

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING BASICS Load Transfer and Structural Analysis/Design



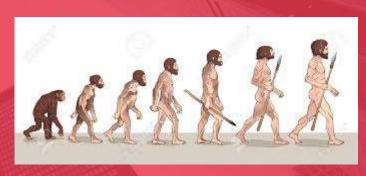
TYPES OF LOADING ON STRUCTURES

- Point Loads (lb or kN)
- Uniformly Distributed Loads (lb/ft or kN/m)
- Area Loads (lb/ft² or kN/m²)
- Triangular Distributed Loads (lb/ft or kN/m)



TYPES OF LOADING ON STRUCTURES











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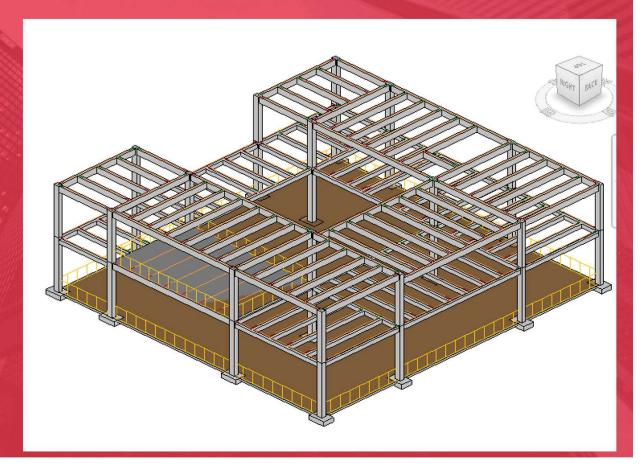


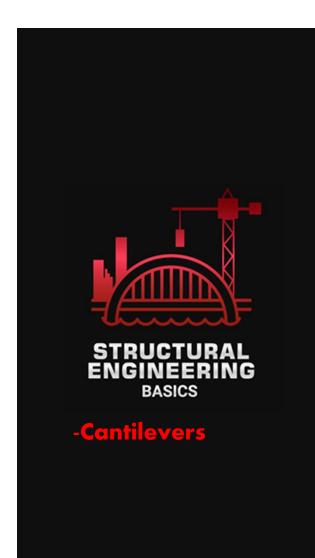


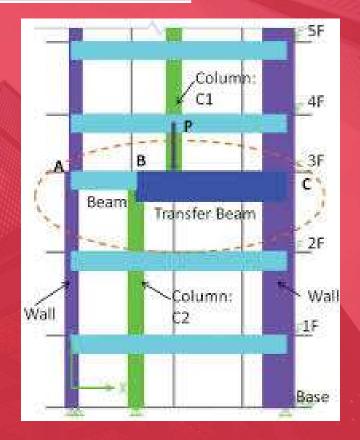


- Tributary Area
- Tributary Width
- Load wants to go to the closest support →shortest path
- Load is attracted to stiffness
- Load Takedown Live Load Reductions











- Structural elements are designed to resist stresses
- Tension
- Compression
- Bending
- Shear
- Torsion
- Bearing



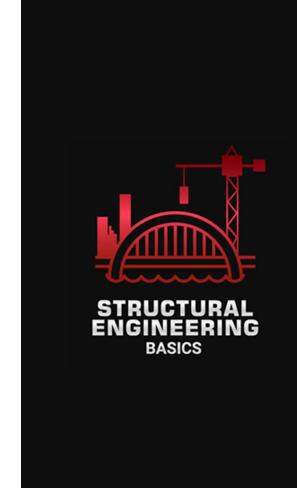
What can go wrong? STEEL BEAMS: Bending failure Lateral torsional buckling Shear failure Bearing failure (web crippling) Excessive deflections



