

NAME : M. Daud

ID : 7769

Subject : steel structure

Submitted to :

Engr, Amjad Islam

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# Problem no 1

Given data:

Lightest W-shape column

A-36 steel

DL = 60 k

L.L = 110 k

Pin supported at top and bottom

$K_x L_x = 36 \text{ ft}$

$K_y L_y = 18 \text{ ft}$

AISC / LRFD

Sol.:

Required Capacity =

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

design strength table of manual  
with  $KL = 18 \text{ ft}$  and  $P = 248 \text{ k}$

⇒ Some section are

$$W_{14} \times 61 \quad P = 364 \quad r_x / r_y = 2.44$$

$$W_{12} \times 53 \quad P = 320 \quad r_x / r_y = 2.11$$

$$W_{10} \times 49 \quad P = 301 \quad r_x / r_y = 1.71$$

$$W_8 \times 58 \quad P = 300k \quad r_x / r_y = 1.74$$

Now

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{K_x L_x}{r_y} = \frac{18 \times 12}{2.48} = 87.09$$

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

$$\lambda_c = \frac{KL}{r_x} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{e}}$$

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

$$= 0.97 < 1.5$$

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

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

$$F_{cr} = 24.28$$

$$P_n = A_g F_{cr}$$

$$= 15.6 \times 24.28$$

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

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

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

OK

So use  $W_{12} \times 53$

## Problem no 2

Given data ::

Lightest W = Section

$$DL = 1.5 \text{ k}$$

$$L.L = 4.5 \text{ k}$$

(At each quarter point)

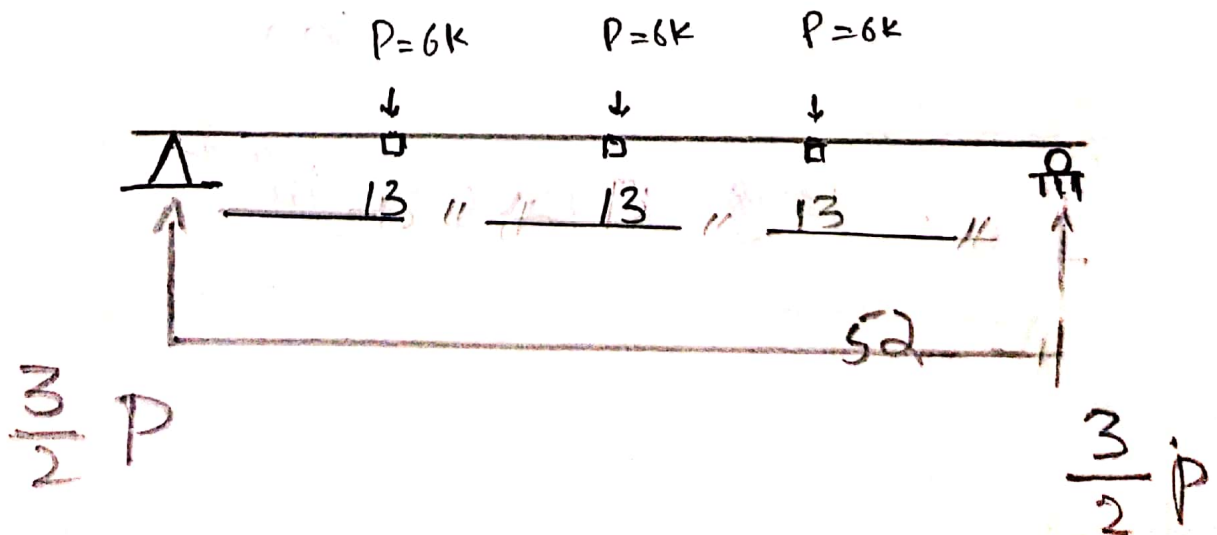
$$\rightarrow \text{Total length} = 52$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Live load deflection} = \frac{1}{360} \text{ of span}$$
  
$$\Delta_{Lim}$$

$$F_y = 36 \text{ ksi}$$

AISC / ASD.

