

## Beam Design - Entry Hall Beam

2. Design Loads

## 1. Beam Data

#### Uniform Dist. Load Live Load: Load Type: 520 plf Support: Simple Beam Dead Load: 230 plf Beam Type: Sawn Lumber Selfweight: 121.4 lbs Southern Pine Dist. Selfweight: 13.12 plf Species: SP DSS Grade: Total Weight: 124.7 lbs

 Size:
 2 x 12

 Design Span (L):
 9.25 ft.

 Clear Span:
 9.00 ft.

 Total Span:
 9.50 ft.

 Bearing (lb):
 3 in.

 Quantity (N):
 3

## 4. Design Assumptions and Notes

Lateral Support:bracedCode Standard:IBC 2015, NDS 2015Defl. Limits:360|240Bending Stress:Parallel to GrainLoad Duration:1.00Notes:3128 Avenue OExposure:dryGalveston Texas 77550

# 5. Adjustment Factors

3. Design Options

Temperature: Orientation:

Incised Lumber:

Rep. Members:

Factor	Description	Fb	Ft	$F_{\mathbf{v}}$	Fc	Fc⊥	E/E <sub>min</sub>
$C_{D}$	Load Duration Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-
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
$C_{L}$	Beam Stability Factor	1	-	-	-	-	-
CF	Size Factor	1	1	-	1	-	-
Cfu	Flat Use Factor	1.2 <sup>d</sup>	_	-	_	-	-
Ci	Incising Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cr	Repetitive Member Factor	1	-	-	-	-	-

- a) Adjustment factors per AWC NDS 2015 and NDS 2015 Supplement.
- b) When  $(F_b)(C_F) \le 1,150 \text{ psi}$ ,  $C_M = 1.0$ .

 $T \le 100$ °F

Vertical

No

No

- c) When  $(F_c)(C_F) \le 750 \text{ psi}$ ,  $C_M = 1.0$ .
- d) Only applies when sawn lumber or glulam beams are loaded in bending about the y-y axis.

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## 6. Beam Calculations

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

$$A = b \times d$$

$$S_x = \frac{bd^2}{6}, \ S_y = \frac{b^2d}{6}$$

$$I_x = \frac{bd^3}{12}, \ I_y = \frac{b^3d}{12}$$

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>)

 $I_y = Moment of inertia about the Y-Y axis (in.<sup>4</sup>)$ 

b = 1.500 in.

d = 11.250 in.

$$A = 1.500 \times 11.250 = 16.88 \text{ in.}^2$$

$$S_x = (1.500)(11.250)^2/6 = 31.64 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$S_V = (1.500)^2 (11.250)/6 = 4.22 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$I_x = (1.500)(11.250)^3/12 = 177.98 \text{ in.}^4$$

$$I_v = (1.500)^3 (11.250)/12 = 3.16 \text{ in.}^4$$

Reference Design Values from Table 4B NDS Supplement (Reference Design Values for Visually Graded Southern Pine Dimension Lumber, 2" - 4" thick). Values per March 2013 Addendum

Species & Grade	Fb	Ft	$F_{\mathbf{v}}$	Fc⊥	Fc	Е	Emin	G
SP DSS	1800	1250	175	660	1750	1900000	690000	0.55

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:

 $\rho_{\rm W}$  = Density of wood (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>

G = Specific gravity of wood (dimensionless)

m.c. = Moisture content of wood (percentile)

G = 0.55

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

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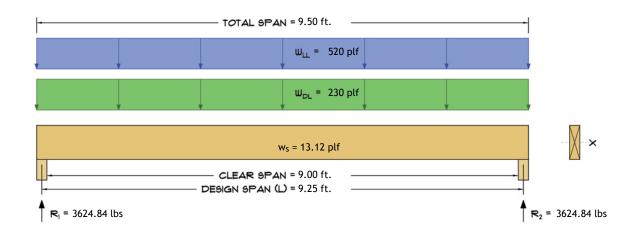
$$\rho_w = 62.4 \left\lceil \frac{0.55}{1 + 0.55(0.009)(19)} \right\rceil \left\lceil 1 + \frac{19}{100} \right\rceil = 37.33 \text{ lbs/ft}^3$$

 $\begin{aligned} & Volume_{total} = N[A \ x \ (L + l_b)] = 3 \ x \ [16.88 \ x \ (111.00 + 3)] \ x \ (12 \ in./ft.)^3 = 3.34 \ ft^3 \\ & Volume_{span} = N[A \ x \ L] = 3 \ x \ [16.88 \ x \ 111.00] \ x \ (12 \ in./ft.)^3 = 3.25 \ ft^3 \end{aligned}$ 

Total Weight (W<sub>T</sub>) =  $\rho_W$  x Volume<sub>total</sub> = 37.33 x 3.34 = 124.7 lbs Self Weight (W<sub>S</sub>) =  $\rho_W$  x Volume<sub>span</sub> = 37.33 x 3.25 = 121.4 lbs

