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<i>Dep</i>	<i>civil engineering</i>
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Steel Structure</i>
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<i>Submitted to</i>	<i>Engr Amjad Islam</i>

①

Q No 1

Lightest W-shape Column A36
steel.

$$DL = 60k$$

$$LL = 110k$$

Pin supported at top & bottom

$$K_x L_x = 36 \text{ ft} \quad K_y L_y = 18 \text{ ft}.$$

AISC / LRFD Method:

Sol:

$$\text{Required Capacity} = (1.2 \times 60) + (1.6 \times 110) = 248k.$$

Enter design strength table of manual

$$\text{with } KL = 18 \text{ ft} \text{ \& } P = 248k$$

(2)

Some possible sections are

$$W14 \times 61 \quad P = 364 \quad r_x/r_y = 2.44$$

$$W12 \times 53 \quad P = 320 \quad r_x/r_y = 2.11$$

$$W10 \times 49 \quad P = 301 \quad r_x/r_y = 1.71$$

$$W8 \times 58 \quad P = 300k \quad r_x/r_y = 1.74$$

Now

$$\frac{K_x L_x}{K_y L_y} = \frac{36}{18} = 2$$

$$(K_x/r_y) \quad W12 \times 53 \quad r_x/r_y = 2.11$$

$$r_x/r_y > \frac{K_x L_x}{K_y L_y}$$

$$r_x = 5.23, \quad r_y = 2.48, \quad A = 15.6 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\frac{K_x L_x}{r_x} = \frac{36 \times 12}{5.23} = 82.6$$

(3)

$$\frac{K_y L_y}{r_y} = \frac{18 \times 12}{2.48} = 87.09$$

$$\frac{KL}{r} = 87.09$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{KL}{r\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$

$$= \frac{87.09}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{36}{29000}}$$

$$= 0.97 < 1.5$$

$$F_{cy} = 0.658 \lambda_c^2 \times F_y$$

$$= 0.658 (0.97)^2 \times 36$$

$$F_{cy} = 24.28$$

(4)

$$P_n = A_g F_c$$

$$= 15.6 \times 24.28$$

$$P_n = 378.78 \text{ k}$$

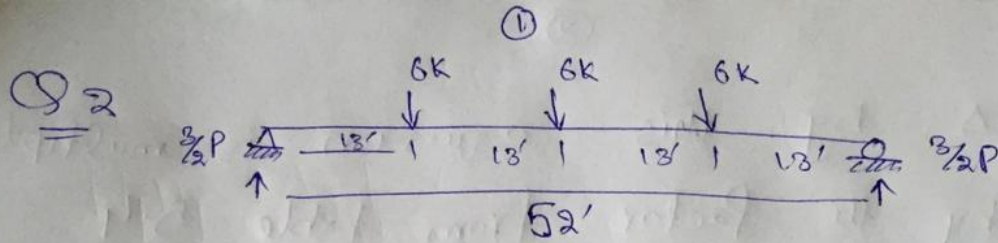
$$\phi P_n = 0.85 \times 378.78$$

$$= 321.96 > 248 \text{ k}$$

OK

So

Use W12x53



⇒ Lightest W-section.

⇒ D.L = 1.5K L.L = 4.5K

(At each quarter point).

⇒ Total Length = 52'

⇒ Live Load deflection = $\frac{1}{360}$ of span
 Δ_{lim}

⇒ $F_y = 36 \text{ ksi}$ AISC / ASD Method.

Sol:

Design Load = $4.5 + 1.5 = 6K$

$P = 6K$

BF.2

$$\Delta = \frac{5}{48} \frac{ML^2}{EI} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

②

Δ by this equation is multiplied by the factor from table 5.4

$$M = \left(\frac{3}{2} \times 6 \times 26\right) - (6 \times 13) = 156 \text{ k. ft.}$$

$$\text{eq ①} \Rightarrow I = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{ML^2}{E\Delta} \times 0.95$$

$$I = \frac{5}{48} \left(\frac{(156 \times 12)(52 \times 12)^2}{29000 \left(\frac{52}{360} \times 12\right)} \right)$$

$$I = 1510.51 \text{ in}^4$$

Try W24 x 62

$$\begin{aligned} L_c &= \frac{76 \text{ bf}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \\ &= \frac{76 \times (7.04)}{\sqrt{36}} \\ &= 89'' \end{aligned}$$

$$= 7.41'$$

$$I_x = 1550 \text{ in}^4$$

$$\text{bf} = 7.04 \text{ in},$$

$$d/A_f = 15.72$$

(13)

$$L_c = \frac{20000}{f_y \frac{d}{A_f}} \Rightarrow \frac{20000}{36 \times 5.72} = 97.12''$$

$$L_c = 8.09'$$

$L > L_c$ from table 5.2
 $C_b = 1.13$

$$\sqrt{\frac{102000 C_b}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{102000 \times 1.13}{36}} = \underline{57}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{510,000 C_b}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{510,000 \times 1.13}{36}} = \underline{127}$$

$$\frac{L}{\delta T} = \frac{13 \times 12}{1.71} = 91.22$$

(4)

Condition:

$$\sqrt{\frac{102000 cb}{F_y}} \leq \frac{L}{r_T} \leq \sqrt{\frac{510000 cb}{F_y}}$$

