4115	4871	5606								4417							4'-9"
18	2734	3099	3474	3855	4243	5035	5844	5934							4570							4'-10"
19	2794	3173	3562	3959	4364	5190	6035	6274							4714							4'-11"
20	2849	3242	3645	4056	4476	5336	6216	6598							4851							5'-0"
21	2900	3305	3721	4147	4582	5473	6388	6942							4981							5'-0"
22	2947	3363	3792	4232	4681	5603	6552	7273							5104							5'-1"
23	2989	3417	3858	4310	4773	5726	6707	7591							5220							5'-2"
24	3029	3466	3919	4384	4860	5842	6855	7916							5329							5'-3"
25	3064	3512	3975	4452	4942	5951	6994	8066							5433							5'-4"
26	3097	3554	4028	4516	5018	6054	7127	8230							5532							5'-4"
27	3128	3593	4077	4576	5089	6151	7253	8387	8928						5625							5'-5"
28	3155	3630	4122	4632	5156	6243	7373	8537	9266						5713							5'-6"
29	3181	3663	4165	4684	5219	6330	7486	8680	9593						5797							5'-7"
30	3204	3693	4204	4732	5278	6412	7594	8817	9910						5876							5'-7"
31	3225	3722	4240	4778	5333	6489	7697	8947	10260						5950							5'-8"
32	3245	3748	4274	4820	5385	6562	7794	9071	10380	10590					6021							5'-9"
33	3263	3772	4305	4859	5433	6631	7886	9189	10530	10920					6088							5'-10"
34	3279	3794	4334	4896	5478	6696	7974	9302	10670	11250					6151							5'-10"
35	3294	3815	4361	4930	5521	6757	8057	9410	10810	11580					6211							5'-11"
36	3308	3834	4386	4962	5561	6815	8136	9513	10940	11910					6268							6'-0"
37	3321	3851	4409	4992	5598	6870	8211	9610	11060	12230					6322							6'-0"
38	3333	3868	4431	5020	5633	6921	8282	9704	11180	12580					6373							6'-1"
39	3343	3883	4451	5046	5666	6970	8350	9793	11290	12920					6421							6'-2"
40	3353	3896	4470	5070	5696	7016	8414	9878	11400	13250					6466							6'-2"

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_u = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths







Table B-9 Continued

		ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.130$													SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.110$												
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE													TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRANSITION WIDTH	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	9'-0"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	9'-0"						
		5	4'-10"	1707	1954	2119	2686							1748	1996	2119	2686										
6	5'-2"	1987	2281	2577	3155							2044	2340	2636	2686												
7	5'-4"	2249	2590	2933	3155							2323	2667	3012	3155												
8	5'-5"	2495	2882	3272	3620							2588	2979	3371	3620												
9	5'-7"	2725	3158	3593	4031	4085						2839	3276	3715	4085												
10	5'-8"	2941	3418	3898	4382	4551						3076	3559	4045	4551												
11	5'-10"	3143	3663	4188	4717	5015						3301	3828	4360	4894	5015											
12	6'-0"	3332	3894	4463	5036	5478						3513	4085	4661	5241	5478											
13	6'-1"	3510	4113	4724	5341	5938						3714	4329	4950	5575	5938											
14	6'-2"	3676	4319	4972	5632	6297	6401					3905	4562	5226	5895	6401											
15	6'-3"	3832	4514	5207	5909	6617	6862					4085	4783	5490	6203	6862											
16	6'-4"	3978	4698	5430	6173	6924	7330					4256	4994	5743	6499	7262	7330										
17	6'-5"	4115	4871	5643	6425	7217	7791					4417	5195	5985	6784	7590	7791										
18	6'-6"	4243	5035	5844	6666	7498	8250					4570	5386	6216	7057	7906	8250										
19	6'-7"	4364	5190	6035	6895	7768	8711					4714	5568	6438	7319	8210	8711										
20	6'-8"	4476	5336	6216	7114	8025	8948	9179				4851	5742	6650	7571	8504	9179										
21	6'-9"	4582	5473	6388	7323	8272	9234	9643				4981	5907	6853	7813	8787	9643										
22	6'-10"	4681	5603	6552	7522	8509	9509	10110				5104	6064	7047	8046	9059	10110										
23	6'-11"	4773	5726	6707	7712	8735	9774	10570				5220	6214	7233	8270	9322	10390	10570									
24	7'-0"	4860	5842	6855	7893	8952	10030	11020				5329	6357	7410	8485	9576	10680	11020									
25	7'-1"	4942	5951	6994	8066	9159	10270	11400	11500			5433	6493	7581	8691	9820	10960	11500									
26	7'-2"	5018	6054	7127	8230	9358	10510	11670	11960			5532	6622	7743	8889	10060	11240	11960									
27	7'-3"	5089	6151	7253	8387	9548	10730	11930	12400			5625	6745	7899	9080	10280	11500	12400									
28	7'-4"	5156	6243	7373	8537	9731	10950	12180	12860			5713	6863	8048	9263	10500	11760	12860									
29	7'-5"	5219	6330	7486	8680	9905	11160	12430	13340			5797	6974	8191	9439	10710	12010	13340									
30	7'-6"	5278	6412	7594	8817	10070	11360	12660	13810			5876	7081	8328	9608	10920	12250	13600	13810								
31	7'-7"	5333	6489	7697	8947	10230	11550	12890	14270			5950	7182	8458	9770	11110	12480	13860	14270								
32	7'-8"	5385	6562	7794	9071	10380	11730	13100	14500	14710		6021	7278	8583	9926	11300	12700	14120	14710								
33	7'-9"	5433	6631	7886	9189	10530	11910	13310	14740	15180		6088	7370	8703	10080	11480	12920	14380	15180								
34	7'-10"	5478	6696	7974	9302	10670	12080	13520	14980	15640		6151	7458	8817	10220	11660	13130	14620	15640								
35	7'-11"	5521	6757	8057	9410	10810	12240	13710	15200	16140		6211	7541	8927	10360	11830	13330	14860	16140								
36	8'-0"	5561	6815	8136	9513	10940	12400	13900	15420	16570		6268	7620	9032	10490	11990	13530	15090	16570								
37	8'-1"	5598	6870	8211	9610	11060	12550	14080	15640	17050		6322	7696	9132	10620	12150	13720	15310	17050								
38	8'-2"	5633	6921	8282	9704	11180	12700	14250	15840	17520		6373	7768	9228	10740	12300	13900	15520	17180	17520							
39	8'-3"	5666	6970	8350	9793	11290	12840	14420	16040	17680		6421	7836	9320	10860	12450	14070	15730	17420	17980							
40	8'-4"	5696	7016	8414	9878	11400	12970	14580	16230	17910	18430	6466	7902	9408	10970	12590	14240	15940	17660	18430							

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%, for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths













Table B-12 Continued

C		ORDINARY CLAY $K_{ij}$ — 0.130										SATURATED CLAY $K_{ij}$ — 0.110										D																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	10'-0"	5'-4"	5'-8"	6'-1"	6'-2"	6'-3"	6'-5"	6'-6"	6'-7"	6'-8"	6'-9"	6'-10"	6'-11"	7'-0"	7'-1"	7'-2"	7'-3"	7'-4"	7'-5"	7'-6"	7'-7"	7'-8"	7'-9"	7'-10"	7'-11"	8'-0"	8'-1"	8'-2"	8'-3"	8'-3"	8'-4"	8'-5"	8'-6"	8'-7"	8'-8"	8'-9"																																																																																																																																																
																																																																																	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	10'-0"																																																																																																																																						
2201	2394	2577	2873	2933	3277	3622	3730	3012	3357	3704	3730	3371	3765	4160	4289	3715	4156	4599	4846	4045	4533	5022	5401	4360	4894	5431	5952	4661	5241	5824	6410	6508	4950	5575	6204	6836	7060	5226	5895	6570	7247	7609	5490	6203	6922	7645	8160	5743	6499	7262	8030	8717	5985	6784	7590	8402	9261	6216	7057	7906	8761	9622	9817	6438	7319	8210	9109	10010	10370	6650	7571	8504	9445	10390	10930	6853	7813	8787	9770	10760	11470	7047	8046	9059	10080	11120	12030	7233	8270	9322	10390	11460	12580	7410	8485	9576	10680	11800	12920	13120	7581	8691	9820	10960	12120	13290	13670	7743	8889	10060	11240	12440	13640	14240	7899	9080	10280	11500	12740	13990	14790	8048	9263	10500	11760	13030	14320	15350	8191	9439	10710	12010	13320	14650	15890	8328	9608	10920	12250	13600	14960	16450	8458	9770	11110	12480	13860	15270	16690	8583	9926	11380	12700	14120	15570	17020	17520	8703	10080	11480	12920	14380	15860	17350	18080	8817	10220	11660	13130	14620	16140	17670	18620	8927	10360	11830	13330	14860	16410	17980	19190	9032	10490	11990	13530	15090	16670	18280	19750	9132	10620	12150	13720	15310	16930	18570	20300	9228	10740	12300	13900	15520	17180	18860	20560	20840	9320	10860	12450	14070	15730	17420	19140	20870	21370	9408	10970	12590	14240	15940	17660	19410	21180	21940

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%, for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{ij}$ —0.19,  $r_{sd}$ —0.5 in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-13

42"

BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION

SAND AND GRAVEL K<sub>u</sub>'—0.165

SATURATED TOP SOIL K<sub>s</sub>'—0.150

42"

BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION

SAND AND GRAVEL K<sub>u</sub>'—0.165

SATURATED TOP SOIL K<sub>s</sub>'—0.150

A			TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET
		ΔTRAN- SITION WIDTH	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	
5	2622	<b>2671</b>																					
6	3066	<b>3361</b>																					6
7	3485	<b>3829</b>																					7
8	3883	<b>4273</b>			<b>4114</b>	<b>4665</b>																	8
9	4259	<b>4695</b>			<b>5134</b>	<b>5582</b>																	9
10	4615	<b>5097</b>			<b>5581</b>	<b>6067</b>																	10
11	4951	<b>5478</b>			<b>6008</b>	<b>6540</b>																	11
12	5270	<b>5841</b>			<b>6415</b>	<b>6992</b>																	12
13	5572	<b>6185</b>			<b>6803</b>	<b>7425</b>																	13
14	5858	<b>6513</b>			<b>7174</b>	<b>7839</b>																	14
15	6128	<b>6824</b>			<b>7527</b>	<b>8235</b>																	15
16	6384	<b>7120</b>			<b>7864</b>	<b>8614</b>																	16
17	6626	<b>7401</b>			<b>8186</b>	<b>8977</b>																	17
18	6855	<b>7669</b>			<b>8492</b>	<b>9324</b>																	18
19	7072	<b>7923</b>			<b>8785</b>	<b>9657</b>																	19
20	7277	<b>8164</b>			<b>9064</b>	<b>9975</b>																	20
21	7472	<b>8394</b>			<b>9331</b>	<b>10280</b>																	21
22	7656	<b>8612</b>			<b>9585</b>	<b>10570</b>																	22
23	7830	<b>8820</b>			<b>9827</b>	<b>10850</b>																	23
24	7994	<b>9017</b>			<b>10060</b>	<b>11120</b>																	24
25	8150	<b>9204</b>			<b>10280</b>	<b>11370</b>																	25
26	8298	<b>9382</b>			<b>10490</b>	<b>11620</b>																	26
27	8438	<b>9552</b>			<b>10690</b>	<b>11850</b>																	27
28	8570	<b>9713</b>			<b>10880</b>	<b>12070</b>																	28
29	8695	<b>9866</b>			<b>11060</b>	<b>12290</b>																	29
30	8814	<b>10010</b>			<b>11240</b>	<b>12490</b>																	30
31	8926	<b>10150</b>			<b>11400</b>	<b>12690</b>																	31
32	9032	<b>10280</b>			<b>11560</b>	<b>12880</b>																	32
33	9132	<b>10400</b>			<b>11710</b>	<b>13060</b>																	33
34	9227	<b>10520</b>			<b>11860</b>	<b>13230</b>																	34
35	9317	<b>10640</b>			<b>12000</b>	<b>13390</b>																	35
36	9402	<b>10740</b>			<b>12130</b>	<b>13550</b>																	36
37	9483	<b>10850</b>			<b>12250</b>	<b>13700</b>																	37
38	9559	<b>10940</b>			<b>12370</b>	<b>13840</b>																	38
39	9631	<b>11040</b>			<b>12490</b>	<b>13980</b>																	39
40	9700	<b>11120</b>			<b>12600</b>	<b>14110</b>																	40





Table B-14

**48"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL K<sub>p</sub> = 0.165

**B SATURATED TOP SOIL K<sub>p</sub> = 0.150**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	12'-0"	
5	2902	2950									6'-7"
6	3406	3691									7'-0"
7	3888	4233	4490								7'-4"
8	4348	4740	5134	5354							7'-9"
9	4787	5227	5668	6110	6287						8'-2"
10	5206	5693	6181	6671	7041						8'-5"
11	5606	6139	6674	7210	7776						8'-6"
12	5989	6567	7147	7730	8315	8508					8'-8"
13	6354	6976	7602	8231	8862	9235					8'-9"
14	6702	7369	8039	8713	9389	9966					8'-11"
15	7035	7745	8459	9177	9899	10690					9'-0"
16	7353	8105	8863	9625	10390	11160	11420				9'-2"
17	7657	8450	9250	10060	10870	11680	12150				9'-3"
18	7947	8781	9623	10470	11320	12180	12870				9'-5"
19	8223	9098	9981	10870	11770	12670	13600				9'-6"
20	8488	9401	10320	11260	12190	13140	14090	14330			9'-8"
21	8740	9692	10660	11630	12610	13590	14580	15060			9'-9"
22	8981	9971	10970	11980	13000	14030	15060	15770			9'-10"
23	9211	10240	11280	12330	13390	14460	15530	16510			9'-11"
24	9431	10490	11570	12660	13760	14870	15980	17110	17230		10'-1"
25	9641	10740	11850	12980	14120	15260	16420	17590	17960		10'-2"
26	9841	10970	12120	13290	14460	15650	16850	18050	18680		10'-3"
27	10030	11200	12380	13580	14800	16020	17260	18500	19400		10'-4"
28	10220	11410	12630	13870	15120	16380	17660	18940	20120		10'-5"
29	10390	11620	12870	14140	15430	16730	18040	19370	20850		10'-7"
30	10560	11820	13100	14410	15730	17070	18420	19780	21590		10'-8"
31	10720	12010	13320	14660	16020	17390	18780	20180	23320		10'-9"
32	10870	12190	13540	14910	16300	17710	19130	20570	23020		10'-10"
33	11010	12360	13740	15140	16570	18010	19470	20950	23740		10'-11"
34	11150	12530	13940	15370	16830	18310	19800	21310	24490		11'-0"
35	11280	12690	14130	15590	17080	18590	20120	21670	25220		11'-1"
36	11410	12840	14310	15800	17320	18870	20430	22010	25930		11'-3"
37	11530	12990	14480	16010	17560	19130	20730	22350	26680		11'-4"
38	11640	13130	14650	16200	17780	19390	21020	22670	27410		11'-5"
39	11760	13260	14810	16390	18000	19640	21300	22990	28130		11'-6"
40	11860	13390	14960	16570	18210	19880	21580	23290	28820		11'-7"

**48"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL K<sub>p</sub> = 0.165

**A**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	12'-0"	
5	2870	2950									6'-8"
6	3361	3658	3691								7'-1"
7	3829	4173	4490								7'-6"
8	4273	4665	5057	5354							7'-11"
9	4695	5134	5573	6014	6287						8'-4"
10	5097	5581	6067	6555	7041						8'-6"
11	5478	6008	6540	7074	7609	7776					8'-8"
12	5841	6415	6992	7571	8153	8508					8'-9"
13	6185	6803	7425	8049	8676	9235					8'-11"
14	6513	7174	7839	8508	9180	9855	9966				9'-1"
15	6824	7527	8235	8948	9664	10380	10690				9'-2"
16	7120	7864	8614	9370	10130	10890	11420				9'-4"
17	7401	8186	8977	9775	10580	11380	12150				9'-5"
18	7669	8492	9324	10160	11010	11860	12710	12870			9'-7"
19	7923	8785	9657	10540	11420	12320	13210	13600			9'-9"
20	8164	9064	9975	10890	11820	12760	13700	14330			9'-10"
21	8394	9331	10280	11240	12200	13180	14160	15060			9'-11"
22	8612	9585	10570	11570	12570	13590	14610	15640	15770		10'-1"
23	8820	9827	10850	11880	12930	13980	15050	16120	16510		10'-2"
24	9017	10060	11120	12190	13270	14360	15470	16580	17230		10'-3"
25	9204	10280	11370	12480	13600	14730	15870	17020	17960		10'-5"
26	9382	10490	11620	12760	13920	15080	16260	17450	18680		10'-6"
27	9552	10690	11850	13030	14220	15420	16640	17870	19400		10'-7"
28	9713	10880	12070	13280	14510	15750	17010	18270	20120		10'-8"
29	9866	11060	12290	13530	14790	16070	17360	18660	20850		10'-10"
30	10010	11240	12490	13770	15060	16370	17700	19040	21590		10'-11"
31	10150	11400	12690	13990	15320	16670	18030	19410	22200	22320	11'-1"
32	10280	11560	12880	14210	15570	16950	18350	19760	22630	23020	11'-1"
33	10400	11710	13060	14420	15810	17230	18660	20100	23040	23740	11'-3"
34	10520	11860	13230	14620	16040	17490	18950	20440	23440	24490	11'-4"
35	10640	12000	13390	14820	16270	17740	19240	20760	23840	25220	11'-5"
36	10740	12130	13550	15000	16480	17990	19520	21060	24210	25930	11'-6"
37	10850	12250	13700	15180	16690	18220	19780	21360	24580	26680	11'-8"
38	10940	12370	13840	15350	16890	18450	20040	21660	24940	27410	11'-9"
39	11040	12490	13980	15510	17080	18670	20290	21940	25290	28130	11'-10"
40	11120	12600	14110	15670	17260	18880	20530	22210	25620	28820	11'-11"

Table B-14 Continued

**D SATURATED CLAY  $K_{\mu} = 0.110$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	12'-0"			
5	2950												6'-5"
6	3529	3691	4490										6'-9"
7	4051	4398	5354										7'-2"
8	4555	4951	5354										7'-6"
9	5042	5487	5932	6287									7'-11"
10	5514	6006	6500	6994	7041								8'-1"
11	5969	6509	7051	7593	7776								8'-2"
12	6410	6997	7586	8176	8508								8'-3"
13	6836	7470	8106	8744	9235								8'-5"
14	7247	7928	8611	9295	9966								8'-6"
15	7645	8372	9101	9832	10570	10690							8'-7"
16	8030	8802	9577	10360	11140	11420							8'-8"
17	8402	9218	10040	10860	11690	12150							8'-9"
18	8761	9622	10490	11360	12230	12870							8'-10"
19	9109	10010	10920	11840	12760	13600							9'-0"
20	9445	10390	11350	12310	13270	14330							9'-0"
21	9770	10760	11760	12760	13770	14780	15060						9'-2"
22	10080	11120	12160	13200	14260	15310	15770						9'-3"
23	10390	11460	12540	13640	14730	15830	16510						9'-4"
24	10680	11800	12920	14060	15200	16340	17230						9'-5"
25	10960	12120	13290	14460	15640	16840	17960						9'-6"
26	11240	12440	13640	14860	16080	17320	18560						9'-7"
27	11500	12740	13990	15240	16510	17790	19070	19400					9'-8"
28	11760	13030	14320	15620	16930	18250	19570	20120					9'-8"
29	12010	13320	14650	15990	17340	18700	20060	20850					9'-10"
30	12250	13600	14960	16340	17730	19130	20540	21590					9'-10"
31	12480	13860	15270	16690	18120	19560	21010	22320					9'-11"
32	12700	14120	15570	17020	18500	19980	21470	23020					10'-0"
33	12920	14380	15860	17350	18860	20380	21920	23460	23740				10'-1"
34	13130	14620	16140	17670	19220	20780	22360	23940	24490				10'-2"
35	13330	14860	16410	17980	19570	21170	22780	24410	25220				10'-3"
36	13530	15090	16670	18280	19910	21550	23200	24870	25930				10'-4"
37	13720	15310	16930	18570	20240	21920	23610	25310	26680				10'-5"
38	13900	15520	17180	18860	20560	22280	24010	25750	27410				10'-6"
39	14070	15730	17420	19140	20870	22630	24400	26180	28130				10'-6"
40	14240	15940	17660	19410	21180	22970	24780	26600	28820				10'-7"

**C ORDINARY CLAY  $K_{\mu} = 0.130$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	6'-6"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	12'-0"			
5	2950												6'-6"
6	3467	3691	4490										6'-11"
7	3968	4314	5354										7'-3"
8	4450	4844	5239	5354									7'-8"
9	4912	5355	5798	6242	6287								8'-1"
10	5357	5847	6338	6830	7041								8'-2"
11	5784	6321	6859	7398	7776								8'-4"
12	6194	6777	7362	7949	8508								8'-6"
13	6589	7217	7848	8482	9117	9235							8'-7"
14	6967	7641	8318	8998	9679	9966							8'-9"
15	7331	8050	8772	9497	10220	10590							8'-10"
16	7681	8443	9210	9981	10750	11420							8'-11"
17	8017	8823	9633	10450	11270	12450							9'-0"
18	8340	9188	10040	10900	11760	12630	12870						9'-2"
19	8650	9540	10440	11340	12250	13160	13600						9'-3"
20	8948	9880	10820	11760	12720	13670	14330						9'-4"
21	9234	10210	11190	12180	13170	14170	15060						9'-5"
22	9509	10520	11540	12570	13610	14650	15770						9'-6"
23	9774	10820	11890	12960	14040	15120	16210	16510					9'-8"
24	10030	11120	12220	13330	14450	15580	16710	17230					9'-9"
25	10270	11400	12540	13690	14850	16020	17200	17960					9'-10"
26	10510	11670	12850	14040	15240	16450	17670	18580					9'-11"
27	10730	11930	13150	14380	15620	16870	18130	19400					10'-0"
28	10950	12180	13440	14710	15990	17280	18580	19890	20120				10'-1"
29	11160	12430	13720	15020	16340	17670	19020	20370	20850				10'-2"
30	11360	12660	13990	15330	16690	18060	19440	20830	21590				10'-3"
31	11550	12890	14250	15630	17020	18430	19850	21280	22320				10'-4"
32	11730	13100	14500	15910	17350	18790	20250	21720	23020				10'-5"
33	11910	13310	14740	16190	17660	19140	20640	22150	23740				10'-6"
34	12080	13520	14980	16460	17970	19490	21020	22570	24490				10'-7"
35	12240	13710	15200	16720	18260	19820	21390	22980	25220				10'-8"
36	12400	13900	15420	16980	18550	20140	21750	23380	25930				10'-9"
37	12550	14080	15640	17220	18830	20460	22100	23760	26680				10'-11"
38	12700	14250	15840	17460	19100	20760	22440	24140	27410				10'-11"
39	12840	14420	16040	17680	19360	21060	22770	24510	28130				11'-0"
40	12970	14580	16230	17910	19610	21340	23100	24870	28820				11'-1"

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%, etc.  
 ▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation  
 Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths



