# MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION

July 1995

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### Steel Abroad

Deck can be screwed to structural steel, bar joists, or light gage steel framing. The lowest strength was used to produce the tabulated values. For bar joists and structural steel, a tensile strength (F<sub>u</sub>) of 58 ksi was used which is the lowest value for A36 steel. For gage

supports, F<sub>u</sub> = 45 ksi was used which is the lowest provided in

ASTM A653 Structural Quality grade 33. Deck materials furnished ingages 24, 26 and 28 are usually grade 80 steels which use a tensile strength (F<sub>u</sub>) of 60 ksi as limited by the AISI specifications. Either pull

### Uplift Values for SCREWED DECK

out of the screw or pullover of the deck will normally control. The values are based on the equations provided by the AISI Specifications (1986 with addenda). These specifications call for a safety factor of 3 to be applied to the table values. However, for tem-

> porary wind loads, a one third load increase is appropriate.

If it is known that the tensile strength of the support steel or the sheet steel is greater than the values used for the tables, the tabulated ultimate strengths may be increased by a straight line ratio.

Screw Size	d dia.	d <sub>w</sub> nom. head dia.	Average tested tensile strength, kips
#10	0.190	0.415 or 0.400	2.56
#12	0.210	0.430 or 0.400	3.62
1/4	0.250	0.480 or 0.520	4.81

Pull Over Streng	th, kips	$\theta = P_{no}$	v = 1.5	tidwFu	: dw <	0.50			Key	
Washer or head. 4	16 ga.	18 ga.	20 ga.	22. ga.	24 ga.	26 ga.	28 ga.			
0.400	1.61	1.28	0.97	0.80	0.86	0.64	0.54		Fu = 0	50 ksi
0.415	1.68	1.33	1.00	0.83	0.89	0.67	0.56		F	ATE last
0,430	1.74	1.38	1.04	0.86	0.92	0.69	0.58		ru = 4	45 K91
0.480	1.94	1.54	1.16	0.96	1.03	0.77	0.64		En - 8	58 kai
0.520(0.500)	2.02	1.60	1.20	1.00	1.08	0.81	0.67		iu	JO KOI
Pull Out Strengt	th, kips	= Pnot	= 0.85	itzdFu;	Meta	l thick	1099 = 1	12		
Screw	1/4*	3/16*	10 ga.	1/8*	12 ga.	14 ga.	16 ga.	18 ga.	20 ga.	22, ga
	1	1.00	(0.135)		(0.105)	(0.075)	(0.060)	(0.047)	(0.036)	(0.030)
#10	2.34	1.76	0.98	1.17	0.76	0.55	0.44	0.35	0.26	0.22
\$12	2.66	2.00	1.12	1.33	0.87	0.62	0.50	0.38	0.29	0.24

Note: In our <u>Metric</u> catalog "Steel Decks for Floors and Roofs", the tables on pages 33 and 35 are in the wrong place. Contact us for the needed corrections or contact us for a copy of the corrected publication.

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### MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION

#### Volume 35, Number 7

#### **July 1995**



A new retail center in Australia features a huge central skylight supported by a spiderweb of steel members. The story behind this fascinating project begins on page 32.

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The second in a two part series presenting an overview of LRFD as found in Part 2 of the Manual of Steel Construction (1994)

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### Next Year In...

Mand CONTRACTORS GATHERED IN SAN ANTONIO in Mid-May for the National Steel Construction Conference. While the food was surprisingly mild, the seminars were anything but. It's hard to summarize the more than 20 sessions over a three-day period, but if I had to choose one recurring theme, it was that least weight does not necessarily produce the lowest cost steel structure (anyway, I heard it in three separate seminars). Or perhaps a more accurate theme was simply how to do the best job at designing and fabricating steel structures.

In addition to the seminars ranging from industrial building design to advances in fabricating tubular sections, there also were a number of new products premiered at the show, including Chaparral Steel's Castelite beams and MNH-SMRF's new seismic connections (these will be covered in depth in next months new products section). I could regale you with stories from the conference (crossing the spectrum from a hilarious five-minute video on painting one speaker used as an introduction to the very detailed and thorough presentation on welding inspection offered by Bob Shaw), but if you missed it, nothing short of reading the entire Proceedings would provide you with even an inkling of the valuable material presented there. Instead, I'll let you know what's coming in the future.

Next year's NSCC, to be held March 27-29 in Phoenix will offer the usual array of technical engineering and fabrication seminars, as well as the engineering management and construction management tracks offered in San Antonio. And, as was done this year, many of the sessions will be translated into Spanish for our attendees from south of the border. But next year also will see the introduction of two completely new tracks: Erection and Computers.

Complete information will appear in a future issue of Modern Steel Construction. In the meantime, be sure to mark March 27-29 on your calendar (and if you see any good air fares, book early). **SM** 

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#### STEEL INTERCHANGE

Steel Interchange is an open forum for Modern Steel Construction readers to exchange useful and practical professional ideas and information on all phases of steel building and bridge construction. Opinions and suggestions are welcome on any subject covered in this magazine. If you have a question or problem that your fellow readers might help you to solve, please forward it to Modern Steel Construction. At the same time, feel free to respond to any of the questions that you have read here. Please send them to:

> Steel Interchange Modern Steel Construction One East Wacker Dr., Suite 3100 Chicago, IL 60601-2001

The following responses from previous Steel Interchange columns have been received:

Are there any limitations on the span to depth ratio of beams required by AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings?

I n the Commentary on the AISC Specification (9 edition) chapter L, section L3 the following rule was suggested: "The depth of fully stressed beams and girders in floors should, if practicable, be not less than (F<sub>2</sub>/800) times the span. If members of less depth are used, the unit stress in bending should be decreased from than recommended above."

Alex Krasilovsky, P.E. Ridgefield Park, NJ

For a continuous trolley beam with multiple spans and cantilevered ends what is the lateral unbraced length for the bottom flange?



The lateral unbraced length of a cantilever trolley beam is approximately half<sup>1</sup> of the cantilever span, provided the support is braced against twist. The AISC code<sup>2</sup> states that L shall conservatively be taken as a unity, if the support is braced against twist. ANSI<sup>3</sup> Monorail Specifications specify L to be 2 times the length of cantilever, since the cantilever is not fully stayed Answers and/or questions should be typewritten and doublespaced. Submittals that have been prepared by word-processing are appreciated on computer diskette (either as a Wordperfect file or in ASCII format).

The opinions expressed in *Steel Interchange* do not necessarily represent an official position of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. and have not been reviewed. It is recognized that the design of structures is within the scope and expertise of a competent licensed structural engineer, architect or other licensed professional for the application of principals to a particular structure.

Information on ordering AISC publications mentioned in this article can be obtained by calling AISC at 800/644-2400.

at its outer end. The ANSI method is the most logical, L unbraced equals 2 times the actual length. If the cantilever is braced, the brace should connect to the top tension flange at the end, to offset twist<sup>4</sup>.

The interior unbraced length, should be the distance between supports, per ANSI specifications on Monorail Systems<sup>3</sup>.

Often the size of the trolley beam is controlled by the flange width, to be wide enough for the bolted gage plus 2 proper edge distances. Also the beam depth must be deep enough for the trolley wheel diameter. Flange bending strength under the wheels is important also.

- <sup>1</sup> Timoshenko, S., "Theory of Elastic Stability", p. 260 & 269, 1961.
- <sup>2</sup> AISC, "Manual of Steel Construction, Allowable Stress Design", p. 5-47, Ninth Edition.
- <sup>3</sup> ANSI, "American National Standard Specifications for Underhung Cranes and Monorail Systems", p. 7, MH 27.1-1981.
- <sup>4</sup> AISC, "Steel Design Current Practice, Bending Members - Buckling and Bracing", p.27.

Claude R. Krout, P.E. Birmingham, AL

Can an existing steel beam and concrete slab be made to work together in composite action by adding studs to the steel through cored holes?

This question was previously responded to and it was the author's opinion that the existing loads presently on the beam should act on the bare steel. However, utilizing the Load & Resistance Factor Design code (LRFD) and assuming plastic stress distribution for positive moment, the composite section can carry all the load if the following requirements are met:

 $1.\phi M_{n} \ge M_{n}$  for the composite section.

2. Yielding of the beam does not occur at the

#### STEEL INTERCHANGE

maximum possible service load.

3.Composite action between the grouted holes and existing concrete occurs.

4. The deflection of the member is acceptable.

Using load factor design, the nominal moment of the section is developed when the entire section is fully plastic. When this occurs, the relationship between stress and strain is non-linear. Therefore, the existing dead load can be assumed to be carried by the composite section. Reference should be made to Chapter I of the LRFD code under Sections I1. and I3. By utilizing this type of analysis, significant load increase may be permitted under the provisions of the LRFD code.

Kurt Seidler, P.E. Canfield, OH

Can you provide some information on eccentric effects on single angle bending members?

The specifications for LRFD design of single angle members is valid for angles loaded eccentric to the neutral axis and to the shear center; however, the effects of these eccentric loadings must be considered in combination with stresses form all other load effects if the provision of sect. 5.2.1a are not met. That is, if the brick wall does not have the stiffness or connectivity to the angle to prevent lateral torsional buckling or if the angle is not independently restrained then the effects of this eccentricity must be considered. Furthermore, the location of the restraint with respect to the vertical leg of the angle (i.e. the extreme fiber of the compression portion of the angle) should be considered when determining restraint.

The location of the load with respect to the shear center will cause a torsional eccentricity. This eccentricity will increase the shear and normal stress in the angle requiring an increase in the strength of the angle. The effect of the load eccentricity to the shear center will induce torsional stresses in the member. These stresses can be categorized into two types, pure torsion (St. Venant's torsion) and warping torsion. Pure torsion causes pure shear stress only  $\tau_t = Gt(d\phi/dz)$ , warping torsion causes warping shear stress  $\tau_w = ES_w (d^3\phi/dz^3)$ and warping longitudinal stress  $\sigma_w = E\omega_n (d^2\phi/dz^2)$ . Under the loading conditions shown all three of these stresses can be present. Their magnitude will depend on the magnitude and location of the loads and the boundary conditions of the angle.

For design purposes these stresses should be considered as acting in combination with the normal and shear stress due to bending.

In addition, deflection and rotation due to these torsional stresses should be added to the deflection due to bending when considering the serviceability requirements of this angle.

A very good source which outlines the calculation of the torsional stresses indicated above is found in "Cold Formed Steel Design 2nd edition appendix B", Wei-Wen Yu. Additional information on torsional stresses and their effects can be found in "Steel Structures design and behavior", Salmon & Johnson and in the AISC publication "Torsional Analysis of steel members".

The commentary to the specification for single angle members section C6 states "... the applied moments should be resolved about the principal axes for the interaction check." If Mn is determined about the principal axis then Mu must be converted from geometric axis loading to equivalent principal axis loading. Hence, Mnx = Mn(sin)and Muy = Mn (cos).

The resolution of loading and stresses about the principal axes may be neglected if the provision of sect. 5.2.1a is met. That is, as stated in the commentary to this section, if the angle is restrained against lateral torsional buckling along its length then bending occurs without any torsional rotation or lateral deflection. Therefore, only bending about the geometric x axis and shear in the geometric y axis need be considered.

Thomas M. Vossmeyer, P.E. Salina, KS

#### New Question

In field bolted connections for galvanized members, are bolt holes enlarged to account for the layer of zinc which will be deposited? If so, by how much and is it possible to treat the resulting hole as a standard hole in design?

How do you calculate the moment capacity of a double angle shear connection?

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#### NATIONAL STEEL BRIDGE-BUILDING COMPETITION

IVIL ENGINEERING STUDENTS FROM 31 UNIVERSITIES met at the University of Florida in May to compete in the Fourth Annual National Steel Bridge-Building Competition. The students were finalists in regional competitions, where they had previously erected their scale bridges. The 18-ft.-long structures are judged on stiffness (won by State University of New York-Buffalo); lightness (University of Alaska at Fairbanks); construction speed (Louisiana Technical University); efficiency (San Diego State University); economy (North Dakota State University); and aesthetics (New Mexico State University). This year's overall winner was North Dakota State University.

The regional competitions, which will actually finish up this fall, are expected to attract 170 schools from all 20 ASCE student Chapter regions.

For more information about the 1996 National Steel Bridge-Building Competition, contact Fromy Rosenberg, AISC Assistant Director of Education, at 312/670-5408.