- Buckling of Beams and Columns → Dependant on unsupported length and stiffness

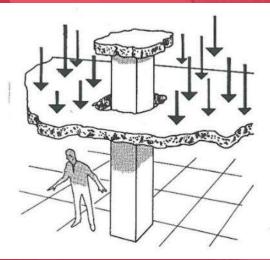






- Shear Failure→







- Bending Failure→







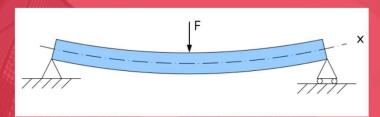
- Compression Failure→



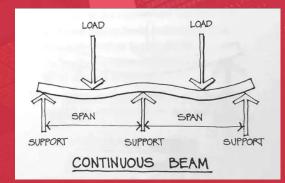


Moment & Shear:

- Simple Span Beams



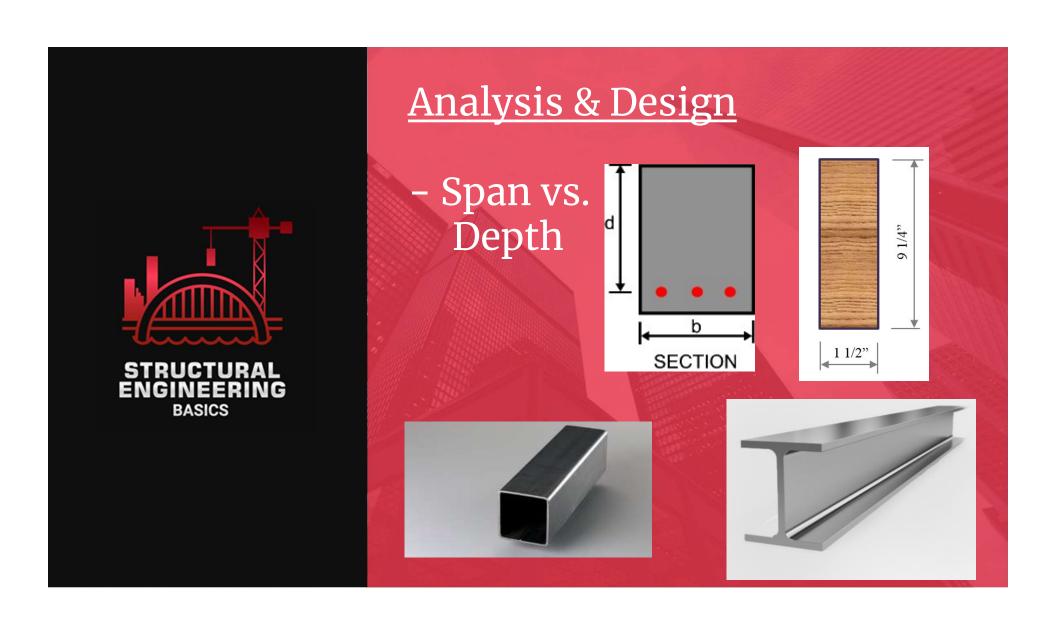
- Continuous Beams



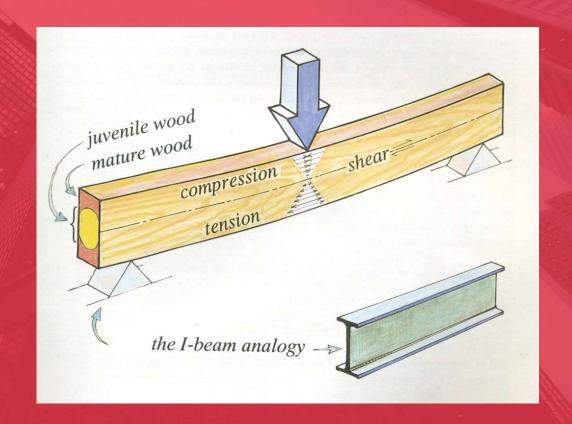


Material Properties:

- Compression Strength
- Yield Strength







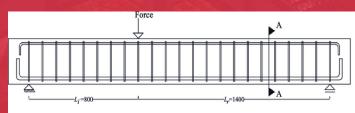


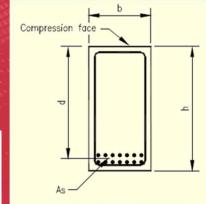
- Deeper the section, higher resistance to bending and deflection
- Deflection resistance vs. bending resistance
- → Bending Moment = span ²
- → Deflection = span ³