Table B-15 Continued

		ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.110$										
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET		7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	
		TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	
5	3194	3238																				
6	3764	4030	4880									4030										
7	4314	4661	5635	5790								4746	4880									
8	4844	5239	6242	6687	6765							5347	5744	5790								
9	5355	5798	6830	7323	7809							5487	5932	6378	6765							
10	5847	6338	7398	7939	8481	8683						6006	6500	6994	7489	7809						
11	6321	6859	7968	8537	9126	9507						6509	7051	7593	8136	8683						
12	6777	7362	8499	9117	9754	10330						6997	7586	8176	8768	9360	9507					
13	7217	7848	8482	9117	9754	10330						7470	8106	8744	9383	10020	10330					
14	7641	8318	8998	9679	10360	11050	11150					7928	8611	9295	9982	10670	11150					
15	8050	8772	9497	10220	10960	11690	11970					8372	9101	9832	10570	11300	11970					
16	8443	9210	9981	10750	11530	12310	12780					8802	9577	10360	11140	11920	12700	12780				
17	8823	9633	10450	11270	12090	12910	13600					9218	10040	10860	11690	12520	13350	13600				
18	9188	10040	10900	11760	12630	13500	14200					9622	10490	11360	12230	13100	13980	14420				
19	9540	10440	11340	12250	13160	14070	14990	15230				10010	10920	11840	12760	13680	14600	15230				
20	9880	10820	11760	12720	13670	14630	15600	16050				10390	11350	12310	13270	14240	15210	16050				
21	10210	11190	12180	13170	14170	15170	16180	16860				10760	11760	12760	13770	14780	15800	16860				
22	10520	11540	12570	13610	14650	15700	16750	17680				11120	12160	13200	14260	15310	16380	17440	17680			
23	10820	11890	12960	14040	15120	16210	17310	18490				11460	12540	13640	14730	15830	16940	18050	18490			
24	11120	12220	13330	14450	15580	16710	17850	19310				11800	12920	14060	15200	16340	17490	18650	19310			
25	11400	12540	13690	14850	16020	17200	18380	20120				12120	13290	14460	15640	16840	18030	19230	20120			
26	11670	12850	14040	15240	16450	17670	18900	20330				12440	13640	14860	16080	17320	18560	19800	20930			
27	11930	13150	14380	15620	16870	18130	19400	21750				12740	13990	15240	16510	17790	19070	20360	21750			
28	12180	13440	14710	15990	17280	18580	19890	22580				13030	14320	15620	16930	18250	19570	20900	22580			
29	12430	13720	15020	16340	17670	19020	20390	23380				13320	14650	15990	17340	18700	20060	21440	23380			
30	12660	13990	15330	16690	18060	19440	20830	24190				13600	14960	16340	17730	19130	20540	21960	24190			
31	12890	14250	15630	17020	18430	19850	21280	25010				13860	15270	16690	18120	19560	21010	22470	25010			
32	13100	14500	15910	17350	18790	20250	21720	24690	25840			14120	15570	17020	18500	19980	21470	22970	25840			
33	13320	14740	16190	17660	19140	20640	22150	25200	26650			14380	15860	17350	18860	20380	21920	23460	26650			
34	13520	14980	16460	17970	19490	21020	22570	25700	27440			14620	16140	17670	19220	20780	22360	23940	27440			
35	13710	15200	16720	18260	19820	21390	22980	26190	28250			14860	16410	17980	19570	21170	22780	24410	27690	28250		
36	13900	15420	16980	18550	20140	21750	23380	26660	29090			15090	16670	18280	19910	21550	23200	24870	28230	29090		
37	14080	15640	17220	18830	20460	22100	23760	27130	29910			15310	16930	18570	20240	21920	23610	25310	28760	29910		
38	14250	15840	17460	19100	20760	22440	24140	27580	30720			15520	17180	18860	20560	22280	24010	25750	29280	30720		
39	14420	16040	17680	19360	21060	22770	24510	28020	31500			15730	17420	19140	20870	22630	24400	26180	29790	31500		
40	14580	16230	17910	19610	21340	23100	24870	28460	32330			15940	17660	19410	21180	22970	24780	26600	30290	32330		

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sd} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation  
Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-16

**60"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

**B SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE		TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	
5	3522												7'-9"
6	4298	4368											8'-1"
7	4925	5268											8'-6"
8	5529	5924	6226										8'-11"
9	6110	6554	6997	7246									9'-3"
10	6671	7161	7653	8146	8331								9'-8"
11	7210	7748	8287	8828	9369	9486							10'-1"
12	7730	8315	8901	9488	10080	10480							10'-4"
13	8231	8862	9494	10130	10760	11390							10'-6"
14	8713	9389	10070	10750	11430	12120	12300						10'-7"
15	9177	9899	10620	11350	12080	12810	13210						10'-10"
16	9625	10390	11160	11930	12710	13480	14120						10'-11"
17	10060	10870	11680	12500	13320	14140	14960	15020					11'-1"
18	10470	11320	12180	13040	13910	14780	15650	15930					11'-2"
19	10870	11770	12670	13570	14480	15400	16310	16830					11'-3"
20	11260	12190	13140	14090	15040	16000	16960	17740					11'-5"
21	11630	12610	13590	14580	15580	16580	17580	18640					11'-6"
22	11980	13000	14030	15060	16100	17150	18200	19540					11'-8"
23	12330	13390	14460	15530	16610	17700	18790	20440					11'-9"
24	12660	13760	14870	15980	17110	18240	19370	21340					11'-11"
25	12980	14120	15260	16420	17590	18760	19940	22240					12'-0"
26	13290	14460	15650	16850	18050	19270	20480	22940	23150				12'-1"
27	13580	14800	16020	17260	18500	19760	21020	23560	24060				12'-2"
28	13870	15120	16380	17660	18940	20240	21540	24160	24960				12'-4"
29	14140	15430	16730	18040	19370	20700	22040	24750	25860				12'-5"
30	14410	15730	17070	18420	19780	21150	22540	25330	26760				12'-6"
31	14660	16020	17390	18780	20180	21590	23020	25890	27680				12'-7"
32	14910	16300	17710	19130	20570	22020	23480	26430	28560				12'-8"
33	15140	16570	18010	19470	20950	22440	23940	26960	29460				12'-10"
34	15370	16830	18310	19800	21310	22840	24380	27480	30380				12'-11"
35	15590	17080	18590	20120	21670	23230	24800	27990	31270				13'-0"
36	15800	17320	18870	20430	22010	23610	25220	28480	31790	32140			13'-2"
37	16010	17560	19130	20730	22350	23960	25630	28970	32350	33090			13'-3"
38	16200	17780	19390	21020	22670	24340	26020	29440	32900	33970			13'-4"
39	16390	18000	19640	21300	22990	24690	26410	29890	33430	34880			13'-5"
40	16570	18210	19880	21580	23290	25030	26780	30340	33950	35770			13'-6"

**60"**

**A SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE		TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	
5	3522												7'-10"
6	4252	4368											8'-2"
7	4864	5210	5268										8'-7"
8	5451	5845	6226										9'-0"
9	6014	6456	6899	7246									9'-5"
10	6555	7044	7534	8025	8331								9'-10"
11	7074	7609	8146	8685	9224	9486							10'-3"
12	7571	8153	8737	9322	9908	10480							10'-6"
13	8049	8676	9306	9937	10570	11200	11390						10'-8"
14	8508	9180	9855	10530	11210	11890	12300						10'-10"
15	8948	9684	10380	11110	11830	12560	13210						11'-0"
16	9370	10130	10890	11660	12430	13200	13980	14120					11'-1"
17	9775	10580	11380	12200	13010	13830	14650	15020					11'-3"
18	10160	11010	11860	12710	13570	14430	15300	15930					11'-4"
19	10540	11420	12320	13210	14120	15020	15930	16830					11'-6"
20	10890	11820	12760	13700	14640	15590	16540	17740					11'-7"
21	11240	12200	13180	14160	15150	16140	17140	18640					11'-9"
22	11570	12570	13590	14610	15640	16680	17720	19540					11'-11"
23	11880	12930	13980	15050	16120	17190	18280	20440					12'-0"
24	12190	13270	14360	15470	16580	17700	18820	21080	21340				12'-1"
25	12480	13600	14730	15870	17020	18180	19350	21690	22240				12'-3"
26	12760	13920	15080	16260	17450	18650	19860	22290	23150				12'-4"
27	13030	14220	15420	16640	17870	19110	20360	22870	24060				12'-6"
28	13280	14510	15750	17010	18270	19550	20840	23430	24960				12'-7"
29	13530	14790	16070	17360	18660	19980	21300	23980	25860				12'-8"
30	13770	15060	16370	17700	19040	20400	21760	24510	26760				12'-10"
31	13990	15320	16670	18030	19410	20800	22200	25030	27680				12'-11"
32	14210	15570	16950	18350	19760	21190	22630	25540	28560				13'-0"
33	14420	15810	17230	18660	20100	21570	23040	26030	29050	29460			13'-2"
34	14620	16040	17490	18950	20440	21930	23440	26500	29610	30380			13'-3"
35	14820	16270	17740	19240	20760	22290	23840	26970	30150	31270			13'-4"
36	15000	16480	17990	19520	21060	22630	24210	27420	30680	32140			13'-5"
37	15180	16690	18220	19780	21360	22960	24580	27860	31190	33090			13'-7"
38	15350	16890	18450	20040	21660	23290	24940	28290	31690	33970			13'-8"
39	15510	17080	18670	20290	21940	23600	25290	28710	32180	34880			13'-9"
40	15670	17260	18880	20530	22210	23900	25620	29110	32660	35770			13'-10"

Table B-16 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$										D		
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"			
	HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																						
5	3522										3522											7'- 7"	
6	4368										4368												7'-11"
7	5093	5268									5093	5268											8'- 3"
8	5635	6031	6226								5744	6142	6226										8'- 7"
9	6242	6687	7132	7246							6378	6824	7246										9'- 0"
10	6830	7323	7816	8331							6994	7489	7984	8331									9'- 4"
11	7398	7939	8481	9023	9486						7593	8136	8680	9225	9486								9'- 9"
12	7949	8537	9126	9717	10310	10480					8176	8768	9360	9953	10480								9'-11"
13	8482	9117	9754	10390	11030	11390					8744	9383	10020	10660	11310	11390							10'- 1"
14	8998	9679	10360	11050	11730	12300					9295	9982	10670	11360	12050	12300							10'- 2"
15	9497	10220	10960	11690	12420	13210					9832	10570	11300	12040	12780	13210							10'- 3"
16	9981	10750	11530	12310	13090	13870	14120				10360	11140	11920	12700	13490	14120							10'- 5"
17	10450	11270	12090	12910	13740	14570	15020				10860	11690	12520	13350	14180	15020							10'- 6"
18	10900	11760	12630	13500	14370	15250	15930				11360	12230	13100	13980	14860	15740	15930						10'- 7"
19	11340	12250	13160	14070	14990	15910	16830				11840	12760	13680	14600	15530	16460	16830						10'- 8"
20	11760	12720	13670	14630	15600	16560	17530	17740			12310	13270	14240	15210	16180	17160	17740						10'-10"
21	12180	13170	14170	15170	16180	17190	18210	18640			12760	13770	14780	15800	16820	17840	18640						10'-11"
22	12570	13610	14650	15700	16750	17810	18870	19540			13200	14260	15310	16380	17440	18510	19540						11'- 0"
23	12960	14040	15120	16210	17310	18410	19520	20440			13640	14730	15830	16940	18050	19160	20280	20440					11'- 1"
24	13330	14450	15580	16710	17850	19000	20150	21340			14060	15200	16340	17490	18650	19800	20970	21340					11'- 2"
25	13690	14850	16020	17200	18380	19570	20760	22240			14460	15640	16840	18030	19230	20430	21640	22240					11'- 3"
26	14040	15240	16450	17670	18900	20130	21370	23150			14860	16080	17320	18560	19800	21050	22300	23150					11'- 4"
27	14380	15620	16870	18130	19400	20670	21950	24060			15240	16510	17790	19070	20360	21650	22950	24060					11'- 5"
28	14710	15990	17280	18580	19890	21200	22530	24960			15620	16930	18250	19570	20900	22240	23580	24960					11'- 6"
29	15020	16340	17670	19020	20370	21720	23090	25860			15990	17340	18700	20060	21440	22820	24200	25860					11'- 7"
30	15330	16690	18060	19440	20830	22230	23640	26470	26760		16340	17730	19130	20540	21960	23380	24820	26760					11'- 8"
31	15630	17020	18430	19850	21280	22720	24170	27030	27680		16690	18120	19560	21010	22470	23940	25410	27680					11'- 9"
32	15910	17350	18790	20250	21720	23200	24690	27700	28560		17020	18500	19980	21470	22970	24480	26000	28560					11'-10"
33	16190	17660	19140	20640	22150	23670	25200	28290	29460		17350	18860	20380	21920	23460	25010	26570	29460					11'-11"
34	16460	17970	19490	21020	22570	24130	25700	28870	30380		17670	19220	20780	22360	23940	25530	27140	30380					12'- 0"
35	16720	18260	19820	21390	22980	24580	26190	29440	31270		17980	19570	21170	22780	24410	26040	27690	31270					12'- 1"
36	16980	18550	20140	21750	23380	25020	26660	30000	32140		18280	19910	21550	23200	24870	26540	28230	32140					12'- 2"
37	17220	18830	20460	22100	23760	25440	27130	30540	33090		18570	20240	21920	23610	25310	27030	28760	32240	33090				12'- 3"
38	17460	19100	20760	22440	24140	25860	27580	31070	33970		18860	20560	22280	24010	25750	27510	29280	32840	33970				12'- 4"
39	17680	19360	21060	22770	24510	26260	28020	31590	34880		19140	20870	22630	24400	26180	27980	29790	33430	34880				12'- 5"
40	17910	19610	21340	23100	24870	26660	28460	32100	35770		19410	21180	22970	24780	26600	28440	30290	34020	35770				12'- 6"

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase load 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation  
Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-17

**66"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

**B SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH	
	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"		
5	3807											8'-4"
6	4707											8'-8"
7	5618	5660										9'-1"
8	6319	6668										9'-5"
9	6997	7442	7735									9'-10"
10	7653	8146	8639	8865								10'-3"
11	8287	8828	9369	9911	10060							10'-8"
12	8901	9488	10080	10670	11260	11330						11'-1"
13	9494	10130	10760	11400	12040	12440						11'-4"
14	10070	10750	11430	12120	12800	13440						11'-5"
15	10620	11350	12080	12810	13540	14450						11'-7"
16	11160	11930	12710	13480	14260	15040	15440					11'-9"
17	11680	12500	13320	14140	14960	15790	16440					11'-11"
18	12180	13040	13910	14780	15650	16520	17430					12'-0"
19	12670	13570	14480	15400	16310	17230	18150	18420				12'-1"
20	13140	14090	15040	16000	16960	17920	18890	19410				12'-3"
21	13590	14580	15580	16580	17580	18590	19600	20410				12'-5"
22	14030	15060	16100	17150	18200	19250	20310	21390				12'-6"
23	14460	15530	16610	17700	18790	19890	20990	22380				12'-8"
24	14870	15980	17110	18240	19370	20510	21660	23370				12'-9"
25	15260	16420	17590	18760	19940	21120	22310	24360				12'-11"
26	15650	16850	18050	19270	20480	21710	22940	25360				13'-0"
27	16020	17260	18500	19760	21020	22290	23560	26120	26350			13'-1"
28	16380	17660	18940	20240	21540	22850	24160	26810	27330			13'-3"
29	16730	18040	19370	20700	22040	23400	24750	27480	28340			13'-4"
30	17070	18420	19780	21150	22540	23930	25330	28140	29310			13'-5"
31	17390	18780	20180	21590	23020	24450	25890	28790	30320			13'-6"
32	17710	19130	20570	22020	23480	24950	26430	29410	31300			13'-8"
33	18010	19470	20950	22440	23940	25440	26960	30030	32280			13'-9"
34	18310	19800	21310	22840	24380	25920	27480	30630	33290			13'-10"
35	18590	20120	21670	23230	24800	26390	27990	31220	34270			13'-11"
36	18870	20430	22010	23610	25220	26850	28480	31790	35130	35270		14'-1"
37	19130	20730	22350	23980	25630	27290	28970	32350	35770	36240		14'-2"
38	19390	21020	22670	24340	26020	27720	29440	32900	36390	37250		14'-3"
39	19640	21300	22990	24690	26410	28140	29890	33430	37010	38230		14'-4"
40	19880	21580	23290	25030	26780	28560	30340	33950	37610	39190		14'-5"

**66"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL

**A SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH	
	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"		
5	3807											8'-5"
6	4707											8'-9"
7	5556	5660										9'-2"
8	6319	6668										9'-6"
9	6997	7342	7735									9'-11"
10	7534	8025	8517	8865								10'-4"
11	8146	8685	9224	9764	10061							10'-10"
12	8737	9322	9908	10500	11080	11330						11'-3"
13	9306	9937	10570	11200	11840	12440						11'-6"
14	9855	10530	11210	11890	12570	13260	13440					11'-8"
15	10380	11110	11830	12560	13290	14020	14450					11'-9"
16	10890	11660	12430	13200	13980	14750	15440					11'-11"
17	11380	12200	13010	13830	14650	15470	16300	16440				12'-1"
18	11860	12710	13570	14430	15300	16170	17040	17430				12'-3"
19	12320	13210	14120	15020	15930	16840	17760	18420				12'-4"
20	12760	13700	14640	15590	16540	17500	18460	19410				12'-6"
21	13180	14160	15150	16140	17140	18140	19140	20410				12'-8"
22	13590	14610	15640	16680	17720	18760	19810	21390				12'-9"
23	13980	15050	16120	17190	18280	19360	20450	22380				12'-11"
24	14360	15470	16580	17700	18820	19950	21080	23370				13'-0"
25	14730	15870	17020	18180	19350	20520	21690	24060	24360			13'-1"
26	15080	16260	17450	18650	19860	21070	22290	24740	25360			13'-3"
27	15420	16640	17870	19110	20360	21610	22870	25410	26350			13'-4"
28	15750	17010	18270	19550	20840	22130	23430	26050	27330			13'-6"
29	16070	17360	18660	19980	21300	22640	23980	26680	28340			13'-7"
30	16370	17700	19040	20400	21760	23130	24510	27300	29310			13'-9"
31	16670	18030	19410	20800	22200	23610	25030	27900	30320			13'-10"
32	16950	18350	19760	21190	22630	24080	25540	28480	31300			13'-11"
33	17230	18660	20100	21570	23040	24530	26030	29050	32110	32280		14'-1"
34	17490	18950	20440	21930	23440	24970	26500	29610	32740	33290		14'-2"
35	17740	19240	20760	22290	23840	25400	26970	30150	33360	34270		14'-4"
36	17990	19520	21060	22630	24210	25810	27420	30680	33970	35270		14'-5"
37	18220	19780	21360	22970	24580	26220	27860	31190	34560	36240		14'-6"
38	18450	20040	21660	23290	24940	26610	28290	31690	35140	37250		14'-7"
39	18670	20290	21940	23600	25290	26990	28710	32180	35710	38230		14'-9"
40	18880	20530	22210	23900	25620	27360	29110	32660	36260	39190		14'-10"





Table B-18

72"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON TRENCH PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$

**B SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	
5	4097	5053									8'-11"
6	5966	6060									9'-3"
7	6715	7121									9'-8"
8	7442	8239									10'-0"
9	8146	8639	9133	9417							10'-5"
10	8828	9369	9911	10450	10660						10'-9"
11	9488	10080	10670	11260	11850	11960					11'-2"
12	10130	10760	11400	12040	12680	13340					11'-7"
13	10750	11430	12120	12800	13490	14170	14590				12'-0"
14	11350	12080	12810	13540	14280	15010	15690				12'-3"
15	11930	12710	13480	14260	15040	15820	16780				12'-5"
16	12500	13320	14140	14960	15790	16620	17860				12'-7"
17	13040	13910	14780	15650	16520	17390	18950				12'-9"
18	13570	14480	15400	16310	17230	18150	20030				12'-11"
19	14090	15040	16000	16960	17920	18890	20820	21110			13'-0"
20	14580	15580	16580	17580	18590	19600	21640	22200			13'-2"
21	15060	16100	17150	18200	19250	20310	22430	23270			13'-3"
22	15530	16610	17700	18790	19890	20990	23200	24360			13'-5"
23	15980	17110	18240	19370	20510	21660	23960	25420			13'-6"
24	16420	17590	18760	19940	21120	22310	24700	26520			13'-7"
25	16850	18050	19270	20480	21710	22940	25420	27590			13'-9"
26	17260	18500	19760	21020	22290	23560	26120	28670			13'-11"
27	17660	18940	20240	21540	22850	24160	26810	29480	29760		14'-0"
28	18040	19370	20700	22040	23400	24750	27480	30240	30840		14'-1"
29	18420	19780	21150	22540	23930	25330	28140	30980	31910		14'-2"
30	18790	20180	21590	23020	24450	25890	28790	31710	32990		14'-4"
31	19130	20570	22020	23480	24950	26430	29410	32420	34060		14'-5"
32	19470	20950	22440	23940	25440	26960	30030	33120	35150		14'-7"
33	19800	21310	22840	24380	25920	27480	30630	33800	36200		14'-8"
34	20120	21670	23230	24800	26390	27990	31220	34470	37310		14'-9"
35	20430	22010	23610	25220	26850	28480	31790	35130	38350		14'-10"
36	20730	22350	23980	25630	27290	28970	32350	35770	39450		15'-0"
37	21020	22670	24340	26020	27720	29440	32900	36390	39920		15'-1"
38	21300	22990	24690	26410	28140	29890	33430	37010	40540		15'-2"
39	21580	23290	25030	26780	28560	30340	33950	37610	41590		15'-3"
40									42680		15'-5"

**A SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	
5	4097	5053									9'-0"
6	5966	6060									9'-4"
7	6635	7031	7121								9'-9"
8	7342	7786	8239								10'-1"
9	8025	8517	9010	9417							10'-6"
10	8685	9224	9764	10310	10660						10'-11"
11	9322	9908	10500	11080	11670	11960					11'-4"
12	9937	10570	11200	11840	12480	13120	13340				11'-9"
13	10530	11210	11890	12570	13260	13940	14590				12'-2"
14	11110	11830	12560	13290	14020	14750	15690				12'-6"
15	11660	12430	13200	13980	14750	15530	16780				12'-8"
16	12200	13010	13830	14650	15470	16300	17860				12'-10"
17	12710	13570	14430	15300	16170	17040	18950				12'-11"
18	13210	14120	15020	15930	16840	17760	19600	20030			13'-1"
19	13700	14640	15590	16540	17500	18460	20390	21110			13'-3"
20	14160	15150	16140	17140	18140	19140	21160	22200			13'-4"
21	14610	15640	16680	17720	18760	19810	21910	23270			13'-6"
22	15050	16120	17190	18280	19360	20450	22650	24360			13'-7"
23	15470	16580	17700	18820	19950	21080	23360	25420			13'-9"
24	15870	17020	18180	19350	20520	21690	24060	26520			13'-11"
25	16260	17450	18650	19860	21070	22290	24740	27210	27590		14'-0"
26	16640	17870	19110	20360	21610	22870	25410	27960	28670		14'-2"
27	17010	18270	19550	20840	22130	23430	26050	28700	29760		14'-3"
28	17360	18660	19980	21300	22640	23980	26680	29410	30840		14'-5"
29	17700	19040	20400	21760	23130	24510	27300	30110	31910		14'-6"
30	18030	19410	20800	22200	23610	25030	27900	30790	32990		14'-8"
31	18350	19760	21190	22630	24080	25540	28480	31460	34060		14'-9"
32	18660	20100	21570	23040	24530	26030	29050	32110	35150		14'-10"
33	18950	20440	21930	23440	24970	26500	29610	32740	35910	36200	15'-0"
34	19240	20760	22290	23840	25400	26970	30150	33360	36610	37310	15'-1"
35	19520	21060	22630	24210	25810	27420	30680	33970	37300	38350	15'-3"
36	19780	21360	22960	24580	26220	27860	31190	34560	37970	39450	15'-4"
37	20040	21660	23290	24940	26610	28290	31690	35140	38630	40540	15'-5"
38	20290	21940	23600	25290	26990	28710	32180	35710	39270	41590	15'-6"
39	20530	22210	23900	25620	27360	29110	32660	36260	39900	42680	15'-8"
40											15'-9"

Table B-18 Continued

		ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu}' = 0.110$									
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE									
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	▲TRANSITION WIDTH	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"
		5	8'-10"	4097																	
6	9'-2"	5053																			
7	9'-6"	6060																			
8	9'-11"	6825	7121																		
9	10'-3"	7578	8024	8239																	
10	10'-8"	8310	8805	9300	9417																
11	11'-0"	9023	9566	10110	10660	11960															
12	11'-5"	9717	10310	10900	11490	11960	13340														
13	11'-10"	10390	11030	11670	12310	12950	13340	14590													
14	12'-1"	11050	11730	12420	13110	13800	14490	14590	15690												
15	12'-3"	11690	12420	13160	13890	14630	15370	15690													
16	12'-4"	12310	13090	13870	14650	15440	16220	16780													
17	12'-6"	12910	13740	14570	15400	16230	17060	17860													
18	12'-7"	13500	14370	15250	16130	17000	17890	18950													
19	12'-9"	14070	14990	15910	16840	17760	18690	20030													
20	12'-10"	14630	15600	16560	17530	18500	19480	21110													
21	12'-11"	15170	16180	17190	18210	19230	20240	22200													
22	13'-1"	15700	16750	17800	18870	19930	21000	23140	23270												
23	13'-2"	16210	17310	18410	19520	20620	21740	23970	24360												
24	13'-3"	16710	17850	19000	20150	21300	22460	24780	25420												
25	13'-4"	17200	18380	19570	20760	21960	23160	25580	26520												
26	13'-5"	17670	18900	20130	21370	22610	23850	26360	27590												
27	13'-6"	18130	19400	20670	21950	23240	24530	27120	28670												
28	13'-7"	18580	19890	21200	22530	23860	25190	27870	29760												
29	13'-8"	19020	20370	21720	23090	24460	25840	28610	30840												
30	13'-9"	19440	20830	22230	23640	25050	26470	27900	31910												
31	13'-11"	19850	21280	22720	24170	25630	27090	28560	32990												
32	14'-0"	20250	21720	23200	24690	26190	27700	30720	33780	34060											
33	14'-1"	20640	22150	23670	25200	26740	28290	31400	34540	35150											
34	14'-2"	21020	22570	24130	25700	27280	28870	32070	35290	36200											
35	14'-3"	21390	22980	24580	26190	27810	29440	32720	36030	37310											
36	14'-4"	21750	23380	25020	26660	28320	30000	33360	36750	38350											
37	14'-5"	22100	23760	25440	27130	28830	30540	33990	37460	39450											
38	14'-6"	22440	24140	25860	27580	29320	31070	34600	38160	40540											
39	14'-7"	22770	24510	26260	28020	29800	31590	35200	38850	41590											
40	14'-8"	23100	24870	26660	28460	30270	32100	35790	39520	42680											