#### Answers To Frequently Asked Questions

**MODERN STEEL CONSTRUC-***TION* have generated a lot of attention.

Most recently, the cover of the May issue featured a picture of an ironworker atop two girders. But what pricked peoples interest was the innovative tie-off system. The system, called the "SINCO Beam Walker," is a fall protection product that provides



an easy to install tie-off point for ironworkers who must work at heights before flooring or other fall protection is available. According to the manufacturer. the system is economical and easy to install-it simply attaches to the beam with two structural bolts and safety strap using a standard wrench. Further, it mounts at a 19 degree angle from the base, so it does not impede worker movement. For more information, contact: SINCO Products, Inc., One SINCO Place, P.O. Box 3651, East Hampton, CT 06424-0361; ph: 800/243-6753; fax: 203/267-4976; or CIRCLE #106 on the reader service card near the back of this magazine.

Another question that has frequently arisen concerns the publisher of a book mentioned in an article on Mathcad in the April issue. The book, *Building Structural Design: Reinforced Concrete and Structural Steel Applications*, is by Thomas Magner and provides information on automated structural design calculations using Mathcad. For information on the book, call 800/628-4223.

#### NEW GUIDE FOR WELDING OF OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

THE STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE HAS ISSUED ITS TECHNICAL DIGEST #8 to aid design and construction professionals in selecting and working with steel joists. The publication includes criteria for inspecting joist welds, a method for determining weld strengths, and graphs and tables correlating material sizes with weld capacities. Cost of the publication, including shipping and handling, is \$12.50. For more information, contact the Steel Joist Institute, Suite A. 1205 48th Ave. N., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577; 803/449-0487 or CIR-CLE #54.

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### Principal Producers Of Structural Shapes

B. Bethlehem Struct. Prod. J. J&L Structural Inc. C. Chaparral Steel F. Florida Steel Corp. G. British Steel

M. SMI Steel Inc. N. Nucor-Yamato Steel

R. Roanoke Steel S.North Star Steel T. TradeARBED

**U. Nucor Steel** W. Northwestern Steel & Wire Y. Bayou Steel Corp.

Section Weight	Per Ft. b <sub>r</sub>	Producer Code	Section Weight Per Ft.	Nominal b <sub>t</sub>	Producer Code
W44 x W40 x	230, 262, 290 33516 593, 503, 43116 362* 397* 16	T T N.T	W27 x 132 <sup>*</sup> 84, 94, 102, 114, 129		G B**, G, N, T, W
W40 x	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	N N, T N, T N, T T T T, G B**, G, T B**, G, N, T	W24 x 335, 370 306 279 250 229 207 104, 117, 131, 146, 162, 176, W24 x 100* 120* 166	12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 19212.75 	T N, T G, N, T G, N B**, G, N, T, W B**, N, W B**, G, N, T, W
W36 x	149, 167       12         439, 527, 650, 798       16.5         393       16.5         230, 245, 260, 280, 300, 328,359       16.5         956       19	B**, G, N, T T B**, N, T B**, G, N, T	W24 x 103 84, 94 68, 76 56*, 61* W24 x 55, 62	99	B**, N, W B**, G, N, W B**, C, G, N, W N N
W36 x	256         12           232         12           135, 150, 160, 170,         182, 194, 210	B**, G, N B**, G, N B**, G, N, T	W21 x 182, 201 101, 111, 122, 132, 147, 166		G B**, G, N, W
W33 x W33 x	387*	N B**, N, T	W21 x 83, 93 62, 68, 73 48*, 55* W21 x 44, 50, 57		B, G, N, W B, C, G, N, W N
W30 x W30 x W30 x	141, 152, 169       11.5         357*, 391       15         261, 292, 326       15         284*       15         173, 191, 211, 235       15         99, 108, 116, 124,       10.5         90       10.5	B**, G, N, T B**, G, N, T G B**, G, N, T B**, N	W18 x 258, 283, 311 . 192, 211, 234 . 175 130, 143, 158 . W18 x 130* 76, 86, 97, 106, 119	11 11 11 11 11	B** B**, W B, N, W N B**, N, W
W27 x	539	G G, N, T	W18 x 65, 71 50, 65, 60 W18 x 35, 40, 46	7.5 7.5 	B, G, N, W B, C, G, N, W B, C, G, N, W
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	G, N, T N G, N, T G, N B**, G, N, T	W16 x 67, 77, 89, 100 W16 x 57 36, 40, 45, 50 . W16 x 26, 31		B**, N, W B, G, N, W B, C, G, N, W B, C, G, N, W
Notes:	Maximum lengths of shape available for certain shape * Shapes not currently liste **Mill scheduled to cease	es obtained vary with produce s. Please consult individual pr d in <i>Manual of Steel Construc</i> rolling these shapes in late 19	er, but typically range from 6 roducers for length requirem <i>ction</i> 195	0 ft to 75 ft. Lenş ents.	ths up to 100 ft are

#### Principal Producers Of Structural Shapes

B. Bethlehem Struct. Prod. C. Chaparral Steel F. Florida Steel Corp. G. British Steel

J. J&L Structural Inc. M. SMI Steel Inc. N. Nucor-Yamato Steel R. Roanoke Steel S.North Star Steel T. TradeARBED U. Nucor Steel W. Northwestern Steel & Wire Y. Bayou Steel Corp.

Section Weight	Per Ft. b <sub>i</sub>	al Producer Code	Section Weight Per Ft.	Nominal b <sub>i</sub>	Producer Code
W14 x	80816.	B**	W8 x 24, 28	6.5	B, C, N, W
	605, 665, 73016.	B**, G, T	W8 x 18, 21 W8 x 15	5.25	B, C, G, N, U, W, Y B, C, U, W, Y
	426		10, 13	44	B, C, M, U, W, Y
	37016. 311, 34216.		W6 x 15, 20, 25	6	B, C, G, N, U, W
	145, 159, 176, 193, 211, 233, 257, 28316.		W6 x 12, 16 9	4	B, C, U, W, Y B, C, J, M, U, W, Y
W14 x	90, 99,		8.5*	4	C, J, M, U, Y
W14 x	109, 120, 13214.	D	W5 x 16, 19	5	B, U
W14 X	74	B, C, N, W B, C, N, W	W4 x 13	4	B, C, M, U, Y
W14 x	43, 48, 538	B, C, N, W	Section Weight Per Ft.	Produce Code	r
W14 x	386.70 30, 346.70	5B, C, G, N, W 5B, C, G, N, W	M12 x 10.8, 11.8 M12 x 10.0*	C, J	- Alata
W14 x	22, 265	B, C, G, N, W	M10 x 8, 9 M10 x 7.5*	C, J, U J	
W12 x	252, 279, 305, 336 12		M8 x 6.2* M8 x 6.5	J C, J, U	
	170, 19012 65, 72, 79, 87, 96		M6 x 3.7*, 4.4 M5 x 18.9 M4 x 6*	B	
	106, 120, 136, 152 12	B**, G, N, T, W			
W12 x	53, 5810	B, C, N, W	S24 x 106, 121 S24 x 80-100	B**, W B**, W	
W12 x	508 40, 458	B, C, N, W B, C, N, W	S20 x 86, 96 S20x 66, 75	B**, W B**, W	
W12 x	26, 30, 356.5.	B, C, G, N, W	S18 x 54.7, 70 S15 x 42.9, 50	B**, W B, W	
W12 x	16, 19, 224	B, C, G, N, W	S12 x 40.8, 50 S12 x 35	B, W B, W	
			S12 x 31.8 S10 x 35	B, C, W B, S	
W10 x	88, 100, 11210 49, 54, 60, 68, 7710	B, G, N, W B, C, G, N, W	S10 x 25.4 S8 x 18.4, 23	B, C, S	
W10 x	33, 39, 458	B, C, N, W	S6 x 17.25 S6 x 12.5	C, S C S V	
W10 x	22, 26, 305.75	5B, C, G, N, W	S5 x 10	C, Y	
W10 x	15, 17, 194 124	B, C, G, U, W B, C, U, W	S4 x 7.7 S3 x 7.5, 5.7	C, M,Y C, J, M,	Y
W8 x	31, 35, 40, 48, 58, 678	B, C, G, N, W			
Notes:	Maximum lengths of sl available for certain sh * Shapes not currently **Mill scheduled to ce	hapes obtained vary with proc apes. Please consult individu. listed in <i>Manual of Steel Con</i> ase rolling these shapes in lat	lucer, but typically range from 6 al producers for length requirem struction e 1995	50 ft to 75 ft. Leng ients.	ths up to 100 ft are



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SECTION	C	TYPE	We bend ALL sizes up to
ANGLE RINGS LEG OUT	INSIDE DIA	1	10"×10"×1" Angle
ANGLE RINGS LEG IN	OUTSIDE DIA.	2	10"×10"×1" Angle
LAT BAR RINGS THE HARD WAY		3	12"× 2¾" Flat
FLAT BAR RINGS THE EASY WAY	INSIDE DIA.	4	14"×4" Flat
SQUARE BAR RINGS	INSIDE DIA.	5	8"×8" Square
BEAM RINGS THE EASY WAY (Y-Y Axis)	MEAN DIA.	6	36"× 210 lb./ ft. Beam
BEAM RINGS THE HARD WAY (X-X Axis)		7	18"×50 lb./ft. Beam
CHANNEL RINGS FLANGES IN	OUTSIDE DIA	8	18"×58 lb./ ft. Channel
CHANNEL RINGS FLANGES OUT	INSIDE DIA.	9	18"×58 lb./ft. Channel
CHANNEL RINGS THE HARD WAY (X-X Axis)	INSIDE DIA.	10	13"× 50 lb./ft. Channel
EE RINGS STEM IN	OUTSIDE DIA	11	12"× 81 lb./ft. Tee
EE RINGS STEM OUT		12	12"× 81 lb./ft. Tee
EE RINGS STEM UP	MEAN DIA.	13	10.5"×83 lb./ft. Tee
INGLE RINGS HEEL IN		14	8"× 8"× 1" Angle
NGLE RINGS HEEL OUT		15	$8'' \times 8'' \times 1''$ Angle
NGLE RINGS HEEL UP	MEAN DIA	16	8"×8"×1" Angle
QUARE & RECTANGULAR TUBE	INSIDE DIA.	17	16" Square Tube 20"× 8" Rectangular Tube
OUND TUBE & PIPE RINGS	MEAN DIA.	18	14" Pipe
OUND BAR RINGS	MEAN DIA	19	9" Round Bar
AIL RINGS BALL IN		20	ASCE 100# Rail Bethlehem 175# Rail
AIL RINGS BALL OUT		21	ASCE 100# Rail Bethlehem 175# Rail
AIL RINGS BALL UP	MEAN DIA	22	ASCE 100# Rail Bethlehem 175# Rail

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### Principal Producers Of Structural Shapes

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011

N. Nucor-Yamato Steel

R. Roanoke Steel S.North Star Steel T. TradeARBED

U. Nucor Steel W. Northwestern Steel & Wire Y. Bayou Steel Corp.

Section	Producer	Section by Leg Producer
Weight Per Ft.	Code	Lengths & Thickness Code
UD14 - 72 00 100	117 D** C N W	
HD19 = 59 69 74 9	D** C N W	L8 x 8 x 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> B, T
HP10 = 49, 57	PCCNW	1B, T
HD9 - 26	PCCNW	7/B, T
nro x 30		<sup>3</sup> /,B, S, T
		5/,B, T
C15 x 33.9, 40, 50	B, N, W	1/aB, S
C12 x 30	B, S, W	
C12 x 20.7, 25	B, C, S, W	L6 x 6 x 1B, U, Y
C10 x 25, 30	B, S, W	7/ <sub>8</sub> B, U, Y
C10 x 15.3, 20	B, C, S, U, W	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> B, M, U, Y
C9 x 20	B	<sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> B, M, U, Y
C9 x 13.4, 15	B, S	<sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub> M, U, Y
C8 x 18.75	S, W, Y	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> B, M, S, U, Y
C8 x 11.5, 13.75	C, M, S, U, W, Y	7/16B, M, U, Y
C7 x 12.25	S, U, W	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> B, M, S, U, Y
C7 x 9.8	M, S, U, W	<sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> M, U, Y
C6 x 13	M, S, U, W, Y	1/*U
C6 x 10.5	C, M, S, U, W, Y	7. 7
C6 x 8.2.	C. F. M. S. U. W. Y.	$L5 \times 5 \times \gamma_8 \dots U, Y$
C5 x 9	C. M. U. W. Y	°/ <sub>4</sub> М, U, Y
C5 x 6.7		%M, U, Y
C4 x 5.4, 7.25		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> M, U, W, Y
C4 x 4.5*		7/ <sub>16</sub> M, U, Y
C3 x 6	M. U. W. Y	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> M, U, W, Y
C3 x 4 1 5	CEMRUWY	<sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> M, U, W, Y
C3 x 3 5*	MRU	1/4*U
00 A 0.0		Ideaday 3/ MILV
MC18 x 42 7 45 8		$14 \times 4 \times 7_4$ M, U, I 5/ M U V
51 9 58	BN	<sup>7</sup> 8M, U, I V EMPUWY
MC13 x 31 8 35 40	50 B N	$7_2$ F, M, R, U, W, I $7_1^{\prime}$ F M P U V
MC12 x 31 35 40 4	5 50 B N	$\gamma_{16}$
MC12 x 10.6	JS	78F, M, R, U, W, Y
MC10 x 28 5 33 6 4	11 B	<sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, M, K, U, W, Y
MC10 x 20.0, 00.0, 4	B	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> F, M, R, U, W, Y
MC10 x 8 4	18	L3 <sup>1</sup> / x 3 <sup>1</sup> / x <sup>1</sup> / F. M. U. W. Y
MC10 × 6 5	I I	$\frac{1}{2}$
MC9 x 23 0 25 4	R	3/ FMRUWY
MC8 x 21 4 22 8	BS	5/ FMRUWY
MC8 x 18 7 20	RS	1/6 FMRUWY
MC9 + 9 5	IM	
MCS x 6.6*	J	L3 x 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ F, M, U, W, Y
MC7 x 10 1 99 7	B	7/ <sub>16</sub> U, Y
MC6 x 19	B	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> F, M, R, S, U, W, Y
MC6 x 16.2	PS	<sup>6</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, M, R, S, U, W, Y
MC6 x 15.28	B	V,F, M, R, S, U, W, Y
MC6 x 15.3	DC	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, M, R, S, U, W, Y
MC6 x 19.1	D C	
MCG x C Et Z O		
MC6 x 6.5", 7.0		
MC4 x 13.8"		
MC 3 x 7.1*	S	
Notor	a longths of shappy childred upper with a	reducer but topically enged from 60 ft to 75 it. Lengths up to 100 it are
Maximul	for contain chapper Places consult in the	dual producer, but typically range from 60 if to 75 ft. Lengths up to 100 ft are
available * Classic	not currently listed in Advand of Strate	and producers for length requirements.
**Addl co	hadulad to coase rolling these shapes in	late 1905

