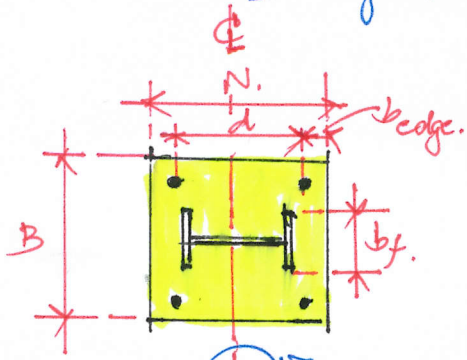


Theory "Very Large Eccentricity"

Theory 1/2



Concept → Eccentricity Limit.

$$\frac{N}{b} \leq e \leq \frac{N}{2}$$

or. $\frac{1}{b} \leq \frac{e}{N} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

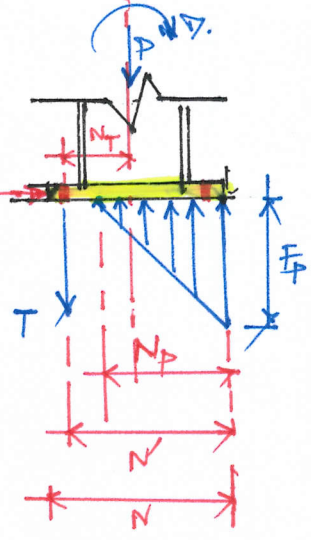
အသံကွဲ → ခွေကွဲမှုကွဲကွဲ

$$\epsilon_T = 0$$

$$T + P = \frac{1}{2} \times N_p \times F_p \times B$$

$$T + P = \frac{N_p F_p B}{2}$$

Parameter.



ကွေ့ကွဲမှု နဲ့ ခွေကွဲမှု

$$\epsilon_T = 0$$

$$P(N_T) + \dots = \frac{1}{2} (N_p) (F_p) (B) \left(\frac{N - N_p}{3} \right)$$

$$PN_T + D = \frac{N_p F_p B (N - N_p)}{2 \cdot 3}$$

* အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု. ဝါဒ: N_p (Pressure Load)
 ကွေ့ကွဲမှု. ဝါဒ: T (Tensile force)
 အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု နဲ့ အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု

အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု

အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု 1 → $T + P = \frac{N_p F_p B}{2}$

$$T = \frac{N_p F_p B}{2} - P$$

* အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု Tensile force.

အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု 2 → $PN_T + D = \frac{N_p F_p B (N - N_p)}{2 \cdot 3}$

$$PN_T + D = \frac{N_p F_p B (N)}{2} - \frac{N_p F_p B (N_p)}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$PN_T + D = \frac{N_p F_p B (N)}{2} - \frac{N_p^2 F_p B}{6}$$

ဝါဒ: $PN_T + D = f(N_p) - \frac{F_p B N_p^2}{6}$

* အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု နဲ့ အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု
 အောက်ဘက်ကွေ့ကွဲမှု $f = \frac{F_p B N'}{2}$

→ NEXT

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF STEEL STRUCTURE, BASE PLATE VERY ECCENTRICITY (ASD)

Project : ^^
 Building : ><"
 By : MR. KITTIKUN PHONSUWAN

Col. No. :
 Location :
 Date : 3 AUGUST 2014

A. Material Properties

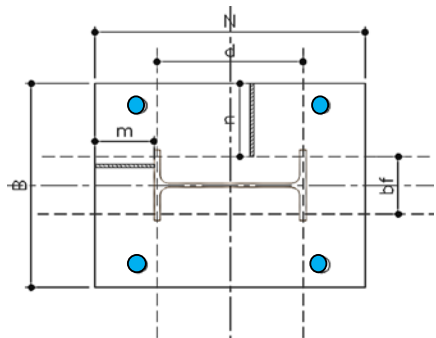
#REF! : 2450 ksc
 Tensile Strength, Fu : 4000 ksc
 Modulus of Elasticity, Es : 2.04E+06 ksc
 Ultimate Compressive Strength, fc' (0.15x0.30 m ,Cylinder) : 240 ksc