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-19

**78"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

**A**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	
5	4384										9'-6"
6	5395	6457									9'-11"
7	6250	7427	7570								10'-3"
8	7031	8231	8676	8739							10'-8"
9	7786	8517	9010	9503	9966						11'-1"
10	8524	9264	10310	10850	11250						11'-6"
11	9224	9964	11056	11600	12000						11'-11"
12	9908	10648	11742	12290	12600						12'-3"
13	10570	11310	12400	13050	13200	14020					12'-9"
14	11210	11950	13040	13700	13850	15510					13'-2"
15	11830	12570	13660	14330	14480	16890					13'-5"
16	12430	13170	14260	14940	15090	18080					13'-7"
17	13010	13750	14840	15530	15680	19250					13'-9"
18	13570	14310	15400	16100	16250	20430					13'-11"
19	14120	14860	15950	16660	16810	21600					14'-1"
20	14640	15380	16480	17200	17350	22780					14'-3"
21	15150	15890	16980	17710	17860	23940					14'-5"
22	15640	16380	17480	18220	18370	25110					14'-6"
23	16120	16870	17970	18720	18870	26280					14'-8"
24	16580	17350	18460	19220	19370	27450					14'-9"
25	17020	17800	18920	19690	19840	28610					14'-11"
26	17450	18230	19360	20140	20290	29780					15'-0"
27	17870	18650	19790	20580	20730	30940					15'-2"
28	18270	19050	20200	21100	21250	32120					15'-3"
29	18660	19440	20550	21460	21610	33280					15'-5"
30	19040	19820	20940	21870	22020	34460					15'-6"
31	19410	20190	21320	22270	22420	35600					15'-7"
32	19760	20540	21670	22620	22770	36770					15'-9"
33	20100	20880	22020	22970	23120	37950					15'-11"
34	20440	21220	22370	23320	23470	39100					16'-0"
35	20760	21560	22720	23670	23820	40290					16'-1"
36	21060	21900	23070	24020	24170	41460					16'-3"
37	21360	22240	23370	24320	24470	42600					16'-4"
38	21660	22580	23670	24620	24770	43760					16'-5"
39	21940	22900	23960	24910	25060	44940					16'-7"
40	22210	23200	24240	25200	25350	46100					16'-8"

**B**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	
5	4384										9'-6"
6	5395	6457									9'-10"
7	6313	7509	7570								10'-3"
8	7112	8332	8739								10'-7"
9	7887	8966	9366								11'-0"
10	8639	9710	10110	11250							11'-4"
11	9369	10450	10850	11250							11'-9"
12	10080	11170	11570	11970	12600						12'-2"
13	10760	11850	12250	12650	13320	14020					12'-7"
14	11430	12520	12920	13320	13990	14700	15510				13'-0"
15	12080	13170	13570	14140	14290	16890					13'-3"
16	12710	13800	14200	14770	14920	18080					13'-5"
17	13320	14410	14810	15380	15530	19250					13'-7"
18	13910	15000	15400	16070	16220	20430					13'-9"
19	14480	15590	16000	16670	16820	21600					13'-11"
20	15040	16180	16590	17260	17410	22780					14'-0"
21	15580	16770	17180	17850	18000	23940					14'-1"
22	16100	17360	17770	18440	18590	25110					14'-3"
23	16610	17870	18280	18950	19100	26280					14'-5"
24	17110	18370	18780	19460	19610	27450					14'-6"
25	17590	18860	19270	19950	20100	28610					14'-7"
26	18050	19320	19730	20410	20560	29780					14'-9"
27	18500	19770	20180	20860	21010	30940					14'-11"
28	18940	20220	20630	21310	21460	32120					15'-0"
29	19370	20770	21180	21860	22010	33280					15'-1"
30	19780	21150	21560	22240	22390	34460					15'-3"
31	20180	21530	21940	22620	22770	35600					15'-4"
32	20570	22020	22430	23110	23260	36770					15'-5"
33	20950	22440	22850	23530	23680	37950					15'-7"
34	21310	22840	23250	23930	24080	39100					15'-8"
35	21670	23220	23630	24310	24460	40290					15'-9"
36	22010	23610	24020	24700	24850	41460					15'-11"
37	22350	23980	24390	25070	25220	42600					15'-11"
38	22670	24340	24750	25430	25580	43760					16'-1"
39	22990	24690	25100	25780	25930	44940					16'-2"
40	23290	25030	25440	26120	26270	46100					16'-3"

Table B-19 Continued

		ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$									
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE									
C	HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"
		TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH	TRAN-SITION WIDTH
5	9'-5"	4384																			
6	9'-9"	5395																			
7	10'-1"	6399	6457																		
8	10'-5"	7222	7570																		
9	10'-9"	8024	8471	8739																	
10	11'-2"	8805	9300	9796	9966																
11	11'-6"	9566	10110	10650	11250																
12	11'-11"	10310	10900	11490	12090	12600															
13	12'-4"	11030	11670	12310	12950	13600	14020														
14	12'-9"	11730	12420	13110	13800	14490	15510														
15	13'-1"	12420	13160	13890	14630	15370	16890														
16	13'-2"	13090	13870	14650	15440	16220	17800	18080													
17	13'-4"	13740	14570	15400	16230	17060	18730	19250													
18	13'-5"	14370	15250	16130	17000	17890	19650	20430													
19	13'-7"	14990	15910	16840	17760	18690	20550	21600													
20	13'-8"	15600	16560	17530	18500	19480	21430	22780													
21	13'-10"	16180	17190	18210	19230	20240	22290	23940													
22	13'-11"	16750	17810	18870	19930	21000	23140	25110													
23	14'-1"	17310	18410	19520	20620	21740	23970	26200	26280												
24	14'-2"	17850	19000	20150	21300	22460	24780	27110	27450												
25	14'-3"	18380	19570	20760	21960	23160	25580	28000	28610												
26	14'-4"	18900	20130	21370	22610	23850	26360	28870	29780												
27	14'-5"	19400	20670	21950	23240	24530	27120	29730	30940												
28	14'-7"	19890	21200	22530	23860	25190	27870	30570	32120												
29	14'-8"	20370	21720	23090	24460	25840	28610	31390	33280												
30	14'-9"	20830	22230	23640	25050	26470	29330	32200	34460												
31	14'-11"	21280	22720	24170	25630	27090	30030	33000	35600												
32	15'-0"	21720	23200	24690	26190	27700	30720	33780	36770												
33	15'-1"	22150	23670	25200	26740	28290	31400	34540	37950												
34	15'-2"	22570	24130	25700	27280	28870	32070	35290	39100												
35	15'-3"	22980	24580	26190	27810	29440	32720	36030	40290												
36	15'-5"	23380	25020	26660	28320	30000	33360	36750	41760												
37	15'-6"	23760	25440	27130	28830	30540	33990	37460	42600												
38	15'-7"	24140	25860	27580	29320	31070	34600	38160	43760												
39	15'-8"	24510	26260	28020	29800	31590	35200	38850	44940												
40	15'-9"	24870	26660	28460	30270	32100	35790	39520	46100												

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sd} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation  
Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-20

**84"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL    LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT  
**A**    SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_f = 0.165$     **B**    SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_f = 0.150$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"					
5	4671																				10'-1"				
6	5738	6854																				10'-5"			
7	6597	7823	8021																			10'-9"			
8	7427	8676	9121	9242																		11'-2"			
9	8231	8676	9121	9242																		11'-6"			
10	9010	9503	9997	10520																		11'-11"			
11	9764	10310	10850	11390	11860																	12'-3"			
12	10500	11080	11670	12260	13250																	12'-9"			
13	11200	11840	12480	13120	14390	14710																13'-1"			
14	11890	12570	13260	13940	15320	16240																13'-6"			
15	12560	13290	14020	14750	16220	17690																13'-11"			
16	13200	13980	14750	15530	17090	18660	19360															14'-3"			
17	13830	14650	15470	16300	17950	19610	20630															14'-5"			
18	14430	15300	16170	17040	18780	20540	21900															14'-7"			
19	15020	15930	16840	17760	19600	21440	23160															14'-8"			
20	15590	16540	17500	18460	20390	22320	24270	24420														14'-10"			
21	16140	17140	18140	19140	21160	23190	25220	25680														15'-0"			
22	16680	17720	18760	19810	21910	24030	26160	26940														15'-1"			
23	17190	18280	19360	20450	22650	24860	27070	28200														15'-3"			
24	17700	18820	19950	21080	23360	25660	27970	29460														15'-4"			
25	18180	19350	20520	21690	24060	26450	28840	30720														15'-6"			
26	18650	19860	21070	22290	24740	27210	29700	31970														15'-8"			
27	19110	20360	21610	22870	25410	27960	30540	33120	33230													15'-9"			
28	19550	20840	22130	23430	26050	28700	31360	34030	34470													15'-11"			
29	19980	21300	22640	23980	26680	29410	32160	34920	35740													16'-0"			
30	20400	21760	23130	24510	27300	30110	32940	35790	36970													16'-1"			
31	20800	22200	23610	25030	27900	30790	33660	36610	38250													16'-2"			
32	21190	22630	24080	25540	28480	31460	34460	37480	39490													16'-4"			
33	21570	23040	24530	26030	29050	32110	35190	38300	40720													16'-5"			
34	21930	23440	24970	26500	29610	32740	35910	39100	42000													16'-7"			
35	22290	23840	25400	26970	30150	33360	36610	39980	43240													16'-8"			
36	22630	24210	25810	27420	30680	33970	37300	40660	44040	44500												16'-9"			
37	22960	24580	26220	27860	31190	34560	37970	41410	44870	45770												16'-11"			
38	23290	24940	26610	28290	31690	35140	38630	42150	45690	47010												17'-0"			
39	23600	25290	26990	28710	32180	35710	39270	42870	46500	48270												17'-1"			
40	23900	25620	27360	29110	32660	36260	39900	43580	47290	49500												17'-3"			

Table B-20 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_u = 0.130$												HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"			
5	4671												10'-0"
6	5738												10'-2"
7	6748	6854											10'-6"
8	7620	8021											10'-10"
9	8471	8917	9242										11'-3"
10	9300	9796	10290	10520									11'-6"
11	10110	10650	11200	11740	11860								11'-11"
12	10900	11490	12090	12680	13250								12'-3"
13	11670	12310	12950	13600	14710								12'-8"
14	12420	13110	13800	14490	15870	16240							13'-0"
15	13160	13890	14630	15370	16850	17840							13'-5"
16	13870	14650	15440	16220	17800	19360							13'-9"
17	14570	15400	16230	17060	18730	20410	20630						13'-10"
18	15250	16130	17000	17890	19650	21420	21900						14'-0"
19	15910	16840	17760	18690	20550	22410	23160						14'-1"
20	16560	17530	18500	19480	21430	23390	24420						14'-3"
21	17190	18210	19230	20240	22290	24340	25680						14'-4"
22	17810	18870	19930	21000	23140	25280	26940						14'-5"
23	18410	19520	20620	21740	23970	26200	28200						14'-6"
24	19000	20150	21300	22460	24780	27110	29460						14'-8"
25	19570	20760	21960	23160	25580	28000	30430	30720					14'-9"
26	20130	21370	22610	23850	26360	28870	31400	31970					14'-10"
27	20670	21950	23240	24530	27120	29730	32340	33230					14'-11"
28	21200	22530	23860	25190	27870	30570	33270	34470					15'-0"
29	21720	23090	24460	25840	28610	31390	34190	35740					15'-1"
30	22230	23640	25050	26470	29330	32200	35090	36970					15'-2"
31	22720	24170	25630	27090	30030	32970	35970	38250					15'-3"
32	23200	24690	26190	27700	30720	33780	36840	39490					15'-5"
33	23670	25200	26740	28290	31400	34540	37700	40720					15'-6"
34	24130	25700	27280	28870	32070	35290	38540	41800	42000				15'-7"
35	24580	26190	27810	29440	32720	36030	39360	42710	43240				15'-8"
36	25020	26660	28320	30000	33360	36750	40170	43610	44500				15'-9"
37	25440	27130	28830	30540	33990	37460	40970	44490	45770				15'-10"
38	25860	27580	29320	31070	34600	38160	41750	45360	47010				15'-11"
39	26260	28020	29800	31590	35200	38850	42520	46220	48270				16'-0"
40	26660	28460	30270	32100	35790	39520	43280	47060	49500				16'-1"

D	SATURATED CLAY $K_u = 0.110$												HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	10'-6"	11'-0"	11'-6"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"			
5	4671												9'-10"
6	5738												10'-2"
7	6854												10'-6"
8	7733	8021											10'-10"
9	8612	9060	9242										11'-3"
10	9472	9969	10520										11'-6"
11	10320	10860	11410	11860									11'-11"
12	11140	11740	12330	12930	13250								12'-3"
13	11950	12590	13240	13880	14710								12'-8"
14	12740	13430	14120	14820	16240								13'-0"
15	13520	14250	15000	15740	17240								13'-5"
16	14270	15060	15850	16640	18220	19360							13'-9"
17	15020	15850	16690	17530	19200	20630							13'-10"
18	15740	16630	17510	18400	20170	21900							14'-0"
19	16460	17390	18320	19250	21120	23000	23160						14'-1"
20	17160	18130	19110	20090	22060	24030	24420						14'-3"
21	17840	18860	19890	20920	22980	25040	25680						14'-4"
22	18510	19580	20650	21720	23880	26040	26940						14'-5"
23	19160	20280	21400	22520	24770	27020	28200						14'-6"
24	19800	20970	22130	23300	25640	27990	29460						14'-8"
25	20430	21640	22850	24060	26500	28940	30720						14'-9"
26	21050	22300	23560	24820	27340	29880	31970						14'-10"
27	21650	22950	24250	25560	28170	30800	33230						14'-11"
28	22240	23580	24930	26280	28990	31710	34470						15'-0"
29	22820	24200	25600	26990	29790	32610	35430	35740					15'-1"
30	23380	24820	26250	27690	30580	33490	36400	36970					15'-2"
31	23940	25410	26890	28380	31360	34360	37360	38250					15'-3"
32	24480	26000	27520	29050	32120	35210	38310	39490					15'-5"
33	25010	26570	28140	29710	32870	36050	39240	40720					15'-6"
34	25530	27140	28740	30360	33610	36880	40160	42000					15'-7"
35	26040	27690	29340	31000	34330	37690	41060	43240					15'-8"
36	26540	28230	29920	31620	35050	38490	41950	44500					15'-9"
37	27030	28760	30490	32240	35750	39280	42830	45770					15'-10"
38	27510	29280	31060	32840	36440	40060	43700	47010					15'-11"
39	27980	29790	31610	33430	37110	40820	44550	48270					16'-0"
40	28440	30290	32150	34020	37780	41570	45390	49230	49500				16'-1"

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%, for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_u = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-21

90"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$

**B** SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										AT-RAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										
	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"		
5	4963										10'- 8"
6	6087										11'- 0"
7	7009	7260									11'- 4"
8	7906	8482									11'- 8"
9	8778	9671	9757								12'- 1"
10	9627	10620	11090								12'- 6"
11	10450	11540	12470								12'-10"
12	11260	12440	13630	13920							13'- 3"
13	12040	13320	14600	15430							13'- 8"
14	12800	14170	15550	16930	17000						14'- 1"
15	13540	15010	16480	17960	18640						14'- 5"
16	14260	15820	17390	18960	20340						14'-11"
17	14960	16620	18280	19950	21620	22010					15'- 3"
18	15650	17390	19150	20910	22670	23380					15'- 5"
19	16310	18150	20000	21850	23710	24740					15'- 6"
20	16960	18890	20820	22770	24720	26090					15'- 9"
21	17580	19600	21640	23670	25720	27440					15'-10"
22	18200	20310	22430	24560	26700	28790					16'- 0"
23	18790	20990	23200	25420	27650	29890	30150				16'- 1"
24	19370	21660	23960	26270	28590	30920	31500				16'- 3"
25	19940	22310	24700	27100	29510	31930	32840				16'- 4"
26	20480	22940	25420	27910	30410	32920	34180				16'- 6"
27	21020	23560	26120	28700	31290	33900	35520				16'- 8"
28	21540	24160	26810	29480	32160	34850	36860				16'- 9"
29	22040	24750	27480	30240	33010	35790	38220				16'-11"
30	22540	25330	28140	30980	33840	36710	39560				17'- 0"
31	23020	25890	28790	31710	34650	37620	40880				17'- 1"
32	23480	26430	29410	32420	35450	38500	42230				17'- 2"
33	23940	26960	30030	33120	36240	39370	43560				17'- 4"
34	24380	27480	30630	33800	37000	40220	44940				17'- 5"
35	24800	27990	31220	34470	37760	41060	46280				17'- 7"
36	25220	28480	31790	35130	38490	41880	47620				17'- 8"
37	25630	28970	32350	35770	39220	42690	48940				17'- 9"
38	26020	29440	32900	36390	39920	43480	50310				17'-11"
39	26410	29890	33430	37010	40620	44260	51650				18'- 0"
40	26780	30340	33950	37610	41300	45020	52960				18'- 1"

**A** SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										AT-RAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										
	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"		
5	4963										10'- 9"
6	6040	6087									11'- 1"
7	6945	7260									11'- 5"
8	7823	8482									11'-10"
9	8676	9567	9757								12'- 3"
10	9503	10490	11090								12'- 7"
11	10310	11390	12470								13'- 0"
12	11080	12260	13450	13920							13'- 5"
13	11840	13120	14390	15430							13'-10"
14	12570	13940	15320	16690	17000						14'- 3"
15	13290	14750	16220	17690	18640						14'- 8"
16	13980	15530	17090	18660	20230	20340					15'- 1"
17	14650	16300	17950	19610	21270	22010					15'- 6"
18	15300	17040	18780	20540	22290	23380					15'- 7"
19	15930	17760	19600	21440	23290	24740					15'- 9"
20	16540	18460	20390	22320	24270	26090					15'-11"
21	17140	19140	21160	23190	25220	27270	27440				16'- 1"
22	17720	19810	21910	24030	26160	28300	28790				16'- 3"
23	18280	20450	22650	24860	27070	29300	30150				16'- 4"
24	18820	21080	23360	25660	27970	30290	31500				16'- 6"
25	19350	21690	24060	26450	28840	31250	32840				16'- 8"
26	19860	22290	24740	27210	29700	32200	34180				16'-10"
27	20360	22870	25410	27960	30540	33120	35520				16'-11"
28	20840	23430	26050	28700	31360	34030	36720	36860			17'- 1"
29	21300	23980	26680	29410	32160	34920	37700	38220			17'- 2"
30	21760	24510	27300	30110	32940	35790	38660	39560			17'- 4"
31	22200	25030	27900	30790	33710	36640	39600	40880			17'- 5"
32	22630	25540	28480	31460	34460	37480	40520	42230			17'- 7"
33	23040	26030	29050	32120	35190	38300	41420	43560			17'- 8"
34	23440	26500	29610	32740	35910	39100	42310	44940			17'- 9"
35	23840	26970	30150	33360	36610	39890	43180	46280			17'-11"
36	24210	27420	30680	33970	37300	40660	44040	47620			18'- 0"
37	24580	27860	31190	34560	37970	41410	44870	48360	48940		18'- 2"
38	24940	28290	31690	35140	38630	42150	45690	49260	50310		18'- 4"
39	25290	28710	32180	35710	39270	42870	46500	50150	51650		18'- 5"
40	25620	29110	32660	36260	39900	43580	47290	51020	52960		18'- 6"

Table B-21 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$										D																					
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE																															
	11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"		11'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"																							
	HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																																									
	▲TRANSITION WIDTH																																									
5	4963																			10'-5"	4963																					10'-5"
6	6087																				10'-9"	6087																		10'-9"		
7	7096																				11'-1"	7185																		11'-1"		
8	8018	7260																			11'-5"	8132	7260																	11'-5"		
9	8917	8482																			11'-9"	9060	8482																	11'-9"		
10	9796	10790	11090																		12'-2"	9969	10960	11090																12'-2"		
11	10650	11740	12470																		12'-6"	10860	11950	12470																12'-6"		
12	11490	12680	13920																		13'-0"	11740	12930	13920																13'-0"		
13	12310	13600	14880	15430																	13'-3"	12590	13880	15170	15430															13'-3"		
14	13110	14490	15870	17000																	13'-6"	13430	14820	16200	17000															13'-6"		
15	13890	15370	16850	18330	18640																13'-11"	14250	15740	17220	18640															13'-11"		
16	14650	16220	17800	19380	20340																14'-4"	15060	16640	18220	19800	20340															14'-4"	
17	15400	17060	18730	20410	22010																14'-8"	15850	17530	19200	20890	22010															14'-8"	
18	16130	17890	19650	21420	23190	23380															14'-10"	16630	18400	20170	21950	23380															14'-10"	
19	16840	18690	20550	22410	24280	24740															15'-0"	17390	19250	21120	23000	24740															15'-0"	
20	17530	19480	21430	23390	25350	26090															15'-5"	18130	20090	22060	24030	26090															15'-5"	
21	18210	20240	22290	24340	26400	27440															15'-6"	18860	20920	22980	25040	27110	27440														15'-6"	
22	18870	21000	23140	25280	27440	28790															15'-7"	19580	21720	23880	26040	28200	28790														15'-7"	
23	19520	21740	23970	26200	28450	30250															15'-9"	20280	22520	24770	27020	29280	30150														15'-9"	
24	20150	22460	24780	27110	29450	31500															15'-10"	20970	23300	25640	27990	30350	31500														15'-10"	
25	20760	23160	25580	28000	30430	32840															16'-0"	21640	24060	26500	28940	31390	32840														16'-0"	
26	21370	23850	26360	28870	31400	33930	34180														16'-1"	22300	24820	27340	29880	32420	34180														16'-1"	
27	21950	24530	27120	29730	32340	34970	35520														16'-3"	22950	25560	28170	30800	33440	35520														16'-3"	
28	22530	25190	27870	30570	33270	35990	36860														16'-4"	23580	26280	28990	31710	34440	36860														16'-4"	
29	23090	25840	28610	31390	34190	37000	38220														16'-5"	24200	26990	29790	32610	35430	38220														16'-5"	
30	23640	26470	29330	32200	35090	37990	39560														16'-7"	24820	27690	30580	33490	36400	39330	39560													16'-7"	
31	24170	27090	30030	33000	35970	38960	40880														16'-8"	25410	28380	31360	34360	37360	40380	40880													16'-8"	
32	24690	27700	30720	33780	36840	39920	42230														16'-9"	26000	29050	32120	35210	38310	41420	42230													16'-9"	
33	25200	28290	31400	34540	37700	40870	43560														16'-10"	26570	29710	32870	36050	39240	42440	43560													16'-10"	
34	25700	28870	32070	35290	38540	41800	44940														16'-11"	27140	30360	33610	36880	40160	43450	44940													16'-11"	
35	26190	29440	32720	36030	39360	42710	46280														17'-1"	27690	31000	34330	37690	41060	44450	46280													17'-1"	
36	26660	30000	33360	36750	40170	43610	47060	47620													17'-2"	28230	31620	35050	38490	41950	45430	47620													17'-2"	
37	27130	30540	33990	37460	40970	44490	48030	48940													17'-3"	28760	32240	35750	39280	42830	46400	48940													17'-3"	
38	27580	31070	34600	38160	41750	45360	48990	50310													17'-4"	29280	32840	36440	39940	43500	47060	50310													17'-4"	
39	28020	31590	35200	38850	42520	46220	49940	51650													17'-5"	29790	33430	37110	40820	44550	48300	51650													17'-5"	
40	28460	32100	35790	39520	43280	47060	50860	52960													17'-6"	30290	34020	37780	41570	45390	49230	52960													17'-6"	

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths



Table B-22

96"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON TRENCH PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$