### Principal Producers Of Structural Shapes

G. British Steel

B. Bethlehem Struct. Prod. J. J&L Structural Inc. C. Chaparral Steel M. SMI Steel Inc. F. Florida Steel Corp. N. Nucor-Yamato Ste N. Nucor-Yamato Steel

R. Roanoke Steel S.North Star Steel T. TradeARBED

U. Nucor Steel W. Northwestern Steel & Wire Y. Bayou Steel Corp.

Section by I	eg Producer	Section by Leg	Producer
Lengths & T	hickness Code	Lengths & Thickness	Code
$L2^{1/2} \times 2^{1/2}$	x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> F, U, Y <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> F, R, S, U, Y <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, R, S, U, Y <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> F, R, S, U, Y	L5 x 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$	F, M, U, W, Y F, U, Y F, M, U, W, Y F, M, U, W, Y F M U W Y
L2 x 2 x	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, R, U, Y <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> F, R, S, U, Y <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, R, S, U, Y <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> F, R, S, U, Y <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> F, R, S, U, Y <sup>1</sup> / <sub>e</sub> F, R, S, U, Y	L4 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$	F, M, U, W F, M, U, W F, M, R, U, W F, M, R, U, W
L8 x 6 x	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	L4 x 3 x $\frac{5}{8}$	U, Y F, M, U, W, Y U, Y F, M, R, U, W, Y F, M, R, U, W, Y F M R U W Y
L8 x 4 x	1B <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> B, S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> B, S	L3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> x 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$	U, W M, U, W
L7 x 4 x	${}^{3/_4}$ B, Y ${}^{5/_8}$ B, Y ${}^{1/_2}$ B, S, Y ${}^{7/_16}$ Y ${}^{3/_8}$ B, S, Y	$ L3^{1/2} x 2^{1/2} x \frac{1/2}{3/8} \dots \\ L3^{1/2} x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{2} \dots \\ \frac{1}{4} \dots \\ \frac{1}{$	M, U, W M, U, W U U, W U, W
L6 x 4 x	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	L3 x $2^{1/_{2}}$ x $\frac{1}{_{4}}$	U, W U, W U, W U, W, Y R, U, W U
L6 x 3¼ <sub>2</sub> x	<sup>1/2</sup>	3/8 5/ 1/4 3/10	F, U F, U F, R, U F, R, U
L5 x 3¼ <sub>2</sub> x	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> M, U, Y <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> M, U, W, Y <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> M, U, W, Y <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> M, U, W, Y <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> M, U, W, Y <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> M, U, W, Y	L2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> x 2 x $\frac{3}{8}$	R, S, U S, U R, S, U R, S, U
Notes:	Maximum lengths of shapes obtained vary with pr available for certain shapes. Please consult individ * Shapes not currently listed in <i>Manual of Steel Co</i> * Mill scheduled to cease rolling these shapes in 1	oducer, but typically range from 60 fi lual producers for length requirement onstruction ate 1995	to 75 ft. Lengths up to 100 ft are s.

#### Principal Producers Of Structural Tubing (TS)

A. Acme Roll Forming Co. B. Bull Moose Tube Co. C. Copperweld Corp. D. Dallas Tube & Rolliorm E. Eugene Welding Co. G. British Steel\*\*

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H. Hanna Steel Corp. 1. Independence Tube Corp. J. Vest Inc K. Maverick Tube L. Laclede Steel Co. M. Maruichi American Corp.

- N. Hannibal Industries, Inc. P. IPSCO Inc.
- R. Standard Tube Co. S. Sonco Steel Tube
- T. Atlas Tube
- U. UNR-Leavitt, Div. of UNR Inc. V. Valmont Industries W. Welded Tube Co. of America X. EXLTUBE Y. James Steel & Tube Co. Z. Welded Tube of Canada Ltd.

Nominal Size Producer Code and Thickness	Nominal Size Producer Code and Thickness
32x32x <sup>5</sup> / <sup>1</sup> / <sup>3</sup> / V*	3x3x <sup>3</sup> / ABCDEHLJKLMNPRST
30x30x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> V*	U,W,X,Y,Z
28x28x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>a</sub> <sup>*</sup> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> <sup>*</sup> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> <sup>*</sup> V*	
26x26x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub>	$2'_{x}x^{2}_{x}x^{3}_{16}$ ,, I,S,T
24x24x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>g</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>g</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>g</sub> ,V*	$2\gamma_{3}x2\gamma_{3}x\gamma_{4}, \gamma_{16}$ A,B,C,D,E,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,K,S,I,
22x22x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>g</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>g</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>g</sub> ,	21/y21/y1/ ABCDEHLIKIMNPRS
$20 x 20 x^{3}/_{g}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{g}, \dots, \sqrt{v}$	TUXWYZ
$18x^{18}x^{9}_{,0}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}, \dots, V^{*}$	
$10x10x'/_{g}, ''_{g^{*}}''_{g}$ G, V*, W	2x2x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> ,I,S
TOXTOX 7 18	2x2x <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> B,C,D,H,I,J,K,M,N,R,S,T,U,W,X,Y,Z
14x14x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> G, V <sup>*</sup> ,W	2x2x7 <sub>16</sub> ,7 <sub>8</sub> ,A,B,C,D,E,H,I,J,K,M,N,P,R,S,
14x14x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> G, V <sup>*</sup> ,W	
14x14x <sup>0</sup> / <sub>18</sub> G, W	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> x1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,H
12x12x <sup>6</sup> / B.G.S.W	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> x1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> x <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> H,Y,Z
12x12x <sup>1</sup> /_ <sup>3</sup> /_ <sup>5</sup> /_ <sup>1</sup> /B.G.S.T.W	11/x11/x1/ REHLNPRSTUWVZ
	1/2×1/2×/18
10x10x <sup>0</sup> / <sub>n</sub> B,C,G,S,W	32x24x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>#</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> V*
$10x10x'_{29}'_{69}'_{69}'_{169}'_{4}$ B,C,G,P,S,T,U,W	30x24x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> V*
10x10x7 <sub>16</sub> B,C,G,P,S,U,W	$28x24x^{0}/_{g}, \frac{1}{2}/_{g}, \frac{3}{2}/_{g}$ V*
8x8x <sup>6</sup> /B,C,G,S,W	26x24x <sup>6</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> V <sup>*</sup>
8x8x <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>1</sup>	24x22x <sup>9</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>6</sup> / <sub>8</sub> ,
8x8x <sup>1</sup> /B,C,G,K,P,S,T,U,W,Z	22x20x <sup>o</sup> / <sub>g</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>n</sup> / <sub>g</sub> ,
8x8x <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B,C,G,K,P,S,U,W,Z	20x18x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>**</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>**</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>**</sub>
7×7×5/ BCCS	20x12x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> ,,G,V*,W
7x7x1/ 3/ 5/ 1/ 3/ BCGKPSTUWZ	20x12x <sup>6</sup> / <sub>a</sub> G
1 x 1 x 22, 78, 78, 76, 74, 716	20x8x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> V*,W
6x6x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>s</sub> B,G,S	20x8x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>a</sub> G
6x6x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>y</sub> B,C,G,K,P,S,T,U,W,Z	10-10-1/ 3/ 3/4
6x6x <sup>9</sup> / <sub>8<sup>1</sup></sub> <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B,C,D,G,K,P,R,S,H,I,J,T,U,W,Z	10x12x7 <sub>2</sub> ,7 <sub>2</sub>
6x6x <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , <sup>4</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B,C,D,G,K,P,K,S,H,LJ,T,U,W,A,Z	18×6×1/ 3/ 5/ D.C.W
6x0x'/ <sub>n</sub> B,C,D,G,S,T,H,L,J,Z	18x6x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ; 7 <sub>8</sub> ; 7 <sub>18</sub> , 7 <sub>1</sub>
51/,x51/,x3/,5/,101/,01/,01/,B,D,G,S,H,I,Z	10404 /4
5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> x5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> B,G,S,I,Z	16x12x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> G,V*,W
Frefri DCCKPRSTUW7	16x12x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>g</sub> G
5x5x <sup>3/</sup> <sup>b/</sup> BCDGHLJKPRSTUWZ	16x8x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>a</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>b</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B,G,W
5x5x <sup>1</sup> / <sup>3</sup>	16x8x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>g</sub> G
5x5x <sup>1</sup> / B.C.G.H.L.J.M.P.S.T.Y.Z	16x4x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B,G,W
	16x4x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> G
4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> x4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> C,K,T,Z	14x12x <sup>1</sup> / <sup>3</sup> /
4/ <sub>2</sub> x4/ <sub>2</sub> x/ <sub>2</sub>	14x10x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> B,G,S,W
$4/_{x}X4/_{x}X/_{16}$	14x10x <sup>6</sup> /G
$\frac{47_2 x 4}{41_2 x 4} \frac{7_2 x 7_4}{16} \frac{7_{16}}{16} \frac{1}{100} \frac$	14x10x <sup>6</sup> /,W
472X472X78	14x6x <sup>5</sup> /B,G
4x4x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> B,C,K,P,R,S,T,U,W,Z	14x6x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>3</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>10</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> B,G,W
4x4x <sup>3</sup> / <sub>s</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>1s</sub> B,C,D,H,I,J,K,R,S,T,D,P,U,W,Z	14x4x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> B,S
4x4x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , <sup>2</sup> / <sub>16</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> B,C,D,E,H,I,J,K,M,N,P,R,S,T,X,U,W,Y,Z	14x4x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,,B,S,W
3 <sup>1</sup> /x3 <sup>1</sup> /x <sup>3</sup> / C. T	14x4x <sup>4</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B,S
31/x31/x5/	12x10x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>a</sub> ,
31/x31/x1/, 3/, 1/ BCDEHLJKIMNPRSTUWXYZ	12x8x <sup>5</sup> /B, C, G, S,W
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>x</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>x</sub> x <sup>3</sup> / <sub>a</sub> C, T	12x8x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,B, C, G, S, T, W
0.0.1	12x8x <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> B, C, G, S, U
axax <sup>7</sup> ,U, H, T	12x6x <sup>5</sup> / <sub>a</sub> B, S
2x2x1/ 2/ ARCDEHLIKIMNPRSTILWYYZ	12x6x <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> , <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,B, C, S,U,W
0X0X /4/ /10	
Notos: Sizo is manufactured by Submargad Arc Wolding (SAW	) process and are not stocked by steal service contars (contact

producer for specific requirements). All other sizes are manufactured by Electric Resistance Welding and most are available from steel service centers. \*\*British Steel also produces a full range of metric

Some manufactures produce a .120 size instead of a 1/2; please check with individual manufacturers

#### Principal Producers Of Structural Tubing (TS)

A. Acme Roll Forming Co. B. Bull Moose Tube Co. C. Copperweld Corp. D. Dallas Tube & Rollform E. Eugene Welding Co. G. British Steel\*\*

H. Hanna Steel Corp. J. Independence Tube Corp. J. Vest Inc. K. Maverick Tube L. Laclede Steel Co. M. Maruichi American Corp. N. Hannibal Industries, Inc. P. IPSCO Inc. R. Standard Tube Co. S. Sonco Steel Tube T. Atlas Tube U. UNR- Leavitt, Div. of UNR Inc. V. Valmont Industries W. Welded Tube Co. of America X. EXLTUBE Y. James Steel & Tube Co. Z. Welded Tube of Canada Ltd.

