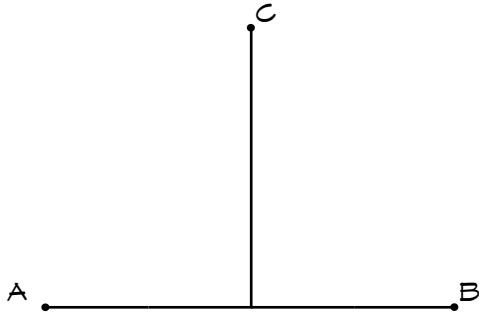
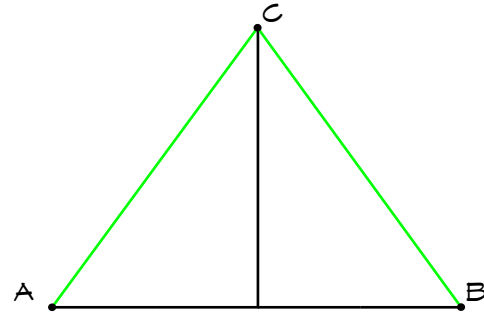


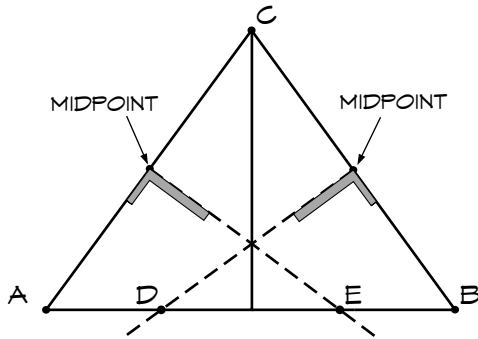
DRAWING A 2-CENTERED ARCH WITH A KNOWN HEIGHT AND WIDTH



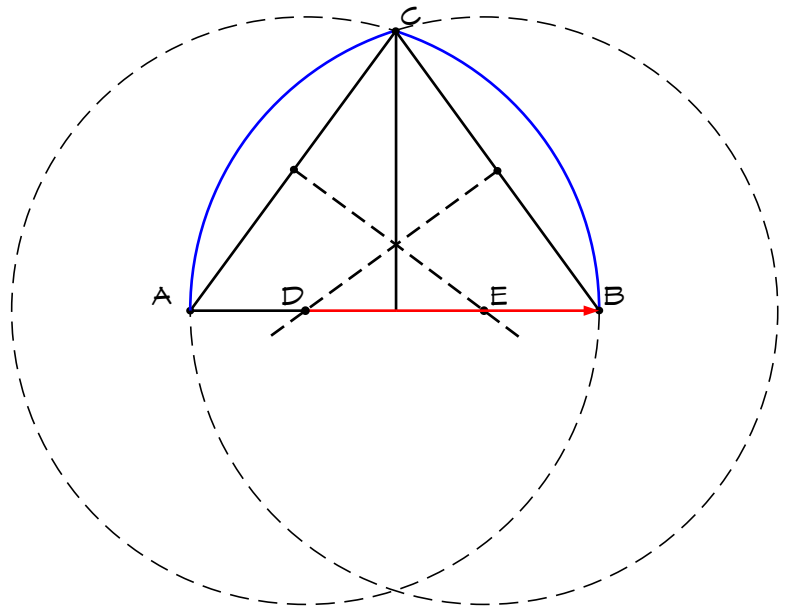
Step 1: Draw out the spring line and a perpendicular height line at the spring line's midpoint.



