

การออกแบบและคำนวณฐานรากทาวเวอร์เครน

แบบ STATIC



ภาพประกอบไว้เพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น

จัดทำโดย นายทวิศักดิ์ หนูทอง
สามัญวิศวกรโยธา

มิถุนายน 63

3.2.2

Foundation For Tower Crane

- Foundation for Static Tower crane.
 - Concrete Foundation
 - Steel Platform.
- Support for Climbing crane.
 - steel Platform.

3.3.3

Design Bracing For Static Tower Crane.

- Load case.
- Joint design.

CONSTRUCTION. Tower crane.

POTAJN MC 115 B

Criteria - osnovni podaci

Materials.

Concrete $f_c' = 200$ ksc. (cylinder)

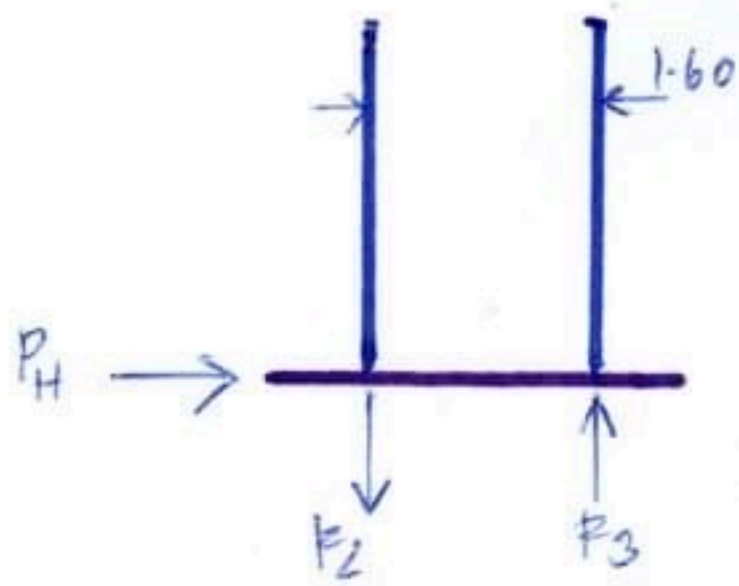
Rebar grade SD40 ; $f_y = 4000$ ksc.

Anchor bolt grade DIN 8.8 ; $F_T = 3080$ ksc.

Steel beam grade SM400 ; $F_V = 1870$ ksc.
 $F_y = 2000$ ksc.

Steel plate grade SS400 ; $F_y = 2000$ ksc.

Electrode arc welding E70 ; $F_{w} = 1870$ ksc.



F ₂	89	○
	122	■
F ₃	60	○
	96	■
	36	⊠

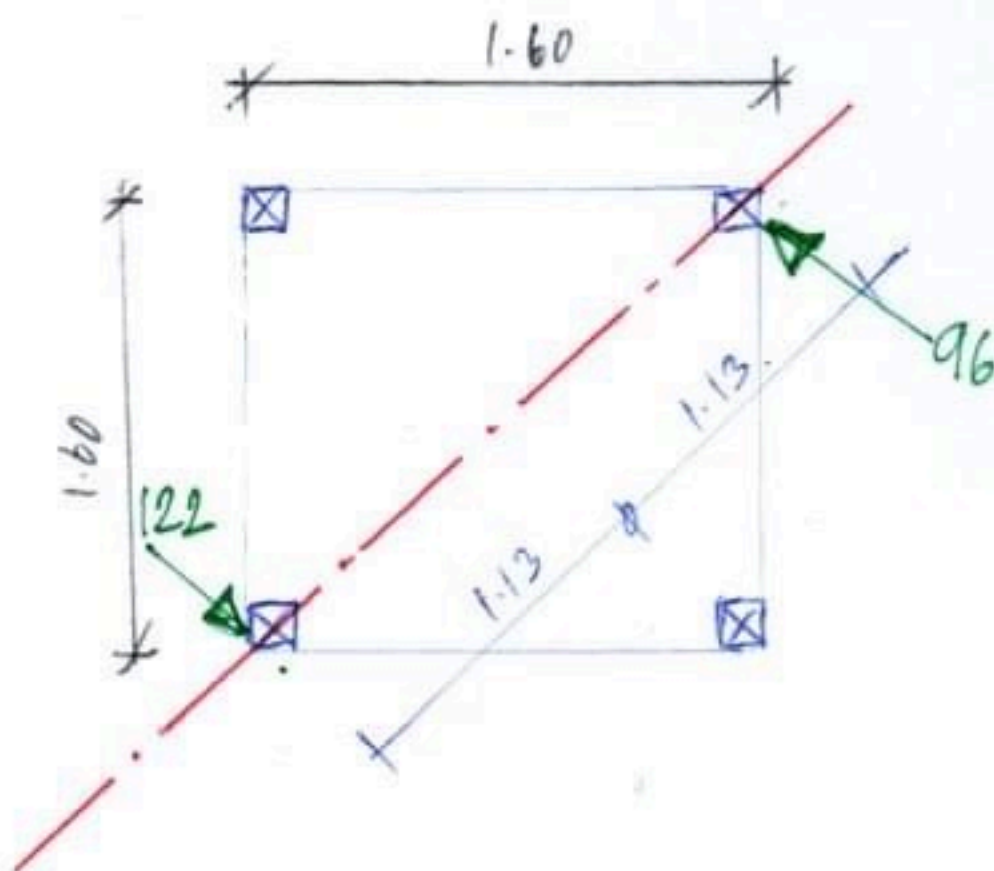
Symbol ○ In service
 ■ Out of service
 ⊠ Mass weight.

