CACHE COUNTY
DREDGING PROJECT
1985

82 0022

Field Book

50% rag paper
32 pages

4⅝" x 7¼"

Keuffel & Esser Co. Morristown, N. J. 07960 Made in U.S.A.

CURVE FORMULAS

$T = R \tan \frac{1}{2} I$

$T = \frac{50 \tan \frac{1}{2} I}{\text{Sin. } \frac{1}{2} D}$

$\text{Sin. } \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{50}{R}$

$\text{Sin. } \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{50 \tan \frac{1}{2} I}{T}$

$R = T \cot. \frac{1}{2} I$

$R = \frac{50}{\text{Sin. } \frac{1}{2} D}$

$E = R \text{ ex. sec } \frac{1}{2} I$

$E = T \tan \frac{1}{4} I$

$\text{Chord def.} = \frac{\text{chord}^2}{R}$

$\text{No. chords} = \frac{I}{D}$

$\text{Tan. def.} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ chord def.}$

The square of any distance, divided by twice the radius, will equal the distance from tangent to curve. very nearly.

To find angle for a given distance and deflection.

Rule 1. Multiply the given distance by .01745 (def. for 1° for 1 ft.) and divide given deflection by the product.

Rule 2. Multiply given deflection by 57.3, and divide the product by the given distance.

To find deflection for a given angle and distance. Multiply the angle by .01745, and the product by the distance.

GENERAL DATA

Right Angle Triangles. Square the altitude, divide by twice the base. Add quotient to base for hypotenuse.

Given Base 100, Alt. $10.10^2 \div 200 = .5$. $100 + .5 = 100.5$ hyp.

Given Hyp. 100, Alt. $25.25^2 \div 200 = 3.125$. $100 - 3.125 = 96.875 =$ Base.

Error in first example, .002; in last, .045.

To find Tons of Rail in one mile of track: multiply weight per yard by 11, and divide by 7.

Leveling. The correction for curvature and refraction, in feet and decimals of feet is equal to $0.574\,d^2$, where d is the distance in miles. The correction for curvature alone is closely, $\frac{2}{3}d^2$. The combined correction is negative.

Probable Error. If d_1, d_2, d_3, etc. are the discrepancies of various results from the mean, and if Σd^2 = the sum of the squares of these differences and n = the number of observations, then the probable error of the mean = $\pm 0.6745 \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma d^2}{n(n-1)}}$

MINUTES IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE

1′	.0167	11′	.1833	21′	.3500	31′	.5167	41′	.6833	51′	.8500
2	.0333	12	.2000	22	.3667	32	.5333	42	.7000	52	.8667
3	.0500	13	.2167	23	.3833	33	.5500	43	.7167	53	.8833
4	.0667	14	.2333	24	.4000	34	.5667	44	.7333	54	.9000
5	.0833	15	.2500	25	.4167	35	.5833	45	.7500	55	.9167
6	.1000	16	.2667	26	.4333	36	.6000	46	.7667	56	.9333
7	.1167	17	.2833	27	.4500	37	.6167	47	.7833	57	.9500
8	.1333	18	.3000	28	.4667	38	.6333	48	.8000	58	.9667
9	.1500	19	.3167	29	.4833	39	.6500	49	.8167	59	.9833
10	.1667	20	.3333	30	.5000	40	.6667	50	.8333	60	1.0000

INCHES IN DECIMALS OF A FOOT

1-16	3-32	1/8	3-16	1/4	5-16	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
.0052	.0078	.0104	.0156	.0208	.0260	.0313	.0417	.0521	.0625	.0729

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.0833	.1667	.2500	.3333	.4167	.5000	.5833	.6667	.7500	.8333	.9167

DREDGING MEETING.

JAN. 29, 1985 9:00 AM

- 30 days min for new permit.
- new permit needs property owner, measurements and great detail.
- Mayors need to get going.
- County trucks are getting broken up.
- property owner will have to pay for their portion
- get us maps for the areas need lengths and solutions
- make formal request for Blacksmith fork Soil Conservation Dist. for long range solutions —
- Emergency watershed protection program for protection not restoration

Keith to look into these requests for SCS.

Bruce Darley -

rip-rap is property owners respons.

~~county will place~~

rip-rap will be hauled and placed by the county.

