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SUBJECT: STEEL STRUCTURE

# QUESTION # 1:

①

Given Data:

A36 steel

lightest W shape column

$$D.L = 60 \text{ k}$$

$$L.L = 110 \text{ k}$$

Pin supported at top and bottom

$$K_x L_x = 36 \text{ ft}$$

$$K_y L_y = 18 \text{ ft}$$

AISC / LRFD method.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required capacity} &= (1.2 \times 60) + (1.6 \times 110) \\ &= 248 \text{ k} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P = 248 \text{ k}$$

Some possible sections are. (2)

$$W_{14 \times 61} \quad P = 364 \quad \gamma_x / \gamma_y = 2.44$$

$$W_{12 \times 53} \quad P = 320 \quad \gamma_x / \gamma_y = 2.11$$

$$W_{10 \times 49} \quad P = 301 \quad \gamma_x / \gamma_y = 1.71$$

$$W_{8 \times 58} \quad P = 300k \quad \gamma_x / \gamma_y = 1.74$$

Now

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

try

$W_{12 \times 53}$

$$\gamma_x / \gamma_y = 2.11$$

$$\gamma_x / \gamma_y > \frac{K_x L_x}{K_y L_y}$$

$$\gamma_x = 5.23$$

$$\gamma_y = 2.48$$

$$A = 15.6 \text{ in}^2$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{87.09}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{36}{29.000}}$$

$$= 0.97 < 1.5$$

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

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

$$F_{cr} = 24.28$$

$$P_n = A_g F_{cr}$$

$$= 15.6 \times 24.28$$

$$P_n = 378.78k$$

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

$$= 321.96 > 248k$$

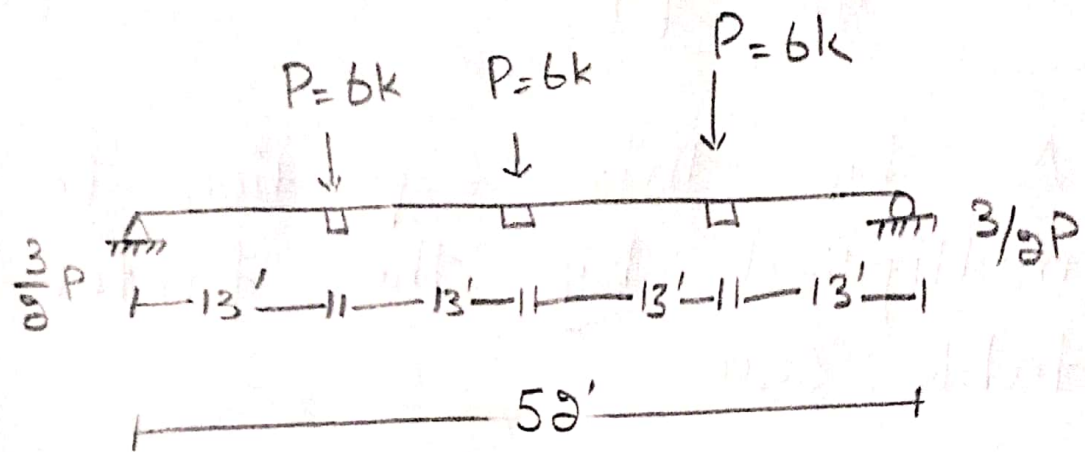
so

OK

we use W<sub>12</sub> x 53

# QUESTION # 3:

④



Given Data:

- lightest W-section
- D.L = 1.5k      L.L = 4.5k  
(At each quarter point)
- total length = 50'
- live load deflection =  $\frac{1}{360}$  of span
- $F_y = 36 \text{ ksi}$

AISC / LRFD

SOLUTION:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Design load} &= 4.5 + 1.5 \\ &= 6k \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 6k$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$I = 1510.51 \text{ in}^4 \times 0.95 \Rightarrow \underline{I = 1434.98 \text{ in}^4}$$

