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Subject steel structure

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## Problem #1

Lightest W-shape column. A-36 steel

$$DL = 60k$$

$$L.L = 110k$$

Pin supported at top and bottom

$$K_x L_x = 36ft$$

$$K_y L_y = 18ft$$

AISC/LRFD Method

Solution:-

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

$$= 248k$$

Enter design strength table  
of manual with  $KL = 18ft$  and

$$P = 248k$$

Some possible section are

W<sub>14</sub> × 61

$$P = 364$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 2.44$$

W<sub>12</sub> × 53

$$P = 320$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 2.11$$

W<sub>10</sub> × 49

$$P = 301$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 1.71$$

W<sub>8</sub> × 58

$$P = 300$$

$$\lambda_x / \lambda_y = 1.74$$

Now

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

Try  $W_{12 \times 53}$   $r_x/r_y = 2.11$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{87.09}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{36}{29,000}}$$

$$= 0.97 < 1.05$$

$$F_{cx} = 0.658^{1.2} \times F_y$$

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

$$F_{cx} = 24.28$$

$$P_n = A_g F_{cx}$$

$$= 15.6 \times 24.28$$

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

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

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

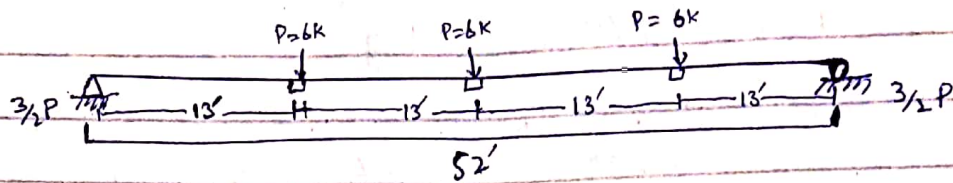
OK

So

Use  $W_{12} \times 53$



Q2:- Given data:-



→ 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

→  $F_y = 36Ksi$

AISC/ASD method

Solution:-

$$\text{Design Load} = 4.5 + 1.5 = 6K$$

$$P = 6K$$

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

$\Delta$  by this equation is multiplied by the factor from table 5.4

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

$$\text{eqn (1)} \Rightarrow I = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{ML^2}{EA} \times 0.95$$

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

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

$$\text{Try } W_{24 \times 62}, \quad I_x = 1550 \text{ in}^4 \\ b_f = 7.04 \text{ in}, \quad d/A_f = 5.72$$

$$L_c = \frac{76b_f}{\sqrt{F_y}} = \frac{76 \times (7.04)}{\sqrt{36}} = 89'' = 7.41'$$

$$L_c = \frac{20,000}{F_y d/A_f} = \frac{20,000}{36 \times 5.72} = 97.12'' = 8.09'$$

$L > L_c$  from table 5-2

$$C_b = 1.13$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{102,000 C_b}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{102,000 \times 1.13}{36}} = 57$$

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

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

Condition.

$$\sqrt{\frac{102,000 C_b}{F_y}} \leq \frac{L}{r_T} \leq \sqrt{\frac{510,000 C_b}{F_y}}$$

So

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

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

$$F_b = 17.76 \text{ ksi allowable}$$

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

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

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

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

$$M = 176.95$$

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

$$f_b < F_b$$

OK

Use  $W_{24 \times 62}$

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Q3. Given:-

$$D.L = 50K$$

$$L.L = 150K$$

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

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

Connection Type = Bearing

ASD method.

Required:-

Design A36 steel double  
angle tension member.

Solution:-

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

$$= 50 + 150$$

$$= 200K \text{ or } 100K/\text{angle}$$

→ For yielding at the gross area  
allowable stresses are

$$0.6F_y = 0.6 \times 36$$

$$= 22 \text{ ksi}$$

→ For Fracture at the net area  
allowable stress are

$$0.5F_u = 0.5 \times 58$$

$$= 29 \text{ ksi}$$

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

$$\text{Now } A_e = 0.85 A_n$$

For yielding

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

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

For fracture

$$29 \times A_e = 100$$

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

$$A_n = A_e / 0.85 \Rightarrow \frac{3.44}{0.85}$$

$$A_n = 4.04 \text{ in}^2$$

→ Assume 15% deduction in gross area for holes

$$\text{So, } A_g = \frac{A_n}{0.85} \Rightarrow A_g = \frac{4.04}{0.85}$$

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

$$F_{08} \quad L_{4 \times 4 \times 5/8} \quad A_g = 4.61 \leq 4.76 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\gamma_x = 1.20 \quad \gamma_y = 1.20 \quad \text{with } 3/8 \text{ in Gusset plate}$$

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

### Bolts Design:-

Using A325 bolts with threads included in shear plane  
as dia =  $3/4''$

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

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

Allowable bolts shear = 21 ksi

Since bolts are in double shear so,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Allowable sheare per bolt} &= 2 \times 21 \times 0.44 = 18.5 \text{K} \\ \text{Allowable bolt bearing stress} &= 1.2 F_u = 1.2 \times 58 = \\ &69.6 \text{K} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

So shear governs

