# Beam Design

### 1. Beam Data

Load Type:	Uniform Dist. Load
Support:	Simple Beam
Beam Type:	Sawn Lumber
Species:	Spruce-Pine-Fir
Grade:	SPF SS
Size:	2 x 6
Design Span (L):	12.83 ft.
Clear Span:	12.67 ft.
Total Span:	13.00 ft.
Bearing (lb):	2 in.
Quantity (N):	1

Live Load:	40	plf
Dead Load:	16	plf
Selfweight:	21.4	lbs
Dist. Selfweight:	1.67	plf
Total Weight:	21.7	lbs

2. Design Loads

## 3. Design Options

Lateral Support:	braced
Defl. Limits:	180 120
Load Duration:	1.25
Exposure:	dry
Temperature:	$T \leq 100^{\circ}F$
Orientation:	Vertical
Incised Lumber:	No
Rep. Members:	No

# 4. Design Assumptions and Notes

Code Standard: IBC 2015, NDS 2015 Bending Stress: Parallel to Grain Notes:

### 5. Adjustment Factors

	Factor	Description	Fb	Ft	Fv	Fc	$F_{c\perp}$	E/E <sub>min</sub>	]
	CD	Load Duration Factor	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	-	]
	CM	Wet Service Factor	1 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1 <sup>c</sup>	1	1	
	Ct	Temperature Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CL	Beam Stability Factor	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	CF	Size Factor	1.3	1.3	-	1.1	-	-	]
	C <sub>fu</sub>	Flat Use Factor	1.15 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ci	Incising Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cr	Repetitive Member Factor	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	a) Adjust	ment factors per AWC NDS 2015 and NDS	2015 Supplem	ent.					-
	b) When	$(F_b)(C_F) \le 1,150 \text{ psi}, C_M = 1.0.$							
	c) When	$(F_c)(C_F) \le 750 \text{ psi}, C_M = 1.0.$							
	d) Only a	pplies when sawn lumber or glulam beams	are loaded in b	ending abou	it the y-y ax	is.			
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### 6. Beam Calculations

Determine reference design values, sectional properties and self weight of beam:

$$A = b x d$$

$$S_x = \frac{bd^2}{6}, \ S_y = \frac{b^2d}{6}$$
  
 $I_x = \frac{bd^3}{12}, \ I_y = \frac{b^3d}{12}$ 

where:

b = Breadth of rectangular beam in bending (in.) d = Depth of rectangular beam in bending (in.) A = Cross sectional area of beam (in.<sup>2</sup>)  $S_x$  = Section modulus about the X-X axis (in.<sup>3</sup>)  $S_y$  = Section modulus about the Y-Y axis (in.<sup>3</sup>)  $I_x$  = Moment of inertia about the X-X axis (in.<sup>4</sup>)  $I_y$  = Moment of inertia about the Y-Y axis (in.<sup>4</sup>)

$$\begin{split} &b = 1.500 \text{ in.} \\ &d = 5.500 \text{ in.} \\ &A = 1.500 \text{ x } 5.500 = 8.25 \text{ in.}^2 \\ &S_x = (1.500)(5.500)^2/6 = 7.56 \text{ in.}^3 \\ &S_y = (1.500)^2(5.500)/6 = 2.06 \text{ in.}^3 \\ &I_x = (1.500)(5.500)^3/12 = 20.80 \text{ in.}^4 \\ &I_y = (1.500)^3(5.500)/12 = 1.55 \text{ in.}^4 \end{split}$$

Reference Design Values from Table 4A NDS Supplement (Reference Design Values for Visually Graded Dimension Lumber, 2" - 4" thick).

Species & Grade	Fb	Ft	Fv	$F_{c\perp}$	Fc	E	Emin	G
SPF SS	1250	700	135	425	1400	1500000	550000	0.42

The following formula shall be used to determine the density of wood (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>. (NDS Supplement Sec. 3.1.3)

$$\rho_w = 62.4 \left[ \frac{G}{1 + G(0.009)(m.c)} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{m.c.}{100} \right]$$

where:

 $\rho_W$  = Density of wood (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup> G = Specific gravity of wood (dimensionless) m.c. = Moisture content of wood (percentile)

G = 0.42m.c. = 19 % (Max. moisture content at dry service conditions)