Design Load ; $F_{2 MAX} = 122$ Ton.

$F_{3 MAX} = 96$ Ton.

Used $P_H = 12$ Ton.

Design Moment



$$M = 122(1.13) + 96(1.13)$$

$$= 256.30 \text{ T.m}$$

$$V = 2(122 - 96)$$

$$= 52 \text{ Ton.}$$

Find Bending Moment.

CASE I From pile reaction.

CASE II From Tower crane product.

CASE I. From pile reaction.

Used PC pile \Rightarrow Try 5 PC PILE $\phi 400 \times 400 \times 10000$ MM.

SAFE LOAD 80 TON/PILE

FOUNDATION SIZE 4.00 x 4.00 x 1.50 M.

$P_F = 69.7$ Ton.

$P_T = 36 + 69.7 = 105.7$ Ton

Pile reaction at 0°

$\Sigma d_i^2 = 4(1.80^2) = 12.96$

$P_1 = P_4 = \frac{105.7}{5} - \frac{246.3 \Delta(1.80)}{12.96} = -13.07$ Ton

$P_3 = \frac{105.7}{5} = 21.14$ Ton.

$P_2 = P_5 = \frac{105.7}{5} + \frac{246.3 \Delta(1.80)}{12.96} = 55.38$ Ton

Pile reaction at 45°

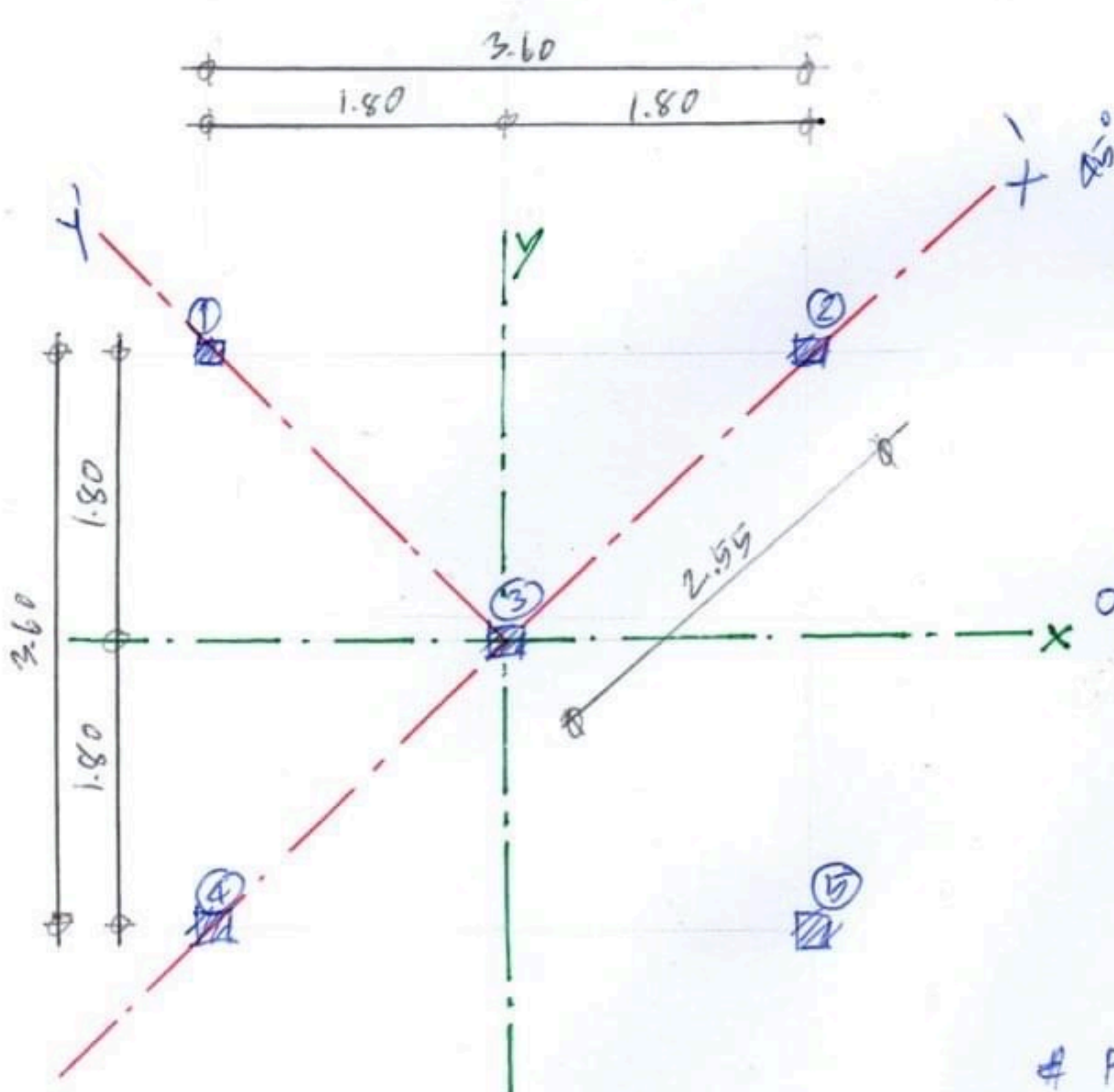
$\Sigma d_i^2 = 2(2.55^2) = 13$

$P_2 = \frac{105.7}{5} + \frac{246.3 \Delta(2.55)}{13} = 69.46$ Ton

$P_4 = \frac{105.7}{5} - \frac{246.3 \Delta(2.55)}{13} = -27.18$ Ton

$P_1 = P_3 = P_5 = \frac{105.7}{5} = 21.14$ Ton

Note: αντιστάσεων pile reaction, η μη 45° να μην έχει να Tower crane.
 πιθανόν ορισμένα ή κάποια αντιστάσεις αντιστάσεων ορισμένων ορισμένων
 pile reaction να οριστούν ορισμένα ή κάποια αντιστάσεις ορισμένων ορισμένων



Pile reaction Max

	COMPRESSION, ton	TENSION, ton