B

96"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL

SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

A

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"		
5	5251										11'-3"
6	6432										11'-7"
7	7659										11'-11"
8	8617	8937									12'-8"
9	9567	10260									12'-8"
10	10490	11480	11650								13'-0"
11	11390	12480	13080								13'-5"
12	12260	13450	14580								13'-10"
13	13120	14390	15680	16130							14'-3"
14	13940	15320	16690	17750	17750						14'-7"
15	14750	16220	17690	19160	19430						15'-0"
16	15530	17090	18660	20230	21180						15'-5"
17	16300	17950	19610	21270	22940	23000					15'-10"
18	17040	18780	20540	22290	24060	24820					16'-2"
19	17760	19600	21440	23290	25150	26270					16'-4"
20	18460	20390	22320	24270	26220	27720					16'-7"
21	19140	21160	23190	25220	27270	29160					16'-8"
22	19810	21910	24030	26160	28300	30440	30600				16'-10"
23	20450	22650	24860	27070	29300	31540	32040				17'-0"
24	21080	23360	25660	27970	30290	32610	33470				17'-1"
25	21690	24060	26450	28840	31250	33670	34910				17'-3"
26	22290	24740	27210	29700	32200	34710	36340				17'-4"
27	22870	25410	27960	30540	33120	35720	37790				17'-6"
28	23430	26050	28700	31360	34030	36720	39200				17'-8"
29	23980	26680	29410	32160	34920	37700	40490	40650			17'-9"
30	24510	27300	30110	32940	35790	38660	41540	42080			18'-2"
31	25030	27900	30790	33710	36640	39600	42560	43520			18'-4"
32	25540	28480	31460	34460	37480	40520	43580	44940			18'-5"
33	26030	29050	32110	35190	38300	41420	44570	46380			18'-7"
34	26500	29610	32740	35910	39100	42310	45540	47810			18'-9"
35	26970	30150	33360	36610	39890	43180	46500	49210			18'-10"
36	27420	30680	33970	37300	40660	44040	47440	50640			18'-11"
37	27860	31190	34560	37970	41410	44870	48360	51860	52090		19'-1"
38	28290	31690	35140	38630	42150	45690	49260	52850	53490		19'-2"
39	28710	32180	35710	39270	42870	46500	50150	53830	54920		19'-3"
40	29110	32660	36260	39900	43580	47290	51020	54780	56360		19'-5"

Table B-22 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu}'=0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu}'=0.110$										D
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										
	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"		12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"		
5	5251										5251										5
6	6432										6432										6
7	7659										7659										7
8	8814	8937									8937										8
9	9812	10260									9956	10260									9
10	10790	11650									10960	11650									10
11	11740	12840	13080								11950	13080									11
12	12680	13870	14580								12930	14120	14580								12
13	13600	14880	16130								13880	15170	16130								13
14	14490	15870	17260	17750							14820	16200	17590	17750							14
15	15370	16850	18330	19430							15740	17220	18710	19430							15
16	16220	17800	19380	20960	21180						16640	18220	19800	21180							16
17	17060	18730	20410	22090	23000						17530	19200	20890	22570	23000						17
18	17890	19650	21420	23190	24820						18400	20170	21950	23730	24820						18
19	18690	20550	22410	24280	26150	26270					19250	21120	23000	24870	26270						19
20	19480	21430	23390	25350	27320	27720					20090	22060	24030	26000	27720						20
21	20240	22290	24340	26400	28470	29160					20920	22980	25040	27110	29160						21
22	21000	23140	25280	27440	29600	30600					21720	23880	26040	28200	30370	30600					22
23	21740	23970	26200	28450	30700	32040					22520	24770	27020	29280	31550	32040					23
24	22460	24780	27110	29450	31800	33470					23300	25640	27990	30350	32710	33470					24
25	23160	25580	28000	30430	32870	34910					24060	26500	28940	31390	33850	34910					25
26	23850	26360	28870	31400	33930	36340					24820	27340	29880	32420	34980	36340					26
27	24530	27120	29730	32340	34970	37600	37790				25560	28170	30800	33440	36090	37790					27
28	25190	27870	30570	33270	35990	38720	39200				26280	28990	31710	34440	37180	39200					28
29	25840	28610	31390	34190	37000	39820	40650				26990	29790	32610	35430	38260	40650					29
30	26470	29330	32200	35090	37990	40900	42080				27690	30590	33490	36400	39330	42080					30
31	27090	30030	33000	35970	38960	41970	43520				28380	31360	34360	37360	40360	43520					31
32	27700	30720	33780	36840	39920	43020	44940				29050	32120	35210	38310	41420	44540	44940				32
33	28290	31400	34540	37700	40870	44050	46380				29710	32870	36050	39240	42440	45660	46380				33
34	28870	32070	35290	38540	41800	45070	47810				30360	33610	36880	40160	43450	46760	47810				34
35	29440	32720	36030	39360	42710	46070	49210				31000	34330	37690	41060	44450	47850	49210				35
36	30000	33360	36750	40170	43610	47060	50530	50640			31620	35050	38490	41950	45430	48920	50640				36
37	30540	33990	37460	40970	44490	48030	51590	52090			32240	35750	39280	42830	46400	49980	52090				37
38	31070	34600	38160	41750	45360	48990	52640	53490			32840	36440	40060	43700	47360	51030	53490				38
39	31590	35200	38850	42520	46220	49940	53670	54920			33430	37110	40820	44550	48300	52060	54920				39
40	32100	35790	39520	43280	47060	50860	54690	56360			334020	37780	41570	45390	49230	53080	56360				40

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu}=0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp}=0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-23

102"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL

**A** SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_f = 0.165$

**B**

SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_f = 0.150$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																			
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE									
	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"
5	5539	6637	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	5539	6686	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	5539	6686	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	5539	6686	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	6776	
6	6637	7640	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	6686	7706	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	6686	7706	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	6686	7706	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	8060	
7	7640	8617	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	7706	8700	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	7706	8700	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	7706	8700	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	9392	
8	8617	9567	10460	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	8700	9671	10560	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	8700	9671	10560	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	8700	9671	10560	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780	
9	9567	10460	11480	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	9671	10560	11480	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	9671	10560	11480	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	9671	10560	11480	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	12210	
10	10460	11480	12480	13560	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	10560	11480	12480	13560	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	10560	11480	12480	13560	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	10560	11480	12480	13560	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	13700	
11	11480	12480	13480	14630	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	11480	12480	13480	14630	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	11480	12480	13480	14630	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	11480	12480	13480	14630	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	15240	
12	12480	13480	14390	15680	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	12480	13480	14390	15680	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	12480	13480	14390	15680	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	12480	13480	14390	15680	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	16850	
13	13480	14390	15320	16690	18070	18510	18510	18510	18510	13480	14390	15320	16690	18070	18510	18510	18510	18510	18510	13480	14390	15320	16690	18070	18510	18510	18510	18510	18510	13480	14390	15320	16690	18070	18510	18510	18510	18510	18510	
14	14390	15320	16320	17690	19160	20240	20240	20240	20240	14390	15320	16320	17690	19160	20240	20240	20240	20240	20240	14390	15320	16320	17690	19160	20240	20240	20240	20240	20240	14390	15320	16320	17690	19160	20240	20240	20240	20240	20240	
15	15320	16320	17390	18860	20230	21800	22030	22030	22030	15320	16320	17390	18860	20230	21800	22030	22030	22030	22030	15320	16320	17390	18860	20230	21800	22030	22030	22030	22030	15320	16320	17390	18860	20230	21800	22030	22030	22030	22030	
16	16320	17390	18480	19950	21270	22940	23890	23890	23890	16320	17390	18480	19950	21270	22940	23890	23890	23890	23890	16320	17390	18480	19950	21270	22940	23890	23890	23890	23890	16320	17390	18480	19950	21270	22940	23890	23890	23890	23890	
17	17390	18480	19590	21060	22530	24400	25820	25820	25820	17390	18480	19590	21060	22530	24400	25820	25820	25820	25820	17390	18480	19590	21060	22530	24400	25820	25820	25820	25820	17390	18480	19590	21060	22530	24400	25820	25820	25820	25820	
18	18480	19590	20720	22190	23660	25530	27010	27780	27780	18480	19590	20720	22190	23660	25530	27010	27780	27780	27780	18480	19590	20720	22190	23660	25530	27010	27780	27780	27780	18480	19590	20720	22190	23660	25530	27010	27780	27780	27780	
19	19590	20720	21870	23340	24810	26680	28180	29330	29330	19590	20720	21870	23340	24810	26680	28180	29330	29330	29330	19590	20720	21870	23340	24810	26680	28180	29330	29330	29330	19590	20720	21870	23340	24810	26680	28180	29330	29330	29330	
20	20720	21870	23040	24510	26380	28010	29510	30870	30870	20720	21870	23040	24510	26380	28010	29510	30870	30870	30870	20720	21870	23040	24510	26380	28010	29510	30870	30870	30870	20720	21870	23040	24510	26380	28010	29510	30870	30870	30870	
21	21870	23040	24210	25680	27550	29180	30680	32040	32400	21870	23040	24210	25680	27550	29180	30680	32040	32400	32400	21870	23040	24210	25680	27550	29180	30680	32040	32400	32400	21870	23040	24210	25680	27550	29180	30680	32040	32400	32400	
22	23040	24210	25380	26850	28720	30350	31850	33210	33570	23040	24210	25380	26850	28720	30350	31850	33210	33570	33570	23040	24210	25380	26850	28720	30350	31850	33210	33570	33570	23040	24210	25380	26850	28720	30350	31850	33210	33570	33570	
23	24210	25380	26550	28020	29890	31520	33020	34380	34740	24210	25380	26550	28020	29890	31520	33020	34380	34740	34740	24210	25380	26550	28020	29890	31520	33020	34380	34740	34740	24210	25380	26550	28020	29890	31520	33020	34380	34740	34740	
24	25380	26550	27720	29190	31060	32690	34190	35550	35910	25380	26550	27720	29190	31060	32690	34190	35550	35910	35910	25380	26550	27720	29190	31060	32690	34190	35550	35910	35910	25380	26550	27720	29190	31060	32690	34190	35550	35910	35910	
25	26550	27720	28890	30360	32230	33860	35360	36720	37080	26550	27720	28890	30360	32230	33860	35360	36720	37080	37080	26550	27720	28890	30360	32230	33860	35360	36720	37080	37080	26550	27720	28890	30360	32230	33860	35360	36720	37080	37080	
26	27720	28890	30060	31530	33400	35030	36530	37890	38250	27720	28890	30060	31530	33400	35030	36530	37890	38250	38250	27720	28890	30060	31530	33400	35030	36530	37890	38250	38250	27720	28890	30060	31530	33400	35030	36530	37890	38250	38250	
27	28890	30060	31230	32700	34570	36200	37700	38960	39320	28890	30060	31230	32700	34570	36200	37700	38960	39320	39320	28890	30060	31230	32700	34570	36200	37700	38960	39320	39320	28890	30060	31230	32700	34570	36200	37700	38960	39320	39320	
28	30060	31230	32400	33870	35740	37370	38870	40020	40380	30060	31230	32400	33870	35740	37370	38870	40020	40380	40380	30060	31230	32400	33870	35740	37370	38870	40020	40380	40380	30060	31230	32400	33870	35740	37370	38870	40020	40380	40380	
29	31230	32400	33570	35040	36910	38540	40040	41190	41550	31230	32400	33570	35040	36910	38540	40040	41190	41550	41550	31230	32400	33570	35040	36910	38540	40040	41190	41550	41550	31230	32400	33570	35040	36910	38540	40040	41190	41550	41550	
30	32400	33570	34740	36210	38080	39710	41210	42360	42720	32400	33570	34740	36210	38080	39710	41210	42360	42720	42720	32400	33570	34740	36210	38080	39710	41210	42360	42720	42720	32400	33570	34740	36210	38080	39710	41210	42360	42720	42720	
31	33570	34740	35910	37380	39250	40880	42380	43530	43890	33570	34740	35910	37380	39250	40880	42380	43530	43890	43890	33570	34740	35910	37380	39250	40880	42380	43530	43890	43890	33570	34740	35910	37380	39250	40880	42380	43530	43890	43890	
32	34740	35910	37080	38550	40420	42050	43550	44700	45060	34740	35910	37080	38550	40420	42050	43550	44700	45060	45060	34740	35910	37080	38550	40420	42050	43550	44700	45060	45060	34740	35910	37080	38550	40420	42050	43550	44700	45060	45060	
33	35910	37080	38250	39720	41590	43220	44720	45870																																

Table B-23 Continued

**D SATURATED CLAY  $K_{\mu} = 0.110$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										▲TRANSITION WIDTH
	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	
5	5539										11'-7"
6	6776										11'-11"
7	7794	8060									12'-3"
8	8814	9392									12'-7"
9	9812	10780									12'-11"
10	10790	11780	12210								13'-3"
11	11740	12840	13700								13'-7"
12	12680	13870	15060	15240							13'-11"
13	13600	14880	16170	16850							14'-3"
14	14490	15870	17260	18510	18850						14'-8"
15	15370	16850	18330	19810	20240						15'-0"
16	16220	17800	19380	20960	22030						15'-5"
17	17060	18730	20410	22090	23770	23890					15'-10"
18	17890	19650	21420	23190	24970	25820					16'-2"
19	18690	20550	22410	24280	26150	27780					16'-6"
20	19480	21430	23390	25350	27320	29290	29330				16'-8"
21	20240	22290	24340	26400	28470	30530	30870				16'-10"
22	21000	23140	25280	27440	29600	31760	32400				16'-11"
23	21740	23970	26200	28450	30700	32960	33940				17'-1"
24	22460	24780	27110	29450	31800	34150	35460				17'-2"
25	23160	25580	28000	30430	32870	35320	36980				17'-3"
26	23850	26360	28870	31400	33930	36470	38500				17'-5"
27	24530	27120	29730	32340	34970	37600	40020				17'-6"
28	25190	27870	30570	33270	35990	38720	41450	41540			17'-7"
29	25840	28610	31390	34190	37000	39820	42650	43070			17'-8"
30	26470	29330	32200	35090	37990	40900	43820	44590			17'-9"
31	27090	30030	33000	35970	38960	41970	44980	46110			17'-11"
32	27700	30720	33780	36840	39920	43020	46120	47640			18'-0"
33	28290	31400	34540	37700	40870	44050	47250	49150			18'-1"
34	28870	32070	35290	38540	41800	45070	48360	50650			18'-3"
35	29440	32720	36030	39360	42710	46070	49450	52180			18'-3"
36	30000	33360	36750	40170	43610	47060	50530	53710			18'-4"
37	30540	33990	37460	40970	44490	48030	51590	55200			18'-5"
38	31070	34600	38160	41750	45360	48990	52640	56300	56740		18'-7"
39	31590	35200	38850	42520	46220	49940	53670	57420	58250		18'-8"
40	32100	35790	39520	43280	47060	50860	54690	58530	59770		18'-9"

**C ORDINARY CLAY  $K_{\mu} = 0.130$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										▲TRANSITION WIDTH
	12'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	
5	5539										11'-9"
6	6776										12'-4"
7	7794	8060									12'-9"
8	8814	9392									13'-1"
9	9812	10780									13'-5"
10	10790	11780	12210								13'-9"
11	11740	12840	13700								14'-2"
12	12680	13870	15060	15240							14'-6"
13	13600	14880	16170	16850							14'-10"
14	14490	15870	17260	18510	18850						15'-4"
15	15370	16850	18330	19810	20240						15'-8"
16	16220	17800	19380	20960	22030						16'-1"
17	17060	18730	20410	22090	23770	23890					16'-6"
18	17890	19650	21420	23190	24970	25820					16'-11"
19	18690	20550	22410	24280	26150	27780					17'-1"
20	19480	21430	23390	25350	27320	29290	29330				17'-2"
21	20240	22290	24340	26400	28470	30530	30870				17'-3"
22	21000	23140	25280	27440	29600	31760	32400				17'-5"
23	21740	23970	26200	28450	30700	32960	33940				17'-7"
24	22460	24780	27110	29450	31800	34150	35460				17'-8"
25	23160	25580	28000	30430	32870	35320	36980				17'-9"
26	23850	26360	28870	31400	33930	36470	38500				18'-1"
27	24530	27120	29730	32340	34970	37600	40020				18'-2"
28	25190	27870	30570	33270	35990	38720	41450	41540			18'-3"
29	25840	28610	31390	34190	37000	39820	42650	43070			18'-4"
30	26470	29330	32200	35090	37990	40900	43820	44590			18'-6"
31	27090	30030	33000	35970	38960	41970	44980	46110			18'-7"
32	27700	30720	33780	36840	39920	43020	46120	47640			18'-9"
33	28290	31400	34540	37700	40870	44050	47250	49150			18'-9"
34	28870	32070	35290	38540	41800	45070	48360	50650			18'-11"
35	29440	32720	36030	39360	42710	46070	49450	52180			19'-0"
36	30000	33360	36750	40170	43610	47060	50530	53710			19'-2"
37	30540	33990	37460	40970	44490	48030	51590	55200			19'-3"
38	31070	34600	38160	41750	45360	48990	52640	56300	56740		19'-4"
39	31590	35200	38850	42520	46220	49940	53670	57420	58250		
40	32100	35790	39520	43280	47060	50860	54690	58530	59770		

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%, for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdP} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-24

108"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL K<sub>p</sub>' = 0.165

B SATURATED TOP SOIL K<sub>p</sub>' = 0.150

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE																																																																					
	13'-0"					14'-0"					15'-0"					16'-0"					17'-0"					18'-0"					19'-0"					20'-0"					21'-0"					22'-0"																																		
	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"																																											
5	5833	7127	8403	9496	9857	10560	11300	11610	12600	12780	12630	13720	14330	13630	14810	15920	14600	15880	17170	17580	15550	16930	18320	19290	16480	17960	19440	20920	17390	18960	20540	22120	22910	18280	19950	21620	23290	24810	19150	20910	22670	24440	26220	26780	20000	21850	23710	25570	27440	28820	20820	22770	24720	26680	28650	30610	30940	21640	23670	25720	27770	29830	31890	33580	35220	36920	38600	40320	42010	43730	45530	47430	49340	51260	53190	55130	57080	59040	61010	63190

108"

A

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE																																																																					
	13'-0"					14'-0"					15'-0"					16'-0"					17'-0"					18'-0"					19'-0"					20'-0"					21'-0"					22'-0"																																		
	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"																																											
5	5833	7127	8403	9496	9857	10560	11300	11610	12600	12780	12630	13720	14330	13630	14810	15920	14600	15880	17170	17580	15550	16930	18320	19290	16480	17960	19440	20920	17390	18960	20540	22120	22910	18280	19950	21620	23290	24810	19150	20910	22670	24440	26220	26780	20000	21850	23710	25570	27440	28820	20820	22770	24720	26680	28650	30610	30940	21640	23670	25720	27770	29830	31890	33580	35220	36920	38600	40320	42010	43730	45530	47430	49340	51260	53190	55130	57080	59040	61010	63190

Table B-24 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$										D		
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	13'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	TRANSITION WIDTH		
	5	5833										5833											
6	7127										7127												12'-6"
7	8468										8468												12'-10"
8	9610	9857									9857	9857											13'-2"
9	10710	11300									11300	10850											13'-6"
10	11780	12780									12780	11960											13'-10"
11	12840	13930	14330								14330	13050	14140										14'-2"
12	13870	15060	15920								15920	14120	15310										14'-6"
13	14880	16170	17460	17580							17580	15170	16460										14'-10"
14	15870	17260	18650	19290							19290	16200	17590	18980	19290								15'-3"
15	16850	18330	19810	21070							21070	17220	18710	20200	21070								15'-7"
16	17800	19380	20960	22540	22910						22910	18220	19800	21390	22910								16'-0"
17	18730	20410	22090	23770	24810						24810	19200	20890	22570	24250	24810							16'-4"
18	19650	21420	23190	24970	26750	26780					26780	20170	21950	23730	25510	26780							16'-9"
19	20550	22410	24280	26150	28030	28820	28820				28820	21120	23000	24870	26750	28640	28820						17'-1"
20	21430	23390	25350	27320	29290	30940	30940				30940	22060	24030	26000	27980	29960	30940						17'-6"
21	22290	24340	26400	28470	30530	32580	32580				32580	22980	25040	27110	29180	31260	32580						17'-8"
22	23140	25280	27440	29600	31760	33920	34220				34220	23880	26040	28200	30370	32550	34220						17'-9"
23	23970	26200	28450	30700	32960	35220	35840	35840			35840	24770	27020	29280	31550	33820	35840						17'-11"
24	24780	27110	29450	31800	34150	36510	37460	37460			37460	25640	27990	30350	32710	35070	37440	37460					18'-1"
25	25580	28000	30430	32870	35320	37770	39080	39080			39080	26500	28940	31390	33850	36310	38770	39080					18'-1"
26	26360	28870	31400	33930	36470	39020	40690	40690			40690	27340	29880	32420	34980	37530	40090	40690					18'-2"
27	27120	29730	32340	34970	37600	40240	42310	42310			42310	28170	30800	33440	36090	38740	41390	42310					18'-4"
28	27870	30570	33270	35990	38780	41450	43920	43920			43920	28990	31710	34440	37180	39930	42680	43920					18'-5"
29	28610	31390	34190	37000	39820	41450	43920	43920			43920	29790	32610	35430	38260	41100	43950	45530					18'-7"
30	29330	32200	35090	37990	40900	43820	46750	47130			47130	30580	33490	36400	39330	42260	45210	47130					18'-8"
31	30030	33000	35970	38960	41970	44980	48000	48740			48740	31360	34360	37360	40380	43410	46450	48740					18'-9"
32	30720	33780	36840	39920	43020	46120	49240	50350			50350	32120	35210	38310	41420	44540	47670	50350					18'-11"
33	31400	34540	37700	40870	44050	47250	50450	51950			51950	32870	36050	39240	42440	45660	48880	51950					19'-0"
34	32070	35290	38540	41800	45070	48360	51650	53550			53550	33610	36880	40160	43450	46760	50080	53400	53550				19'-1"
35	32720	36030	39360	42710	46070	49450	52840	55190			55190	34330	37690	41060	44450	47850	51260	54670	55190				19'-1"
36	33360	36750	40170	43610	47060	50530	54010	56780			56780	35050	38490	41950	45430	48920	52420	55930	56780				19'-3"
37	33990	37460	40970	44490	48030	51590	55160	58400			58400	35750	39280	42830	46400	49980	53580	57180	58400				19'-4"
38	34600	38160	41750	45360	48990	52640	56300	59990			59990	36440	40060	43700	47360	51030	54710	58410	59990				19'-5"
39	35200	38850	42520	46220	49940	53670	57420	61180	61590		61590	37110	40820	44550	48300	52060	55840	59630	61590				19'-6"
40	35790	39520	43280	47060	50860	54690	58530	62380	63190		63190	37780	41570	45390	49230	53080	56950	60830	63190				19'-7"

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $I_{sd} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-25

**114"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**

**A SAND AND GRAVEL K<sub>u</sub>' = 0.165**      **B SATURATED TOP SOIL K<sub>u</sub>' = 0.150**

**114"**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												▲TRAN-SITION WIDTH
		14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"			
5	6121													12'-11"
6	7472													13'-4"
7	8870													13'-8"
8	10210	10310												14'-0"
9	11350	11810												14'-4"
10	12470	13350												14'-9"
11	13560	14660	14950											15'-2"
12	14630	15820	16600											15'-6"
13	15680	16960	18300											15'-11"
14	16690	18070	19460	20070										16'-3"
15	17690	19160	20640	21890										16'-8"
16	18660	20230	21800	23380	23770									17'-1"
17	19610	21270	22940	24620	25720									17'-6"
18	20540	22290	24060	25820	27600	27740								17'-11"
19	21440	23290	25150	27010	28880	29820								18'-4"
20	22320	24270	26220	28180	30140	31970								18'-8"
21	23190	25220	27270	29320	31370	33430	34190							19'-1"
22	24030	26160	28300	30440	32590	34740	35980							19'-3"
23	24860	27070	29300	31540	33780	36030	37700							19'-5"
24	25660	27970	30290	32610	34950	37290	39410							19'-7"
25	26450	28840	31250	33670	36100	38530	40970	41120						19'-9"
26	27210	29700	32200	34710	37220	39750	42280	42820						19'-11"
27	27960	30540	33120	35720	38330	40950	43580	44540						20'-1"
28	28700	31360	34030	36720	39420	42130	44840	46240						20'-2"
29	29410	32160	34920	37700	40490	43290	46100	47940						20'-4"
30	30110	32940	35790	38660	41540	44430	47320	49640						20'-6"
31	30790	33710	36640	39600	42560	45540	48530	51320						20'-7"
32	31460	34460	37480	40520	43580	46640	49720	52810	53030					20'-9"
33	32110	35190	38300	41420	44570	47720	50890	54070	54730					20'-10"
34	32740	35910	39100	42310	45540	48780	52040	55310	56420					21'-0"
35	33360	36610	39890	43180	46500	49830	53180	56530	58120					21'-1"
36	33970	37300	40660	44040	47440	50850	54290	57740	59810					21'-3"
37	34560	37970	41410	44870	48360	51860	55380	58920	61490					21'-3"
38	35140	38630	42150	45690	49260	52850	56460	60080	63220					21'-5"
39	35710	39270	42870	46500	50150	53830	57520	61230	64900					21'-6"
40	36260	39900	43580	47290	51020	54780	58560	62360	66590					21'-8"