Sol:





$$\text{design load} = 4.5 + 1.5 = 6k$$

$$P = 6k$$

$$\Delta = \frac{5}{48} \frac{ML^2}{EI} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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

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

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

$$I = \frac{5}{48} \frac{(56 \times 12) (52 \times 12)^2}{29,006 \left( \frac{52}{360} \times 12 \right)}$$

$$I = 1510.51 \text{ in}^4 \times 0.95$$

$$I = 1434.98 \text{ in}^4$$

$$Txy \quad W_{24 \times 62}$$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{AF} = 5.72$$

$$L_c = \frac{76bf}{\sqrt{F_y}}$$

$$\frac{76 \times (7.04)}{\sqrt{36}} = 89'' = 7.42'$$

$$L_c = \frac{20000}{F_y \frac{d}{AF}} \Rightarrow \frac{20,000}{36 \times 5.72}$$

$$= 97.12'' = 8.09'$$

$L > L_c$  from table S.2

$$C_b = 1.13$$

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

$$= 127$$

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

Condition

$$\frac{\sqrt{102,000 \text{ cb}}}{F_y} \leq \frac{L}{\gamma T} \leq \frac{\sqrt{102,000 \text{ cb}}}{F_y}$$

So

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

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

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

The beam self wt

$$= 62 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} = 0.062 \frac{\text{k}}{\text{ft}}$$



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

$$M = 20.95 \text{ kft}$$

Total  $M = 156 + 20.95$

$$M = 176.95$$

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

$$F_b < F_b \quad \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

Use W24 x W82

## Problem no 3

Given data ::

$$D.L = 50K$$

$$L.L = 150K$$

$$\text{Bolt Dia} = \frac{3}{4}''$$

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

Connecting type = Bearing

ASD Method

Required data ::

Design A36 steel double angle  
tension member

Solution ::

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

$$= 50 + 150$$

$$= 200K \text{ or } \frac{100K}{\text{Angle}}$$

For yielding at the gross  
area allowable stress are

$$0.6 F_y = 0.6 \times 36 \\ = 22 \text{ ksi}$$

→ For Fracture at the net area allowable stress are

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

→ Since the connection is bolted so angle

$$A_g \neq A_n$$

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

→ For yielding

$$A_g \times 22 = 100$$

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

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



For fracture

$$29 \times A = 100$$

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

$$A_n = A_e / 0.85$$

$$= 3.44 / 0.85 = \boxed{4.04 \text{ in}^2}$$

→ Assume 15% deduction in gross area for holes

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

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

For  $L4 \times 4 \times \frac{5}{8}$   $A_g = 4.61 \text{ in}^2 < 4.76 \text{ in}^2$  OK

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

$$\frac{1}{r_{min}} = \frac{18 \times 12}{1.20} = 180 \leq 300 \text{ OK}$$

## Bolt design ::

Using A325 bolts with threads included in shear plate as  
dia =  $3/4$ "

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

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

Allowable bolts shear = 21 ksi

Since bolts are in double shear

So allowable shear per bolt =

$$2 \times 21 \times 0.441 = 18.5 \text{ k}$$

Allowable bolt bearing stress =

$$1.2 F_u = 1.2 \times 58 = 69.6 \text{ k}$$

Allowable bearing on two  $5/8$ " thick angle

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

So shear governs



$$\text{No of bolts} = \frac{200}{18.5} = 10.81$$

use of bolts

design of gusset plate

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bearing stress} = 1.2 F_u$$

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

So

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

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

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

checking various limit states

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

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

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

Not OK

$$\text{Try } L_{7 \times 4 \times 1/2}$$

$$A_g = 5.25$$

$$r_x = 2.25$$

$$r_y = 1.11 \text{ with } \frac{3}{8} \text{ G.P.}$$

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

OK

Allowable bearing on two  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick angle long legs =  $69.6 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75$

$$52.27 > 18.5$$

so shear govern

→ checking various limit state

→ Yielding =  $0.6 F_y A_g$

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

$$= 226.8 > 200k$$

OK

→ Fracture =

$$0.5 \times F_u \times A_e$$

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

$$= 231k > 200k$$

OK

Check for tearing failure

$$L_e = \frac{2P}{F_{ut}}$$

$$1.25 = \frac{2P}{58 \times 0.5}$$

$$(1.25)(58 \times 0.5) = 2P$$

$$P = 18.125 \text{ k}$$

$$L = \frac{2P}{F_{ut}} + \frac{db}{2}$$

$$2 = \frac{2P}{58 \times 0.5} + \frac{3/4}{2}$$

$$2 \times (58 \times 0.5) = 2P + 0.375$$

$$116.1 - 0.375 = 2P$$

$$115.72 = 2P$$

$$P = 57.86 \text{ k}$$

= Capacity since 10 bolts and  
five bolts per row  $2 \times 18.125 \times 2 \times$

$$2 \times 18.125 + 8 \times \frac{87}{57} - 86$$

$$499.13 \text{ K} > 200 \text{ K}$$

OK