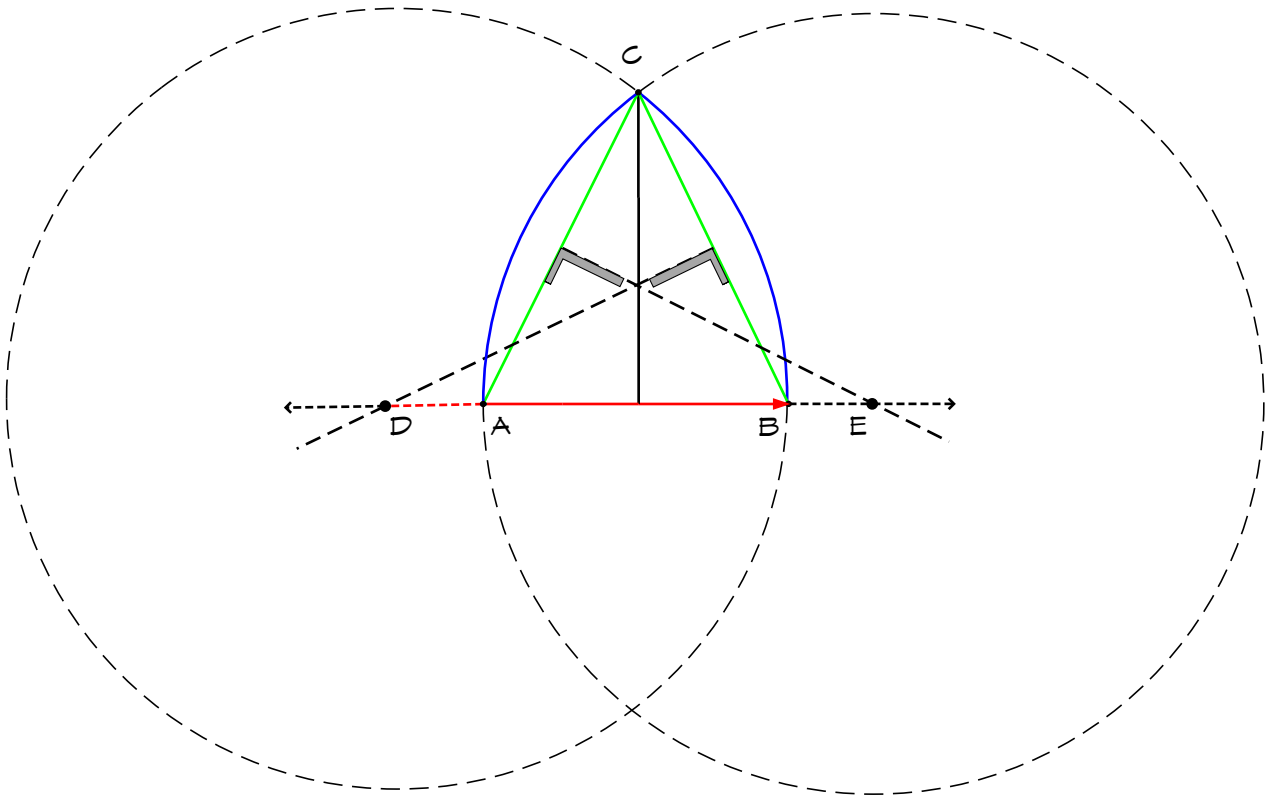
Step 2: Draw chords from points A and B to the top of the height line, point C.



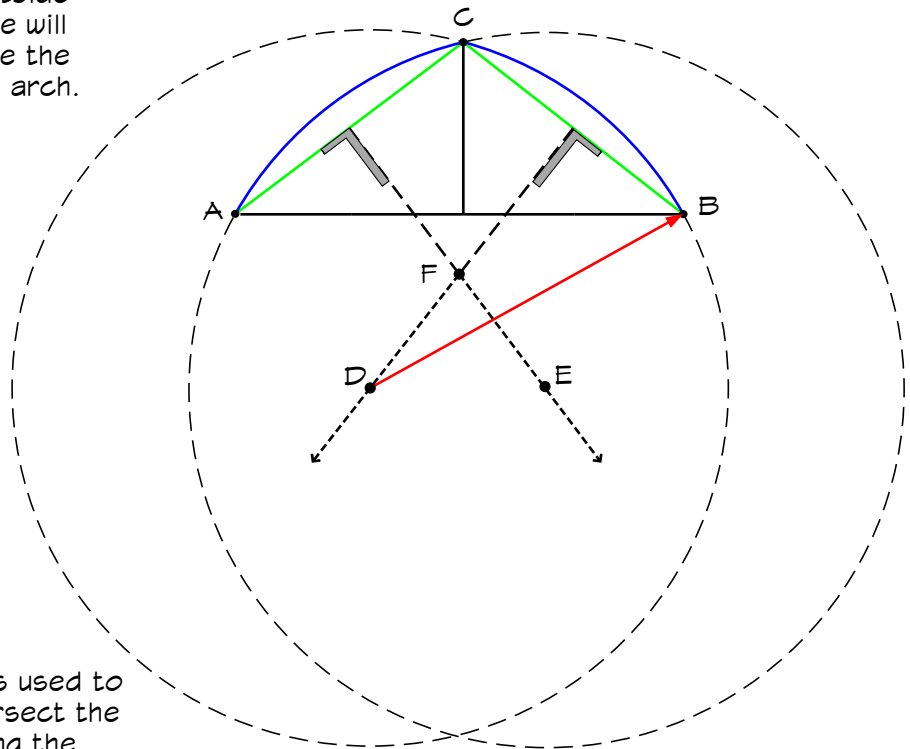
Step 3: Find points D and E, by drawing perpendicular lines from the chord midpoints. *See steps 3b and 3c on page 2 for variations.



Step 4: Using points D and E as centers, draw out arcs with a radius of DB/EA to close of the arch.



Step 3b: If the perpendicular lines used to locate points D and E fall outside the endpoints, the spring line will need to be extended outside the arch. This is called a Lancet arch.



Step 3c: If the perpendicular lines used to locate points D and E intersect the spring line prior to crossing the height line, the centers must be located below the spring line. Their placement can be anywhere below point F. This is called a Pointed Segmental arch.