Table B-25 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.130$											HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	▲TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"		12'-10"	
5	6121											13'-2"	
6	7472											13'-7"	
7	8870											13'-11"	
8	10310											14'-3"	
9	11600	11810										14'-7"	
10	12780	13350										14'-11"	
11	13930	14950										15'-4"	
12	15060	16250	16600									15'-8"	
13	16170	17460	18300									16'-0"	
14	17260	18650	20070									16'-5"	
15	18330	19810	21300	21890								16'-9"	
16	19380	20960	22540	23770								17'-2"	
17	20410	22090	23770	25450	25720							17'-7"	
18	21420	23190	24970	26750	27740							18'-0"	
19	22410	24280	26150	28030	29820							18'-5"	
20	23390	25350	27320	29290	31270	31970						18'-9"	
21	24340	26400	28470	30530	32600	34190						18'-11"	
22	25280	27440	29600	31760	33920	35980						19'-1"	
23	26200	28450	30700	32960	35220	37490	37700					19'-3"	
24	27110	29450	31800	34150	36510	38870	39410					19'-4"	
25	28000	30430	32870	35320	37770	40230	41120					19'-6"	
26	28870	31400	33930	36470	39020	41570	42820					19'-7"	
27	29730	32340	34970	37600	40240	42890	44540					19'-9"	
28	30570	33270	35990	38720	41450	44190	46240					19'-10"	
29	31390	34190	37000	39820	42650	45480	47940					20'-0"	
30	32200	35090	37990	40900	43820	46750	49640					20'-1"	
31	33000	35970	38960	41970	44980	48000	51030	51320				20'-3"	
32	33780	36840	39920	43020	46120	49240	52360	53030				20'-4"	
33	34540	37700	40870	44050	47250	50450	53670	54730				20'-5"	
34	35290	38540	41800	45070	48360	51650	54960	56420				20'-7"	
35	36030	39360	42710	46070	49450	52840	56240	58120				20'-8"	
36	36750	40170	43610	47060	50530	54010	57500	59810				20'-9"	
37	37460	40970	44490	48030	51590	55160	58740	61490				20'-11"	
38	38160	41750	45360	48990	52640	56300	59970	63220				21'-0"	
39	38850	42520	46220	49940	53670	57420	61180	64900					
40	39520	43280	47060	50860	54690	58530	62380	66590					

D	SATURATED CLAY $K_{\mu} = 0.110$											HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	▲TRAN-SITION WIDTH
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE												
	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"		12'-9"	
5	6121											13'-1"	
6	7472											13'-5"	
7	8870											13'-9"	
8	10310											14'-0"	
9	11810											14'-5"	
10	12960	13350										14'-9"	
11	14140	14950										15'-1"	
12	15310	16500	16600									15'-5"	
13	16460	17750	18300									15'-9"	
14	17590	18980	20070									16'-2"	
15	18710	20200	21690	21890								16'-6"	
16	19800	21390	22980	23770								16'-10"	
17	20890	22570	24250	25720								17'-3"	
18	21950	23730	25510	27300	27740							17'-8"	
19	23000	24870	26750	28640	29820							18'-1"	
20	24030	26000	27980	29960	31940	31970						18'-5"	
21	25040	27110	29180	31260	33340	34190						18'-6"	
22	26040	28200	30370	32550	34720	35980						18'-8"	
23	27020	29280	31550	33820	36090	37700						18'-10"	
24	27990	30350	32710	35070	37440	39410						19'-0"	
25	28940	31390	33850	36310	38770	41120						19'-1"	
26	29880	32420	34980	37530	40090	42820						19'-2"	
27	30800	33440	36090	38740	41390	44060	44540					19'-3"	
28	31710	34440	37180	39930	42680	45440	46240					19'-5"	
29	32610	35430	38260	41100	43950	46800	47940					19'-6"	
30	33490	36400	39330	42260	45210	48150	49640					19'-7"	
31	34360	37360	40380	43410	46450	49490	51320					19'-8"	
32	35210	38310	41420	44540	47670	50810	53030					19'-10"	
33	36050	39240	42440	45660	48880	52110	54730					19'-11"	
34	36880	40160	43450	46760	50080	53400	56420					20'-0"	
35	37690	41060	44450	47850	51260	54670	58120					20'-1"	
36	38490	41950	45430	48920	52420	55930	59810	59810				20'-2"	
37	39280	42800	46400	49980	53580	57180	60790	61490				20'-4"	
38	40060	43700	47360	51030	54710	58410	62120	63220				20'-5"	
39	40820	44550	48300	52060	55840	59630	63420	64900				20'-6"	
40	41570	45390	49230	53080	56950	60830	64720	66590					

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths



Table B-26

**120"**

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL      LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT  
 B      SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_f = 0.165$       SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_f = 0.150$

A	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																													
	14'-0"					15'-0"					16'-0"					17'-0"					18'-0"					19'-0"					20'-0"					21'-0"					22'-0"					23'-0"				
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44										
B	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																													
	14'-0"					15'-0"					16'-0"					17'-0"					18'-0"					19'-0"					20'-0"					21'-0"					22'-0"					23'-0"				
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44										

Table B-26 Continued

C		ORDINARY CLAY K <sub>ij</sub> —0.130										SATURATED CLAY K <sub>ij</sub> —0.110										D	
		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE											
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET		14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	14'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	▲TRAN-SITION WIDTH	
		5	6	6330	7723	9161	10520	11750	12180	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380
6	7	7723	9161	10520	11750	12180	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-6"	
7	8	9161	10520	11750	12180	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-10"		
8	9	10520	11750	12180	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-4"			
9	10	11750	12180	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-8"				
10	11	12180	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-0"					
11	12	12960	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-5"						
12	13	13760	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	18'-9"							
13	14	14140	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-2"								
14	15	15240	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-7"									
15	16	15400	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-10"										
16	17	15310	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-2"											
17	18	16500	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-7"												
18	19	17090	16460	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-10"													
19	20	17750	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-2"															
20	21	18830	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-7"																
21	22	17590	18990	20380	20630	19'-10"																	
22	23	18990	20380	20630	19'-2"																		
23	24	20380	20630	19'-7"																			
24	25	20630	19'-10"																				
25	26	19'-2"																					
26	27	19'-7"																					
27	28	19'-10"																					
28	29	20'-0"																					
29	30	20'-3"																					
30	31	20'-5"																					
31	32	20'-6"																					
32	33	20'-7"																					
33	34	20'-8"																					
34	35	20'-9"																					
35	36	20'-10"																					
36	37	20'-11"																					
37	38	21'-0"																					
38	39	21'-1"																					
39	40	21'-2"																					

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%, etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on K<sub>ij</sub>—0.19, t<sub>sdp</sub>—0.5 in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-27

126"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

**SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE								TRAN-SITION WIDTH		
	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"		23'-0"	24'-0"
5	6619	6619									
6	8068	8068									
7	9563	9563									
8	11000	11100									
9	12250	12690									
10	13460	14330									
11	14660	15750	16020								
12	15820	17010	17760								
13	16960	18240	19560								
14	18070	19460	20840	21410							
15	19160	20640	22120	23320							
16	20230	21800	23380	24960	25280						
17	21270	22940	24620	26290	27310						
18	22290	24060	25820	27600	29370	29400					
19	23290	25150	27010	28880	30750	31560					
20	24270	26220	28180	30140	32100	33780					
21	25220	27270	29320	31370	33430	35500	36070				
22	26160	28300	30440	32590	34740	36900	38440				
23	27070	29300	31540	33780	36030	38280	40530	40860			
24	27970	30290	32610	34950	37290	39640	41990	42740	42740		
25	28840	31250	33670	36100	38530	40970	43420	44620	44620		
26	29700	32200	34710	37220	39750	42280	44820	46490	46490		
27	30540	33120	35720	38330	40950	43580	46210	48340	48340		
28	31360	34030	36720	39420	42130	44840	47570	50210	50210		
29	32160	34920	37700	40490	43290	46100	48910	51730	52060	52060	
30	32940	35790	38660	41540	44420	47320	50230	53150	53910	53910	
31	33710	36640	39600	42560	45540	48530	51530	54540	55770	55770	
32	34460	37480	40520	43580	46640	49720	52810	55910	57630	57630	
33	35190	38300	41420	44570	47720	50890	54070	57260	59470	59470	
34	35910	39100	42310	45540	48780	52040	55310	58590	61320	61320	
35	36610	39890	43180	46500	49830	53180	56530	59900	63160	63160	
36	37300	40600	44040	47440	50850	54290	57740	61200	64990	64990	
37	37970	41410	44870	48360	51860	55380	58920	62470	66030	66030	
38	38630	42150	45690	49260	52850	56460	60080	63720	67370	67370	
39	39270	42870	46500	50150	53830	57520	61230	64960	68700	68700	
40	39900	43580	47290	51020	54780	58550	62360	66170	70000	72370	72370

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET

Table B-27 Continued

C	ORDINARY CLAY $K_{ij} = 0.130$										SATURATED CLAY $K_{ij} = 0.110$										D
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										
	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	24'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	24'-0"	
5	6619										6619										
6	8068										8068										
7	9563										9563										
8	11100										11100										
9	12500	12690									12650	12690									
10	13770	14330									13950	14330									
11	15020	16020									15240	16020									
12	16250	17440									16500	17760									
13	17460	18750	17760								17750	19050	19560								
14	18650	20030	21410								18980	20380	21410								
15	19810	21300	22790	23320							20200	21690	23180	23320							
16	20960	22540	24130	25280							21390	22980	24570	25280							
17	22090	23770	25450	27130	27310						22570	24250	25940	27310							
18	23190	24970	26750	28530	29400						23730	25510	27300	29080	29400						
19	24280	26150	28030	29910	31560						24870	26750	28640	30520	31560						
20	25350	27320	29290	31270	33240	33780					26000	27980	29960	31940	33780						
21	26400	28470	30530	32600	34680	36070					27110	29180	31260	33340	36070						
22	27440	29600	31760	33920	36090	38270	38440				28200	30370	32550	34720	36900	38440					
23	28450	30700	32960	35220	37490	39760	40860				29280	31550	33820	36090	38360	40640	40860				
24	29450	31800	34150	36510	38870	41230	42740				30350	32710	35070	37440	39810	42190	42740				
25	30430	32870	35320	37770	40230	42690	44620				31390	33850	36310	38770	41240	43710	44620				
26	31400	33930	36470	39020	41570	44120	46490				32420	34980	37530	40090	42660	45220	46490				
27	32340	34970	37600	40240	42890	45540	48200	48340			33440	36090	38740	41390	44060	46720	48340				
28	33270	35990	38720	41450	44190	46940	49690	50210			34440	37180	39930	42680	45440	48200	50210				
29	34190	37000	39820	42650	45480	48320	51160	52060			35430	38260	41100	43950	46800	49660	52060				
30	35090	37990	40900	43820	46750	49680	52620	53910			36400	39330	42260	45210	48150	51100	53910				
31	35970	38960	41970	44980	48000	51030	54060	55770			37360	40380	43410	46450	49490	52530	55590	55770			
32	36840	39920	43020	46120	49240	52360	55480	57630			38310	41420	44540	47670	50810	53950	57100	57630			
33	37700	40870	44050	47250	50450	53670	56890	59470			39240	42440	45660	48880	52110	55350	58590	59470			
34	38540	41800	45070	48360	51650	54960	58280	61320			40160	43450	46760	50080	53400	56730	60070	61320			
35	39360	42710	46070	49450	52840	56240	59650	63160			41080	44450	47850	51260	54670	58100	61530	63160			
36	40170	43610	47060	50530	54010	57500	61000	64510	64990		41950	45430	48920	52420	55930	59450	62980	64990			
37	40970	44490	48030	51590	55160	58740	62340	65940	66840		42830	46400	49980	53580	57180	60790	64410	66840			
38	41750	45360	48990	52640	56300	59970	63660	67350	68710		43700	47360	51030	54710	58410	62120	65830	68710			
39	42520	46220	49940	53670	57420	61180	64960	68740	70540		44550	48300	52060	55840	59630	63420	67230	70540			
40	43280	47060	50860	54690	58530	62380	66250	70120	72370		45390	49230	53080	56950	60830	64720	68620	72370			

\* For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 20%; etc.

▲ Transition loads (bold type) and widths based on  $K_{ij} = 0.19$ ,  $f_{sdp} = 0.5$  in the embankment equation

Interpolate for intermediate heights of backfill and/or trench widths

Table B-28

132"

BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION

132"

LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_{\mu} = 0.150$

SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_{\mu} = 0.165$

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	SAND AND GRAVEL $K_{\mu} = 0.165$										SATURATED TOP SOIL $K_{\mu} = 0.150$																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE					TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE					TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE					TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE																																																																																																																																																																																																												
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	25'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	25'-0"	15'-0"	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	25'-0"																																																																																																																																																																																														
5	6908	8414	9798	9966	11090	11560	12350	13210	13600	14590	14810	15900	16640	16000	17190	18440	17170	18460	19750	20290	20540	22120	23700	25280	26170	21620	23290	24970	26650	28240	22670	24440	26220	27990	29770	23710	25570	27440	29310	31190	30380	24720	26680	28650	30610	32580	34560	25720	27770	29830	31890	33960	36030	37180	26700	28840	30990	33150	35310	37480	39580	28590	30920	33260	35600	37960	40310	42670	44600	29510	31930	34360	36800	39240	41690	44150	46620	30410	32920	35450	37980	40520	43060	45610	48160	48580	31290	33900	36510	39140	41770	44400	47040	49690	50540	32160	34850	37560	40270	43000	45730	48460	51200	52490	33010	35790	38590	41390	44210	47030	49860	52700	54440	33840	36710	39600	42490	45400	48320	51240	54170	56390	34650	37620	40590	43580	46580	49580	52600	55620	58320	35450	38500	41560	44640	47730	50830	53940	57050	60260	36240	39370	42520	45690	48870	52060	55260	58460	61680	62210	37000	40220	43460	46720	49990	53270	56560	59860	63160	64150	37890	41060	44390	47730	51090	54460	57840	61230	64630	66080	38490	41880	45300	48730	52170	55630	59100	62590	66080	68020	39220	42690	46190	49710	53240	56790	60350	63920	67500	69930	39920	43480	47070	50670	54290	57930	61580	65240	68920	71870	40620	44260	47930	51620	55330	59050	62790	66540	70310	73800	41300	45020	48780	52550	56340	60160	63990	67830	71680	75770



Table B-29

**138"** **BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
 \*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 \*SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$

**138"**  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$

A SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$

B

**HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET**

		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																																											
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																																												
	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	24'-0"	26'-0"	15'-1"	15'-6"	15'-10"	16'-2"	16'-7"	16'-11"	17'-3"	17'-7"	18'-0"	18'-4"	18'-9"	19'-1"	19'-6"	19'-11"	20'-3"	20'-8"	21'-2"	21'-6"	21'-11"	22'-4"	22'-9"	23'-0"	23'-2"	23'-3"	23'-6"	23'-7"	23'-9"	23'-10"	24'-1"	24'-2"	24'-4"	24'-5"	24'-6"	24'-9"	24'-10"	24'-11"									
5	7202	8767	10380	11890	13250	14590	15900	17000	17280	17900	18380	18460	19750	21030	21900	22480	22990	23890	25000	26680	27700	29830	31890	33960	35500	37560	38320	40770	43280	45860	48520	49900	50700	52340	52940	53950	54800	55540	56850	57100	58890	60920	62940	64970	66480	67010	68040	69040	69580	71060	73090	75100	76640	77130	79150

		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																																											
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET	TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE										HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET																																												
	16'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	24'-0"	26'-0"	15'-3"	15'-7"	15'-11"	16'-3"	16'-8"	17'-1"	17'-5"	17'-9"	18'-2"	18'-6"	18'-11"	19'-4"	19'-8"	20'-1"	20'-7"	21'-0"	21'-4"	21'-10"	22'-3"	22'-7"	23'-1"	23'-3"	23'-6"	23'-8"	23'-9"	23'-11"	24'-2"	24'-3"	24'-5"	24'-6"	24'-9"	24'-10"	25'-0"	25'-1"	25'-3"	25'-5"									
5	7202	8767	10380	11890	13250	14590	15900	17000	17280	17900	18380	18460	19750	21030	21900	22480	22990	23890	25000	26680	27700	29830	31890	33960	35500	37560	38320	40770	43280	45860	48520	49900	50700	52340	52940	53950	54800	55540	56850	57100	58890	60920	62940	64970	66480	67010	68040	69040	69580	71060	73090	75100	76640	77130	79150





Table B-30

144"

**BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE IN TRENCH INSTALLATION**  
\*100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL      LOADS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

**B SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_p = 0.150$**

144"

**A SAND AND GRAVEL  $K_p = 0.165$**

HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET		TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE											TRENCH WIDTH AT TOP OF PIPE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		18'-0"			19'-0"			20'-0"			21'-0"			22'-0"			23'-0"			24'-0"			25'-0"			26'-0"																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
HEIGHT OF BACKFILL H ABOVE TOP OF PIPE, FEET		17'-0"			18'-0"			19'-0"			20'-0"			21'-0"			22'-0"			23'-0"			24'-0"			25'-0"			26'-0"																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
5	7491	9113	10780	12490	14150	14250	15580	16050	17000	17910	19810	18380	19580	19810	19750	21040	21770	21090	22480	23780	22400	23890	25380	23700	25280	26860	27960	24970	26650	28330	30010	26220	27990	29770	31550	27440	29310	31190	33060	28650	30610	32580	34560	36530	29830	31890	33960	36030	38100	39450	30990	33150	35310	37480	39640	41810	41940	32140	34390	36640	38900	41170	43430	33260	35600	37960	40310	42670	45030	34360	36800	39240	41690	44150	46600	35450	37980	40520	43060	45610	48180	50720	36510	39140	41770	44400	47040	49690	52340	37560	40270	43000	45730	48460	51200	53950	56700	38590	41390	44210	47030	49860	52700	55540	58380	39600	42490	45400	48320	51240	54170	57100	60040	63000	40590	43580	46580	49580	52600	55620	58650	61680	64900	41560	44640	47730	50830	53940	57050	60170	63300	66580	42520	45690	48870	52060	55260	58460	61680	64900	43460	46720	49990	53270	56560	59860	63160	66480	69810	44390	47730	51090	54460	57840	61230	64630	68040	71450	45300	48730	52170	55630	59100	62590	66080	69580	73080	74050	46190	49710	53240	56790	60350	63920	67500	71100	74690	47070	50670	54290	57930	61580	65240	68920	72600	76290	47930	51620	55330	59050	62790	66540	70310	74080	77860	48780	52550	56340	60160	63990	67830	71680	75550	79420	82500	74910	9113	10780	12490	14150	14250	15580	16050	17000	17910	19810	18380	19580	19810	19750	21040	21770	21090	22480	23780	22400	23890	25380	23700	25280	26860	27960	24970	26650	28330	30010	26220	27990	29770	31550	27440	29310	31190	33060	28650	30610	32580	34560	36530	29830	31890	33960	36030	38100	39450	30990	33150	35310	37480	39640	41810	41940	32140	34390	36640	38900	41170	43430	33260	35600	37960	40310	42670	45030	34360	36800	39240	41690	44150	46600	35450	37980	40520	43060	45610	48180	50720	36510	39140	41770	44400	47040	49690	52340	37560	40270	43000	45730	48460	51200	53950	56700	38590	41390	44210	47030	49860	52700	55540	58380	39600	42490	45400	48320	51240	54170	57100	60040	63000	40590	43580	46580	49580	52600	55620	58650	61680	64900	41560	44640	47730	50830	53940	57050	60170	63300	66580	42520	45690	48870	52060	55260	58460	61680	64900	43460	46720	49990	53270	56560	59860	63160	66480	69810	44390	47730	51090	54460	57840	61230	64630	68040	71450	45300	48730	52170	55630	59100	62590	66080	69580	73080	74050	46190	49710	53240	56790	60350	63920	67500	71100	74690	47070	50670	54290	57930	61580	65240	68920	72600	76290	47930	51620	55330	59050	62790	66540	70310	74080	77860	48780	52550	56340	60160	63990	67830	71680	75550	79420	82500



**Table B-31**

**DESIGN VALUES OF SETTLEMENT RATIO**

Installation and Foundation Condition	Settlement Ratio $r_{sd}$	
	Usual Range	Design Value
Positive Projecting .....	0.0 to +1.0	
Rock or Unyielding Soil .....	+1.0	+1.0
*Ordinary Soil .....	+0.5 to +0.8	+0.7
Yielding Soil .....	0.0 to +0.5	+0.3
Zero Projecting .....		0.0
Negative Projecting.....	-1.0 to 0.0	
$p' = 0.5$ .....		-0.1
$p' = 1.0$ .....		-0.3
$p' = 1.5$ .....		-0.5
$p' = 2.0$ .....		-1.0
Induced Trench .....	-2.0 to 0.0	
$p' = 0.5$ .....		-0.5
$p' = 1.0$ .....		-0.7
$p' = 1.5$ .....		-1.0
$p' = 2.0$ .....		-2.0

*\*The value of the settlement ratio depends on the degree of compaction of the fill material adjacent to the sides of the pipe. With good construction methods resulting in proper compaction of bedding and sidefill materials, a settlement ratio design value of +0.5 is recommended.*

Table B-32

**BEDDING FACTORS FOR CIRCULAR PIPE  
POSITIVE PROJECTING EMBANKMENT INSTALLATIONS**

$\frac{H}{B_c}$	CLASS A BEDDING					CLASS B BEDDING				
	<b>p = 0.9</b>									
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92
1.0	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92
1.5	5.09	4.83	4.47	4.47	4.47	2.92	2.83	2.71	2.71	2.71
2.0	5.09	4.49	4.35	4.19	4.19	2.92	2.77	2.67	2.61	2.61
3.0	5.09	4.50	4.21	4.06	3.88	2.92	2.72	2.62	2.56	2.50
5.0	4.97	4.37	4.11	3.97	3.81	2.88	2.67	2.58	2.52	2.46
10.0	4.82	4.28	4.04	3.90	3.76	2.83	2.64	2.55	2.50	2.44
15.0	4.77	4.25	4.01	3.88	3.74	2.81	2.63	2.54	2.49	2.43
<b>p = 0.7</b>										
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.87
1.0	5.61	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	2.73	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
1.5	5.17	4.46	4.19	4.19	4.19	2.65	2.50	2.44	2.44	2.44
2.0	4.98	4.35	4.11	3.99	3.98	2.61	2.48	2.42	2.39	2.39
3.0	4.80	4.25	4.02	3.90	3.75	2.58	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.32
5.0	4.66	4.18	3.95	3.84	3.70	2.55	2.43	2.38	2.35	2.31
10.0	4.57	4.12	3.91	3.79	3.66	2.53	2.42	2.36	2.33	2.30
15.0	4.53	4.09	3.89	3.77	3.65	2.52	2.41	2.36	2.33	2.29
<b>p = 0.5</b>										
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	4.84	4.54	4.55	4.55	4.55	2.37	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33
1.0	4.33	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	2.31	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
1.5	4.18	3.83	3.68	3.68	3.68	2.28	2.23	2.20	2.20	2.20
2.0	4.11	3.79	3.65	3.58	3.58	2.27	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.18
3.0	4.04	3.75	3.62	3.54	3.45	2.26	2.22	2.19	2.18	2.16
5.0	3.99	3.72	3.58	3.51	3.43	2.26	2.21	2.19	2.17	2.16
10.0	3.95	3.69	3.56	3.49	3.41	2.25	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.15
15.0	3.94	3.68	3.56	3.48	3.40	2.25	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.15
<b>p = 0.3</b>										
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	3.49	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
1.0	3.40	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	2.10	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
1.5	3.37	3.25	3.20	3.20	3.20	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.07
2.0	3.35	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.16	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.07
3.0	3.34	3.23	3.18	3.15	3.11	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.06
5.0	3.33	3.22	3.17	3.14	3.11	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.06
10.0	3.32	3.22	3.17	3.14	3.10	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.06
15.0	3.32	3.22	3.17	3.14	3.10	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.06
<b>ZERO PROJECTING</b>										
	2.83					2.02				