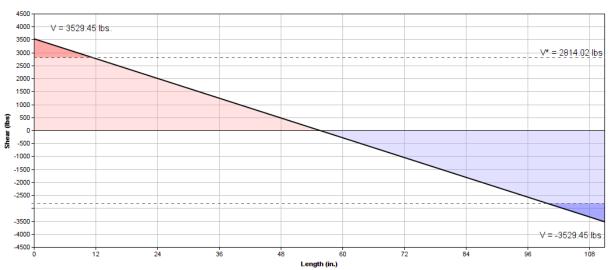
Distributed Self Weight (w<sub>s</sub>) = 
$$\frac{W_S}{L} = \frac{121.4}{9.25}$$
 = 13.12 plf

#### Load, Shear and Moment Diagrams:



Beam - Shear Diagram

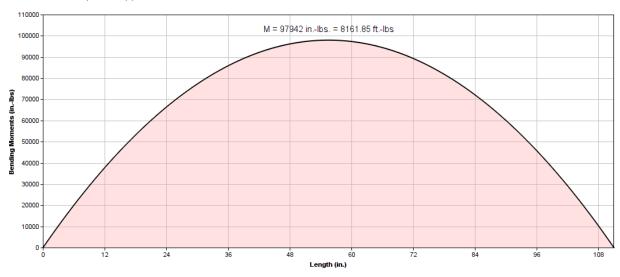
Shear Equation: V(x) = -63.59x + 3529.4



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#### Beam - Moment Diagram

Moment Equation:  $M(x) = -31.80x^2 + 3529.4x$ 



### 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:

$$f_b \leq F_{b} \text{'} \ \textit{(NDS Sec. 3.3.1)}$$

where:

$$f_b = M / S$$

$$F_b' = F_b(C_D)(C_M)(C_t)(C_L)(C_F)(C_i)(C_r)$$

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

 $C_L$  = Beam Stability Factor = 1.0

$$F_{bx}' = (1800)(1.00)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1) = 1800.0 \text{ psi}$$

$${\rm fb} = \frac{M}{N \times S_x} = \frac{97942}{3 \times 31.64} = 1031.8 \ {\rm psi}$$

$$f_b = 1031.8 \text{ psi} < F_{bx}' = 1800.0 \text{ psi (CSI} = 0.57)$$
 ? **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:

$$f_v \le F_{v'}$$
 (NDS Sec. 3.4.1)

where:

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

$$F_{v'} = F_{v}(C_D)(C_M)(C_t)(C_i)$$

$$F_{vx'} = (175)(1.00)(1)(1)(1) = 175.00 \text{ psi}$$

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.

$$\mathbf{f_{v}}^* = \frac{3V^*}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(2814.02)}{2(3 \times 16.88)} = 83.38 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v$$
\* = 83.38 psi <  $F_{vx}$ ' = 175.00 psi (CSI = 0.48) ? **OK**

No Reduction in Shear (conservative):

$$f_V = \frac{3V}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(3529.45)}{2(3 \times 16.88)} = 104.58 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v = 104.58 \text{ psi} < F_{vx'} = 175.00 \text{ psi} \text{ (CSI} = 0.60)$$
 ? **OK**

#### 3.) Deflection:

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

LL Allowable: L/360 TL Allowable: L/240

$$E_{x'} = E_{x}(C_{M})(C_{t})(C_{i}) = 1900000(1)(1)(1) = 19000000 \text{ psi}$$

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$$\Delta_{\rm LL} = \frac{5w_{LL}L^4}{384E_x'(N\times I_x)} = \frac{5(520)(9.250)^4}{384(1900000)(3\times177.98)}\times \left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = \textbf{0.08 in.}$$

$$(L/d)_{LL} = 111.00 / 0.08 = 1315$$

$$\Delta_{LL} = 0.08 \text{ in} = L/1315 < L/360$$
 ? **OK**

$$\Delta_{\rm TL} = \frac{5(w_{TL} + w_s)L^4}{384 E_x'(N \times I_x)} = \frac{5(750 + 13.12)(9.250)^4}{384(1900000)(3 \times 177.98)} \times \left(12 \frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = 0.12 \ {\rm in.}$$

$$(L/d)_{TL} = 111.00 / 0.12 = 896$$

$$\Delta_{TL} = 0.12 \text{ in} = L/896 < L/240$$
 ? **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:

$$f_{c\perp} = \frac{R}{A_b}$$

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

$$F_{c+x'} = (660)(1)(1)(1) = 660.00 \text{ psi}$$

$$A_b = b \times l_b = 1.5 \times 3 = 4.50 \text{ in}^2$$

$${\rm f_{c}}_{\perp} = \frac{R}{N \times A_b} = \frac{3624.84}{3 \times 4.50} = 268.5 \; {\rm psi}$$

$$f_{c\perp} = 268.5 \text{ psi} < F_{c\perp x'} = 660.00 \text{ psi} \text{ (CSI} = 0.41) ? OK$$

\*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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