Nominal Size and Thickness	Producer Code	Nominal Size and Thickness	Producer Code
and Thickness 12x6x $^{3}/_{16}$	C, S, U G, S C, G, K, S, U, W, Z B, K, Z K, S, U, Z C, S, U, W K C, G, K, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, G, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, K, P, S, U, W, Z C, D, K, S	and Thickness $6x4x^{1/}_{4}$ , $3'_{16}$ $6x4x^{1/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$ $6x3x^{1/}_{2}$ , $5'_{16}$ $6x3x^{1/}_{2}$ , $3'_{16}$ $6x3x^{1/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$ $6x3x^{1/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$ $6x2x^{3/}_{8}$ , $6x2x^{3/}_{16}$ $6x2x^{3/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$ $6x2x^{3/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$ $6x2x^{3/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$ $5x4x^{1/}_{2}$ $5x4x^{3/}_{8}$ , $5'_{16}$	B,C,D,H,I,J,K,M,P,R,S,T,U,W,X,Y,Z B,C, D, I, J, K, P, S, T, V, X, Y, Z C, K, P, S, U, Z B, C, D, H, I, J, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z B,C,D,H,I,J,K,P,R,S,T,U,W,X,Y,Z B, C, D, H, I, J, K, P, R, S, T, U, X, Y, Z H, K, S, T, U, W, Z B, H, I, J, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, M, N, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z B,C,D,E,H,I,J,K,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,W,X,Y,Z T B, C, L, K, P, T, W, Z
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C, G, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, G, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z Z D, K, T D, K, T, Z Z P, S, T, U, W, Z D, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, W, Z C, W, Z	$\begin{array}{c} 5x4x^{*}/_{4}, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	B, C, J, K, F, I, W, Z B, C, D, I, K, P, T, W, Y, Z C, K, P, S, U, Z C, D, H, I, J, K, P, R, S, T, U, W, Z B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, M, N, N, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z J, K, Y, Z C, K, T C, I, J, P, R, S, T, W B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, M, N, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Z
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Z C, Z C, G, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, G, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z G, S C, G, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, G, H, LJ, K, P, R, S, T, U, W, Z	$\begin{array}{c} 4x3x^{3/_{8}}$	.B, J, S, T .B, I, J, P, S, T, U, W, Z .B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, .R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z .B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, R, S, .T, U, W, X, Y, Z .Y, Z .C, H, S, T, Y .C, H, I, J, P, S, T, U, W, Z .B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, R, S,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C, D, G, H, I, J, K, P, R, S, T, W, X, Z C, D, G, I, J, K, P, S, T, Z P, U D, H, I, P, T, U, W, Z C, D, H, I, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, I, P, S, Z J, K, S, T, U, Z I, J, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z D, H, I, J, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z D, I, J, K, P, S, T, Z	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ & 4x2x^{3/}_{16} \\ & & \\ & 4x2x^{1/}_{8} \\ & & \\ & 3^{1/}_{2}x2^{1/}_{2}x^{1/}_{4} \\ & & \\ & 3x2x^{5/}_{16} \\ & & \\ & & 3x2x^{1/}_{4} \\ & \\ & &$	.T, U, W, X, Y, Z .A, B, C, D, E, I, J, K, L, M, P, R, S, T, .U, W, X, Y, Z .A,B,C,E,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,W,X,Y,Z .I, R, Y, Z .Y, Z .I, S, T .B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L,M, N, P, R, S, .T, U, W, X, Y, Z
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, H, I, K, P, R, S, T, U, W, Z C, I, K, P, S, T, Z C, D, H, I, P, S, U, W, Z I, P, S, Z C, D, H, I, K, P, S, W, Z C, D, H, I, K, P, S, W, Z D, H, I, K, P, S, Z	$\begin{array}{c} 3x2x^{1}{}_{16} \\ \hline \\ 3x2x^{1}{}_{2}x^{3}{}_{16}, \\ \hline \\ 3x1^{1}{}_{2}x^{3}{}_{16}, \\ x^{1}{}_{2}x^{1}{}_{4} \\ \hline \\ 2^{1}{}_{2}x1^{1}{}_{2}x^{1}{}_{4} \\ 2^{1}{}_{2}x1^{1}{}_{2}x^{3}{}_{16} \\ \hline \\ 2x1^{1}{}_{2}x^{3}{}_{16} \\ \hline \\ 2x1x^{3}{}_{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$	A, B, C, D, E, I, J, K, M, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z C, E, I, U, W, Y, Z I, Y A, B, C, E, I, S, U, Y B, C, E, H, I, R, S, U, Y, Z Y, Z Y, Z
$6x4x^{3/2}$ B, $6x4x^{3/2}$ , $5/16$ B,	C, K, P, S, T, U, W, Z C, D, H, I, J, K, P, R, S, T, U, W, Z	$1^{1/2} \times 1^{1/2} \times 1^{1/2} \times 1^{1/4} \dots $ $1^{1/2} \times 1^{1/2} \times 1^{1/2} \times 1^{1/6} \dots $	.H, Z

\*Size is manufactured by Submerged Arc Welding (SAW) process and are not stocked by steel service centers (contac producer for specific requirements). All other sizes are manufactured by Electric Resistance Welding and most are available from steel service centers. \*\*British Steel also produces a full range of metric

Some manufactures produce a .120 size instead of a 1/a; please check with individual manufacturers

# 01132

#### Principal Producers Of Steel Pipe (P)

A. Acme Roll Forming Co. B. Bull Moose Tube Co. C. Copperweld Corp. D. Dallas Tube & Rollform E. Eugene Welding Co. G. British Steel\*\*

H. Hanna Steel Corp. I. Independence Tube Corp. 1. Vest Inc. K, Maverick Tube L. Laclede Steel Co.

M. Maruichi American Corp.

N. Hannibal Industries, Inc. P. IPSCO Inc.

- R. Standard Tube Co.
- S. Sonco Steel Tube
- T. Atlas Tube

U. UNR- Leavitt, Div. of UNR Inc. V. Valmont Industries

W. Welded Tube Co. of America

X. EXLTUBE

Y. James Steel & Tube Co. Z. Welded Tube of Canada Ltd.

Nominal Size and Thickness	Producer Code	Nominal Size and Thickness	Producer Code
20. 500 275	D# W		
20x.250	p*		
		5.563x.375	P, U
18x.500, .375	P*, W	5.563x.258	P, R, W, X, Z
18x.250	P*	5.569 194	P,Z
16x.500	P*, W	5.000X.104	·····. I , N, Z
16x.375	P*, W	5.5x.500	Z
16x.250	P	5.5x.375, .258	K, P, Z
16x.188	P	5x 500, 375, 312	
14x 500	P.W	5x.258	C, K, P, R, T, U, Z
14x.438	P	5x.250, .188	C, H, K, L, P, R,
14x.375	P, W		T, U, Y, Z
14x.250, .188	P	5x.125	C, H, L, P, R
12.75x 500	PW		T, U, Y, Z
12.75x.406	P	4.5x.337	L***, P, Z
12.75x.375	P, W	4.5x.237	C, H, K, L***, P,
12.75x.188, .125	P		R, U, W, X, Z
10 5- COT 500 275 210 250 100	C	4.5x.188	C, H, K, P, R,
12.03.020, .000, .370, .312, .200, .188		1.5-105	U, W, X, Z
11.25x.625, .500, .375, .312, .250, .188	C	4.5x.125	C, H, L, P, R, U, Z
10.75× 500 965 950	PWZ	4x.337	H, R
10x 625	C.	4x.318	L***
10x,500, 375, 312	C. Z	4x.313	Z
10x.250, 188	C. Z	4x.250, .188	C, H, R, U, Y, Z
10x.125	V	4x.237	C, H, R, Y, Z
0.005. 500 075 010 050 100	CDUZ	4x.226	CHPUN2
9.625x.000, .375, .312, .250, .188	C, P, U, Z	4X.120	
8.75x.500, .375, .312, .250, .188	C, Z	3.5x.313	Z
8.625x 500	.K. P. U. Z	3.5x.300	H, L***, P, X, Z
8.625x.375	K. P. U. Z	3.5x.250, .203, .100, .120	н I *** P P
8.625x.322	K, P, U, W, Z	5.5A.210	UXYZ
8.625x.250, .188	K, P, U, Z		
8.625x.125	P,	3x.250, .203, .188, .152	H, R, U, Z
7.625x 125		3x.300	DIV7
7.5x.500, .375, .312, .250, .188	C, R, Z	9x 190 134	R V Z
7. 500	C D U Z	0x.120, .104	
7× 975 919 950	CHPPUZ	2.875x.276	L***
7* 198	CHPRUZ	2.875x.250	K, P, U, Z
7x 125	C P Z	2.875x.203	L***, P, U, W, Z
		2.875X.188, .125	R, P, U, Y, Z
6.875x.500, .375, .312, .250, .188	C	2.375x.250	H, L***, P, Y, Z
6.625x.500432	K. P. U. Z	2.375x.218, .188	H, P, Y, Z
6.625375, .312	H, K, P, R, U, Z	2.375x.154	H, L***, P, U,
6.625x.280	H,K,P,R,U,W, X, Z	0.075 105	W, X, Y, Z
6.625x.250, .188	H,K,P,R,U,W,X,Z	2.375x.125	K, H, P, K,
6.625x.125	P, Z		U, 1, Z
C 105- 500 975 910 050 100	C	1.900x.145	Z
6.125x.500, .375, .312, .250, .188			
6x.500	Z	1.660x.140	Z
6x.375, .312	H, R, Z		
6x.280	H, R, Z		
6x 195	H, K, Z		
0x .120			
Note: #Size is manufactured by Sub-	rod Are Wolding (CAU	V) process and are not stocked by stock any	contors (postant
producer for specific requirements	). All other sizes are r	nanufactured by Electric Resistance Welding	and most are
available from steel service center	S.	internet of the other included in the internet	and move are
**British Steel also produces a ful	l range of metric		
***Size produced by Continuous B	ut Welding		

#### STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPE PRODUCERS

Bayou Steel Corp. P.O. Box 5000 Laplace, LA 70068 800/535-7692

Bethlehem Struc. Prod. Corp. 501 East Third St. Bethlehem, PA 18016-7699 800/633-0482

British Steel Inc. 475 N. Martingale Rd., #400 Schaumburg, IL 60173 800/542-6244 Chaparral Steel Co. 300 Ward Road Midlothian, TX 76065-9501 800/542-6244

Florida Steel Corp. P.O. Box 31328 Tampa, FL 33631 800/237-0230

J&L Structural Inc. 111 Station St. Aliquippa, PA 15001 800/451-7469 Northwestern Steel & Wire Co. 121 Wallace St., P.O. Box 618 Sterling, IL 61081-0618 800/793-2200

North Star Steel Co. 1380 Corp. Center Curve P.O. Box 21620 Eagan, MN 55121-0620 800/328-1944

Nucor Steel P.O. Box 126 Jewett, TX 75846 800/527-6445 Nucor-Yamato Steel P.O. Box 1228 Blytheville, AR 72316 800/289-6977

Roanoke Electric Steel Corp. P.O. Box 13948 Roanoke, VA 24038 800/753-3532

SMI Steel, Inc. 101 South 50th St. Birmingham, AL 35232 800/621-0262

TradeARBED 825 Third Ave. New York, NY 10022 212/486-9890

#### STRUCTURAL TUBE PRODUCERS

ACME Roll Forming Co.\* 812 North Beck St. Sebewaing, MI 48759-1120 800/937-8823

Atlas Tube\* 200 Clark St. Harrow, Ontario, NOR 1G0 CANADA 519/738-3541

British Steel Inc. 475 N. Martingale Rd., #400 Schaumburg, IL 60173 800/542-6244

Bull Moose Tube Co.\* 1819 Clarkson Rd., Ste 100 Chesterfield, MO 63017-5040 800/325-4467

Copperweld Corp.\* 4 Gateway Center, Ste. 2200 Pittsburgh, PA 15522 412/263-3200

Dallas Tube & Rollform P.O. Box 540873 Dallas, TX 75354-0873 214/445-0234 Eugene Welding Co.\* P.O. Box 249 Marysville, MI 48040 800/336-3926

EXLTUBE 905 Atlantic N. Kansas City, MO 64116 800/892-8823

Hanna Steel Corp. 3812 Commerce Ave. P.O. Box 558 Fairfield, AL 35064 800/633-8252

Hannibal Industries, Inc.\* P.O. Box 558 Los Angeles, CA 90058 213/588-4261

Independence Tube Corp. 6226 W. 74th St. Chicago, IL 60638-6196 708/496-0380

IPSCO Steel, Inc. P.O. Box 1670, Armour Rd. Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3C7 CANADA 306/934-7700 James Steel & Tube Co. 29774 Stepheson Hwy. Madison Heights, MI 48071 800/521-2539

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A new 47-story building in Taichung, Taiwan, will utilize a combination of moment and braced frames to resist both high wind loads and stringent seismic requirements

By Leo E. Argiris, P.E.

