The following is a comparison of the straight-line rate and declining-balance rate for various useful lives:

[In percent]

Useful life	Rate	
	Straight-line	Declining-balance
2 years	50.0	68.4
3 years	33.3	53.6
5 years	20.0	36.9
8 years	12.5	25.0
10 years	10.0	20.6
15 years	6.7	14.3
20 years	5.0	10.9
25 years	4.0	8.9
40 years	2.5	5.6

Some typical useful lives and depreciation rates under the straight-line and declining-balance methods are as follows:

Asset	Useful life	Rate	
		Straight line	Declining balance
Iron and steel industry:	*Years*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Blast furnace	17	5.8	12.7
Rod and wire mill	18	5.5	12.0
Open hearth furnace	18	5.5	12.0
Electric furnace	12–16	8.3–6.2	17.5–13.4
Metal products industry:			
Boring and turning mills	12–17	8.3–5.8	17.5–12.7
Radial drills	12	8.3	17.5
Wire drawing machines	12–13	8.3–7.6	17.5–16.2
Textile industry:			
Cording machines	11–13	9.0–7.6	18.9–16.2
Combers	13	7.6	16.2
Spinning frames	10–18	10.0–5.5	20.6–12.0
Dyeing machines	5–11	20.0–9.0	36.9–18.9
Looms	13–15	7.6–6.6	16.2–14.2
Knitting machines	13–17	7.6–5.8	16.2–12.7
Industrial buildings:			
Wooden buildings	8–20	12.5–5.0	25.0–10.9
Others	20–55	5.0–1.9	10.9–4.1

Types of buildings or equipment not subject to depreciation

None.

Accelerated depreciation

Specified new equipment in major heavy and technical, mining, and refining industries, agricultural cooperatives, and experimental and research equipment is subject to a 33⅓ percent first-year depreciation allowance. This first-year allowance is in addition to the depreciation otherwise allowable in the first year on the equipment. The effect is to shorten the overall period of depreciation. The additional first-year depreciation may be claimed only to the extent that regular depreciation plus the first-year allowance does not exceed one-half of the corporation's taxable income prior to depreciation.

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