B. Load Design : Point Load (P) : 50000 kg
 : Moment (M) : 10000 kg-m

C. Structural Design

Try Steel	As	W	Ix	Iy	rx	ry	Sx	Sy	d	bf	tf	tw	r,com
	cm ²	kg/m	cm ⁴	cm ⁴	cm	cm	cm ³	cm ³	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
WF 350*175*7*11	63.14	49.6	13600	984	14.7	3.95	775	112	350	175	11	7	14

Check eccentricity : (e) : M/P : 20.0 cm
 Length end Plate (flank column to End Plate) n, m : Assume 8.0 cm
 Length of Plate N : N : 51.0 cm
 Length of Plate B : B : 33.5 cm
 Asume Size Base Plate (N x B) N = 52 cm. B = 52.0 cm
 Concept Very Eccentricity 1/6 < e/N < 1/2 : **Very Eccentricity**



Use Size Base Plate N : 52.0 B : 52.0 cm
 Select Support Bearing Plate : 3
 Allowable Bearing Strees ; Fp : 84.0 ksc
 Length of Bolt to End Plate : N' : 48.0 cm
 $f' = \frac{F_p B N'}{2}$: f' : 104832 kg

Length of Bolt to Center Column : Nt : 22 cm

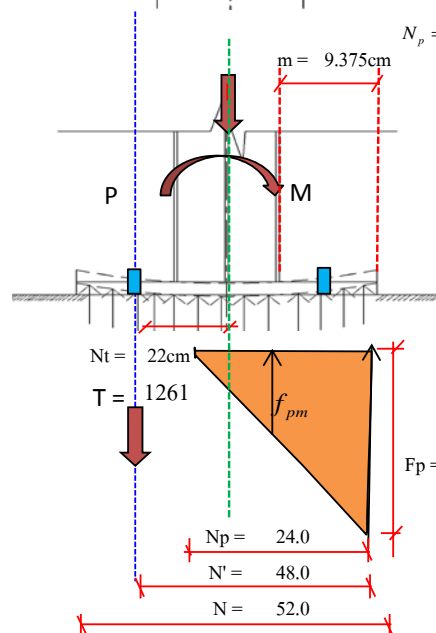
$$N_p = \frac{f \pm \sqrt{f'^2 - 4(F_p B / 6)(P x N_t + M)}}{F_p B / 3}$$
 : Np : 24.0 cm

Consider tension of Bolt

$T = \frac{F_p N_p B}{2} - P$: T : 2521.1 kg/side
 So : Trod : 1260.5 kg/bolt

Consider Plate

Cantilever of plate m = (N-0.95d)/2 m : 9.4 cm
 n = (B-0.8bf)/2 n : 19.0 cm
 So Use : 9.375 cm



Tenet Similar Triangles
 $\frac{f_{pm}}{N_p - M} = \frac{F_p}{N_p}$: fpm : 51.3 ksc
 Fp = 84ksc

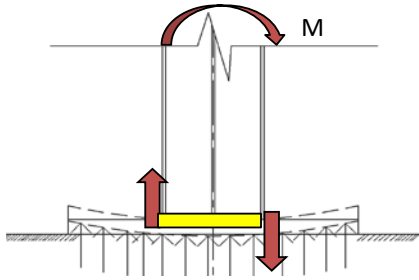
ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF STEEL STRUCTURE, BASE PLATE VERY ECCENTRICITY (ASD)

Project : ^^
 Building: ><"
 By : MR. KITTIKUN PHONSUWAN

Col. No. :
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Moment of Plate $M = \frac{m^2 f_{pm}}{6} + \frac{m^2 f_{max}}{3}$: (m or n) M : 3212 kg-cm

Thickness of Plate $T = \sqrt{\frac{6M}{0.75F_y}}$: T : 32.38 mm
 Use Thickness of Plate : 33.00 mm