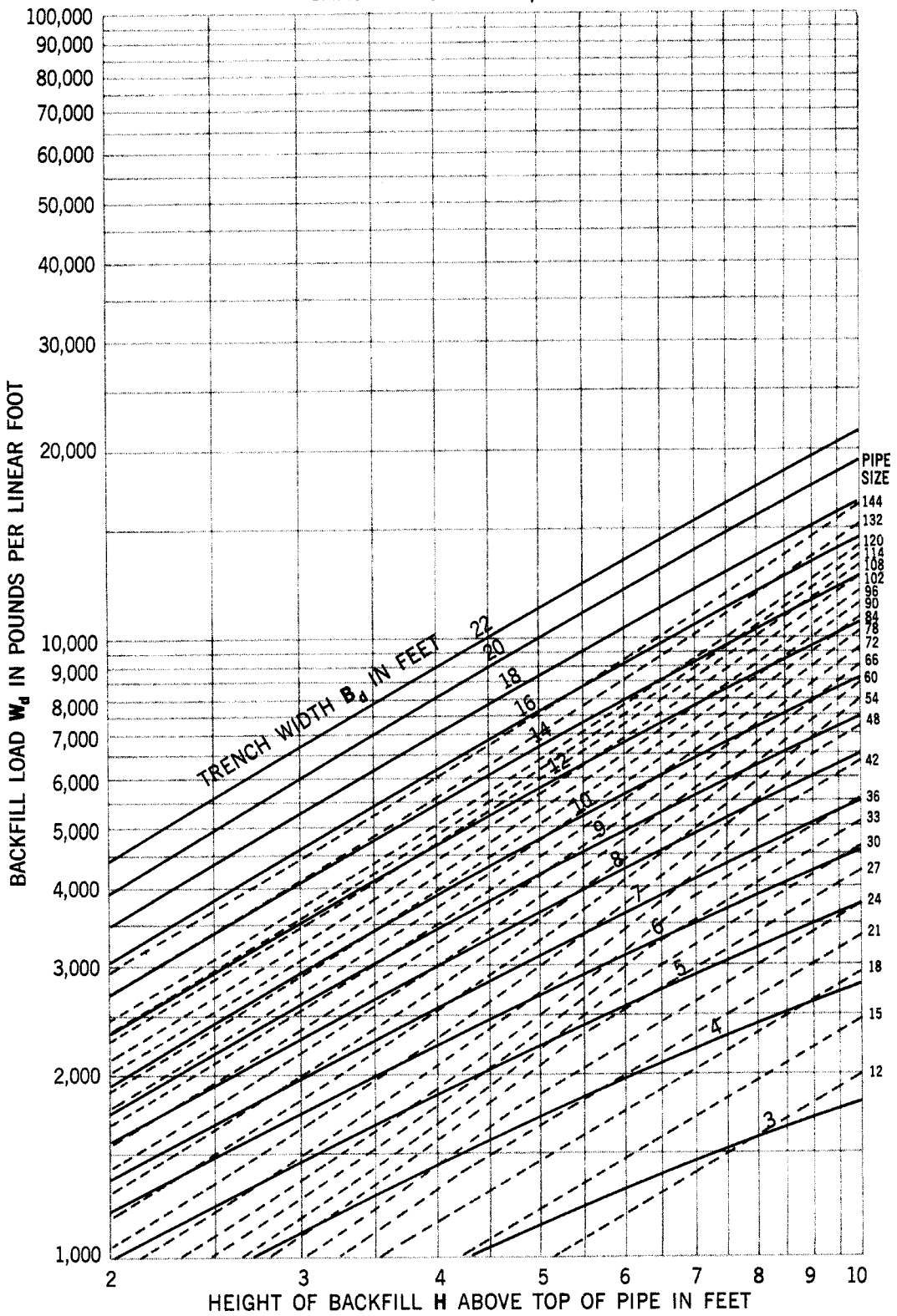
Table B-33

**BEDDING FACTORS FOR CIRCULAR PIPE  
POSITIVE PROJECTING EMBANKMENT INSTALLATIONS**

$\frac{H}{B_c}$	CLASS C BEDDING					CLASS D BEDDING				
	<b>p = 0.9</b>									
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
1.0	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
1.5	2.29	2.26	2.16	2.16	2.16	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.27
2.0	2.29	2.20	2.14	2.10	2.10	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.24
3.0	2.29	2.17	2.10	2.07	2.02	1.31	1.27	1.24	1.23	1.22
5.0	2.27	2.14	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.30	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.21
10.0	2.24	2.12	2.06	2.03	1.99	1.29	1.25	1.23	1.22	1.20
15.0	2.23	2.10	2.05	2.02	1.98	1.29	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.20
<b>p = 0.7</b>										
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
1.0	2.18	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	1.27	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
1.5	2.13	2.03	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.20
2.0	2.10	2.01	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.19
3.0	2.08	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.17
5.0	2.06	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.90	1.23	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17
10.0	2.05	1.98	1.94	1.92	1.89	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.17
15.0	2.04	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.17
<b>p = 0.5</b>										
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	1.94	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
1.0	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
1.5	1.88	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14
2.0	1.88	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14
3.0	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13
5.0	1.86	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13
10.0	1.86	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13
15.0	1.86	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13
<b>p = 0.3</b>										
	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	$r_{sd} p = 0$	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
0.5	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1.0	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1.5	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
2.0	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
3.0	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.10
5.0	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.10
10.0	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10
15.0	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10
<b>ZERO PROJECTING</b>										
	1.70					1.10				

Figure B-1

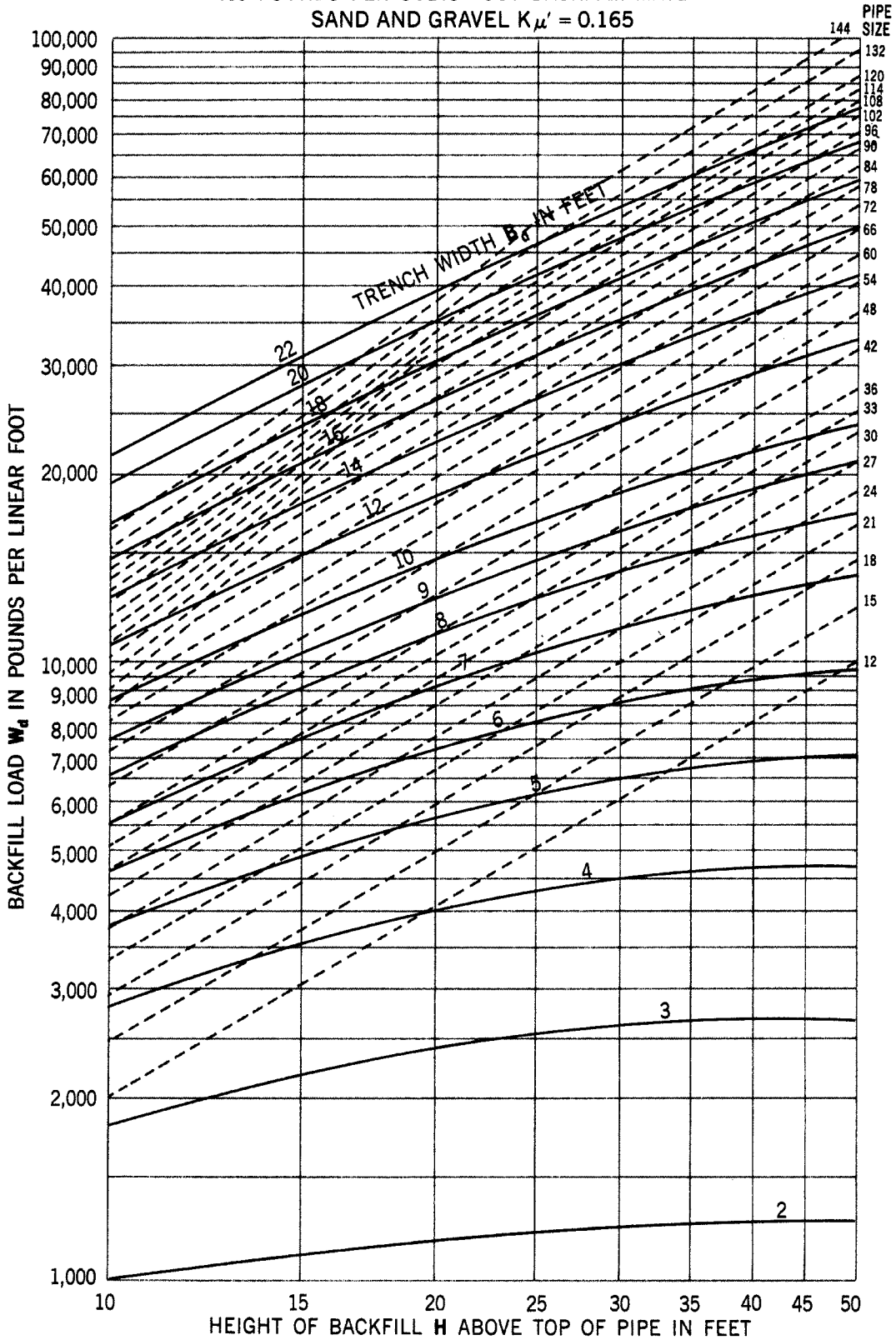
**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**SAND AND GRAVEL  $K\mu' = 0.165$**



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure B-2

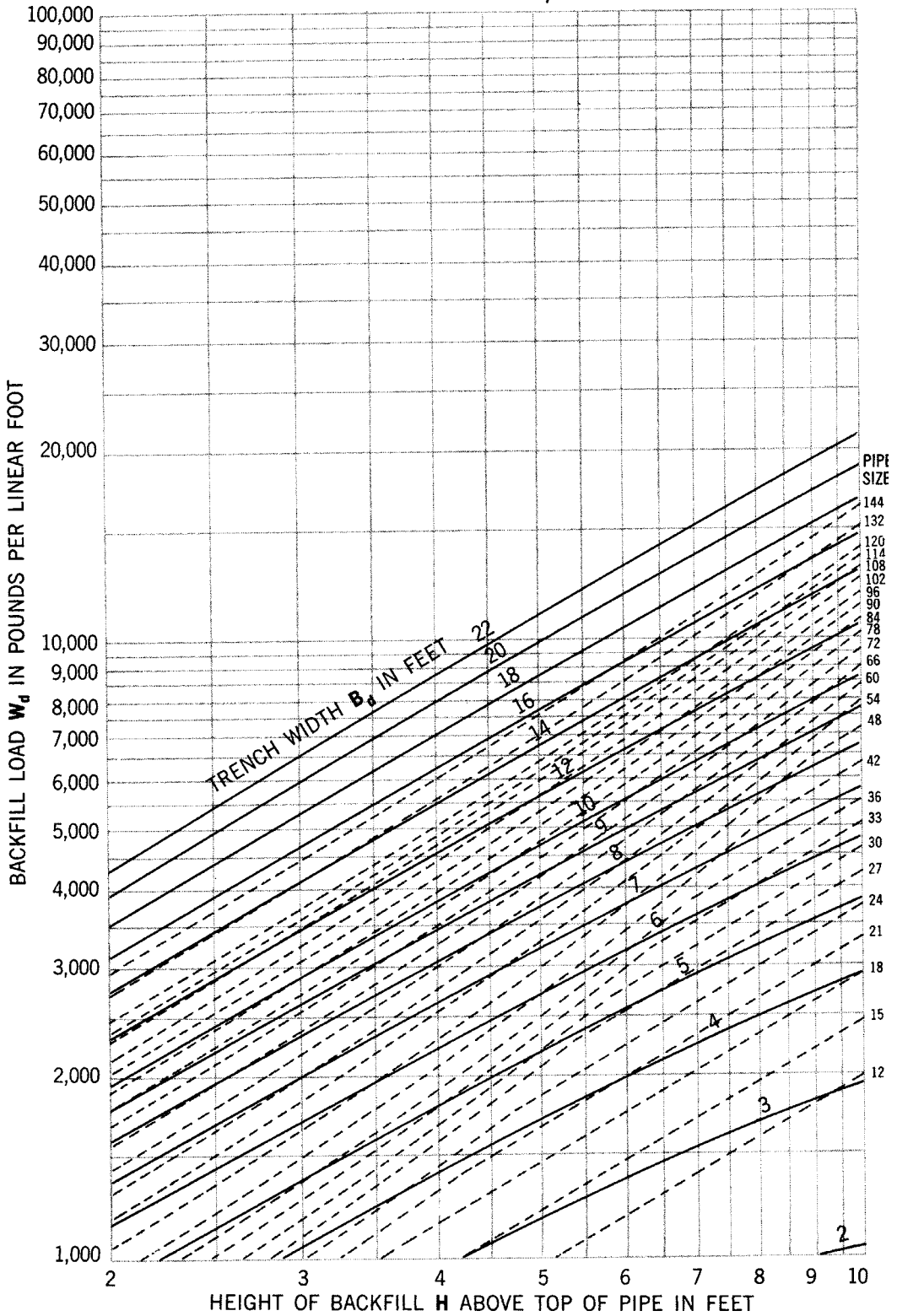
**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SAND AND GRAVEL  $K\mu' = 0.165$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure B-3

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K_{\mu'} = 0.150$



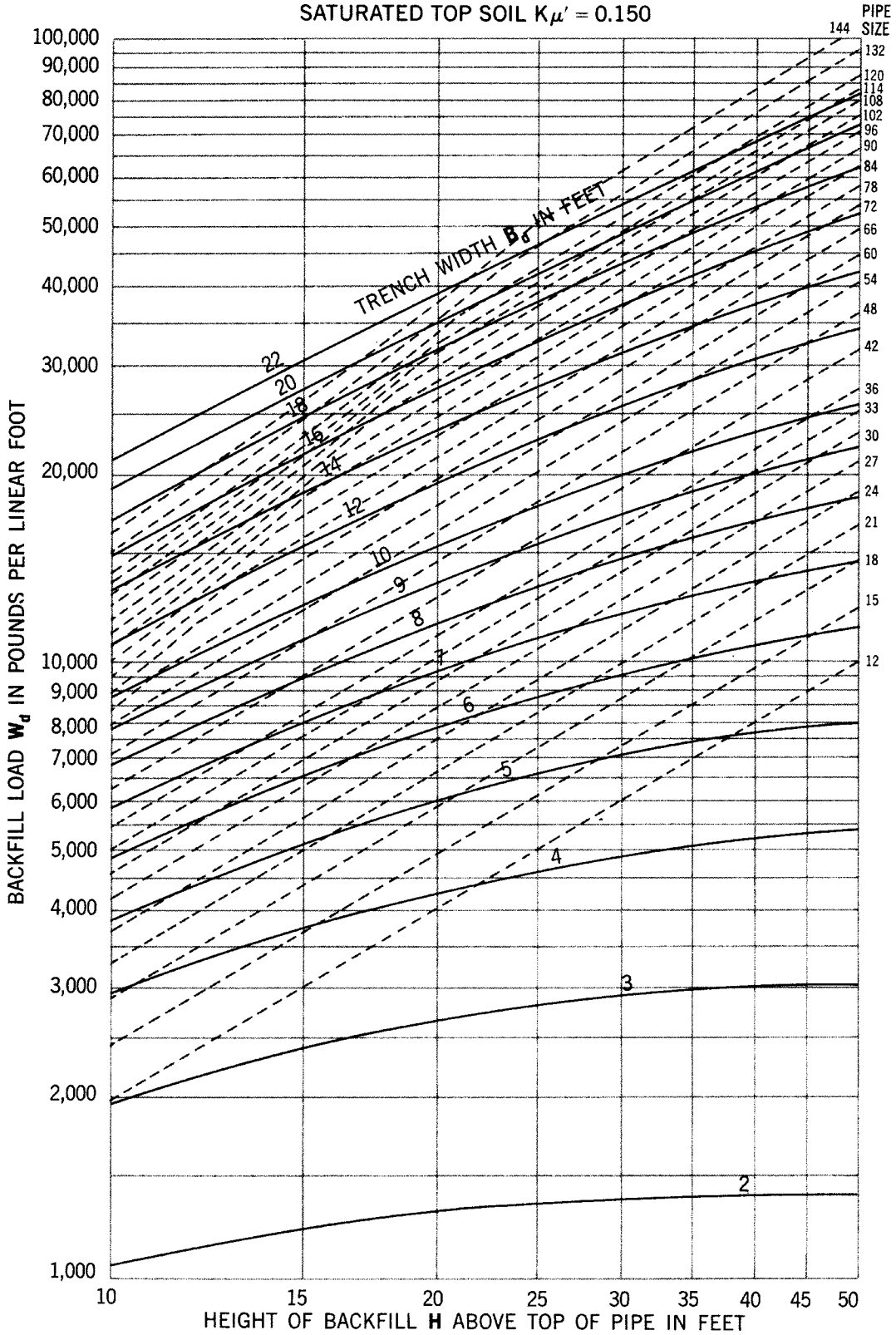
For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.

Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation



Figure B-4

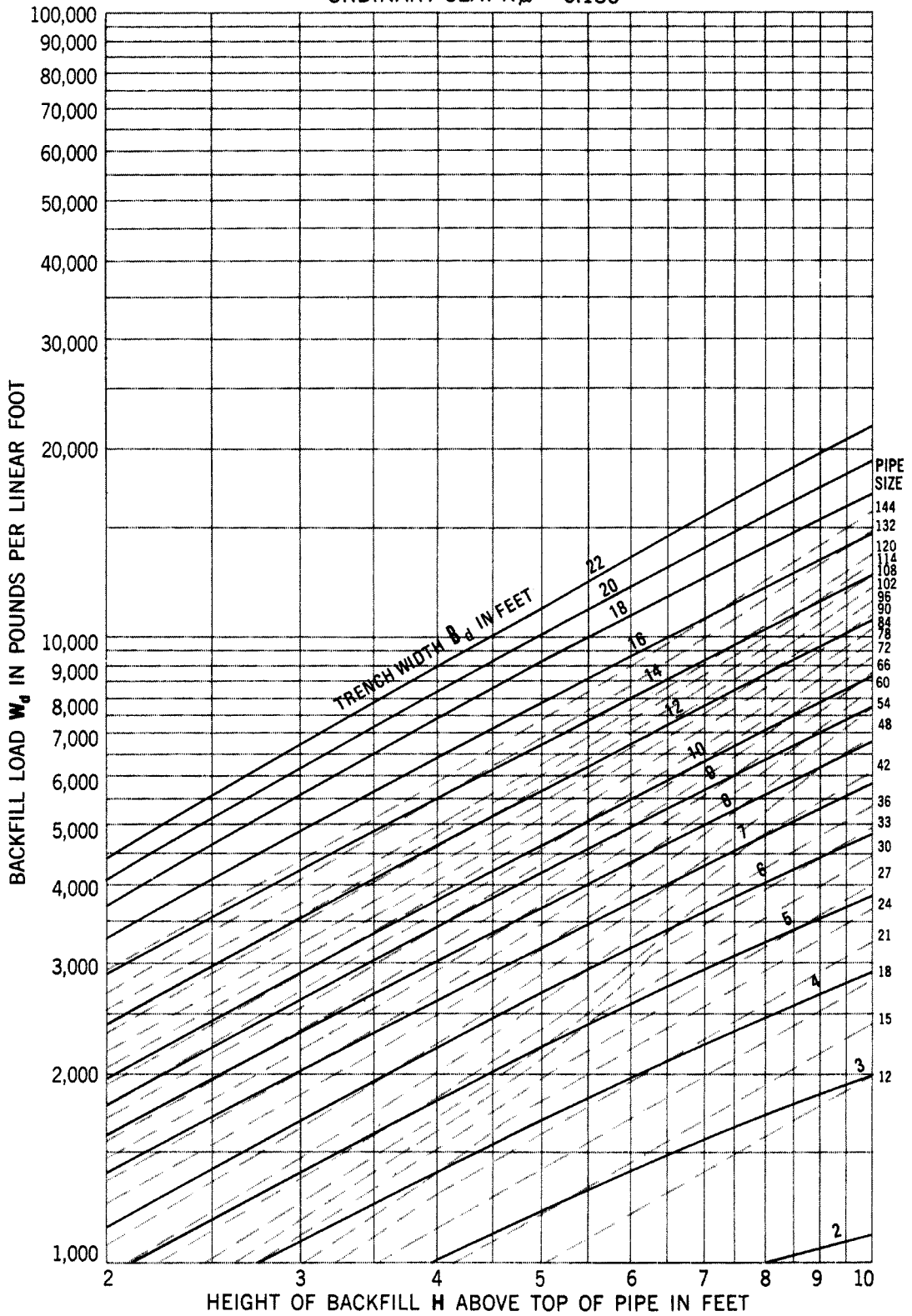
**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 SATURATED TOP SOIL  $K\mu' = 0.150$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

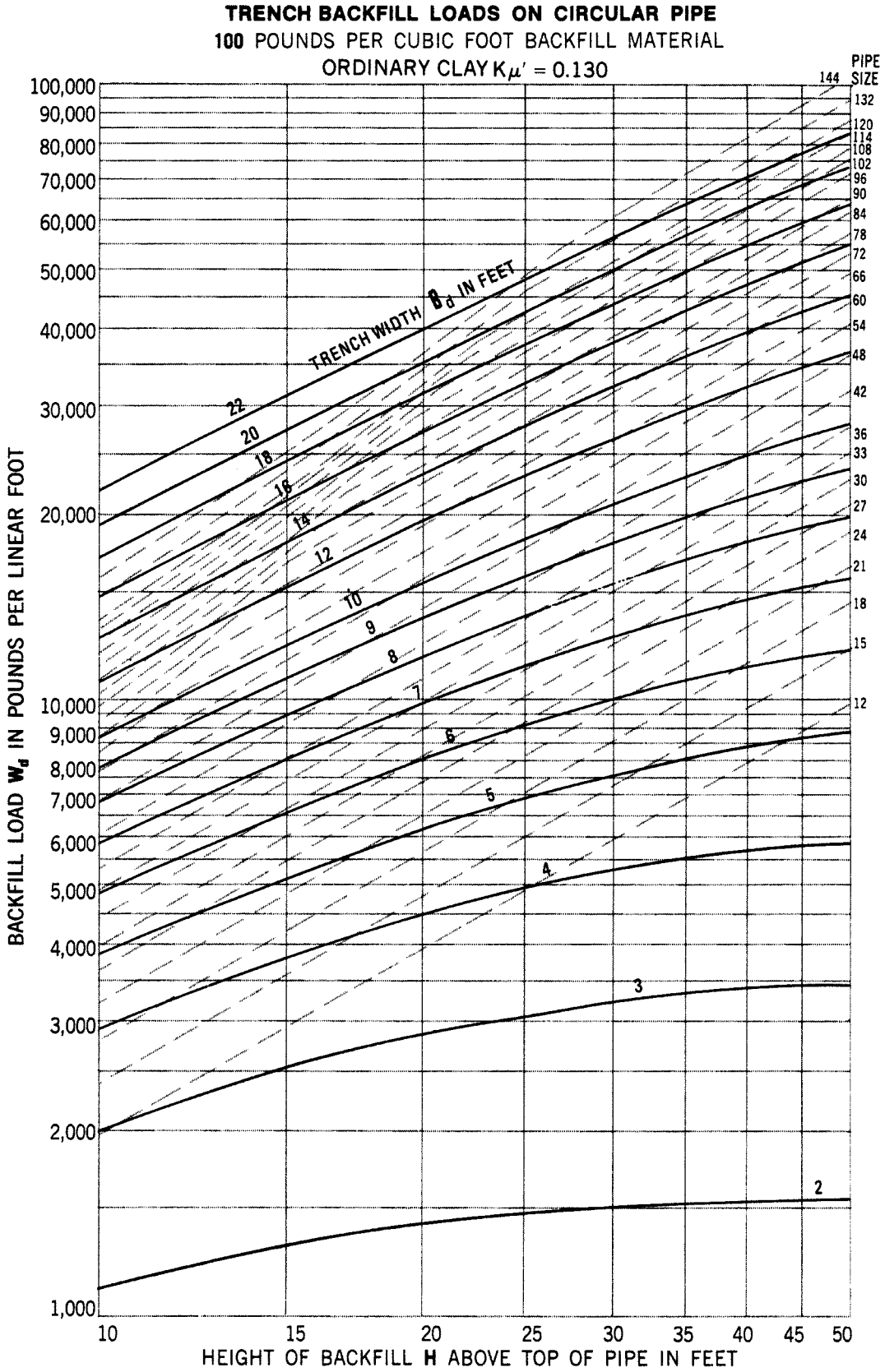
Figure B-5

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
 100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL  
 ORDINARY CLAY  $K\mu' = 0.130$



