

Beam Calculation Ltd Structural Calculations for Building Control Approval

Beam: Flitch Beam Span: 5.31 m. Load name Loading w1 Start x1 Loading w2 End x2 R1comp R2comp U D o.w. 0.4 0 L 1.06 1.06 U L Snow 0.75*(4.4/2) 0 L 4.38 4.38 U D Flat Roof 0.75*(1.44/2) 0 L 1.43 1.43 U D Pitched Roof 1.0*(3.0/2) 0 L 3.98 3.98 Total load: 21.72 kN 10.86 10.86 Dead: 6.48 6.48 Live: 4.38 4.38 Load types: U: UDL D: Dead; L: Live (positions in m. from R1) Maximum B.M. = 14.42 kNm at 2.66 m. from R1 Maximum S.F. = 10.86 kN at 0.00 m. from R1 Live load deflection = $17.1 \times 108/EI$ at 2.65 m. from R1 (E in N/mm², I in cm⁴) Total deflection = $42.3 \times 108/EI$ at 2.65 m. from R1

Timber beam calculation to BS5268 Part 2: 2002 using C24 timber Use 2no 50 x 220 C24 + 20 x 195 flitch plate 39.9 kg/m approx $z = 806.7 \text{ cm}^3$ $I = 8,873 \text{ cm}^4$ Flitch plate $z = 126.8 \text{ cm}^3$ $I = 1236 \text{ cm}^4$ Timber grade: C24 2 members acting together: $K8 = 1.1$ [§2.9] $K3$ (loading duration factor) = 1.00 (long term)

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Page 2 Client copy .SBW Printed 11 Oct 2017 12:31 $K7$ (depth factor) = $(300/220)^{0.11} = 1.03$ [§2.10.6] $K8$ (load sharing factor) = 1.1 [§2.9,2.10] Loading will be carried by the timber members and flitch plate in proportion to their EI values. Checks are made using the mean and minimum E-values for timber to produce worst case stresses on timber and steel members respectively. See TRADA guidance document GD9, 2008, for more information. $E_{\text{steel}} = 205,000 \times 1,236 \times 10^4 = 2,533 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$ Calculate $K8A$ (modified $K8$ as per TRADA GD9) Using E_{mean} , $E_{\text{timber}} = 10,800 \times 8,873 \times 10^4 = 958 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$ Timber carries $958/(958+2533) = 0.274$ of total load (in worst case) $K8A = 1.04$ ($E_{\text{steel}} \geq 0.2E_{\text{total}}$ and $E_{\text{steel}} \leq 0.8E_{\text{total}}$) Calculate effect of bolt holes M16 bolts, centres offset 0 mm from beam centre line: assume 17 mm holes To allow for holes factor bending stresses by 1.0 (timber) and 1.0 (steel) Bending Permissible bending stress, $\sigma_{m,adm} = \sigma_{m,g} \cdot K3 \cdot K7 \cdot K8A = 7.5 \times 1.00 \times 1.03 \times 1.04 = 8.07 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Applied bending stress, $\sigma_{m,a} = 0.274 \times 14.4 \times 1.000 \times 1000/806.7 = 4.90 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK Shear Permissible shear stress, $\tau_{adm} = 0.71 \times 1.04 = 0.74 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Applied shear stress, $\tau_a = 0.274 \times 10.859 \times 1000 \times 3/(2 \times 100 \times 220) = 0.20 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK Deflection Using $E_{\text{min}} \times K9$ (2 members) Timber $EI = 7,200 \times 1.14 \times 8,873 \times 10^4 = 728 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$ Timber carries $728/(728+2,533) = 0.223$ of total load (average case) Bending deflection = $0.223 \times 42.3 \times 108/(8,207 \times 8,873) = 12.98 \text{ mm}$ Mid-span shear deflection = $0.223 \times 1.2 \times 14.4 \times 106/(E/16) \times 100 \times 220 = 0.34 \text{ mm}$ Total deflection = $12.98 + 0.34 = 13.32 \text{ mm}$ (0.0025 L) OK Mid-span creep deflection Note that this calculation simplifies the Annex K calculation by taking all live loads as the leading live load rather than just the primary one if more than one Service class 1 (dry) assumed: $k_{def} = 0.6$ $\gamma_2 = 0.3$ (domestic) $Def_{\text{dead}} = 25.26$ $Def_{\text{live}} = 17.08$ $E_{\text{fin}} = E_{\text{inst}} \times (Def_{\text{dead}} + Def_{\text{live}})/(Def_{\text{dead}}(1 + k_{def}) + Def_{\text{live}}(1 + \gamma_2 \cdot k_{def})) = E_{\text{inst}} \times 0.699$ $E_{\text{min,fin}} = 7,200 \times 1.14 \times 0.699 = 5,738 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Timber $E_{\text{min,fin}} I = 5,738 \times 8,873 \times 10^4 = 509 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$ Long term/instantaneous deflection = $(728 + 2,533) / (509 + 2,533) = 1.07$ Final deflection = $13.32 \times 1.07 = 14.3 \text{ mm}$ (0.0027 L) OK Check flitch plate Using $E_{\text{min,fin}}$ for timber, flitch plate carries $2,533/(509 + 2,533) = 0.833$ of total load Per TRADA GD9 factor load by 1.10 to allow for slip and shear deflection in plate Flitch plate $f_{bc} = 0.833 \times 14.42 \times 1.10 \times 1.000 \times 1000/126.8 = 104.2 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK Bolting Use M16 4.6 bolts. Bolt numbers are calculated assuming worst case load on flitch plate Load capacity per bolt in double shear = 7.70kN (BS5268 eq. G.9 - limiting value) (G.7: 8.33kN; G.8: 80.0kN; G.9: 7.70kN; G.10: 10.8kN) $F_d=1350$; $M_y,d=196,608 \text{ Nmm}$; $p_k=350 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $K90=1.59$; $f_{h,0,d}=11.17$; $f_{h,1,d}=7.026$; B and K_a taken as 1.0

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Bearings: R1 (10.9kN): Required number of bolts = $0.799 \times 10.9/7.70 = 1.13$ i.e. 2 bolts min. R2 (10.9kN): Required number of bolts = $0.799 \times 10.9/7.70 = 1.13$ i.e. 2 bolts min. For load transference a minimum of 3 bolts are also required across the span Recommended bolting pattern across span: Bolts at max 550 mm max c/s, alternately set 0mm above and below centre line of beam with an additional centred bolt at each significant point load position.