

# Beam Design - front of deck beam

2. Design Loads

## 1. Beam Data

#### Uniform Dist. Load Live Load: Load Type: 180 plf Support: Simple Beam Dead Load: 70 plf Sawn Lumber 105.7 lbs Beam Type: Selfweight: Douglas Fir-Larch Dist. Selfweight: 7.97 plf Species: Grade: DF No.2 Total Weight: 107.6 lbs

4 x 10 Size: Design Span (L): 13.25 ft. 13.00 ft. Clear Span: 13.50 ft. Total Span: Bearing (lb): 3 in. 1 Quantity (N):

# 3. Design Options

# 4. Design Assumptions and Notes

Code Standard: IBC 2015, NDS 2015 Lateral Support: Undefined Defl. Limits: 360|240 Bending Stress: Load Duration: Notes: 1.15 Exposure: wet  $T \le 100$ °F Temperature: Orientation: Vertical Incised Lumber: Yes

No

Parallel to Grain

# 5. Adjustment Factors

Rep. Members:

Factor	Description	Fb	Ft	F <sub>v</sub>	Fc	Fc⊥	E/E <sub>min</sub>
$C_{D}$	Load Duration Factor	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	-	-
C <sub>M</sub>	Wet Service Factor	1 <sup>b</sup>	1	0.97	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.67	0.9
Ct	Temperature Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1
$C_{L}$	Beam Stability Factor	0.997	-	-	-	-	-
CF	Size Factor	1.2	1.1	-	1	-	-
Cfu	Flat Use Factor	1.1 <sup>d</sup>	_	-	-	-	-
Ci	Incising Factor	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0.95
Cr	Repetitive Member Factor	1	_	-	-	-	-

- a) Adjustment factors per AWC NDS 2015 and NDS 2015 Supplement.
- b) When  $(F_b)(C_F) \le 1,150 \text{ psi}$ ,  $C_M = 1.0$ .
- 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.  $^4$ )

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

b = 3.500 in.

d = 9.250 in.

$$A = 3.500 \times 9.250 = 32.38 \text{ in.}^2$$

$$S_x = (3.500)(9.250)^2/6 = 49.91 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$S_y = (3.500)^2 (9.250)/6 = 18.89 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$I_x = (3.500)(9.250)^3/12 = 230.84 \text{ in.}^4$$

$$I_v = (3.500)^3 (9.250)/12 = 33.05 \text{ in.}^4$$

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

Species & Grade	Fb	Ft	$F_{\mathbf{v}}$	Fc⊥	Fc	Е	Emin	G
DF No.2	900	575	180	625	1350	1600000	580000	0.5

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 = 0.5

m.c. = 28 % (Estimated moisture content at wet service conditions)

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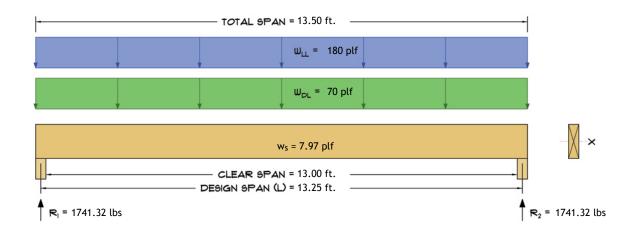
$$\rho_w = 62.4 \left[ \frac{0.5}{1 + 0.5(0.009)(28)} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{28}{100} \right] = 35.47 \text{ lbs/ft}^3$$

 $\begin{aligned} & Volume_{total} = N[A \ x \ (L + l_b)] = 1 \ x \ [32.38 \ x \ (159.00 + 3)] \ x \ (12 \ in./ft.)^3 = 3.04 \ ft^3 \\ & Volume_{span} = N[A \ x \ L] = 1 \ x \ [32.38 \ x \ 159.00] \ x \ (12 \ in./ft.)^3 = 2.98 \ ft^3 \end{aligned}$ 

Total Weight (W<sub>T</sub>) =  $\rho_W$  x Volume<sub>total</sub> = 35.47 x 3.04 = 107.6 lbs Self Weight (W<sub>S</sub>) =  $\rho_W$  x Volume<sub>span</sub> = 35.47 x 2.98 = 105.7 lbs

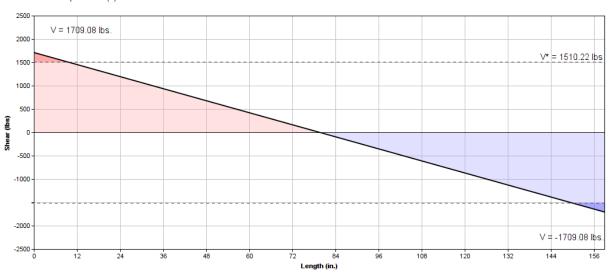
Distributed Self Weight (w<sub>s</sub>) = 
$$\frac{W_S}{L} = \frac{105.7}{13.25}$$
 = 7.97 plf