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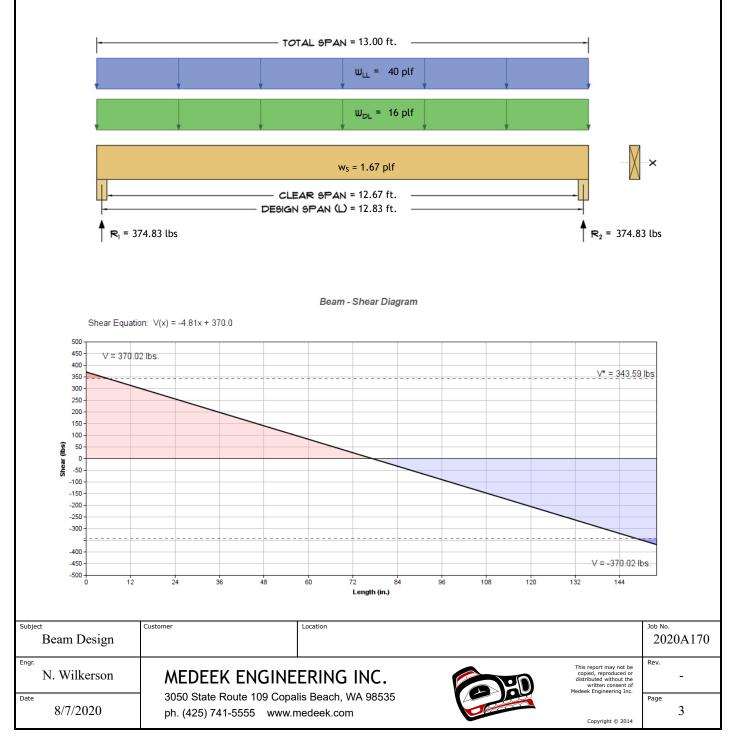
$$\rho_w = 62.4 \left[ \frac{0.42}{1 + 0.42(0.009)(19)} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{19}{100} \right] = 29.10 \text{ lbs/ft}^3$$

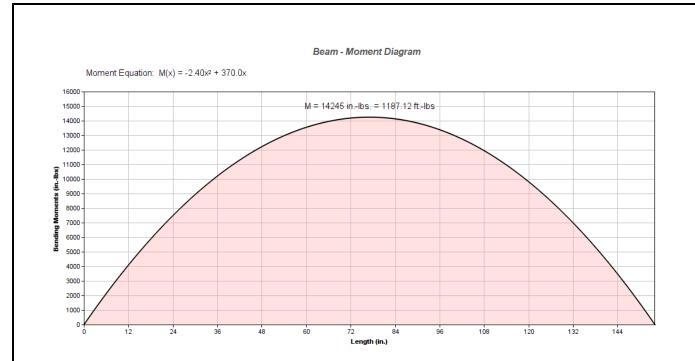
 $\begin{aligned} \text{Volume}_{\text{total}} &= \text{N}[\text{A x } (\text{L} + \text{l}_{b})] = 1 \text{ x } [8.25 \text{ x } (154.00 + 2)] \text{ x } (12 \text{ in./ft.})^{3} = 0.74 \text{ ft}^{3} \\ \text{Volume}_{\text{span}} &= \text{N}[\text{A x } \text{L}] = 1 \text{ x } [8.25 \text{ x } 154.00] \text{ x } (12 \text{ in./ft.})^{3} = 0.74 \text{ ft}^{3} \end{aligned}$ 

Total Weight (W<sub>T</sub>) =  $\rho_W x$  Volume<sub>total</sub> = 29.10 x 0.74 = 21.7 lbs Self Weight (W<sub>S</sub>) =  $\rho_W x$  Volume<sub>span</sub> = 29.10 x 0.74 = 21.4 lbs

Distributed Self Weight (w<sub>s</sub>) =  $\frac{W_S}{L} = \frac{21.4}{12.83} = 1.67$  plf

Load, Shear and Moment Diagrams:





#### 1.) Bending:

Members subject to bending stresses shall be proportioned so that the actual bending stress or moment shall not exceed the adjusted bending design value:

 $f_b \leq F_b' \ (\textit{NDS Sec. 3.3.1})$ 

where:

$$\label{eq:fb} \begin{split} f_b &= M \ / \ S \\ F_b' &= F_b(C_D)(C_M)(C_t)(C_L)(C_F)(C_i)(C_r) \end{split}$$

Beam is braced laterally along its compression edge. Laterial stability is not a consideration:

 $C_L$  = Beam Stability Factor = 1.0

 $F_{bx'} = (1250)(1.25)(1)(1)(1)(1.3)(1)(1) = 2031.3 \text{ psi}$ 

$$f_b = \frac{M}{N \times S_x} = \frac{14245}{1 \times 7.56} = 1883.7 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b = 1883.7 \text{ psi} < F_{bx'} = 2031.3 \text{ psi} (CSI = 0.93)$$
 ? **OK**