D. Welding Design

Length Welding Design (Around flange) : 34.3 cm
 Tensile at Flange T : 29499 kg
 Welding Type E60 ; E70 ; E80 : USE E70 Fv 1470 ksc
 Stress of welding : P = (0.707 * a * L * Fv)
 Leg size (3-8 mm.) : a : 0.83 cm
 Use Leg Size : 10.00 mm

Example: "Design Base Plate Very Large Eccentricity". (Design Base Plate Very Large Eccentricity)

NF-350X159 Pointload 50 Ton. Span 10 T-M.
 Design Base Plate. ($f_c = 140 \text{ kscd.}$)

(NF-350X159, $d = 35.6 \text{ cm}$, $t_w = 14 \text{ mm}$, $b_f = 35.2 \text{ cm}$, $f_f = 22 \text{ mm}$)

Solⁿ.

1. Assume about 8 cm.

Assume about 8 cm. $\bar{N} \rightarrow d + 8 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} = 51.6 \text{ cm}$.
 $B \rightarrow b_f + 8 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} = 51.2 \text{ cm}$.

Assume steel Plate. $52 \times 52 \text{ cm}$.

2. Check to eccentricity limit. $e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{10 \text{ T-M}}{50 \text{ T}} = 20 \text{ cm}$.

Eccentricity Limit. $\frac{N}{6} \leq e \leq \frac{N}{2}$

or

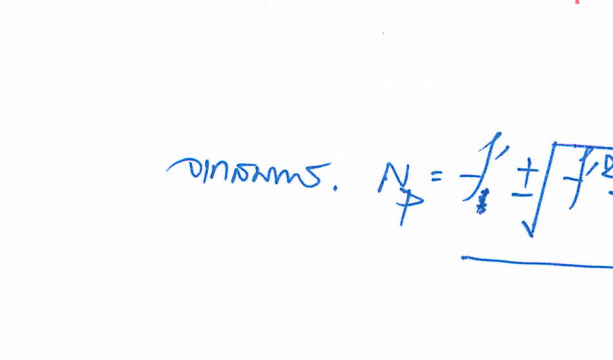
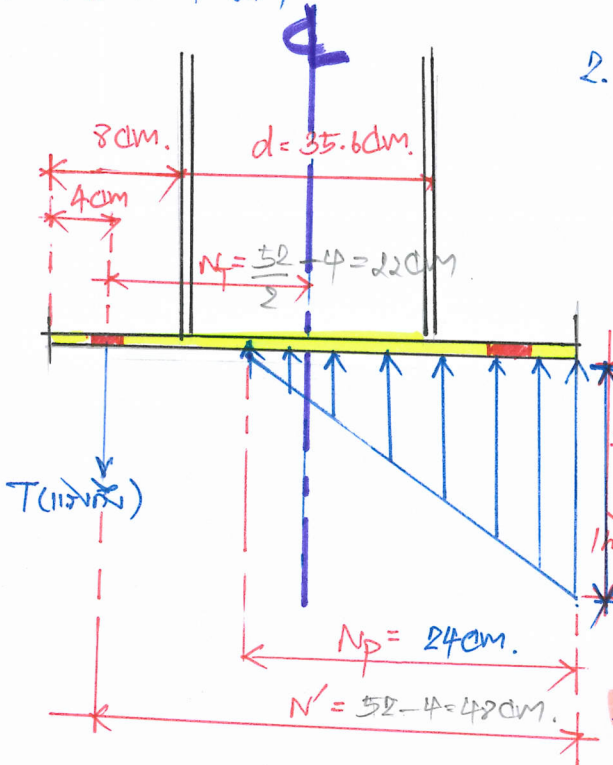
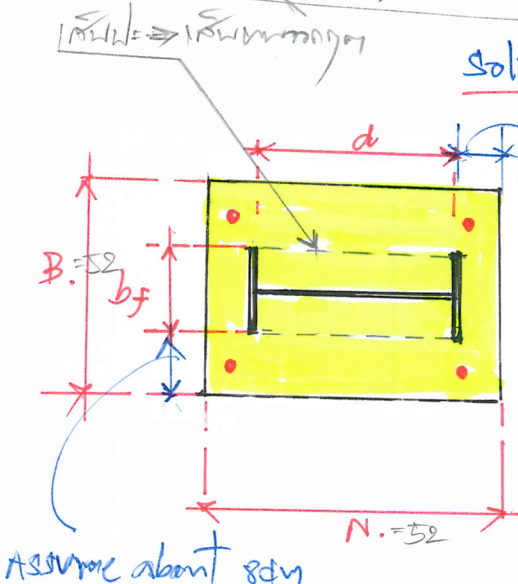
$\frac{1}{6} \leq \frac{e}{N} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