BRUCE DARLEY

WANTS 15 COPIES OF QUAD # 15
HE WILL TELL PROPERTY OWNERS TO SUBMIT 8½" x 11" PLANS SHOWING MORE DETAILED LOCATIONS OF PROPOSED WORK. 11:13 AM ROSS

FEB. 25, 1985

START

RIVER DREDGING PROJECT

LITTLE BEAR RIVER

BUTCH HULL 8 1/2 HRS

TRAN $150.00

FEB. 26, 1985

BUTCH HULL 9 HRS

FEB. 27, 1985

BUTCH HULL 10 HRS

FEB. 28, 1985

BUTCH HULL 5½ HR

TERRY THURSTON

TRANSPORT	$65.00 HR	2 HR	$130.00
750 DOZER	$75.00	6 HR	
690 B. EXCAVATOR	$65.00	4½ HR	

MARCH 1, 1985

BUTCH HULL 9 HR

TERRY THURSTON

750 DOZER 8 1/2 HR
690 B EXCAVATOR 8 1/2 HR

MARCH 4, 1985

BUTCH HULL 6 1/2 HR

TERRY THURSTON

750 DOZER 7 1/2 HR
690B EXCAVATOR 7 HR

MARCH 5, 1985

BUTCH HULL 6½ HA

TERRY THURSTON

750 DOZER 8½ HA
690B EXCAVATOR 8½ HA

MARCH 6, 1985

BUTCH HULL 10 HR

TERRY THURSTON

750 DOZER 8½ HR
690B EXCAVATOR 6 HR

MARCH 7, 1985

BUTCH HULL 10 HR

TERRY THURSTON

750 DOZER 8 1/2 HR
690B EXCAVATOR 7 1/2 HR

MARCH 8, 1985

BUTCH HULL 10 HR

TERRY THURSTON

750 DOZER 8 1/2 HR
690B EXCAVATOR 8 HR

MARCH 11, 1985

11

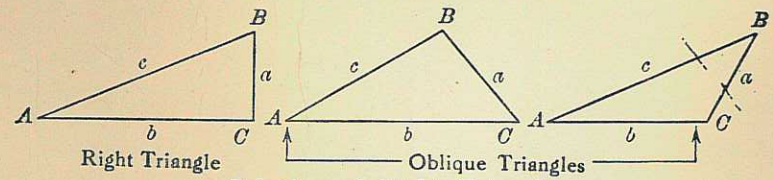
TERRY

750 6½

696 B 7½

758	8
690 B	8½

TRIGONOMETRIC FORMULAS



Right Triangle — Oblique Triangles

Solution of Right Triangles

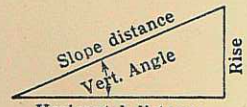
For Angle A. $\sin = \frac{a}{c}$, $\cos = \frac{b}{c}$, $\tan = \frac{a}{b}$, $\cot = \frac{b}{a}$, $\sec = \frac{c}{b}$, $\operatorname{cosec} = \frac{c}{a}$

Given	Required	
a, b	A, B, c	$\tan A = \frac{a}{b} = \cot B,\ c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = a\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$
a, c	A, B, b	$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} = \cos B,\ b = \sqrt{(c+a)(c-a)} = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{c^2}}$
A, a	B, b, c	$B = 90° - A,\ b = a \cot A,\ c = \frac{a}{\sin A}$
A, b	B, a, c	$B = 90° - A,\ a = b \tan A,\ c = \frac{b}{\cos A}$
A, c	B, a, b	$B = 90° - A,\ a = c \sin A,\ b = c \cos A$

Solution of Oblique Triangles

Given	Required	
A, B, a	b, c, C	$b = \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A},\ C = 180° - (A + B),\ c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$
A, a, b	B, c, C	$\sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a},\ C = 180° - (A + B),\ c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$
a, b, C	A, B, c	$A + B = 180° - C,\ \tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{(a-b)\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{a+b},\ c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$
a, b, c	A, B, C	$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2},\ \sin \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}},\ \sin \frac{1}{2}B = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-c)}{ac}},\ C = 180° - (A+B)$
a, b, c	Area	$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2},\ \text{area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
A, b, c	Area	$\text{area} = \frac{bc \sin A}{2}$
A, B, C, a	Area	$\text{area} = \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin A}$

REDUCTION TO HORIZONTAL



Horizontal distance = Slope distance multiplied by the cosine of the vertical angle. Thus: slope distance = 319.4 ft. Vert. angle = 5° 10′. Since cos 5° 10′ = .9959, horizontal distance = 319.4 × .9959 = 318.09 ft.

Horizontal distance also = Slope distance minus slope distance times (1 − cosine of vertical angle). With the same figures as in the preceding example, the following result is obtained. Cosine 5° 10′ = .9959. 1 − .9959 = .0041. 319.4 × .0041 = 1.31. 319.4 − 1.31 = 318.09 ft.

When the rise is known, the horizontal distance is approximately the slope distance less the square of the rise divided by twice the slope distance. Thus: rise = 14 ft., slope distance = 302.6 ft. Horizontal distance $= 302.6 - \frac{14 \times 14}{2 \times 302.6} = 302.6 - 0.32 = 302.28$ ft.