For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

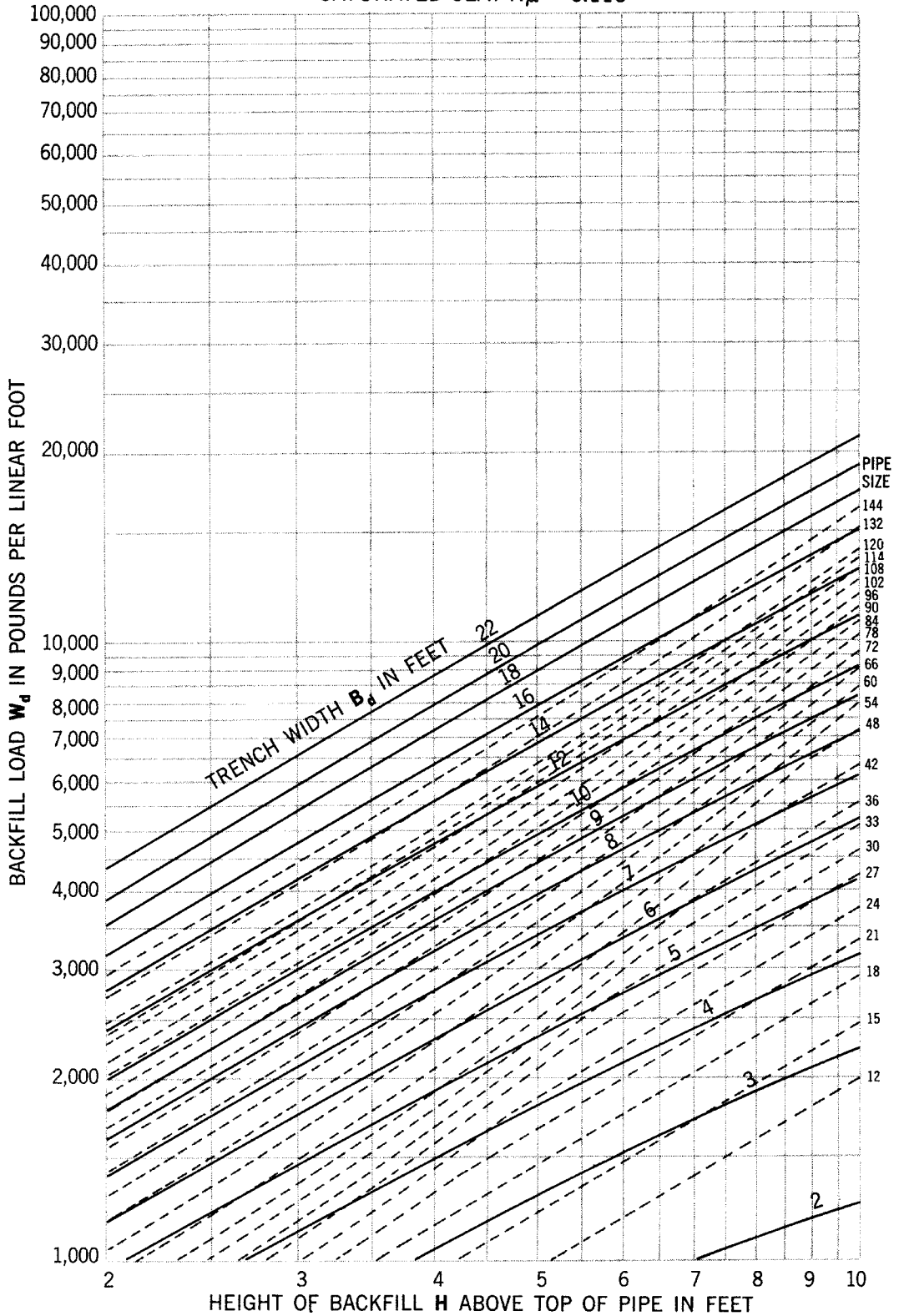
Figure B-6



*For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K\mu = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation*

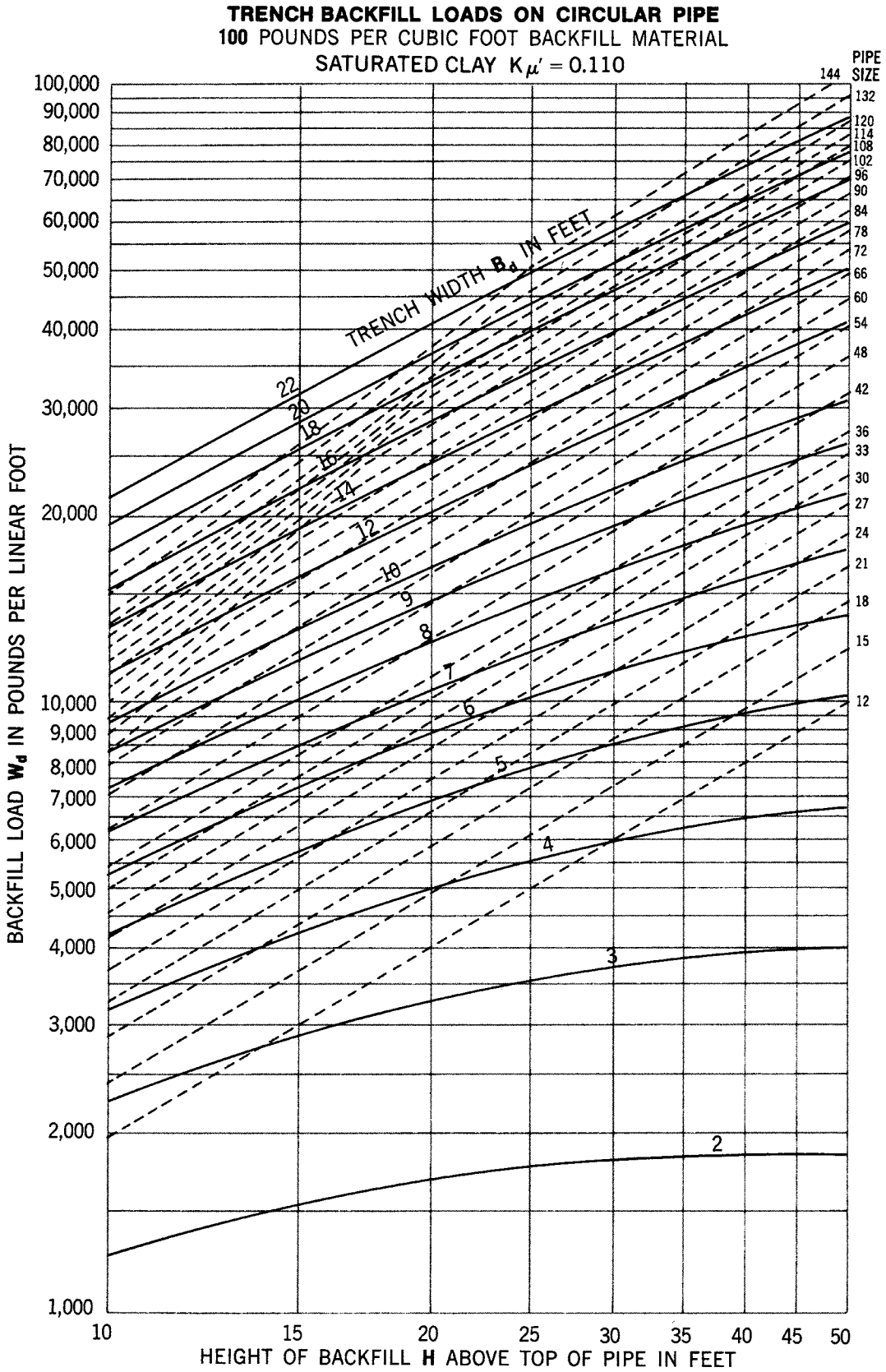
Figure B-7

**TRENCH BACKFILL LOADS ON CIRCULAR PIPE**  
**100 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT BACKFILL MATERIAL**  
**SATURATED CLAY  $K_{\mu'} = 0.110$**



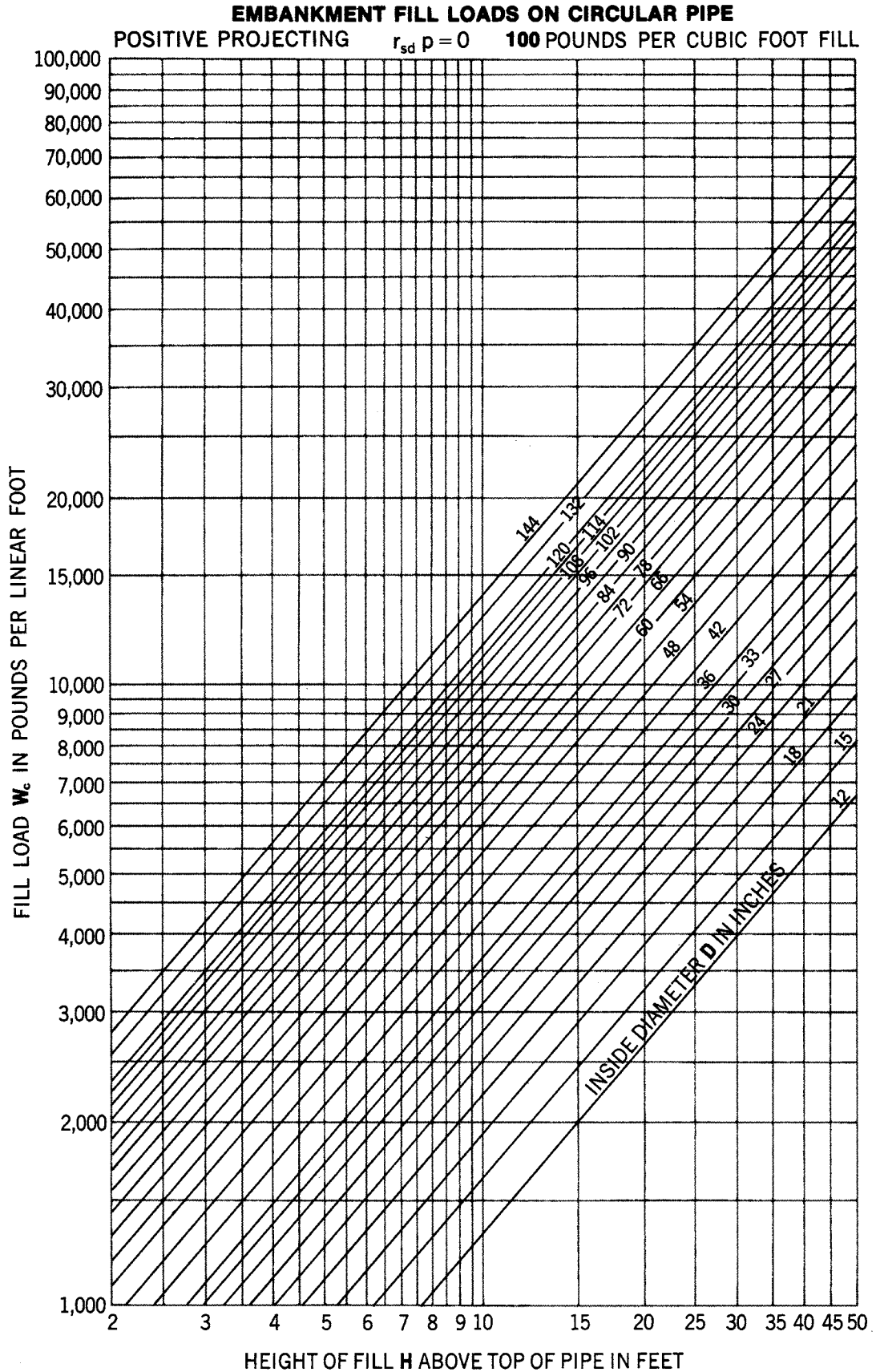
For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{so} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure B-8



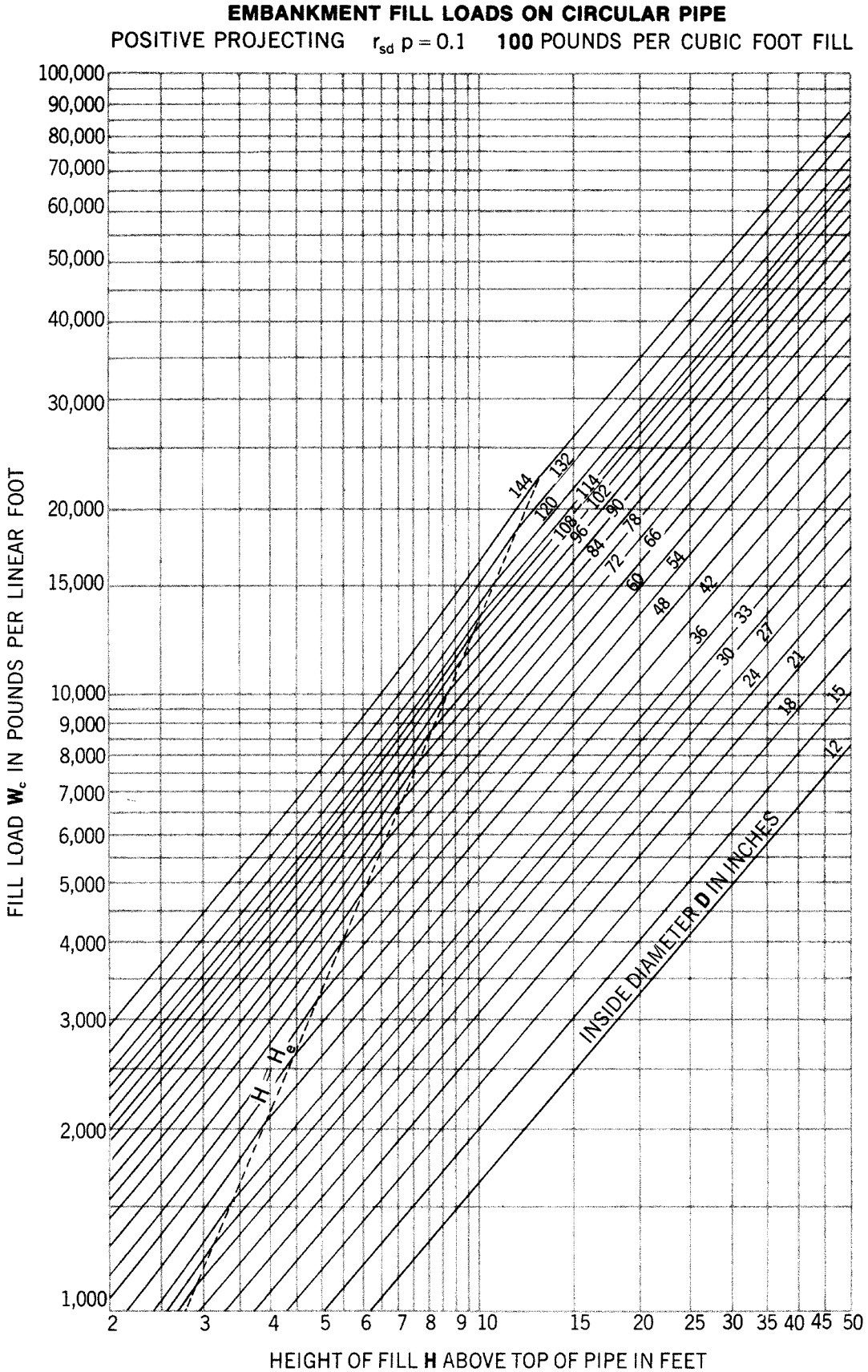
For backfill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds per cubic foot, increase 20%; etc.  
 Transition loads and widths based on  $K_{\mu} = 0.19$ ,  $r_{sd} = 0.7$  and  $p = 0.7$  in the embankment equation

Figure B-9



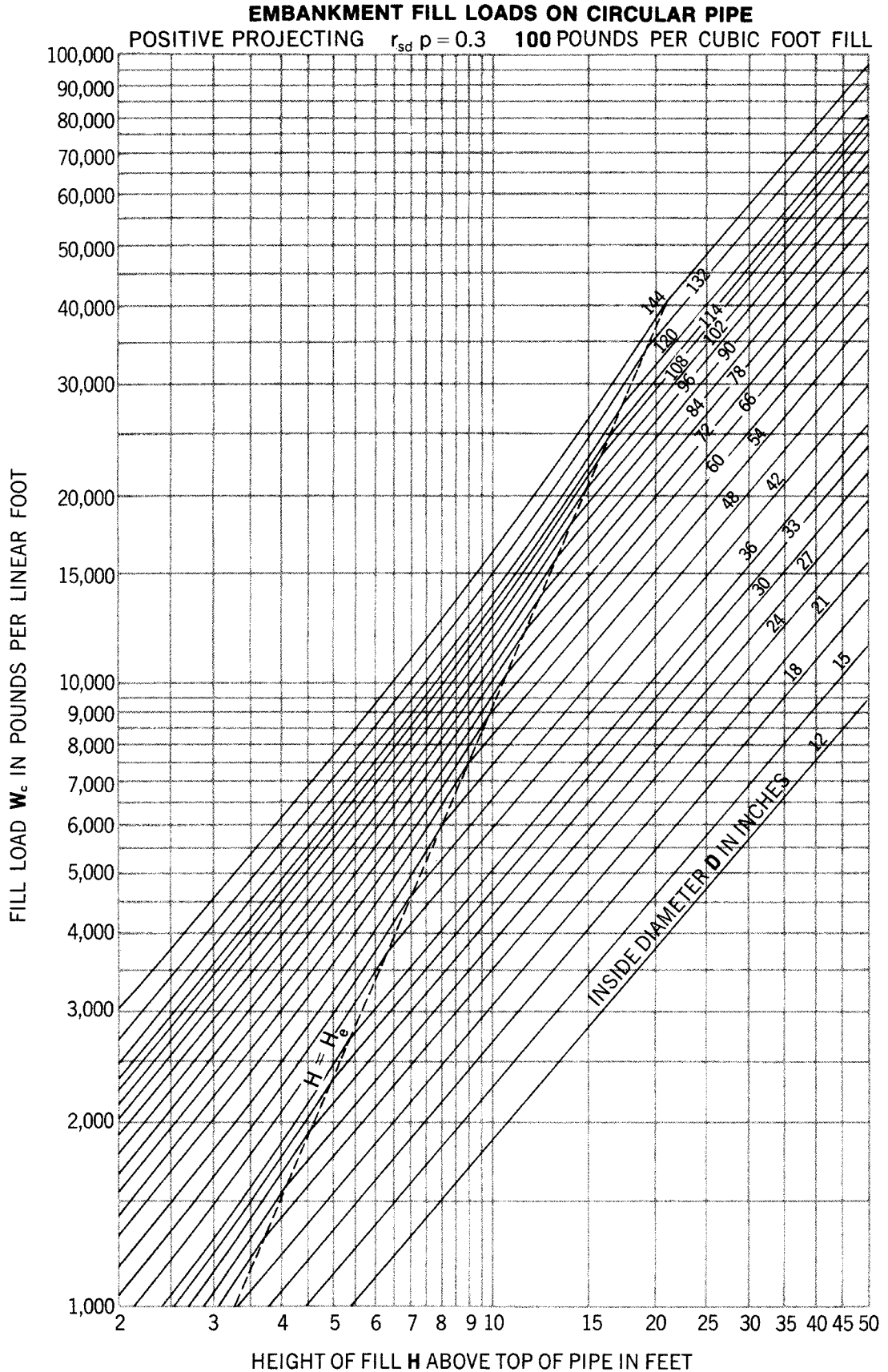
For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure B-10



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

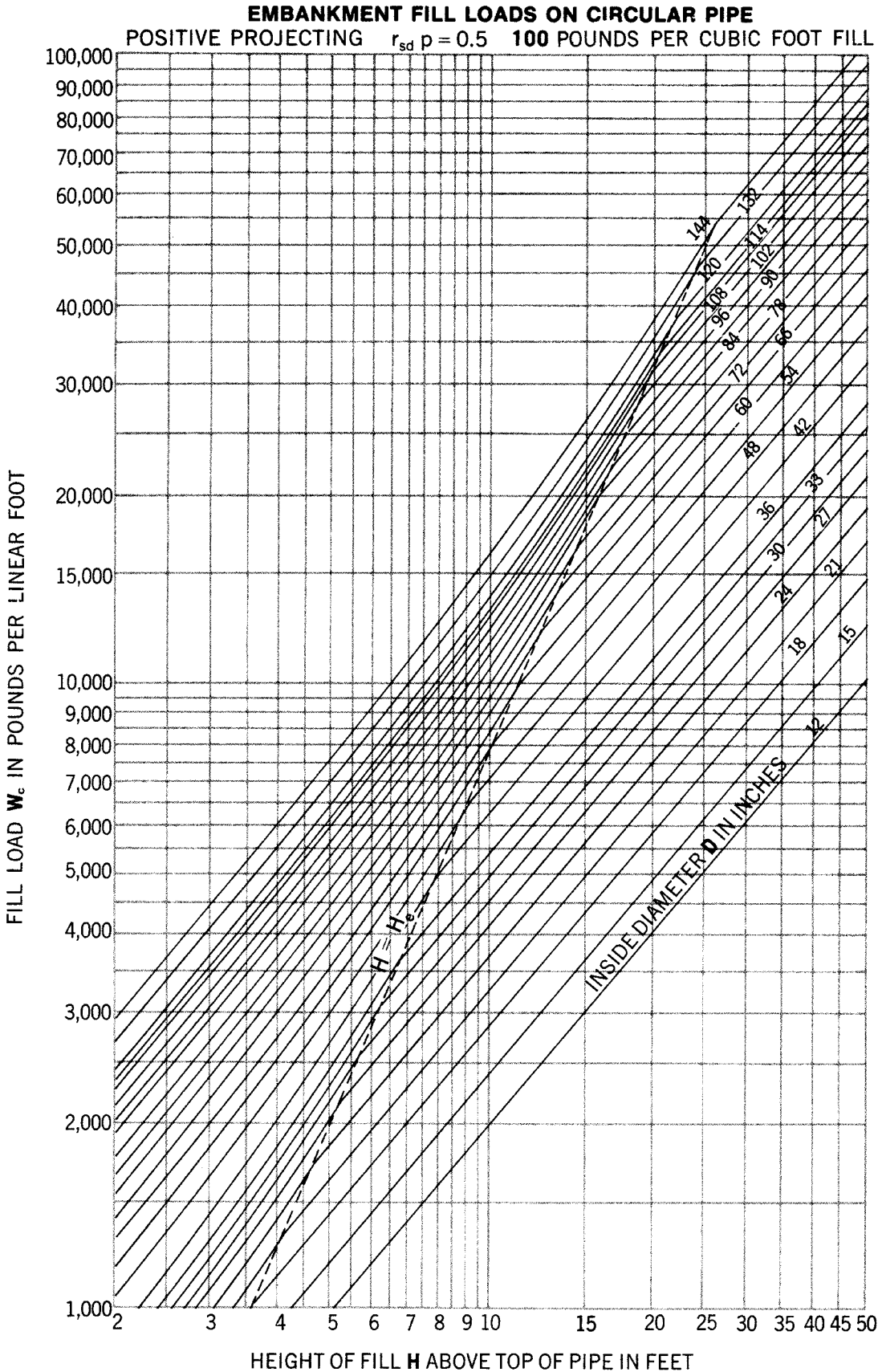
Figure B-11



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

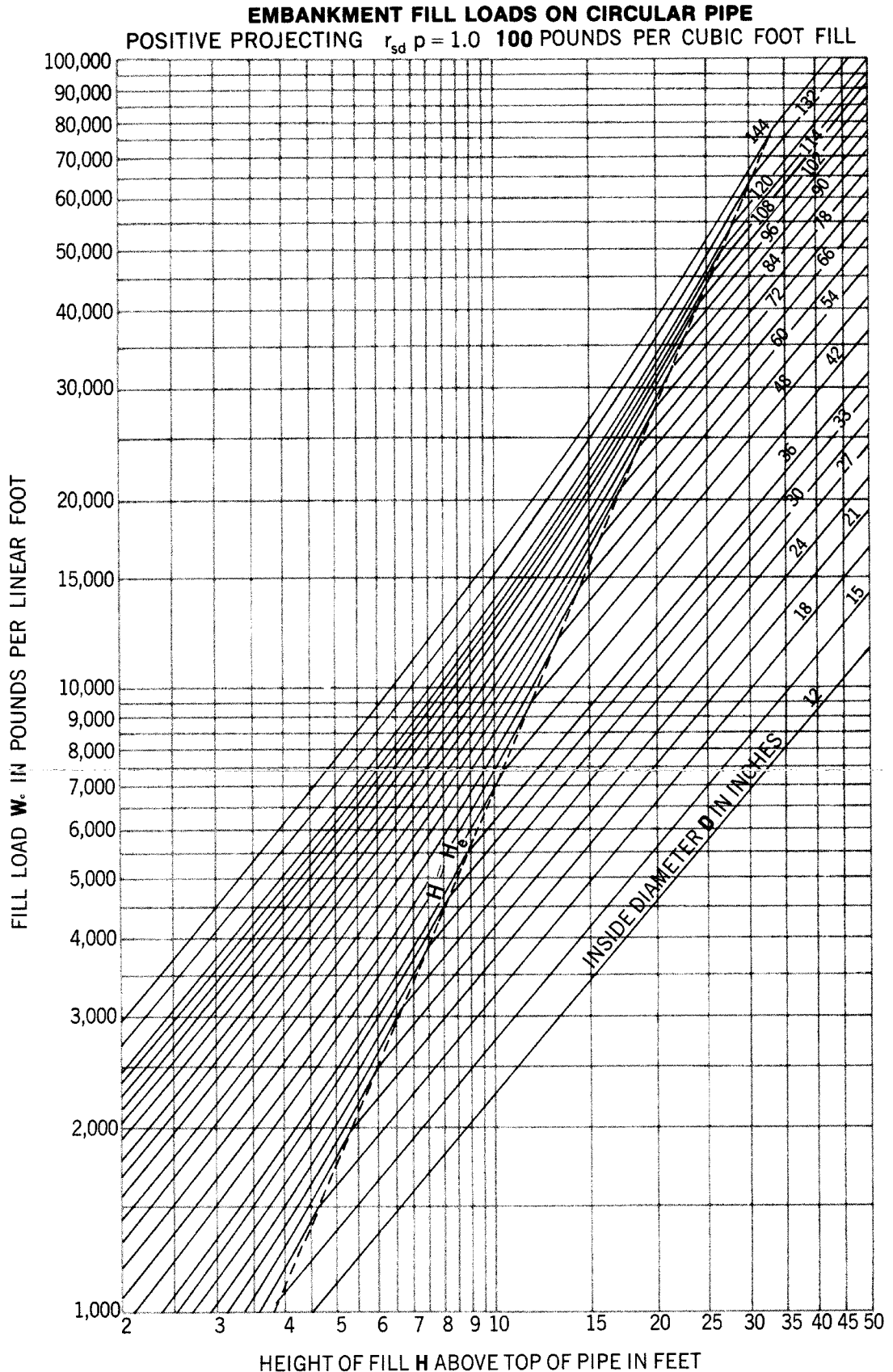


Figure B-12



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure B-13



For fill weighing 110 pounds per cubic foot, increase loads 10%; for 120 pounds increase 20%, etc. Interpolate for intermediate pipe sizes.