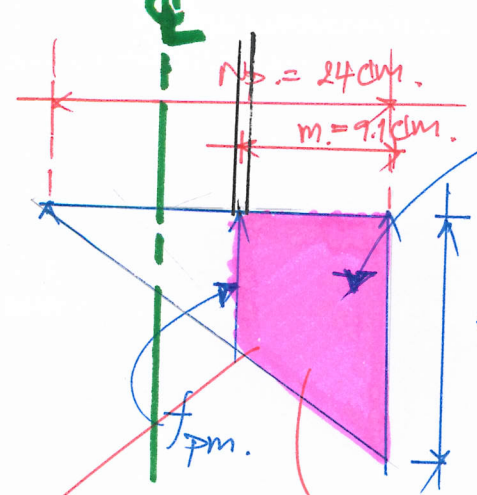
Check: $\frac{1}{6} \leq \frac{20}{52} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ Ok. $\frac{20}{52} = 0.38$.
 Very Large Eccentricity. (Tensile force in anchor rod).

3. Assume about 24 cm, N_p (Bearing Length)

Assume Allowable Bearing stress. $f_p = 0.35 f_c = 84 \text{ kscd.}$

Design: $N_p = \frac{f_p B}{3} + \sqrt{f_p^2 - 4 \left(\frac{f_p B}{6} \right) (7N_p + M)}$; $f = \frac{f_p B N}{2}$





Bearing stiffener...
 minimum f_{pm} ...

Δ ... $\rightarrow \frac{84}{N_p} = \frac{f_{pm}}{N_p - m}$
 ... $f_{pm} = \frac{84}{N_p} (N_p - m)$

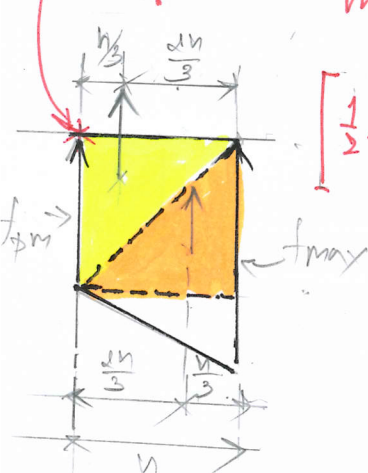
$f_{pm} = \frac{84 \text{ ksc} (24 - 9.1 \text{ cm})}{24 \text{ cm}}$
 $f_{pm} = 52.5 \text{ ksc}$

...

$$D = \frac{m^2 f_{pm}}{6} + \frac{m^2 f_{max}}{3}$$

...

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \times n \times f_{pm} \times \frac{n}{3} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} (f_{max}) (n) \left(\frac{2n}{3} \right) \right]$$



$$\frac{f_{pm} (n)^2}{6} + \frac{f_{max} (n)^2}{3}$$

norm. ...

$$\frac{(52.5 \text{ ksc})(9.1 \text{ cm})^2}{6} + \frac{(84 \text{ ksc})(9.1 \text{ cm})^2}{3}$$

$D = 720 + 2398$

$D = 3040 \text{ kg-cm}$

...

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{6M}{0.75 f_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 3040}{(0.75)(2450)}} = 3.15 \text{ cm}$$

Summary: Use steel plate. 520x520x32 mm.