HERE SOME SEE A FISH, OTHERS SEE AN IRON. Its owners and designers, though, see an elegant solution that turned a complicated program into a signature tower for the city of Taichung, Taiwan.

The Tzung Tang Development Group commissioned Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates. Architects and Weiskopf & Pickworth Consulting Engineers, both of New York City, to create a new focal point for this city in central Taiwan. Within this tower, the developers needed a range of uses, including an office block, a 350-room hotel with ballroom, a private club with workout equipment and swimming pool, retail levels and extensive parking facilities.

The solution is a 47-story, 184-meter-tall tower whose fishlike shape was considered a favorable symbol for the developers. The 47 tower floors house the office, hotel, and club facilities while six below grade floors house two retail levels and four parking levels.

During the 1950s, Taiwan built a large ship building industry which in turn created a highly-developed steel industry, which remains today. In fact steel is promoted so vehemently that proposals for concrete towers rising more than 20 stories will likely not be accepted by Taiwan's Structural Review Committees. The Committees, made up of a combination of university professors and practitioners, study each proposed structural design carefully before allowing a building permit to be issued. The Committees are uncomfortable with the quality of concrete produced in Taiwan and they see structural steel as cost competitive, accessible and the smart solution for seismic and wind forces.

#### A DUAL SYSTEM SOLUTION

While the use of structural steel for this tower was a forgone conclusion, the structural system for the tower's unique layout and complicated program required a





#### good bit of ingenuity.

Taichung is located in a high seismic zone roughly equivalent to UBC s Zone 3. In addition, the entire island of Taiwan is subject to typhoons and their resulting high wind forces.

Responding to the developer's desire for wide clear spans in the office floors, the designers pulled the core off to one side of the building. To maximize window space, perimeter column sizes needed to be minimized and columns needed to be placed no closer than eight meters on center.

Weiskopf & Pickworth's (W&P's) structural solution uses a dual system consisting of an eccentric braced frame core working in combination with a special moment-resisting steel frame to provide lateral resistance. Floor framing uses steel beams acting compositely with the floor slab.

Because the core and plan were irregular, the structural designers were faced with the challenge of minimizing the eccentricity of the lateral load resisting system. The design was a balancing act between the stiffness of the moment frames and the eccentric braced frames.

While maintaining wide column-free spaces in the office floors, the nature of hotel floors allowed the designers to stiffen some of the moment frames by adding diagonal bracing within the partitions between guest rooms.

Taiwan's steel mills generally fabricate structural steel members by welding steel plates instead of rolled I-sections. Columns are traditionally made by welding four plates in the shape of a box . For this project, a variety of rectangular column sizes were designed to accommodate the multiple floor plan and core layouts required in a mixeduse tower. Local mills can roll up to 50mm thick plates while local welding techniques can weld up to 70mm thick plates. The tower's design uses these local

plates in all but a few isolated columns for which 95mm thick plates needed to be imported.

The seismic code in Taiwan requires that the column splices develop the full capacity of all columns in tension. This requirement, coupled with the box shape columns, results in extensive full penetration field welds for column splices. Beam-to-column moment connections also are commonly field welded with full penetration welds.

#### SCULPTING THE SYSTEM AROUND AMENITIES

The health club and ballroom are situated in the low-rise podium (called the plinth) on the third above grade level. These spaces called for column-free spans approaching 30 meters, thus very deep transfer trusses were required. Since these transfers could not be accommodated in the floor above the health club/ballroom (the fourth floor), they were introduced at the ninth floor mechanical level and



floors eight down to four were hung from the trusses.

The floor plan illustrates how the depth of the mechanical floor between levels nine and ten was used to transfer two interior columns that would have run through the ballroom and two columns at the mouth of the fish that would block the main entrance to the hotel. The latter columns were picked up on plate girders cantilevering over the plate girder at the H.4 line. This arrangement of plate girders allowed the cantilever without requiring heavy splices in the girders.

The transfer at the G line was accomplished with a combination truss/transfer girder. The girder was divided into three panels. The center panel includes truss diagonals to allow for passage within the mechanical spaces. The two outer panels use 50mmthick web plates to transfer the column shear applied at the third points.

Taichung's prevalent soil conditions are a combination of clay soil with a dense matrix of boulders. Combined with a high water table this stiff soil system offers a unique excavation challenge. Traditionally, hand dug piles are used to provide a perimeter wall on the site prior to excavation.

This tower is designed for

seven basements; the three lowest provide additional headroom to accommodate mechanical stacked parking. The foundation is a mat with voids carved into it for fuel storage tanks. Reaching down some 32 meters, these foundations are the deepest in the city of Taichung. To save construction time, the basements will be constructed using a topdown construction; excavation will start at the same time as the superstructure begins to rise.

Taichung's signature tower totals 61,100 square meters (700,000 square feet). Its site is at the north end of a three-milelong landscaped mall and promises to be a premier destination for this city of one million people. Construction is to begin in 1995 with completion in 1997.

Leo Argiris, P.E., is a Partner in Weiskopf & Pickworth, a New York City-based structural engineering firm.



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### **ANYTHING BUT INDUSTRIAL**



A new retail center in Australia disproves that country's notion that exposed steel can only create a "warehouse" appearance TURAL MATERIAL IN AUSTRALIA, steel is seldom left exposed on high-end projects because most developers in that country think of it as creating an industrial feel. The designers of the new \$220 million Galleria Morley in Perth quickly put that image to rest.

Long before its September 1994 opening, the Galleria Morley created a stir. When the joint venture of Colonial Mutual and Coles Myer Properties Ltd. announced the project, they promised it would be the largest retail facility in Western Australia. And at 700,000 sq. ft., they delivered on that promise. But even more importantly, they promised a world class facility incorporating the latest international design concepts. This promise was crucial, since the developers hoped to attract a large number of major retailers who had not previously entered the western Australia market. The design, developed by the Los office of Angeles RTKL Associates Inc., in conjunction with The Buckan Group of Brisbane and Perth, was so well received that much of the center was preleased more than 10 months prior to completiondespite many businesses hesitancy to expand from the eastern

part of Australia to the western.

Perth is the second most isolated capital city (Vladivostock is first), and the nearest large city, Jakarta, is more than three hours away by air. Still, it has a population exceeding 1 million people and is one of Australia's most important cultural and economic centers. The area is known for its sparkling blue skies, crystal clear water and pristine beaches. Structures tend to be square-shaped with gable and hip roofs and wrapping verandahs. Nearby Fremantle (located to the Indian Ocean just west of Perth) has an older, more traditional architecture, with a tendency towards Victorian styles, though here too the pubs and hotels have an abundance of porches and verandahs, many on the second level and cantilevered out over the sidewalk.

Designed as a modern interpretation of the architectural styles prevalent in Fremantle and Perth, The Galleria Morley features colored corrugated metal rooflines combining hip and gable forms that reflect the architectural shapes so familiar to Western Australians. The project offers continuous vaulted skylights over the malls, as well as domed skylights over various courts, though in an angular or octagonal shape, rather than the 7



As its name indicates, the center is a two-level galleria structure. Open, light and airy in feeling, it is organized around a modified T-form plan, with anchors (a three-level flagship Mver Department Store, Kmart and Target) at each of the three extremities. Each spine is bounded by a soaring continuous skylight and a fanciful network of trusswork in the two-level interior. The main spine of the center, which stretches 445 ft. and also features two courts with domed skylights, is a two-story fashion galleria of shops and boutiques.

Splitting off from the central spine are two slightly curved 200-ft.-long two-level malls leading to two of the anchor tenants. Shops line the ground floor only, leaving the double height space above to give a sense of cool airiness as well as to maximize the view to the food court and a cinema located in the upper level of the central spine. There are no blind alleys-the sight lines are straight, the central court is always in view. A pair of escalators, travelators or curving stairs are incorporated into each interior court or node.

The focal point of The Galleria Morley is the central atrium—a 115-ft.-wide octagonal courtyard featuring a massive fountain pool flanked by towering royal palms. Soaring 82 ft. to its pinnacle and visible for miles around, day and night, the atrium design bestows the project with immediate landmark status.

#### EXPOSED STRUCTURE

As with many shopping centers, The Galleria Morley utilizes





Atop the central court is a huge skylight. The trusses are designed to appear to emanate from the columns and then leap out into the space, where they are linked together by an octagonalshaped compression ring. from which the second tier of curved linear trusses spring to the top of the space.

a structural system similar to that found in a warehouse though the designers were careful to disguise that image.

While wood construction tends to prevail in Western Australia, it proved unsuitable for such a large structure. Instead, a composite structure was chosen. The challenge, though, was to convince the developers that the steel portion could serve not just structurally, but also architecturally. Far from the industrial image that steel usually represents in Australia, The Galleria Morley has light, airy, elegant interiors. No bolts were used;



The 700,000-sq.-ft. center was completed on budget and within the 18-month project schedule.

instead, all connections are welded and ground smooth. Sleek, streamlined, painted bright white and touched with brass accents, the steel inside the Galleria Morley resembles the finely detailed trellis-work found throughout this part of Western Australia.

The entire structure is basically a composite construction of precast concrete units for the lower level columns, the twostory external walls and the second floor framing, with the upper floor columns and roof framing of structural steel. Composite construction was adopted for this project for several reasons. First, it was less expensive than the more standard Australian technique of onsite erected steel units and insitu concrete. And second, it contributed versatility and efficiency to the erection of the project. Pre-contract and early contract works could be carried out on-site while fabrication occurred off-site. The overall process produced a project that was completed on budget and within the scheduled 18-month construction program. Structural engineer was Ove Arup &

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The upper floor steel construction allowed column spacing beyond the 30-ft.-by-30-ft. grid often found in American and Australian shopping centers thus addressing the developers' concern that a smaller grid with more columns would create a wall blocking tenants' shopfronts from the view of consumers circulating though the center.

Whenever possible, the lightweight steel columns in the main fashion mall were reduced in size and twin 8-in.-diameter columns were used instead of a single 18-in.-diameter column. Spaced at more than 40 ft. along the entire length of the mall, these smaller twin columns were designed to appear to be resting on brass balls bracketed off of the second floor bulkheads, which gave the interior a terraced feel while also providing



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Composite construction also was used for the sloping floor to the cinemas. This consisted of sloping steel beams 18- to 24-in. deep with pre-cast hollow core concrete planks spanning between the beams topped with concrete wearing slab. a Although not specifically permitted under the building code, this design obtained a variance based on the fact that both the underside of the slope and the occupied space above were fully sprinklered and that alarms to warn of an inoperative system were installed. (This concession is now being applied to other new construction in Perth.)

#### LACY TRUSSES RESIST WIND LOADS

Although light and lacy throughout, the trusswork in the center was designed to resist what are termed the "Fremantle Doctor" sea breezes that blow from the west creating a cooling effect, as well as the erratic gusty winds that blow off the nearby ocean. The 7-ft.-6-in.deep trusses that cross the mall to support the continuous skylights and roof along the three extremities are curved to evoke a sense of elegance.

While the trusses span across the mall, the upper chord of the truss is linear, reflecting the straight forward linear design of the gable and hip roof forms found in the region. The lower chord, however, is curved. The carefully assembled structural elements create a sense of depth articulating their shape through shade and shadow, reinforcing the notion of a light and delicate feel. The ladder trusses, running parallel along the length of the galleria, provide lateral stability to the overall structure, while their appearance is enhanced by the addition of criss-crossing tubular steel rods that provide stability while also creating a tracery of patterns for the sunlight to filter through.

Roof lights in the malls and center court are glazed with







blue-green laminated glass which, together with an embossed white ceramic, help reduce ultra-violet penetrate and heat gain, yet allows the penetration of natural light during the daytime. At night, the embossed white ceramics provide a textured pattern to the roof lights.

As The Galleria Morley was envisioned as a "town center" for Perth, the monumentally scaled center court was designed as the heart of the project. To provide a sense of proportion and order, the double-tiered trusses break down the space. The lower portion provides a sense of scale while the top portion rises to a height that establishes the project as a landmark in the region. Crowned in glass, the pinnacle glows in the distant night sky when flooded with light. As the trusses emanating from the columns appear to leap out into the space, they are linked together by an octagonal-shaped compression ring, from which the second tier of curved linear trusses spring to the top of the space.