CASE 0°	55.38	-13.07
CASE 45°	69.46	-27.18

Pile reaction Max = 69.46 ton < 80 ton \leftarrow Pile capacity
 Anchor pile = -27.18 ton. \leftarrow OK \leftarrow

\rightarrow υποθέτουμε ότι έχουμε friction
 που είναι $= \frac{Pf}{F_g} > 27.18 \text{ ton.}$

Bending Moment from pile reaction.

- CASE 0° = $(2 \times 55.38 \times 1.80) - (2 \times 13.07 \times 1.80) = 152.32 \text{ T.m}$

- CASE 45° = $(69.46 \times 2.55) - (27.18 \times 2.55) = 107.81 \text{ T.m}$

$M_{\text{MAX CASE } 0^\circ} = 152.32 \text{ T.m}$ \rightarrow συμπίπτει με την αντίδραση
 (bottom) on pile reaction.

$M_{\text{(top)}} \text{ (tower crane)} = 246.34 \text{ T.m}$

Try footing depth; $F = 1.50 \text{ m.}$; $d = 1.40 \text{ m.}$

Flexural design # concrete $f_c' = 240 \text{ ksc.}$; Rebar SD40; $f_y = 4000 \text{ ksc.}$

$d = \sqrt{\frac{M}{Rb}}$; $b = 400 \text{ cm.}$

$R = 1700 \text{ ksc.}$

$R = 16.9 \text{ ksc.}$

$j = 0.88$

$= \sqrt{\frac{246.34 \times 1000 \times 100}{16.9 \times 400}}$

$= 57.56 \text{ cm.} < 140 \text{ cm} \leftarrow \text{OK} \leftarrow$

$M_{case} = M_1 = 152.32 \text{ T.m}$

$M_{tower crane} = M_2 = 246.34 \text{ T.m}$

$A_{s1} = \frac{M_1}{f_s j d} = 72.73 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow 15 \text{ DB } 25 \#$
 OR $24 \text{ DB } 20 \#$

