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SAMPLE CALCULATIONS – Connection 1

Sample calculations were performed to demonstrate how the connection is analyzed. The following properties were used in the calculations.

1. W10x30 connected to W12x30
2. A992 steel with $F_y = 50$ ksi, $F_u = 65$ ksi

$$\phi P_n \geq P_u$$

Bolt Shear Strengths:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi R_{ns} &= A_b F_{nv} n \\ \phi &= .75\end{aligned}$$

$$A_b = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^2}{4} = 0.442 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}F_{nv} &= 48 \text{ ksi} - \text{found in AISC/LRFD Manual Table J3.2} \\ n &= 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\phi R_{ns} = 0.75(0.442)(48)(2) = 31.82 \text{ kips}$$

Bearing Strength at Bolt Holes:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi R_n &= 1.2 L_c t F_u \leq 2.4 d t F_u \\ \phi &= .75\end{aligned}$$

Deformation around the bolt holes is a design consideration.

$L_c = 1 \frac{1}{4}$ in. Found in AISC/LRFD Manual Table J3.4 (at sheared edge)

$t = 5/16$ in. Thickness of base material

$d = 3/4$ in. Bolt diameter

$F_u = 65$ ksi

$$1.2(1.25) \leq 2.4(.75)$$

$$1.2(1.25) \text{ controls} = 1.5 \text{ in.}$$

$$\phi R_n = 1.5 \left(\frac{5}{16} \right) (65) = 30.47 \text{ kips}$$

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Shear Yielding:

$$\phi R_n = 0.60 F_y A_g$$
$$\phi = 1.00$$

For W10x30

$$A_g = 8.84 \text{ in}^2$$
$$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi} - \text{A992 Steel}$$

$$\phi R_n = 0.60(50)(8.84) = 265.2 \text{ kips}$$

For W12x30

$$A_g = 8.79 \text{ in}^2$$
$$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi} - \text{A992 Steel}$$

$$\phi R_n = 0.60(50)(8.79) = 263.7 \text{ kips}$$

Shear Rupture:

$$\phi R_n = 0.60 F_u A_{nv}$$
$$\phi = 0.75$$

For W10x30

$$A_{nv} = 8.84 - 2 \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \left(\frac{5}{16} \right) = 8.29 \text{ in}^2$$
$$F_u = 65 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\phi R_n = 0.6(65)(8.29) = 323.3 \text{ kips}$$

For W12x30

$$A_{nv} = 8.79 - 2 \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) = 8.35 \text{ in}^2$$
$$F_u = 65 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\phi R_n = 0.6(65)(8.35) = 325.7 \text{ kips}$$

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Weld Strength:

$$\phi R_n = \min \left\{ \frac{\phi F_w A_w}{\phi F_{BM} A_{BM}} \right. \quad \left. \phi F_{BM} A_{BM} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{.75 t_{BM} L_w (.6 F_u) \dots\dots (1)}{.75 U A_n F_u \dots\dots\dots (2)} \\ 1.0 A_g (.6 F_y) \dots\dots\dots (3) \end{array} \right. \right.$$

$$\phi F_w A_w = .6 F_{EXX} (.707 D_w) L_w$$

$$\phi = .75$$

- $F_{EXX} = 80 \text{ ksi}$
- $D_w = 3/16 \text{ in.}$
- $L_w = 8.25 \text{ in.}$ Found in AISC/LRFD Manual Table 1-1, T

$$\phi F_w A_w = 0.6(80) \left(0.707 \left(\frac{3}{16} \right) \right) (8.25) = 52.5 \text{ kips}$$

- $t_{BM} = 1/4 \text{ in.}$ Thickness of base material
- $A_n = A_g = 8.79 \text{ in}^2$
- $F_u = 65 \text{ ksi}$
- $F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$
- $U = 1.0$ Found in AISC/LRFD Manual Table D3.1 case 3

$$(1) = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) (8.25) (0.6) (65) = 60.3 \text{ kips} \leftarrow \text{controls}$$

$$(2) = 0.75 (1.0) (8.79) (65) = 428.5 \text{ kips}$$

$$(3) = 1.0 (8.79) (0.6) (50) = 263.7 \text{ kips}$$

Since 52.5 kips < 60.3 kips, the 52.5 kips value controls for welds.

Controlling ϕP_n Value

$$\phi P_n = \min(31.82, 30.47, 263.7, 323.3, 52.5) = 30.47 \text{ kips}$$