So

$$F_b = \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{F_y \left(\frac{L}{r_T} \right)^2}{1530 \times 10^3 \times cb} \right] F_y$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{36(91.22)^2}{1530 \times 10^3 \times 1.13} \right] 36$$

$F_b = 17.76$ ksi allowable

The beam self wt = $62 \text{ lb/ft} = 0.062 \text{ k/ft}$

$$M = \frac{WL^2}{8} = \frac{1}{8} (0.062) (52)^2$$

$$M = 20.95 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

(5)

$$\text{Total } M = 156 + 20.95$$

$$M = 176.95$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} \Rightarrow \frac{176.95 \times 12}{131} = 16.2 \text{ ksi}$$

$$f_b < F_b$$

OK

Use W24 x 62

Q3

(1)

Given

$$D.L = 50K$$

$$L.L = 150K$$

$$\text{Bolts Dia} = 3/4"$$

$$\text{Length} = 18\text{ft.}$$

Connection type = Bolted

ASD Method.

Required:

Design A36 steel double angle
tension member.

Sol:

$$\text{Total Load} = D.L + L.L$$

$$= 50 + 150$$

$$= 200K \text{ or } 100K/\text{Angle.}$$

⇒ For yielding at the gross area allowable

stresses are:

$$0.6 F_y = 0.6 \times 36$$

$$= \underline{\underline{22 \text{ ksi}}}$$

(2)

→ For Fracture at the net area
allowable stresses are

$$0.5 F_u = 0.5 \times 58$$
$$= 29 \text{ ksi}$$

→ Since the connection is bolted so
 $A_g \neq A_n$

Now $A_e = 0.85 A_n$

For yielding

$$A_g \times 22 = 100$$

$$A_g = \frac{100}{22}$$

$$A_g = 4.54 \text{ in}^2$$

For Fracture:

$$29 \times A_e = 100$$

$$A_e = 3.44 \text{ in}^2$$

(3)

$$A_n = \frac{A_e}{0.85} \Rightarrow \frac{3.44}{0.85} \Rightarrow \boxed{A_n = 4.04 \text{ in}^2}$$

⇒ Assume 25% deduction in gross area for holes.

So

$$A_g = \frac{A_n}{0.85} \Rightarrow A_g = \frac{4.04}{0.85}$$

$$\boxed{A_g = 4.76 \text{ in}^2}$$

⇒ For $L4 \times 4 \times \frac{5}{8}$ $A_g = 4.61 \cong 4.76$ OK

$r_x = 1.20$, $r_y = 1.20$ with $\frac{3}{8}$ in gusset plate.

$$\frac{L}{r_{\min}} = \frac{18 \times 12}{1.20} = 180 \leq 300 \text{ K} \quad \text{OK}$$

(4)

Bolts Design:

Using A325 bolts with threads included in shear plane

as dia = $\frac{3}{4}$ "

$$Area = \frac{\pi}{4} (d)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} (0.75)^2$$

$$\boxed{A = 0.441 \text{ in}^2}$$

⇒ Allowable bolts shear = 21 ksi

⇒ Since bolts are in double shear

⇒ So allowable shear bolt = $2 \times 21 \times 0.44 = 18.5 \text{ k}$

⇒ Allowable bolt bearing stress = $1.2 F_u = 1.2 \times 58$
= 69.6 ksi

⇒ Allowable bearing on two $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick angle

Long legs = $69.6 \times 2 \times \frac{5}{8} \times 0.75 = 65.25 > 18.5$

So shear governs

(4) (5)

$$\text{Number of bolts} = \frac{200}{18.5} = 10.81$$

use 10 bolts.

Design of gusset plate

$$\text{bearing stress} = 1.2 F_u$$

$$= 1.2 \times 58 = 69.6 \text{ ksi}$$

So

$$\text{Allowable bearing} = 69.6 \times 10 \times 0.75 \times t$$
$$= 200$$

$$t = 0.38 \text{ in}$$

Use $\frac{3}{4}$ " G.P

Check various limit states

$$\text{yielding} = 0.6 F_y A_g.$$

$$= 0.6 F_y A_g.$$

⑥

$$= 0.6 \times 36 \times (8 \times 0.75)$$

$$= 129.6 \text{ k} < 200 \text{ k}$$

Not OK

Try $L 7 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ $A_g = 5.25$

$$\gamma_x = 2.25 \quad \gamma_y = 1.11 \quad \text{with } \frac{3}{8}'' \text{ G.P.}$$

$$\frac{L}{\gamma_{\min}} = \frac{18 \times 12}{1.11} = 194.59 \leq 300 \text{ k}$$

OK

Allowable bearing on two $\frac{1}{2}''$ thick

$$\text{angle long legs} = 69.6 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75$$

$$52.27 > 18.5$$

So shear governs.

Checking various limit states

$$\text{yielding} = 0.6 F_y A_g$$

$$= 0.6 \times 36 \times (14 \times 0.75)$$

$$= 266.87 > 200$$

OK

(7)

$$F_{\text{fracture}} = 0.5 \times F_u \times A_e$$

$$= 0.5 \times 58 \times 0.85 \left[14 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$\times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= 231 \text{ k} > 200 \text{ k}$$

OK

X