Two additional courts were created along the main galleria to serve as nodes to break the 445-ft. length of the space. The node at the opposite end of the center court has been dubbed the "fashion court." The structure of this court is similar to the center court. though significantly smaller at only 60-ft. across. In the stair court, midway between the fashion and center court, simplicity was achieved by bowing in plan the ladder trusses within a typical

structural bay. This interrupted the linearity of the galleria and created a sense of place for the stair.

Steel roof construction of the center court and fashion court domes were assembled on-site from elements pre-fabricated offsite. Both structures were assembled on the ground under their final location and raised into position by two 100-ton mobile cranes. Long range weather forecasting was carefully analyzed with respect to the famous "Fremantle Doctor" winds, a necessary precaution while the 115-ft. center court structure was positioned atop eight slender composite columns 50 ft. in the air.

Norman M. Garden, AIA, is a vice president with RTKL Associates, Inc., in the firm's Los Angeles office. RTKL is a multidiscipline firm with a portfolio of work in 42 countries. Michael Connolly, ARAIA, is director of The Buchan Group, one of Australia's leading architectural firms.



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Second of three parts

### **ESSENTIALS OF LRFD**

#### An overview of LRFD as found in Part 2 of the Manual of Steel Construction (1994)

where

EARLY A DECADE AGO, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC. (AISC) BEGAN AN INDUS-TRY-WIDE TRANSITION from Allowable Stress Design (ASD) to Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD). While acceptance has been slow, momentum is gathering: A recent Gallup poll showed that industry acceptance of LRFD is growing and a majority of structural engineers now believe that LRFD is the steel design method of the future. Some people, however, have interpreted the existence of two specifications as an indication of an unclear direction. Therefore, the AISC Board of Directors has adopted the following resolution:

Based upon expert input from its Committee on Specifications, the Board of Directors of AISC affirms that the 1993 Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Specification for Structural Steel Buildings is the preferred Specification for the fabricated structural steel industry. LRFD is a modern and technologically superior steel design specification. Its direct representation of ultimate structural behavior is especially relevant for seismic design, design of frames with partially restrained connections, and composite systems design. It offers engineers the opportunity to innovate in the analysis and design of highly reliable and competitive steel structures by encouraging the consideration of strength and serviceability criteria under appropriate combinations of gravity and lateral loads. In this way, LRFD is consistent with the prevailing trend toward limit-states design in all materials, both domestically and internationally."

This article is the second of a three-part summary of LRFD (part one appeared in June).

**D. TENSION MEMBERS** 

DESIGN TENSILE STRENGTH

The design philosophy for tension members is the same in the LRFD and ASD Specifications:

- a. The limit state of yielding in the gross section is intended to prevent excessive elongation of the member. Usually, the portion of the total member length occupied by fastener holes is small. The effect of early yielding at the reduced cross sections on the total member elongation is negligible. Use of the area of the gross section is appropriate.
- The second limit state involves fracture at the section h. with the minimum effective net area.

The design strength of tension members,  $\phi_{P_{a}}$ , as given in Section D1 of the LRFD Specification, is the lesser of the following:

a. For yielding in the gross section,

$$\begin{split} \phi_i &= 0.90 \\ P_n &= F_j A_g \end{split} \tag{D1-1}$$

b. For fracture in the net section,  $\phi_i = 0.$   $P_i = F_i$ 

= effective net area, sq. in. (see Section B) A.

= gross area of member, sq. in.

= specified minimum yield stress, ksi

= specified minimum tensile strength, ksi

 $P^{u}$ = nominal axial strength, kips

For 50 ksi steels,  $F_{v} = 50$  ksi and minimum  $F_{u} = 65$  ksi. Accordingly,

a. For yielding in the gross section,  

$$\phi_i P_n = 0.9 \ge 50 \text{ ksi } x A_x = 45.0 \text{ ksi } x A_x$$
(2-3)

b. For fracture in the net section,  

$$\phi_r P_s = 0.75 \ge 65 \text{ ksi } \ge A_s = 48.8 \text{ ksi } \ge A_s$$
 (2-4)

The limit state of block shear rupture may govern the design tensile strength. For information on block shear, see Section J4.3 of the LRFD Specification and Part 8 (in Volume II) of the LRFD Manual.

#### Example D-1

Given: Determine the design strength of a W8x24 as a tension member in 50 ksi steel. How much dead load can it support?

Solution: If there are no holes in the member, A = A, and Equation 2-3 governs,

 $\phi_{1}P_{n} = 45.0 \text{ ksi x } A_{n} = 45.0 \text{ ksi x } 7.08 \text{ in.}^{2} = 319 \text{ kips}$ 

Assuming that dead load is the only load, the governing load combination from Section A is 1.4D. Then the required tensile strength

$$P_{\mu} = 1.4P_{\mu} \le \phi_{\mu} = 319$$
 kips

 $P_n \le 319$  kips / 1.4 = 228 kips maximum dead load that can be supported by the member.

Example D-2

- Repeat Example D-1 for a W8x24 in 50 ksi steel with Given: four 1-in,-diameter holes, two per flange, along the member (i.e., not at its ends) for miscellaneous attachments. See Figure D-1(a).
- Solution: a. For yielding in the gross section  $\phi_i P_n = 319$  kips, as in Example D-1.

b. For fracture in the net section

$$= A_{n} = A_{n} - 4 \times (d_{halo} + \frac{1}{16} \text{ in.}) \times t_{r}$$
  
= 7.08 in.<sup>2</sup> - 4 x (1 +  $\frac{1}{16} \text{ in.}) \times 0.400$  in.  
= 5.38 in.<sup>2</sup>

(continued on next page)

#### Example D-2, Continued

$$p_{P_p}^{P_p} = 48.8 \text{ ksi x } A_p$$
  
= 48.8 ksi x 5.38 in.<sup>2</sup> = 263 kips < 319 kips

Fracture in the net section governs.

 $P_u = 1.4P_D < \phi_i P_n = 263$  kips  $P_D \le 263$  kips / 1.4 = 188 kips

Note:

If the holes had been at the end connection of the tension member, the U reduction coefficient would apply in the calculation of an effective net area.



#### **Example D-3**

Given: Repeat Example D-2 for holes at a bolted endconnection. There are a total of eight 1-in.-diameter holes, as shown in figure D-1(a), on two planes, 4-in. center-to-center.

Solution: a. For yielding in the gross section

 $\phi_{P_a} = 319$  kips, as in Example D-1.

b. For fracture in the net section, according to Equation B3-1 in Section B (see last month), the effective net area

A = 5.38 in.<sup>2</sup> as in Example D-2

 $U=1-\overline{x}/L$ , L=4 in. Note: In lies of calculating U, the Commentary on the LRFD Specification (Section B3) permits the use of more conservative values of U listed therein.

According to Commentary Figure C-53.1(a),  $\bar{x}$  for a W8x24 in this case is taken as that for a WT4x12. From the properties of a WT4x12 given in Part 1 of the Manual,  $\bar{x} = y = 0.695$  in. (See Figure D-1(b)).

Thus

$$\begin{array}{l} A_{\mu} &= 5.38 \; \mathrm{in.}^2 \; x \; 0.826 = 4.45 \; \mathrm{in.}^2 \\ \phi_{\mu} &= 48.8 \; \mathrm{ksi} \; x \; A_{\mu} \\ &= 48.8 \; \mathrm{kips} \; x \; 4.45 \; \mathrm{in.}^2 = 217 \; \mathrm{kips} < 319 \; \mathrm{kips} \end{array}$$

Fracture in the net section governs. Again, assuming that dead load is the only load,

 $P_{n} = 1.4P_{D} \le \phi_{1}P_{n} = 217$  kips

 $P_0 \le 217$  kips / 1.4 = 155 kips maximum dead load that can be supported by the member.

#### E. COLUMNS AND OTHER COMPRESSION MEMBERS

#### **EFFECTIVE LENGTH**

For a discussion of the effective length *Kl* for columns, refer to Section C in last month's issue.

#### DESIGN COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

Although the column strength equations have been revised for compatibility with LRFD and recent research on column behavior, the philosophy and procedures of column design in LRFD are similar with those in ASD. The direct design of columns with W and other rolled shapes is facilitated by the column strength tables in Part 3 of the LRFD Manual, which show the design compressive strength  $\phi_{P_n}$  as a function of *KL* (the effective unbraced length in feet). Columns with cross sections not tabulated (e.g., built-up columns) can be designed iteratively, as in the past, with the aid of tables listing design strengths versus *KL/r*, the slenderness ratio. Such tables are given in the Appendix of the LRFD Specification for 36 and 50 ksi structural steels, and below (Table E-1) for 50 ksi steel.

There are two equations governing column strength, based on the limit state of flexural buckling, one for inelastic buckling (Equation E2-2) and the other (Equation E2-3) for elastic, or Euler, buckling. Equation E2-2 is an empirical relationship for the inelastic range, while Equation E2-3 is the familiar Euler formula multiplied by 0.877. Both equations include the effects of residual stresses and initial out-of-straightness. The boundary between inelastic and elastic instability is  $\lambda_c =$ 1.5, where the parameter

$$\lambda_c = \frac{Kl}{r\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$
(E2-4)

For axially loaded columns with all elements having width-thickness ratios  $< \lambda_r$  (in Section B5.1 of the LRFD Specification), the design compressive strength =  $\phi_r P_n$ 

 $P_n = A_g F_{cr}$ 

 $A_g = \text{gross area of member, in.}^2$ 

a. For  $\lambda_c < 1.5$ 

- 0.85

$$F_{cr} = (0.658^{\lambda_c^2})F_v$$
 (E2-2)

(E2-1)

As is done in the Commentary in Section E2, this equation can be expressed in exponential form as:

$$F_{cr} = [\exp(-0.419^{\lambda_c^2})]F_v$$
 (C-E2-1)

where  $\exp(\mathbf{x}) = e^x$ 

b. For  $\lambda_c > 1.5$ 

$$F_{cr} = \left[\frac{0.877}{\lambda_c^2}\right] F_{\gamma} \tag{E2-3}$$

where

1

- F = specified minimum yield stress, ksi
- E' = modulus of elasticity, ksi
- K = effective length factor
  - = unbraced length of member, in.
- = governing radius of gyration about plane of buckling, in.

For 50 ksi steel

$$\lambda_{c} = \frac{Kl}{r} \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{50 \ ksi}{29000 \ ksi}} = 0.0132 \frac{Kl}{r}$$
or  $\frac{Kl}{r} = 75.7 \lambda_{c}$ 
(2-5)

The boundary between inelastic and elastic buckling ( $\lambda_c = 1.5$ ) for 50 ksi steel is

$$Kl/r = 75.7 \ge 1.5 = 113.5$$

The column strength equations in terms of Kl/r for 50 ksi steel become

$$P_n = (\phi_r F_r) A_n \tag{2-6}$$

where  $\phi_c = 0.85$ a. For *Kl* / *r* < 113.5

$$F_{-} = \left[ \exp[-7.3 \ge 10^{-5} (Kl/r)^2] \right] \ge 50 \text{ ksi}$$
 (2-7)

b. For Kl/r > 113.5

$$F_{cr} = \frac{2.51 \times 10^5}{(KI/r)^2} \, ksi \tag{2-8}$$

Based on Equations 2-7 and 2-8, Table E-1 gives the design stresses for 50 ksi steel columns for the full range of slenderness ratios. Determining the design strength of a given 50 ksi steel column merely involves using Equation 2-6 in connection with Table E-1. The appropriate design stress ( $\phi_e F_{ar}$ ) from Table E-1 is multiplied by the cross-sectional area to obtain the design strength  $\phi_e P_{ar}$ .

#### Example E-1

Determine the adequacy of a W14x120 building column

Given: 50 ksi steel; K = 1.0; story height = 12.0 ft.; required strength based on the maximum total factored load is 1300 kips.

Solution: 
$$K_{L_{x}} = K_{L_{y}} = 1.0 \text{ x } 12.0 \text{ ft.} = 12.0 \text{ ft.}$$

Because 
$$r_y < r_{x_r}$$
  

$$(\frac{Kl}{r}) maximum = \frac{K_y L_y}{r_y} = \frac{12.0 \text{ ft. } x \text{ } 12 \text{ in. } / \text{ ft.}}{3.74 \text{ in.}}$$

From Table E-1,  $\phi_{eF_{er}} = 38.14$  ksi

Design compressive strength  $\phi_c P_a = (\phi_c F_c) A_p = 38.14 \text{ ksi x } 35.3 \text{ in}^3$ = 1346 kips > 1300 kips required o.k.

