

RIGID FRAME STUDIES

Progress Report

DESIGN METHODOLOGY FOR TAPERED BEAMS

Submitted to

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by

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May, 1980

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
DESIGN METHODOLOGY FOR TAPERED BEAMS	3
EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS	16
REFERENCES	24
APPENDIX: COMPUTER PROGRAM AND EXAMPLE OUTPUT	25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
1 Beam Geometry and Loading	4
2 Flow Chart for Design Procedure	11
3 Beam Dimensions and Properties for Example Calculations	13
4 Loading Cases for Example Calculations	14

INTRODUCTION

In a previous report (1), differential equations for elastic, singly symmetrical, laterally unbraced, web-tapered members subjected to unequal end moments were derived using the energy approach suggested by Trahair and his research team (2,3,4). The differential equations were solved by the Rayleigh-ritz procedure to find the critical moments. Solutions were verified with a finite element method and by comparison with available closed-form solutions for prismatic members. For design purposes, modifying coefficients for prismatic beam solutions to account for taper and moment gradient were developed using a multiple linear regression technique. The developed simplified procedure was found to be accurate to $\pm 8\%$ for tapered beams in single curvature, and $\pm 12\%$ for double curvature.

The present report further develops the proposed design methodology. The elastic results are extended to the inelastic range using the CRC formula (5):

$$\sigma_{cr} = \sigma_y - \frac{\sigma_y^2}{4\sigma_e} \quad (1)$$

where σ_{cr} = inelastic buckling stress, σ_y = yield stress, and σ_e = elastic buckling stress. Ultimate load is defined by

either elastic or inelastic lateral-torsional buckling or by first yield when residual stresses are neglected. These are the same criteria as the allowable stress design procedures of the AISC specification (6).

To facilitate computational efficiency a small computer program was developed and is described. Manual solutions for a wide range of problems are presented for verification of the computer program.

DESIGN METHODOLOGY FOR TAPERED BEAMS

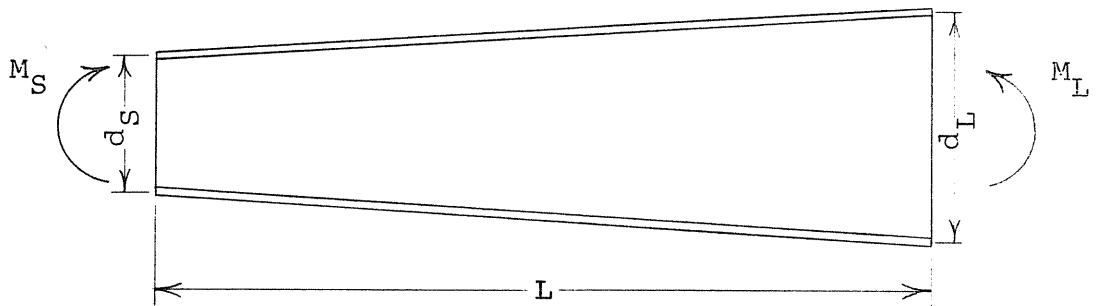
The design methodology used for web-tapered beams subjected to end moments, Figure 1a, is based on solutions for a prismatic beam with the same cross-section as at the small end of the tapered beams and subjected to equal but opposite end moments as shown in Figure 1b. This beam and loading condition is referred to as the "basic case" prismatic beam. For singly symmetrical cross-sections loaded in the plane of symmetry, the elastic critical moment for the basic case is

$$M_e = \pm \frac{\pi^2 EI_y \beta_x}{2L^2} \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{\beta_x^2} \left(\frac{C_w}{I_y} + \frac{GJL^2}{\pi^2 EI_y} \right)} \right\} \quad (2a)$$

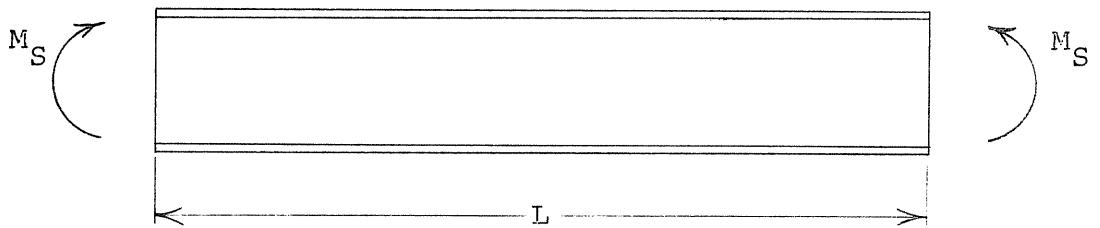
where I_y = weak axis moment of inertia, β_x = a cross-sectional property to be defined later, L = unbraced length of the tapered beam, C_w = warping moment of inertia, J = torsion constant, E = modulus of elasticity, and G = shear modulus of elasticity. The positive root is taken when the large flange is in compression; the negative root is taken when the small flange is in compression.