Try  $W_{24 \times 62}$

$$I_x = 1550 \text{ in}^2$$

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

$$d/A_f = 5.72$$

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

$$L_c = \frac{20000}{F_y \frac{d}{A_f}} \Rightarrow \frac{20000}{36 \times 5.79} = 97.12'' = 8.09'$$

$$L > L_c$$

from table 5.2

$$C_b = 1.13$$

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{510,000 C_b}{F_y}}$$

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

$$\frac{L}{rI} = \frac{13 \times 127}{1.71} = 91.22$$

Condition:

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

So

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

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

$$F_b = 17.76 \text{ ksi} \quad \text{allowable.} \quad (7)$$

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

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

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

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

$$M = 176.95$$

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

$$f_b < F_b$$

OK

Use

$W_{24 \times 62}$



# QUESTION #3

Given Data:

$$D.L = 50k$$

$$L.L = 150k$$

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

$$\text{length} = 18 \#t$$

Connection type = Bearing  
~~ASD method~~ ASD method

Required Data:

Design A36 steel double  
angle tension member

Solution:

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

$$= 50 + 150$$

$$= 200k \quad \text{or} \quad 100k/\text{Angle}$$

→ For yielding at the gross  
area allowable stresses are

$$\text{or } F_y = 0.6 \times 36$$
$$= 21.6 \text{ ksi}$$

→ For Fracture at the net area allowable stresses are

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

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

Now  $A_e = 0.85 A_n$

For yielding

$$A_g \times 29 = 100$$

$$A_g = \frac{100}{29}$$

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

For Fracture

$$29 \times A_e = 100$$

$$A_e = 100/29$$

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

$$A_n = A_e / 0.85 \Rightarrow 3.44 / 0.85 \Rightarrow A_n = 4.04$$

Assume 15% deduction in gross area for holes.

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

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

For  $L_4 \times 4 \times 5/8$   $A_g = 4.61$  or  $4.76$  OK

$r_x = 1.20$   $r_y = 1.20$  with  $3/8$  in  
Gusset plate.

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

Bolt 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 =  $21 \text{ ksi}$

Since bolts are in double shear so

$$\text{Allowable shear per bolt} = 2 \times 21 \times 0.441 = 18.5 \text{ k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Allowable bolt bearing stress} &= 1.2F_u \\ &= 1.2 \times 58 \\ &= 69.6 \text{ k}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

So shear Governs

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

Use 10 bolts.

Design a gusset plate:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Allowable bearing} &= 69.6 \times 10 \times 0.75 \times t \\ &= 200\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Checking various limit states.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{yielding} &= 0.6 F_y A_g \\ &= 0.6 \times 36 \times (8 \times 0.75) \\ &= 129.6 \text{ k} < 200 \text{ k} \end{aligned}$$

Not ok

Trying

$$L_{7 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2}} \quad A_g = 5.25$$

$$\gamma_x = 2.25$$

$$\gamma_y = 1.11$$

with  $\frac{3}{8}$ "  
gusset plate

$$\frac{L}{\gamma_{\min}} = \frac{18 \times 12}{1.11} \quad 194.59 < 200 \text{ k}$$

OK.

Allowable bearing on two  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
thick angle.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{long legs} &= 69.6 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \\ &= 52.2 > 18.5 \end{aligned}$$

So shear governs

Checking various limit state

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{yielding} &= 0.6 F_y A_g \\
 &= 0.6 \times 36 \times (14 \times 0.75) \\
 &= 226.8 > 200 \text{ k} \\
 &\text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fracture} &= 0.5 \times f_u A_e \\
 &= 0.5 \times 58 \times 0.85 \left[ 14 - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \times 2 \right]^{3/4} \\
 &= 231 \text{ k} > 200 \text{ k} \\
 &\text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

Check for tearing failure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$116.1 - 0.375 = \partial P$$

$$\partial P = 115.72$$

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

Capacity

Since 10 bolts & five bolts  
per row

$$2 \times 18.125 + 8 \times 57.86$$

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

OK.

