

LOAD SPAN TABLE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Most lintel manufacturers will have a product code for easy reference. In our case, the number '50' refers to the cavity width the product is suitable for; 50mm.

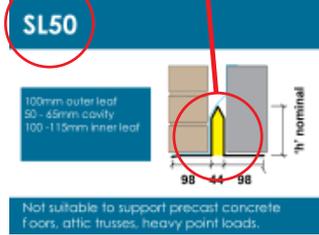
The standard lengths show the lengths of lintels that the figures underneath relate to. In this example all lintels from 600mm up to 1200mm in length.

SWL is the **safe working load** or **serviceable working load**. This number is the load in kilonewtons that a lintel of this length can safely bear.

This image shows the lintel shape including the 50mm cavity width, and also the dimensions of both the inner and outer leaf; in this case 98mm. The 44mm cavity plus 3mm steel each side makes 50mm.

Nominal height is the height of the lintel from the peak down to the leafs. A general rule of thumb is the higher the lintel, the better the load bearing capabilities.

STANDARD LENGTHS (mm)	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	2550	3150	4050	4350
Lintels are available in increments of 150mm																
Nominal Height "h" (mm)	95	118	134	140	155	190	190	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
Weights (kg/m)	6.2	6.8	7.4	7.6	8.0	9.2	13.8	15.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
SWL 1:1/3:1 (kN)	16	17	22	23	24	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
SWL 19:1 (kN)	12	13	17	18	19	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
RM (kNm)	2.2	2.9	4.5	5.6	6.8	10.0	13.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2



Load ratio refers to the distribution of load that should be allocated to each leaf (inner:outer). A 1:1 ratio means the load is equally split between each leaf. A 3:1 ratio means the inner leaf bears three times the load of the outer leaf.

The weight of the lintel is expressed as kg per metre as the lintels differ in length. This lintel is 8kg/m. The per metre weight increases as the height increases.

The SWL at a load ratio of 19:1 is really only applicable to eaves lintels. It would be applied when most or all of the load bears onto the inner leaf. In this case 17kN.

RM stands for **resistance moment**, which is an engineering term. The moment is the resistance offered by the lintel to the external moment applied. More information can be found online.