Reinforced Concrete:

- Concrete is strong in compression, weak in Tension
- Steel reinforcing used to resist tension loads
- Same design method applies to slabs

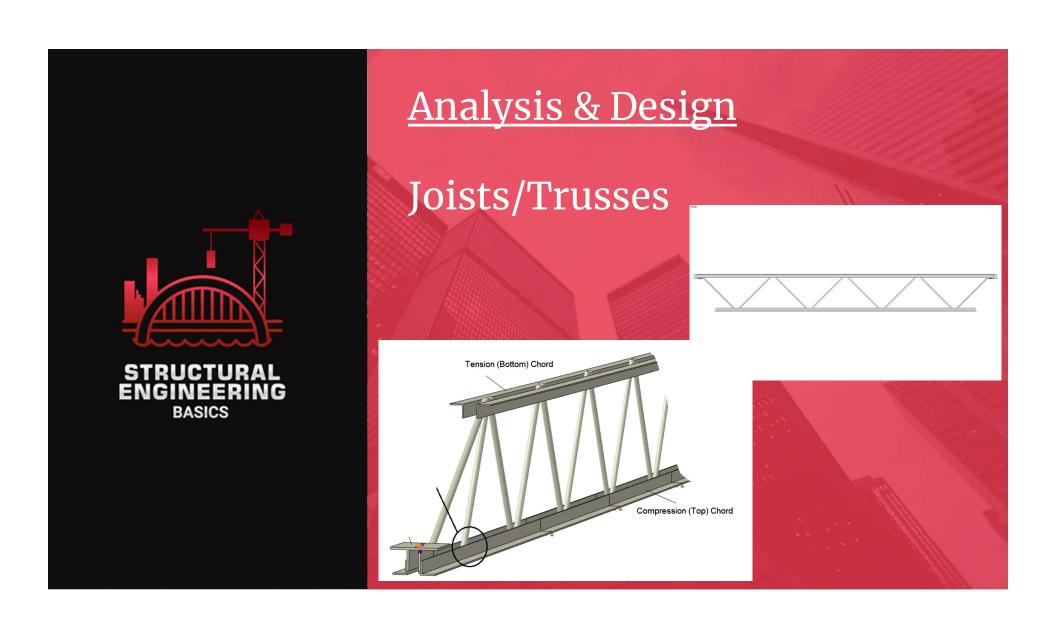


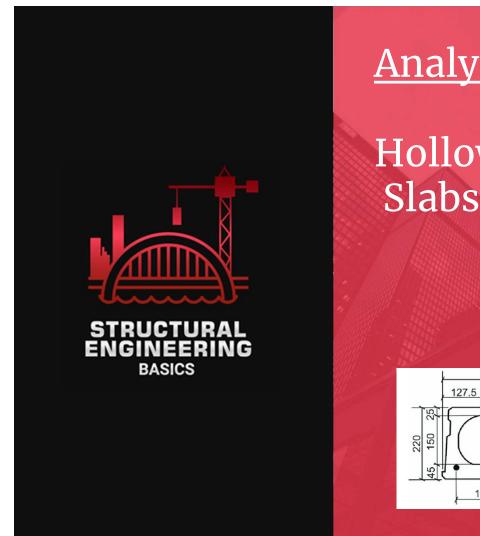




Splices/Development Length

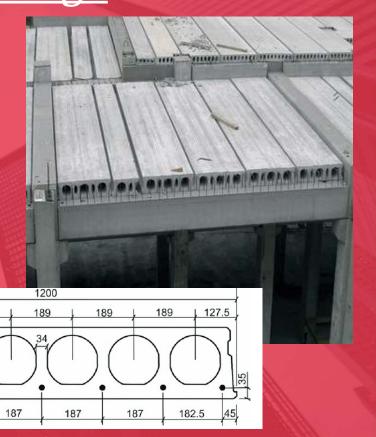






Hollowcore Slabs

182.5





Columns





Exterior Walls