$A_{s2} = \frac{M_2}{f_s j d} = 117.62 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow 24 \text{ DB } 25 \#$

Check shear

One way shear; $V = 2(122 - 96)$
 $= 52 \text{ Ton.}$

$V_c = 0.29 \sqrt{f_c} b d$
 $= \frac{0.29 \sqrt{240} \times 400 \times 140}{1000}$
 $= 276.75 \text{ Ton.} > 52 \text{ Ton}$

—OK—

1) Punching shear footing

; $V_{p1} = 96 \text{ Ton.}$

⇒ Assume base plate tower crane
 $= 25 \times 25 \text{ cm}$

; $b_0 = [4(25 + 140)]$
 $= 660 \text{ cm.}$

$V_{pc} = 0.53 \sqrt{f_c} b_0 d$
 $= \frac{0.53 \sqrt{240} (660)(140)}{1000}$

$= 758.67 \text{ Ton.} > 96 \text{ Ton.}$

—OK—

2) Punching shear pile

$b_0 = [4(40 + 140)]$
 $= 720 \text{ cm.}$

; $V_{p2} = 75.87 \text{ Ton.}$

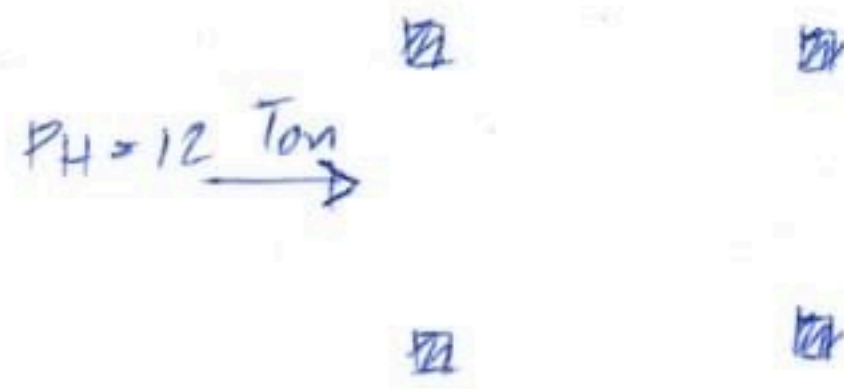
↑ $V_{p2} = 21.14 \text{ Ton.}$
 Note: V_{p2} is the punching shear capacity of the pile.

∴ $V_{pp} = \frac{0.53 \sqrt{240} (720)(140)}{1000}$

$= 827.64 \text{ Ton} > 21.14 \text{ Ton}$

Design Anchor bolt. \Rightarrow Used 4 M42 Joint.

8/11



$$\text{Shear from } P_H = \frac{12}{4 \times 4} = 0.75 \text{ Ton / bolt.}$$

Tensile stress in Anchor bolt; $f_{tb} = \frac{P_T}{A_{sb}}$

$$P_T = \frac{96}{4} = 24 \text{ Ton / bolt. ; } A_{sb} = \frac{\pi (d_c)^2}{4} = 13.85 \text{ cm}^2$$
$$\therefore f_{tb} = \frac{24 \times 1000}{13.85} = 1732 \text{ ksc.}$$

Shear stress in Anchor bolt.

$$\therefore f_{vb} = \frac{V}{A_v} ; V = 0.75 \text{ Ton}$$
$$A_v = 13.85 \text{ cm}^2$$
$$= \frac{0.75 \times 1000}{13.85} = 54.15 \text{ ksc.}$$

Combine Stress

$$\frac{f_{tb}}{P_T} + \frac{f_{vb}}{P_V} < 1.00$$

$$\frac{1732}{3080} + \frac{54.15}{1470} = 0.60 < 1.00$$

— "OK" —

Check Development Length; L_d (Anchor bolt).