= 38.5

	1	-	1	-		40		477	
NI r	Fre (kal)	NI /	Fer (kai)	NI	Fer (ksl)	i.	Far (ksi)	N.	For (kal)
1	42.50	41	37.59	81	26.31	121	14.57	161	8.23
2	42.49	42	37,36	82	26.00	122	14.33	162	8.13
3	42.47	43	37.13	83	25.68	123	14.10	163	8.03
4	42.45	44	36.89	84	25.37	124	13.88	164	7.93
5	42.42	45	36.65	85	25.06	125	13.66	165	7,84
6	42.39	46	36.41	86	24.75	126	13,44	166	7.74
7	42.35	47	36.16	87	24,44	127	13.23	167	7.65
8	42.30	48	35.91	88	24.13	128	13.02	168	7.56
9	42.25	49	35.66	89	23.82	129	12.82	169	7.47
10	42.19	50	35.40	90	23.51	130	12.62	170	7.38
11	42.13	51	35,14	91	23.20	131	12.43	171	7.30
12	42.05	52	34.88	92	22.89	132	12.25	172	7.21
13	41.98	53	34.61	93	22,58	133	12.06	173	7,13
14	41.90	54	34.34	94	22.28	134	11,88	174	7.00
15	41.81	55	34.07	95	21.97	130	11.71	175	0.97
16	41.71	56	33.79	96	21.67	136	11.54	176	6.89
17	41.61	57	33.51	97	21.36	137	11.37	177	6.51
18	41.51	58	33.23	98	21.00	138	11.20	178	6,73
19	41.39	59	32.95	99	20.76	139	11.04	179	0.00
20	41.28	60	32.67	100	20.40	140	10.89	180	0.00
21	41.15	61	32.38	101	20.16	141	10.73	181	6.51
22	41.02	62	32.09	102	19.86	142	10.58	182	6,44
23	40.89	63	31.80	103	19.57	143	10.43	183	6,37
24	40,75	64	31.50	104	19.28	144	10.29	184	6.30
25	40.60	65	31,21	105	18.90	140	10.15	100	6.23
26	40.45	66	30.91	106	18.69	146	10.01	186	6.17
27	40.29	67	30.61	107	18,40	147	9.87	187	6.10
28	40.13	68	30.31	108	18.12	148	9.74	188	6.04
29	39.97	69	30.01	109	17.83	149	9.61	189	2.97
30	39.79	70	29.70	110	17.50	150	9,48	190	5.91
31	39.62	71	29.40	111	17,27	151	9.36	191	5.85
32	39.43	72	20.09	112	16.99	152	9.23	192	5.79
33	39.25	73	28.79	113	16.71	153	9.11	193	5.73
54	39.06	74	28.48	114	16.42	154	9,00	194	5.67
36	38.86	75	28,17	115	16,13	195	8.88	199	5.61
36	38.66	76	27.86	116	15.86	156	8.77	196	5.55
37	38.45	77	27.55	317	15.50	157	8.66	397	5.50
38	38.24	78	27.24	118	15.32	158	8.55	198	5.44
39	38.03	79	26.93	119	15.07	159	8.44	199	5.39
40	37.81	-80	26.62	120	14.82	100	8.33	200	0.33

Example E-2

Given: Design a 25-ft.-high, free-standing A618(F<sub>y</sub> = 50 ksi) steel pipe column to support a water tank with a weight of 75 kips at full capacity. See Figure E-2.

Solution: For a live load of 75 kips, the required column strength (from Section A) is  $P_v = 1.6P_t = 1.6 \times 75$  kips = 120 kips. From Table C-2, case e, recommended K = 2.1.

 $KL = 2.1 \times 25.0 \text{ ft.} = 52.5 \text{ ft.}$ 

Try a standard 12-in. diameter pipe (A = 14.6 in.<sup>2</sup>, I = 279 in.<sup>4</sup>):

$$r = \sqrt{1 / A} = \sqrt{279 \text{ in.}^2 / 14.6 \text{ in.}^2} = 4.37 \text{ in.}$$
  
$$\frac{Kl}{r} = \frac{52.5 \text{ ft. x } 12 \text{ in.} / \text{ft.}}{4.37 \text{ in}} = 144.2$$

From Table E-1, 
$$\phi_e F_{cr} = 10.3$$
 ksi  
 $\phi_e P_n = (\phi_e F_c) A_e = 10.3$  ksi x 14.6 in.<sup>3</sup>  
= 150 kips > 120 kips required

To complete the design, bending due to lateral loads (i.e. wind and earthquakes) should also be considered. See Sections F and H.

o.k.





#### FLEXURAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING

As stated in Section E3 of the LRFD Specification and Commentary, torsional and flexural-torsional buckling generally do not govern the design of doubly symmetric rolled shapes in compression. For other cross sections, see Section E3 and Appendix E3 of the LRFD Specification.

#### BUILT-UP AND PIN-CONNECTED MEMBERS

These members are covered, respectively, in Section E4 and E5 of the LRFD Specification.

#### F. BEAMS AND OTHER FLEXURAL MEMBERS

Chapter F of the LRFD Specification covers compact beams. Compactness criteria are given in Table B5.1 of the LRFD Specification and are summarized in Table B-1. To prevent torsion, wide-flange shapes must be loaded in either plane of symmetry, channels must be loaded through the shear center parallel to the web, or restraint against twisting must be provided at load points and points of support. Torsion combined with flexure and axial force combined with flexure are covered

Limiting Width-Thick	Table B-1. ness Ratios for C	ompression Ele	ments*
	Width-	Limiting Width-1	hickness Ratio, λ <sub>p</sub>
Beam Element	Thickness Ratio	General	For Fy = 50 ksi
Flanges of I shapes and channels	b/t	65 / VFy	9.2
Flanges of square and rectangular box beams	b/t	190 / VFy	26.9
Webs in flexural compression	h/tw.	640 /NFy	90.5
Webs in combined flexural and axial compression	h/t#	253 / \Fy**	35.8
	With	Limiting Width-1	Thickness Ratio, 2,
Column Element	Thickness Ratio	General	For Fy= 50 ksi
Flanges of I shapes and channels and plates projecting from compression elements	b/t	95 / √F <sub>y</sub>	13.4
Webs in axial compression	h/tw	253/VF,	35.8

\*For the complete table, see LRFD Specification, Section B5, Table B5.1. \*\*This is a simplified, conservative version of the corresponding entry in Table B5.1 of the LRFD Specification.



Figure F-1: Flexural strains and stresses

in Chapter H of the LRFD Specification.

This section explains the provisions of the LRFD Specification for compact rolled beams. For other compact and noncompact flexural members, refer to Appendix F of the Specification; plate girders are in Appendix G.

#### FLEXURE

To understand the provisions of the LRFD Specification regarding flexural design, it is helpful to review briefly some aspects of elementary beam theory.

Under working loads (and until initial yielding) the distributions of flexural strains and stresses over the cross-section of a beam are linear. As shown in Figure F-1, they vary from maximum compression at the extreme fibers on one side (the top) to zero at the neutral, or centroidal, axis to maximum tension at the extreme fibers on the other side (the bottom).

The relationship between moment and maximum bending stress (tension or compression) at a given cross section is

$$M = Sf_{b}$$
 (2-9)

where:

- M = bending moment due to the applied loads, kip-in.
- S = elastic section modulus, in the dir. of bending in.<sup>3</sup> = I/c
- $f_{\rm L}$  = maximum bending stress, ksi
- I = moment of intertia of the cross section about its centroidal axis, in.<sup>4</sup>
- c = distance from the elastic neutral axis to the extreme fiber, in.

Similarly, at intitial yielding  $M_{\star} = SF_{\star}$ 



P.

where

 $M_{\star}$  = bending moment coinciding with first vielding, kip-in.

If additional load is applied, the strains continue to increase; the stresses, however, are limited to F. Yielding proceeds from the outer fibers inward until a plastic hinge is developed, as shown in Figure F-1. At full plastification of the cross section (2-11)

 $M_p = ZF_y$ 

where

 $M_p$  = plastic moment, kip-in.

= plastic section modulus, in the direction of Zbending, in.3

Due to the presence of residual stresses (prior to loading, as a consequence of the rolling operation), yielding begins at an applied stress of  $(F_v - F_r)$ . Equation 2-10 should be modified to  $M_r = S(F_y - F_r)$ 

where

 $F_r$  = the max. compressive residual stress in

either flange, ksi

- = 10 ksi for rolled shapes
- = 16.5 ksi for welded shapes

The definition of plastic moment in Equation 2-11 is still valid, because it is not affected by residual stresses.

#### DESIGN FOR FLEXURE

#### a. Assuming $C_b = 1.0$

Compact sections will not experience local buckling before the formation of a plastic hinge. The occurrence of lateral torsional buckling of the member depends on the unbraced length  $L_{h}$ . As implied by the term lateraltorsional buckling, overall instability of a beam requires that twisting of the member occur simultaneously with lateral buckling of the compression flange.  $L_{k}$  is the distance between points braced to prevent twist of the cross section. Many beams can be considered continuously braced; e.g., beams supporting a metal deck, if the deck is intermittently welded to the compression flange. Compact wide flange and channel members bending about their major (or x) axes can develop their full plastic moment  $M_p$  without buckling if  $L_b \leq \hat{L}_p$ . If  $L_b = L_r$ , the nominal flexural strength is  $M_r$ , the moment at first yielding adjusted for residual stresses. The nominal moment capacity  $(M_n)$  for  $L_p < L_b < L_r$  is  $M_r < M_n < M_p$ . Compact shapes bent about their minor (or y) axes will not buckle before developing  $M_{p}$ , regardless of  $L_{p}$ 

Flexural design strength, governed by the limit state of lateral-torsional buckling, is  $\phi_b M_n$ , where  $\phi_b = 0.90$  and  $M_{*}$  the nominal flexural strength is as follows:

 $M_n = M_p = Z_x F_y$  for bending about the (2-13)major axis if  $L_b \leq L_p$ 

$$M_n = M_p = Z_y F_y$$
 for bending about the (2-14)

$$L_p = \frac{300r_y}{\sqrt{F_y}} = 42.4r_y \text{ for 50 ksi steel}$$
(2-15)

$$M_n = M_r = S_s(F_v - F_t) = S_s(F_v - 10 \ ksi)$$
(2-16)

for rolled shapes bending about the major

axis if  $L_b = L_r$ 

 $M_p$  for bending about the major axis, if  $L_p < L_b < L_r$ ,

is determined by linear interpolation betweens equations

2-13 and 2-16; i.e., 
$$M_p = M_p - (M_p - M_p)(\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - L_p})$$
 (2-17)

The definition for the limiting laterally unbraced length  $L_{\rm c}$  is given in the LRFD Specification (in Equations F1-6, 8, and 9) and will not be repeated here. For bending about the major axis if  $L_b > L_c$ ,

$$M_n = M_{cr} < M_r$$
 (2-18)

The case of  $L_b > L_c$  is beyond the scope of this section. The reader is referred to Section F1.2b of LRFD Specification (specifically Equation F1-13, where the critical moment  $M_{er}$  is controlled by lateral-torsional buckling). This case is also covered in the beam graphs in Part 4 of the LRFD Manual.

#### b. All values of C<sub>b</sub>

 $C_{h}$  is the bending coefficient. A new expression for  $C_{h}$ is given in the LRFD Specification. (It is more accurate than the one previously shown.)

$$C_b = \frac{12.5M_{\text{max}}}{2.5M_{\text{max}} + 3M_A + 4M_B + 3M_C}$$
(F1-3)

where M is the absolute value of a moment in the unbraced beam segment as follows:

 $M_{max}$ , the maximum

 $M_{\rm A}$ , at the quarter point

 $M_n$ , at the centerline

 $M_{c}$ , at the three-quarter point

The purpose of  $C_{\rm p}$  is to account for the influence of moment gradient on lateral-torsional buckling. The flexural strength equations with  $C_b = 1$  are based on a uniform moment along a laterally unsupported beam segment causing single curvature buckling of the member. Other loadings are less severe, resulting in higher flexural strengths;  $C_b \ge 1.0$ . Typical values of  $C_b$  are given in Table F-1. For unbraced cantilevers,  $C_b = 1$ .  $C_b$  can conservatively be taken as 1.0 for all cases.