#### Load, Shear and Moment Diagrams:



Beam - Shear Diagram

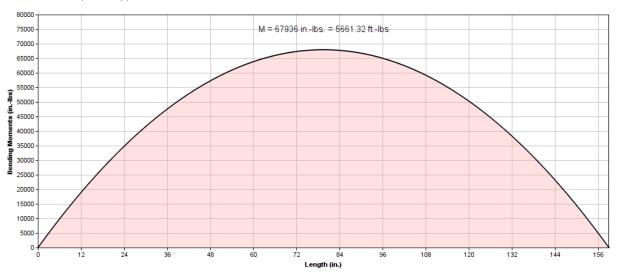
Shear Equation: V(x) = -21.50x + 1709.1



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#### Beam - Moment Diagram

Moment Equation:  $M(x) = -10.75x^2 + 1709.1x$ 



### 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:

$$f_b \le F_b$$
' (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 unbraced along its compression edge, lateral stability is considered below:

Slenderness Ratio for bending member RB:

 $l_u = Unbraced Length = 2 ft.$ 

$$l_u/d = \frac{24}{9.25} = 2.59$$

$$l_e = 2.06 l_u = 2.06 (24.0) = 49.44 \ in. = 4.12 \ ft. \ \textit{(NDS Table 3.3.3)}$$

$$R_b = \sqrt{\frac{l_e d}{b^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{49.44(9.25)}{(1 \times 3.5)^2}} = 6.11$$

$$R_b = 6.11 < 50$$
 ? **OK**

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Euler-based ASD critical buckling value for bending members:

$$E_{miny}' = E_{miny}(C_M)(C_t)(C_i) = 580000(0.9)(1)(0.95) = 495900 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_{bE} = \frac{1.2 E'_{miny}}{(R_b)^2} = \frac{1.2 (495900)}{(6.11)^2} = 15940.11 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_{bx}{}^* = F_{bx}(C_D)(C_M)(C_t)(C_f)(C_i)(C_r) = (900)(1.15)(1)(1)(1.2)(0.8)(1) = 993.60 \ psi(2)(1.15)(1)(1.2)(2.8)(1) = 993.60 \ psi(2)(1.15)(1)(1.2)(2.8)(1) = 993.60 \ psi(2)(1.15)(1)(1.2)(2.8)(1) = 993.60 \ psi(2)(1.15)$$

Beam stability factor:

$$C_{L} = \frac{1 + F_{be}/F_{bx}^{*}}{1.9} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + F_{be}/F_{bx}^{*}}{1.9}\right)^{2} - \frac{F_{be}/F_{bx}^{*}}{0.95}} = \frac{1 + 15940.11/993.60}{1.9} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + 15940.11/993.60}{1.9}\right)^{2} - \frac{15940.11/993.60}{0.95}} = \mathbf{0.997}$$

$$F_{bx}' = (900)(1.15)(1)(1)(0.997)(1.2)(0.8)(1) = 990.3 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{N \times S_x} = \frac{67936}{1 \times 49.91} = 1361.1 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b = 1361.1 \text{ psi} > F_{bx}' = 990.3 \text{ psi (CSI} = 1.37)$$
 ? **NG**

#### 2.) <u>Shear</u>:

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:

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

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

$$F_{vx'} = (180)(1.15)(0.97)(1)(0.8) = 160.63 \text{ psi}$$

Shear Reduction: Uniformly distributed loads within a distance, d, from supports equal to the depth of the bending member shall be permitted to be ignored. 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.

$$\mathbf{f_V*} = \frac{3V^*}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(1510.22)}{2(1 \times 32.38)} = 69.97 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v$$
\* = 69.97 psi <  $F_{vx}$ ' = 160.63 psi (CSI = 0.44) ? **OK**

No Reduction in Shear (conservative):

$$\mathbf{f_v} = \frac{3V}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(1709.08)}{2(1 \times 32.38)} = 79.19 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v = 79.19 \text{ psi} < F_{vx}' = 160.63 \text{ psi } (CSI = 0.49)$$
 ? **OK**

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#### 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

 $E_{x'} = E_{x}(C_{M})(C_{t})(C_{i}) = 1600000(0.9)(1)(0.95) = 1368000 \text{ psi}$ 

$$\Delta_{\rm LL} = \frac{5w_{LL}L^4}{384E_x'(N\times I_x)} = \frac{5(180)(13.250)^4}{384(1368000)(1\times230.84)} \times \left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = \textbf{0.40 in.}$$

 $(L/d)_{LL} = 159.00 / 0.40 = 402$ 

$$\Delta_{LL} = 0.40 \text{ in} = L/402 < L/360$$
 ? **OK**

$$\Delta_{\rm TL} = \frac{5(w_{TL} + w_s)L^4}{384E_x'(N\times I_x)} = \frac{5(250 + 7.97)(13.250)^4}{384(1368000)(1\times 230.84)} \times \left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = 0.57 \ {\rm in}.$$

$$(L/d)_{TL} = 159.00 / 0.57 = 281$$

$$\Delta_{TL} = 0.57 \text{ in} = L/281 < L/240$$
 ? **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:

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

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

$$F_{c \perp x'} = (625)(0.67)(1)(1) = 418.75 \text{ psi}$$

$$A_b = b \times l_b = 3.5 \times 3 = 10.50 \text{ in}^2$$

$${
m f_{c}}_{\perp} = \frac{R}{N \times A_b} = \frac{1741.32}{1 \times 10.50} = 165.8 \; {
m psi}$$

$$f_{c\perp} = 165.8 \text{ psi} < F_{c\perp x'} = 418.75 \text{ psi} \text{ (CSI} = 0.40) ? OK$$

\*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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