Figure B-14

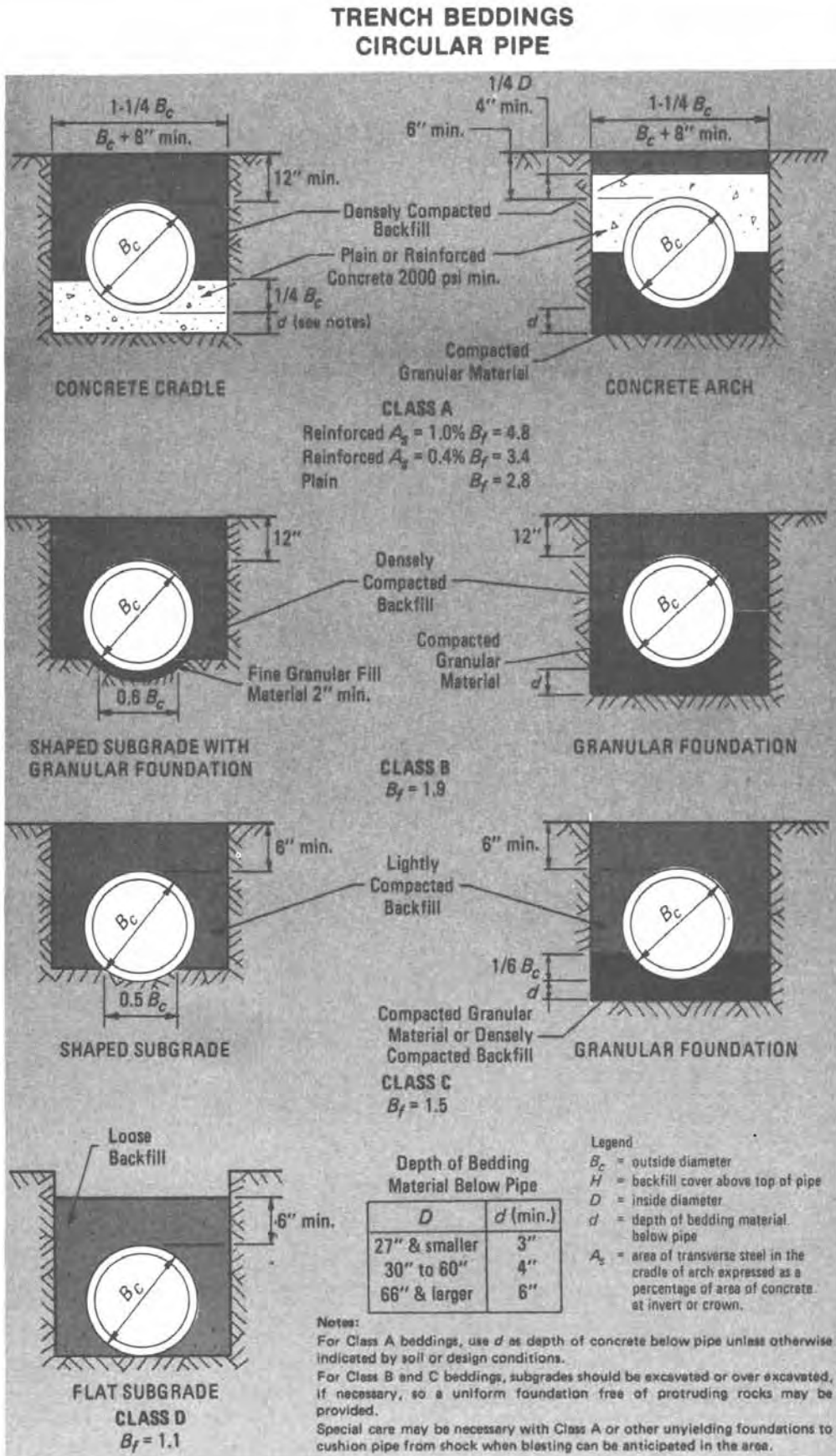


Figure B-15

**TRENCH BEDDINGS**

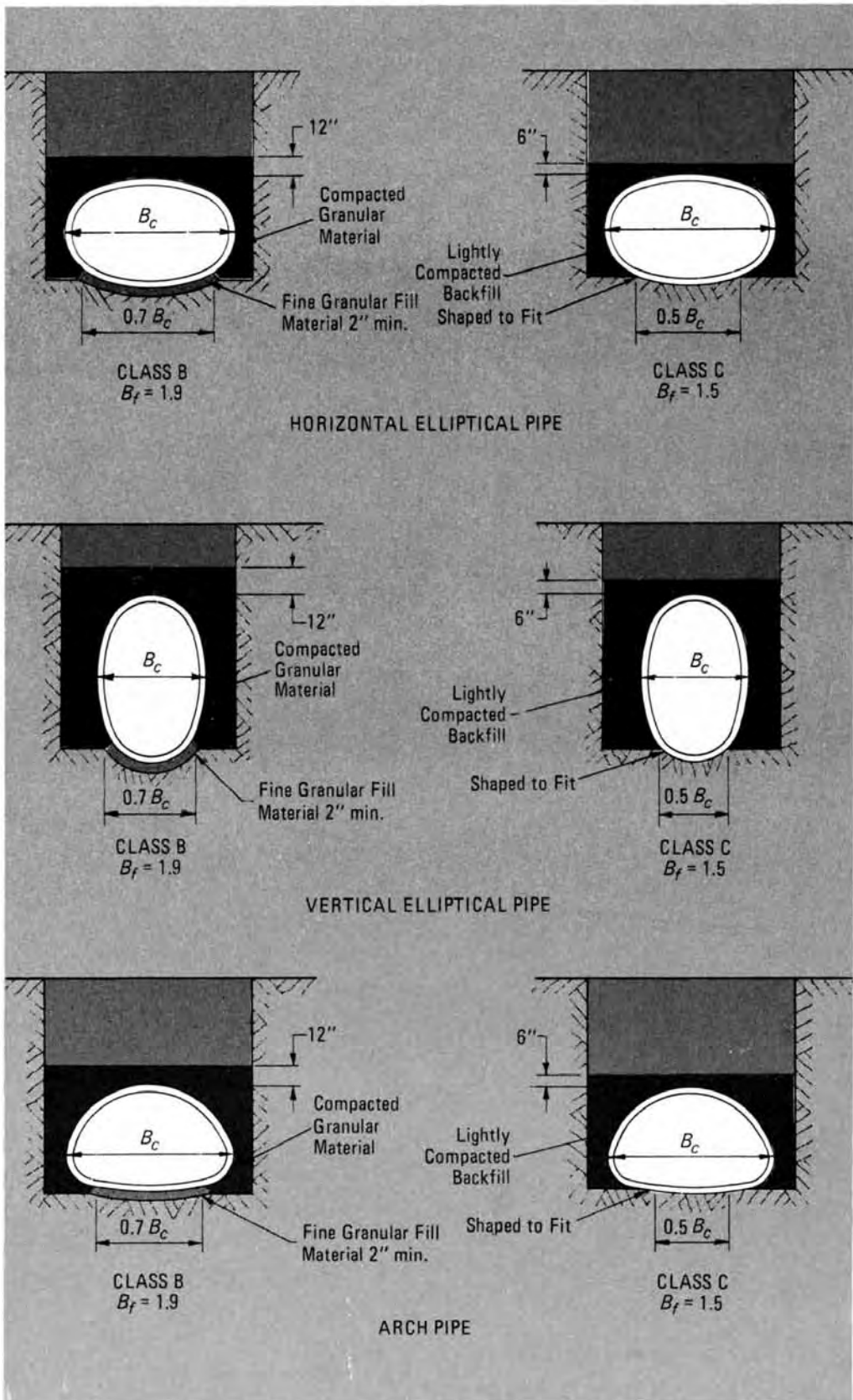
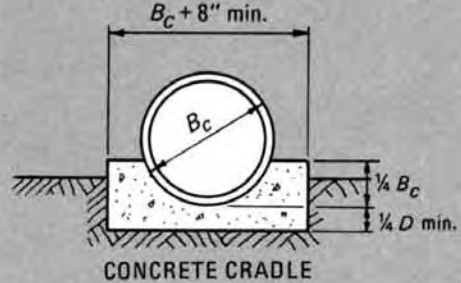


Figure B-16

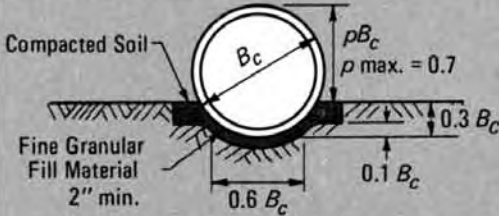
**EMBANKMENT BEDDINGS  
CIRCULAR PIPE**

**Notes:**

For Class B and C beddings, subgrades should be excavated or over excavated, if necessary, so a uniform foundation free of protruding rocks may be provided. Special care may be necessary with Class A or other unyielding foundations to cushion pipe from shock when blasting can be anticipated in the area.

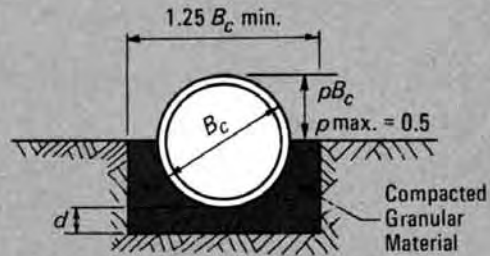


**CONCRETE CRADLE  
CLASS A**

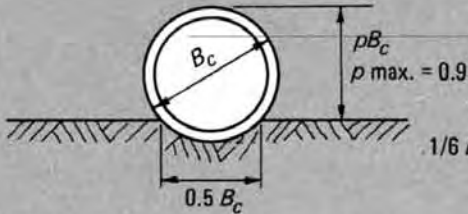


**SHAPED SUBGRADE WITH  
GRANULAR FOUNDATION**

**CLASS B**

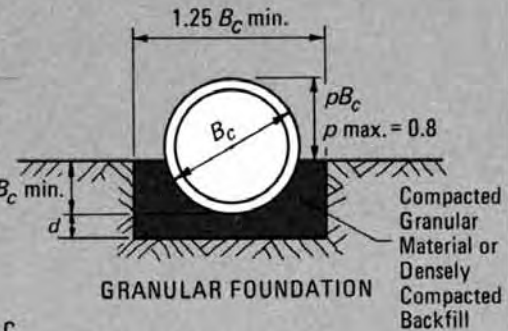


**GRANULAR  
FOUNDATION**



**SHAPED SUBGRADE**

**CLASS C**



**GRANULAR FOUNDATION**

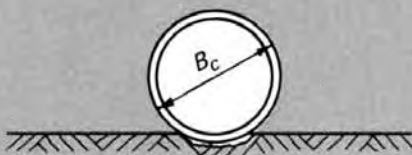
Compacted  
Granular  
Material or  
Densely  
Compacted  
Backfill

**Depth of Bedding  
Material Below Pipe**

<i>D</i>	<i>d</i> (min.)
27" & smaller	3"
30" to 60"	4"
66" & larger	6"

**Legend**

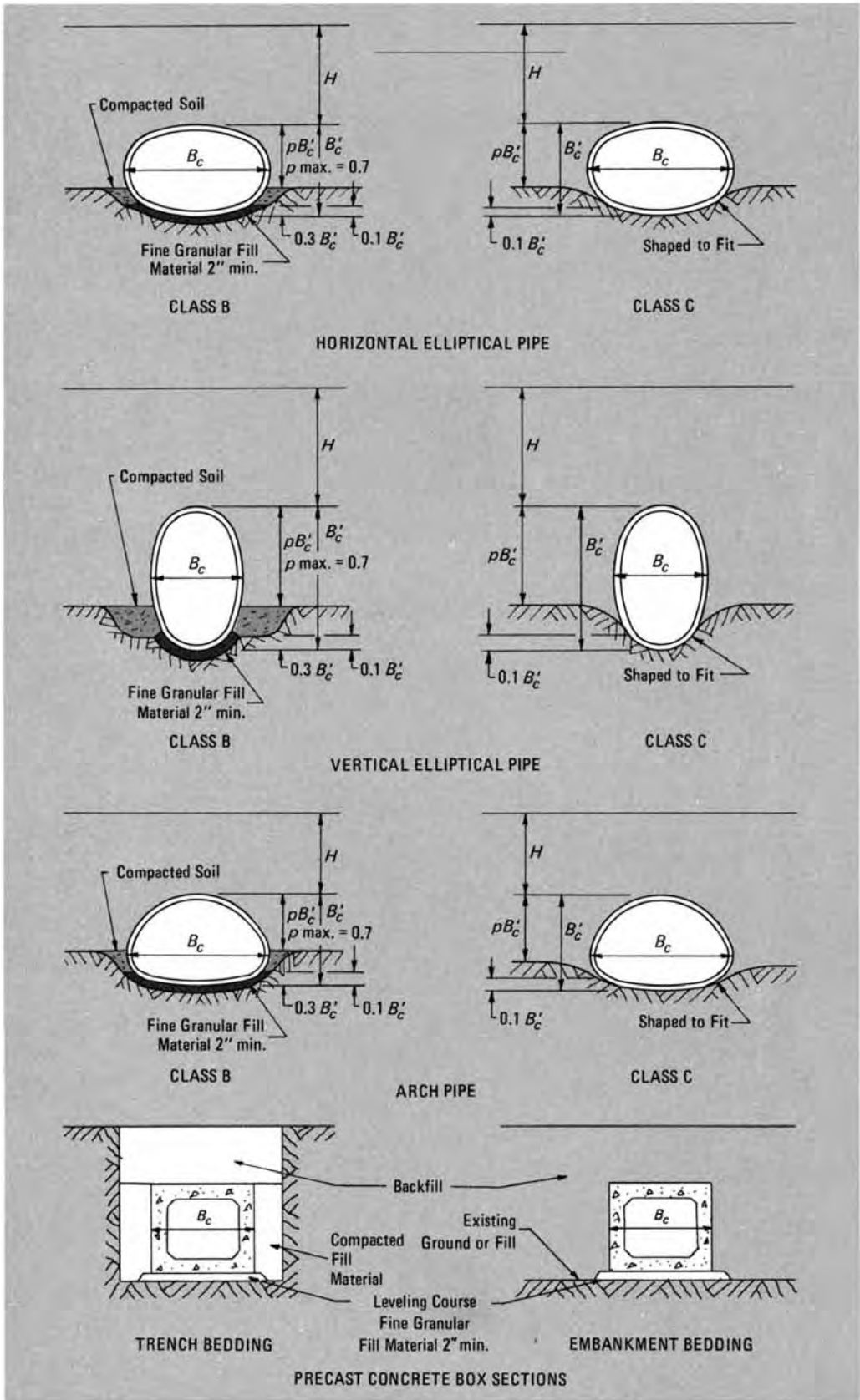
- B<sub>c</sub>* = outside diameter
- H* = backfill cover above top of pipe
- D* = inside diameter
- d* = depth of bedding material below pipe



**FLAT SUBGRADE  
CLASS D**

Figure B-17

**EMBANKMENT BEDDINGS**





# **Glossary of Terms**



**GLOSSARY OF HYDRAULIC TERMS  
(Chapters 2 and 3)**

- A* .....cross-sectional area of flow, square feet
- A* .....drainage area, acres
- AHW* .....allowable headwater depth at culvert entrance, feet
- C* .....coefficient of runoff which is a function of the characteristics of the drainage area
- C<sub>1</sub>* .....constant in Manning's Formula for full flow
- D* .....height of culvert opening or diameter of pipe, inches or feet
- d<sub>c</sub>* .....critical depth, feet
- H* .....head loss, feet (the difference between the elevation of the entrance pool surface and the outlet tailwater surface)
- HW* .....headwater depth at culvert inlet measured from invert of pipe, feet
- h<sub>o</sub>* .....vertical distance between the culvert invert at the outlet and the hydraulic grade line, feet
- k<sub>e</sub>* .....entrance head loss coefficient
- i* .....rainfall intensity, inches per hour
- L* .....length of culvert, feet
- n* .....Manning's coefficient of roughness
- Q* .....flow in sewer or culvert discharge, cubic feet per second
- R* .....hydraulic radius, equals area of flow divided by wetted perimeter, feet
- R* .....inside vertical rise of elliptical, arch pipe, or boxes, feet or inches
- S* .....inside horizontal span of elliptical, arch pipe, or boxes, feet or inches
- S* .....slope of sewer, feet per foot
- S<sub>o</sub>* .....slope of culvert, feet per foot
- TW* .....tailwater depth at culvert outlet measured from invert of pipe, feet
- V* .....velocity, feet per second

**GLOSSARY OF LOAD TERMS  
(Chapter 4 and Appendix B)**

- A* .....a constant corresponding to the shape of the pipe
- A<sub>LL</sub>* .....distributed live load area on subsoil plane at outside top of pipe, square feet
- A<sub>s</sub>* .....area of transverse steel in a cradle expressed as a percentage of the area of concrete in the cradle at the invert
- B<sub>c</sub>* .....outside horizontal span of the pipe, feet
- B'<sub>c</sub>* .....outside vertical height of the pipe, feet
- B<sub>d</sub>* .....width of trench at top of pipe, feet
- B<sub>dt</sub>* .....transition width at top of pipe, feet
- B<sub>f</sub>* .....bedding factor
- B<sub>fe</sub>* .....bedding factor, embankment
- B<sub>flL</sub>* .....bedding factor for live load
- B<sub>to</sub>* .....minimum bedding factor, trench
- B<sub>fv</sub>* .....variable bedding factor, trench
- B<sub>t</sub>* .....maximum width of excavation ahead of pipe or tunnel, feet

- C*.....pressure coefficient for live loads
- C<sub>c</sub>*.....load coefficient for positive projecting embankment installations
- C<sub>d</sub>*.....load coefficient for trench installations
- C<sub>n</sub>*.....load coefficient for negative projecting embankment installations
- C<sub>t</sub>*.....load coefficient for jacked or tunneled installations
- c*.....thickness of concrete cover over the inner reinforcement, inches
- c*.....coefficient of cohesion of undisturbed soil, pounds per square foot
- D<sub>i</sub>*.....inside diameter of pipe, inches
- D<sub>o</sub>*.....outside diameter of pipe, inches
- D*.....inside diameter of circular pipe, feet or inches
- D-load*.....the supporting strength of a pipe loaded under three-edge-bearing test conditions expressed in pounds per linear foot per foot of inside diameter or horizontal span
- D<sub>0.01</sub>*.....the maximum three-edge-bearing test load supported by a concrete pipe before a crack occurs having a width of 0.01 inch measured at close intervals throughout a length of at least 1 foot, expressed as D-Load.
- D<sub>ult</sub>*.....The maximum three-edge-bearing test load supported by a pipe, expressed as D-load.
- d*.....depth of bedding material below pipe, inches
- d<sub>c</sub>*.....deflection of the vertical height of the pipe
- E*.....modulus of elasticity of concrete, pounds per square inch (4,000,000 psi)
- e*.....base of natural logarithms (2.718)
- F.S.*.....factor of safety
- H*.....height of backfill or fill material above top of pipe, feet
- HAF*.....horizontal arching factor, dimensionless
- H<sub>e</sub>*.....height of the plane of equal settlement above top of pipe, feet
- h*.....thickness of rigid pavement
- I<sub>f</sub>*.....impact factor for live loads
- K*.....ratio of active lateral unit pressure to vertical unit pressure
- k*.....modulus of subgrade reaction, pounds per cubic inch
- L*.....length of ALL parallel to longitudinal axis of pipe, feet
- L<sub>e</sub>*.....effective live load supporting length of pipe, feet
- M<sub>FI</sub>*.....moment at the invert under field loading, inch-pounds/ft
- M<sub>FIELD</sub>*.....maximum moment in pipe wall under field loads, inch-pounds/ft
- M<sub>TEST</sub>*.....maximum moment in pipe wall under three-edge bearing test load, inch-pounds/ft
- μ*.....coefficient of internal friction of fill material
- μ'*.....coefficient of sliding friction between the backfill material and the trench walls
- N*.....a parameter which is a function of the distribution of the vertical load and vertical reaction
- N<sub>FI</sub>*.....axial thrust at the invert under field loads, pounds per foot
- N<sub>FS</sub>*.....axial thrust at the springline under a three-edge bearing test load, pounds per foot
- N'*.....a parameter which is a function of the distribution of the vertical load and the vertical reaction for the concrete cradle method of bedding

- $PL$  .....prism load, weight of the column of earth cover over the pipe outside diameter, pounds per linear foot
- $p$  .....wheel load, pounds
- $p$  .....projection ratio for positive projecting embankment installation; equals vertical distance between the top of the pipe and the natural ground surface divided by the outside vertical height of the pipe
- $p'$  .....projection ratio for negative projecting installations; equals vertical distance between the top of the pipe and the top of the trench divided by the trench width
- $p_o$  .....live load pressure at the surface, pounds per square inch or pounds per square foot
- $P(H,X)$  .....pressure intensity at any vertical distance,  $H$ , and horizontal distance,  $X$ , pounds per square inch or pounds per square foot
- $\pi$  .....3.1416
- $q$  .....the ratio of total lateral pressure to the total vertical load
- $R$  .....inside vertical rise of elliptical, arch pipe, or boxes feet or inches
- $R_s$  .....radius of stiffness of the concrete pavement, inches or feet
- $r$  .....radius of the circle of pressure at the surface, inches
- $r_{sd}$  .....settlement ratio
- $S$  .....inside horizontal span of elliptical, arch pipe, or boxes feet or inches
- $SL$  .....outside horizontal span of pipe ( $B_c$ ) or width of  $A_{LL}$  transverse to longitudinal axis of pipe, whichever is less, feet
- $sd$  .....compression of the fill material in the trench within the height  $p'B_d$  for negative projecting embankment installations
- $sf$  .....settlement of the pipe into its bedding foundation
- $sg$  .....settlement of the natural ground or compacted fill surface adjacent to the pipe
- $T.E.B.$  .....three-edge bearing strength, pounds per linear foot
- $t$  .....pipe wall thickness, inches
- $u$  .....Poisson's ratio of concrete (0.15)
- $VAF$  .....vertical arching factor, dimensionless
- $W_c$  .....fill load for positive projecting embankment installations, pounds per linear foot
- $W_d$  .....backfill load for trench installations, pounds per linear foot
- $WE$  .....earth load, pounds per linear foot
- $WL$  .....live load on pipe, pounds per linear foot
- $W_n$  .....fill load for negative projecting embankment installations, pounds per linear foot
- $W_p$  .....weight of pavement, pounds per linear foot
- $WT$  .....total live load on pipe, pounds
- $W_t$  .....earth load for jacked or tunneled installations, pounds per linear foot
- $w$  .....unit weight of backfill or fill material, pounds per cubic foot
- $wL$  .....average pressure intensity of live load on subsoil plane at outside top of pipe, pounds per square foot
- $x$  .....a parameter which is a function of the area of the vertical projection of the pipe over which active lateral pressure is effective
- $x'$  .....a parameter which is a function of the effective lateral support provided by the concrete cradle method of bedding

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# CONCRETE PIPE DESIGN MANUAL



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**For information on technical programs and literature available from the American Concrete Pipe Association, please contact the ACPA or visit our website.**



American **Concrete Pipe** Association

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