$$L_d = \frac{P_T}{\Sigma \mu} ; \mu = 11 \text{ use.}$$

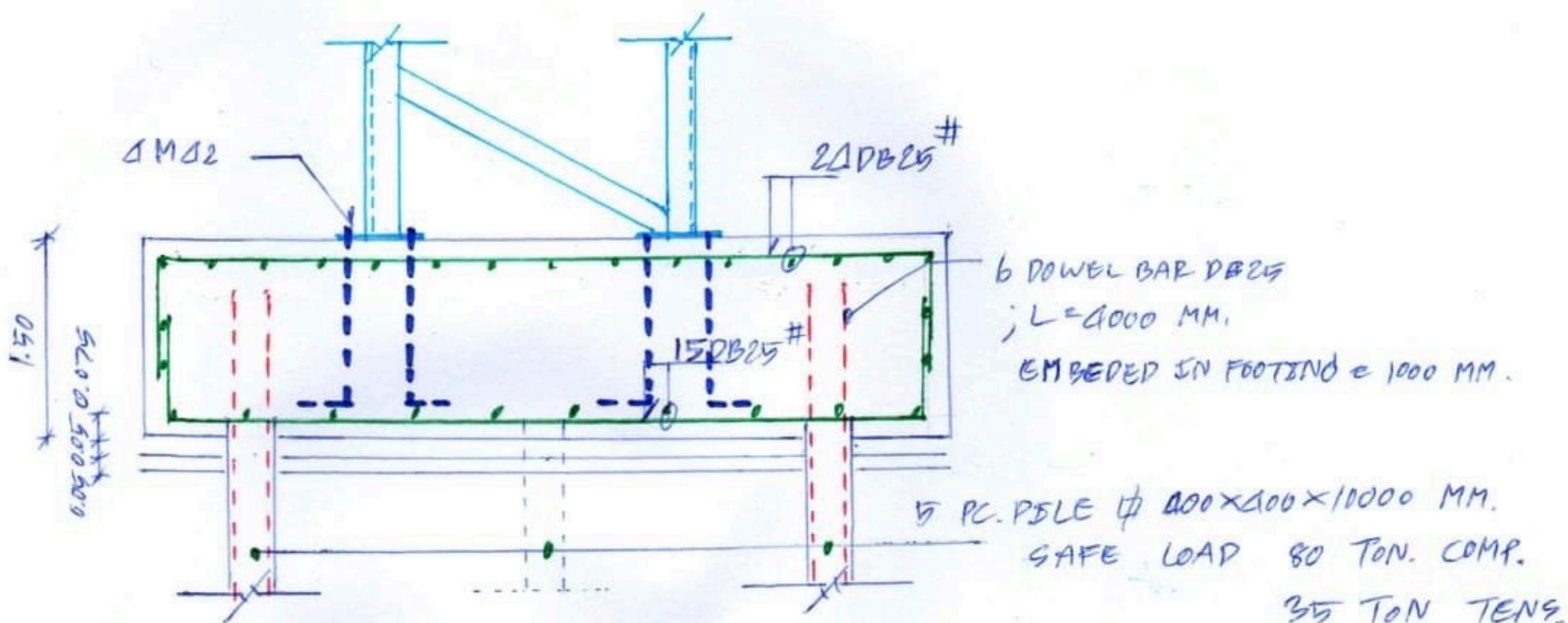
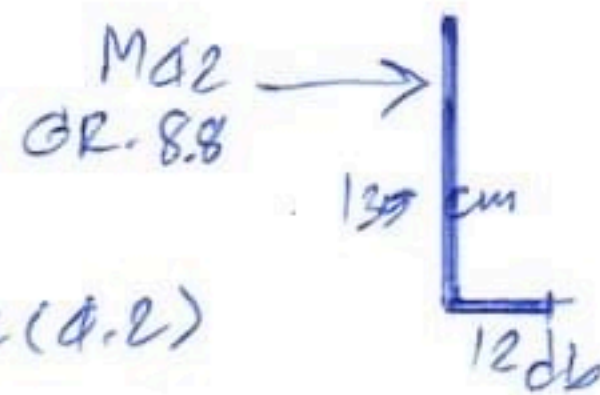
$$= \frac{2A \times 1000}{\pi(4.2)(11)}$$

$$= 165 \text{ cm.}$$

$$L_{d \text{ Actual}} = 135 + 12(d_b) = 135 + 12(4.2)$$

$$= 185 \text{ cm} > 165 \text{ cm}$$

OK



F.S = 2.50
W/ 6 DOWEL BAR DB25
L = 4000 MM

Design Dowel bar from pile; $P_T = 33.59 \text{ Ton}$

Used Factor = 1.20 ; $P_{T \text{ design}} = 1.20 \times 33.59$

$$= 40.31 \text{ Ton}$$

$$A_{sp} = \frac{P_T}{R_T}$$

$$= \frac{40.31 \times 1000}{1700} = 23.71 \text{ cm}^2$$

Used 6 DB 25

Check; $\mu = \frac{3.23 \sqrt{f_c'}}{d_b} = 20 \text{ use.}$
 $L_{d \text{ pile}} = \frac{33.59 \times 1.2 \times 1000}{6 \pi (2.5)(20)}$

$$= 42.77 \text{ cm}$$

Used $L_{d \text{ pile}} = 100 \text{ cm.}$