TABLE 17-A

FORCE OF WIND FOR GIVEN VELOCITIES

Miles per hour (V)	*Feet per minute*	*Feet per second*	*Force in pounds per square foot ($0.004V^2$)*	*Description*
1	88	1.47	0.004	Hardly perceptible
2	176	2.93	0.014	Just perceptible
3	264	4.40	0.036	
4	352	5.87	0.064	Gentle breeze
5	440	7.33	0.1	
10	880	14.67	0.4	Pleasant breeze
15	1,320	22.0	0.9	
20	1,760	26.6	1.6	Brisk gale
25	2,200	29.3	2.5	
30	2,640	44.0	3.6	High wind
35	3,080	51.3	4.9	
40	3,520	58.6	6.4	Very high wind
45	3,960	66.0	8.1	
50	4,400	73.3	10.0	Storm
60	5,280	88.0	14.4	Great storm
70	6,160	102.7	19.6	
80	7,040	117.3	25.6	Hurricane
100	8,800	146.6	40.0	

From Kidder-Parker Architects and Builders Handbook

Table 17-A can be used to check bracing that will resist pressures developed by wind at different velocities The graph shown in Fig 17-4 shows wind velocities that can be withstood by concrete block walls of varying heights

Temporary flooring. A temporary plank floor (decking) should be provided not less than two tiers below the tier of beams on which bolting, riveting, welding, or painting is being done and at every other floor level where the permanent floor filling or the floor filling forms have not been provided This flooring should cover the entire tier of beams except for openings required for access and for hoisting purposes These openings should be protected with railings or suitable temporary covers

Planks of temporary floors should be not less than 2 by 10 in (cross dimension, preferably rough) for a span up to and including 10 ft, and 3 in thick for spans up to 16 ft Planks should be fairly straight grained and be free of serious defects, such as large knots, rot, and the like Planks should be laid closely together, supported on a solid bearing, and securely fastened to the framework of the structure

In buildings having wood floor construction, rough flooring should be laid on the wood joists as the structure progresses, and the floor immediately below the point where any work is being performed should be entirely floored-over except for necessary openings Flooring for this purpose should be not less than $\frac{7}{8}$-in thick

General safe practices Suggested precautions that should be followed wherever practicable in steel erection work are

1 Require proper protective equipment to be used, including safety hats
2 Do not permit employees to ride loads, hooks, or "headache" balls
3 Do not permit men to work underneath electric wires unless the wires are fully insulated or first disconnected