For all values of  $C_b$ , the flexural design strength  $\phi_b M_n$ , where  $\phi_{p} = 0.90$ , is given in the LRFD Specification in terms of a nominal flexural strength  $M_{p}$  varying as follows:

$$M_n = M_p = Z_x F_y$$
 for bending about the (2-13)

major axis if  $L_b \leq L_m$ 

$$M_p = C_b M_r = C_b S_x (F_y - 10 \ ksi) \le M_p \ for$$
 (2-19)

bending about the major axis if  $L_b = L_r$ 

for bending about the major axis if  $L_m < L_b < L_r$ ,

linear interpolation is used

$$M_{n} = C_{b}[M_{p} - (M_{p} - M_{r})(\frac{L_{b} - L_{p}}{L_{r} - L_{p}})] \le M_{p}$$
(F1-2)

If 
$$L_b > L_r$$
,  $M_n = M_{cr} \le C_b M_r$  and  $M_p$  (2-20)

The determination of  $M_{\mu}$  for a given  $L_{\mu}$  can best be done graphically, as illustrated in Figure F-2. The required parameters for each W shape are given in the beam design table in Part 4 of the LRFD Manual, an excerpt of which is shown herein as Table F-2. If  $C_b = 1$ , the coordinates for constructing the graph are  $(L_{\nu}, M_{\nu})$ , and  $(L_{\mu}, M_{\mu})$ . For  $C_{b} > 1$ , the key coordinates are  $(L_{\mu}, M_{\mu})$ ,  $C_{b}M_{\mu}$ ) and  $(L_{\mu}, C_{b}M_{\mu})$ . Note that  $M_{\mu}$  cannot exceed the plastic moment  $M_{\mu}$ .  $L_{\mu}$ , then, can be derived graphically as the upper limit of  $L_{b}$  for which  $M_{\mu} = M_{\mu}$ . If  $L_{b} > L_{r}$ , the beam graphs in Part 4 of the LRFD Manual can be used to determine  $M_{\dots}$ .



Values of Co for S	Table F-1. Imply Supported Beams Braced at	t Ends of Span
Loed	Lateral Bracing Along Span	Co
Concentrated at center	None	1.32
	At centerline only	1.67
Uniform	None	1.14
	At centerline only	1.30



Figure F-2: Determination of nominal flexural strength M.

		(cru o min	10111, 1 011 4)		
		_	For Fy	= 50 ksi	
Zx (in. <sup>3</sup> )	Shape	φ <sub>5</sub> M <sub>p</sub> (kip-ft)	¢ <sub>D</sub> M <sub>r</sub> (kip-ft)	$L_{p}(n)$	L, (R)
224	W24×84	840	588	6.9	18.6
221	W21×93	829	576	6.5	19.4
212	W14x120	795	570	13.2	46.2
211	W18×97	791	564	9.4	27.4
200	W24×76	750	528	6.8	18.0
198	W16×100	743	525	8.9	29.3
196	W21×83	735	513	6.5	18.5
192	W14×109	720	519	13.2	43.2
186	W18×86	698	498	9.3	26.1
186	W12×120	698	489	11.1	50.0
177	W24-68	664	462	6.6	17.4
175	W16×89	656	465	8.8	27.3

#### **Example F-1**

Given: Select the required W shape for a 30-ft, simple floor beam with full lateral support carrying a dead load (including its own weight) of 1.5 kips per linear ft, and a live load of 3.0 kips per linear ft. Assume 50 ksi steel and:

a. There is no member depth limitation b. The deepest member is a W18

Solution: The governing load combination in Section A is A4-2:  $1.2D + 1.6l + 0.5(l_r \text{ or } S \text{ or } R) = 1.2 \times 1.5 \text{ klf} + 1.6 \times 3.0 \text{ klf} + 0$ = 6.6 klf

Required 
$$M_u = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{6.6 \text{ klf } x (30.0 \text{ ft.})^2}{8} = 743 \text{ kip-ft.}$$

Flexural design strength  $\phi_n M_n \ge 743$  kip-ft.

a. In Table F-2, the most economical beams are in **boldface** print. Of the boldfaced beams, the lightest one with  $\phi_b M_a = \phi_b M_a \ge 743$  kip-ft. is a W24x76.

b. By inspection of Table F-2, the lightest W18 with  $\phi_b M_a = \phi_b M_a \ge 743$  kip-ft. is a W18x97.

#### Example F-2

Given: Determine the flexural design strength of a 30-ft. long simply supported W24x76 girder (of 50 ksi steel) with a concentrated load and lateral support, both at midspan.

Solution: From Table F-1:

 $C_b = 1.67$ ;  $L_b = 30.0$  ft/2 = 15.0 ft. From Equation F1-2:

$$\phi_b \mathcal{M}_n = C_b [\phi_b \mathcal{M}_p - (\phi_b \mathcal{M}_p - \phi_b \mathcal{M}_r) (\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - L_p})] \le \phi_b \mathcal{M}_p$$

From Table F-2 for a W24x76:  $\phi_{b}M_{p} = 750 \text{ kip-ft.}$   $\phi_{b}M_{r} = 528 \text{ kip-ft.}$   $L_{r} = 6.8 \text{ ft.}$   $L_{r} = 18.0 \text{ ft.}$  $\phi_{b}M_{p} = 1.67[750 \text{ kip-ft.} -$ 

$$(750 - 528)kip - tt.(\frac{15.0 tt. - 6.8 tt.}{18.0 tt. - 6.8 tt.})$$

Use  $\phi_b M_p = \phi_b M_p = 750$  kip-ft. In this case, even though the unbraced length  $L_b > L_{p'}$  the design flexural strength is  $\phi_b M_p$  because  $C_b > 1.0$ .

#### DESIGN FOR SHEAR

For 59

The design shear strength is defined by the equations in Section F2 of the LRFD Specification. Shear in wideflange and channel sections is resisted by the area of the web  $(A_w)$ , which is taken as the overall depth d times the web thickness  $t_w$ . For webs of 50 ksi steel without transverse stiffeners, the design shear strength  $\phi_v V_u$ , where  $\phi_v$ = 0.90, and the nominal shear strength  $V_u$  are as follows:

For  $h/t_w \leq 59$  (including all rolled W and channel shapes),

$$V_{a} = 30.0 \text{ ksi x } dt_{w}$$
  
 $V_{a} = 27.0 \text{ ksi x } dt_{w}$  (2-21)

$$< h/t_w \le 74,$$
  
 $V_n = 30.0 \text{ ksi x } dt_w \text{ x } 59/h/t_w$   
 $\phi V = 27.0 \text{ ksi x } dt = 59/h/t$  (2-22)



Figure F-3: Definitions of d, h, and t<sub>w</sub> for W and channel shapes

Given:	Check the adequacy of to carry a load resulting due to dead load and 1	f a W30x99 beam of 50 ksi steel g in maximum shears of 100 kips 150 kips due to live load.
Solution:	Required shear strengt	$h = V_u$ = 1.2D + 1.6L = 1.2x100 kips + 1.6x150 kips = 360 kips
	Design shear strength	= $\phi_{V}$ = 27.0 ksi x dt = 27.0 ksi x 29.65in. x 0.520 in = 416 kips > 360 kips req. o.k.

Shear strength is governed by the following limit states: Equation 2-21 by yielding of the web; Equation 2-22, by inelastic buckling of the web; and Equation 2-23 by elastic buckling.

#### WEB OPENINGS

See Section F4 of the LRFD Specification and Commentary, and the references given in the Commentary.

Part Three of "Essentials of LRFD" will appear in the August issue of Modern Steel Construction and will discuss Members Under Combined Forces & Torsion and Composite Members.

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ADINA	x	x													х	x			x	x	x
AISC for AutoCAD	x	x							-												
Analysis Group	x	х															-				
AutoSTAAD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	x
CONXPRT		x	x	x											x						
DAST	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DESCUS	x	x										х			X						
ECOM	x	x	1st	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
ETABS	x	x	x	x	x	x							x		х	x	х	х	x	x	
FloorVIB		x		x											x		11-				
GTStrudl	x	x	x	x		x									х	x	x	х	x	x	x
Images-3D	x	x		x				1							x	x	x	x	x		x
LARSA	x	x	×	x	x	х						х			x	х	x	x	x	x	x
MDX Software	x	x							1			x			x				x		x
Merlin DASH	x	x							-			x			x		x	x	x	-	
Multiframe	x	x		x		1								100	x	x	x	x	x	x	
PC SIMON		x			1.1							x									
Quick-CONNECT		x		x			x								x						
RISA-2D	x	х	x	x	x		x								x		x	х	x	x	x
RISA-3D	x	x	x	×	x		x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ROBOT V6	x	x	1st	x		x							х		x	×	x	×	x	х	х
SABRE		x										x			х						
SAP90	x	x	х	x		x						x	x		х	x	x	x	x	x	х
SC-Bridge	x	x	x	x		x			1		- 21				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SC-Push 3D	x	x													х	x			х	x	
SDI Floor		x	x																		
SODA	x	х	х	x	х										×	×	x	x	×	x	
STAAD-III	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
STAAD-MATE	6/95	x		x		x									х		x	x	x	х	
STAAD3-2D				1																	
Steel Plus	x	x		x	×		-				100				x	x					
STRAP	x	x	x	x		x	1.1								x	x	x	x	x	x	x
STRUCAD*3D	x	x	1st	×		x						x	x		x	х	x	х	x	x	
Stuct. Eng. Library	x	x		x	X	x		x					x		x		x	x	x	x	×
TRAP-jr.	х	x										х			x						
VisualAnalysis	x	x	x			X							x		x	x	X	x	x	x	x
WinSTRUDL	x	x	x	x		x							x		x	х	х	x	х	х	

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STRUCTURAL I	ENGINEERING	OFTWARE
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	span length	section	section properties	moment (Cb)	user changed factors	effec. length factors (K)	user changed factors	reactions	member end forces	element princ. stresses	element shear stresses	element int. stresses	interaction equations	flexure & tension	flexure & compression	tors, flex., shear, axial force	camber requirements	floor vibration checks	uniform distribution	optimum distribution	shear stud req. (for comp.)	column & beam takeoffs	individual levels	entire structure
ABD	x	x	x			x		x	x	х	X	x	х	x	x		x				x	x	x	x
ADINA			x					x	x	х	x	x	х	x	x	x								
AISC for AutoCAD			x											-						1.00				
Analysis Group	x	x	x					x	×	x	x	x												
AutoSTAAD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
CONXPRT																					1	71		
DAST	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DESCUS	x	x	x					x	x		x		х			x	x				x	x		x
ECOM	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	
ETABS	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x		x		x	x										
FloorVIB	x	x	x								1							x	x					
GTStrudl	x	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	х	×	x	x	х	x	×	х	x	-			x	x	x
Images-3D	x	X	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x			1							
LARSA	х	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	х	x	x	х					x	x	x
MDX Software	x	x	x					x	x	x	x		x			x	x				x			100
Merlin DASH	x	x	x	x				x	x		x			-			x				x	x		x
Multiframe	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x		x		X	x	x	x		100		1	100	x		x
PC SIMON	x	x	х					X		х			х		x		х				x			
Quick-CONNECT		x		11.01				x							1									
RISA-2D	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x
RISA-3D	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x
ROBOT V6	х	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	х	x	x	x	х	x		х					х	x	x
SABRE	x	x	x					x	x		x		x	x	x			1				x		x
SAP90	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x		x	X	x									
SC-Bridge	x	x	x	x		x	1	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1			1		x		
SC-Push 3D		х	X						x															
SDI Floor	x	x	x					x		16-1		131						x						
SODA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x						x		x
STAAD-III	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		х	x	x
STAAD-MATE	x	x	x	X	x	x	X	6/95	x				x	x	x	х								
STAAD3-2D	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x		X	×	x
Steel Plus		X	x																					
STRAP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		100				x		x
STRUCAD*3D	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x
Stuct. Eng. Library	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			
TRAP-jr.	x	х	x			х	x			х							x					x		x
VisualAnalysis	x	x	x					x	x		x	x												
WinSTRUDL	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	x	×		×		x	×	x	x						x	x	x

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TRAP-jr.		х					x	х	х	х	х	x	1	978	95	yrly.	n.a.	x	
VisualAnalysis	X				x	x	X	X	X	X	X	x	1	994	6/95	yrly.	\$395	X	
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#### AutoETABS<sup>®</sup> -Structural Modeler for ETABS

This model generator is primarily for drawing and editing an ETABS model using AutoCAD. Additionally, this model information is directly available from the database for creating framing plans and elevations with AutoCAD. This scheme allows the draftsperson and the engineer to share common design information without duplication. Many data preparation steps associated with the ETABS model generation are also automated.



#### AutoFLOOR<sup>®</sup> -Structural Steel Floor Modeler for ETABS

This program allows the automated analysis, design, optimization and drafting of structural steel floor framing systems of arbitrary configurations and loading. The program operates upon the entire floor framing system, distributing gravity loads to the various beams and girders as determined by the direction of the decking. The tributary areas and associated live load reductions are automatically computed. Composite and non-composite design options are available for ASD and LRFD specifications. Beam camber and vibrational characteristics are evaluated. Material quantity takeoff tables are also produced.

AutoFLOOR is closely interfaced with AutoETABS. The modules share information the automates the tedious task of transferring tributary floor vertical loads to the columns and girders of the ETABS model.

For more information:

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