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#### 2.) Shear:

Members subject to shear stresses shall be proportioned so that the actual shear stress parallel to grain or shear force at any cross section of the bending member shall not exceed the adjusted shear design value:

$$f_V \leq F_V'$$
 (NDS Sec. 3.4.1)

where:

$$f_v = \frac{3V}{2A}$$

 $F_{v}' = F_{v}(C_{D})(C_{M})(C_{t})(C_{i})$ 

$$F_{vx}' = (135)(1.25)(1)(1)(1) = 168.75 \text{ psi}$$

Shear Reduction: For beams supported by full bearing on one surface and loads applied to the opposite surface, uniformly distributed loads within a distance, d, from supports equal to the depth of the bending member shall be pemitted to be ignored. For beams supported by full bearing on one surface and loads applied to the opposite surface, concentrated loads within a distance equal to the depth of the bending member from supports shall be permitted to be multiplied by x/d where x is the distance from the beam support face to the load. See NDS 2015, Figure 3C.

$$f_v * = \frac{3V^*}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(343.59)}{2(1 \times 8.25)} = 62.47 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v^* = 62.47 \text{ psi} < F_{vx'} = 168.75 \text{ psi} (CSI = 0.37)$$
 ? OK

No Reduction in Shear (conservative):

$$\mathbf{f_v} \!=\! \frac{3V}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(370.02)}{2(1 \times 8.25)} \!=\! \mathbf{67.28 \ psi}$$

$$f_v = 67.28 \; psi < F_{vx}' = 168.75 \; psi \; (CSI = 0.40) \; ?$$
 OK

#### 3.) Deflection:

Bending deflections calculated per standard method of engineering mechanics for live load and total load:

#### LL Allowable: L/180 TL Allowable: L/120

 $E_x' = E_x(C_M)(C_t)(C_i) = 1500000(1)(1)(1) = 1500000 \text{ psi}$ 

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$$\Delta_{LL} = \frac{5w_{LL}L^4}{384E'_x(N \times I_x)} = \frac{5(40)(12.833)^4}{384(1500000)(1 \times 20.80)} \times \left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = 0.78 \text{ in.}$$

$$(L/d)_{LL} = 154.00 / 0.78 = 197$$

$$\Delta_{LL} = 0.78 \text{ in} = L/197 < L/180 ? \text{OK}$$

$$\Delta_{TL} = \frac{5(w_{TL} + w_s)L^4}{384E'_x(N \times I_x)} = \frac{5(56 + 1.67)(12.833)^4}{384(1500000)(1 \times 20.80)} \times \left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = 1.13 \text{ in.}$$

$$(L/d)_{TL} = 154.00 / 1.13 = 137$$

$$\Delta_{TL} = 1.13 \text{ in} = L/137 < L/120 ? \text{OK}$$

#### 4.) Bearing:

Members subject to bearing stresses perpendicular to the grain shall be proportioned so that the actual compressive stress perpendicular to grain shall be based on the net bearing area and shall not exceed the adjusted compression design value perpendicular to grain:

 $f_{c\perp} \leq F_{c\perp}$ ' (NDS Sec. 3.10.2)

where:

$$\mathbf{f_c}_{\perp} = \frac{R}{A_b}$$

 $F_{c\perp}' = F_{c\perp}(C_M)(C_t)(C_i)$ 

 $F_{c \perp x}' = (425)(1)(1)(1) = 425.00 \text{ psi}$ 

$$A_b = b x l_b = 1.5 x 2 = 3.00 in^2$$

$$f_{c\perp} = \frac{R}{N \times A_b} = \frac{374.83}{1 \times 3.00} = 124.9 \text{ psi}$$

 $f_{c\,\perp} = 124.9 \; psi < F_{c\,\perp\,x'} = 425.00 \; psi \; (CSI = 0.29) \; \; ? \; \mbox{OK}$ 

\*Disclaimer: The calculations produced herein are for initial design and estimating purposes only. The calculations and drawings presented do not constitute a fully engineered design. All of the potential load cases required to fully design an actual structure may not be provided by this calculator. For the design of an actual structure, a registered and licensed professional should be consulted as per IRC 2012 Sec. R802.10.2 and designed according to the minimum requirements of ASCE 7-10. The beam calculations provided by this online tool are for educational and illustrative purposes only. Medeek Design assumes no liability or loss for any designs presented and does not guarantee fitness for use.

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