For doubly symmetrical sections β_x is zero and equation 2a reduces to

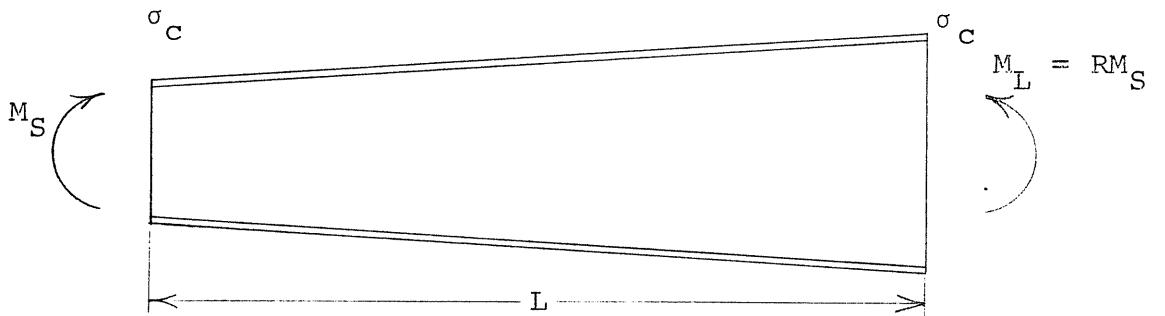
$$M_e = \pm \frac{\pi^2}{2L^2} \sqrt{EI_y GJ + \frac{E^2 I_y C_w \pi^2}{L^2}} \quad (2b)$$



a) Tapered Beam Subjected to End Moments



b) Basic Case Prismatic Beam



c) Basic Case Tapered Beam

Figure 1. Beam Geometry and Loading

The tapered beam basic case loading condition is defined as equal compressive stress at the exterior flange tips when the beam is bent in single curvature as shown in Figure 1c. This loading condition produces approximately uniform compressive flange stress along the member. The relationship between end moments is

$$M_S = R M_L \quad (3)$$

where M_S = moment at small end, M_L = moment at large end, and R = the ratio of the section moduli to the extreme fiber of the compression flange at the large end to that at the small end.

The critical moment for the tapered beam, basic case loading, is estimated from

$$(M_e)_S = C_a M_e \quad (4)$$

where M_e is determined from equations 2a or 2b, (M_e) = the critical moment at the small end of the tapered beam and C_a = a coefficient to account for the effects of taper. The critical moment at the large end for the basic case loading is

$$(M_e)_L = R (M_e)_S = R C_a M_e \quad (5)$$

For the case of varying flange stress along the member, Figure 1a, equations 4 and 5 are modified to

$$(M_e)_S = C_b C_a M_e \quad (6a)$$

$$(M_e)_L = C_b R C_a M_e \quad (6b)$$

where C_b is a modifying factor to account for stress variation due to unequal compressive flange stresses at the beam ends.

The multiplying factors C_a and C_b were determined using multiple linear regression analysis of theoretically correct values of critical moments for tapered beams (1). The best-fit equation for C_a is

$$C_a = 1.0 - 1.4580 \alpha \sqrt{\frac{GJL^2}{EC_w} + 44.6328 \alpha \frac{J}{I_y}} \quad (7)$$

Here

$$\alpha = \frac{d_L - d_S}{L}$$

where d = beam depth.

The multiplying factor C_b depends on the relative stresses in a flange at each end of the beam. Defining "r" as the stress ratio such that

$$-1.0 \leq r = \frac{\sigma_{opp}}{\sigma_{max}} \leq 1.0$$

where σ_{max} is the maximum compressive flange stress at a beam end and σ_{opp} is the stress in the same flange at the opposite end of the beam. A stress ratio of +1.0 is equivalent to the tapered beam basic case loading, e.g. single curvature, and a ratio of -1.0 is equivalent to double curvature bending with stresses in the reference flange equal in magnitude but opposite in sense at opposite ends. It was not possible to find a single best-fit equation for C_b over the entire stress ratio range. For stress ratios greater than -0.40, C_b is

given by

$$C_b = 1.0 - 0.3867(r-1.0) + 0.4739(r-1.0)^2 + 0.9074 \frac{\alpha L}{d} (r-1)^2 \quad (8)$$

Best-fit equations for the range $-0.40 > r \geq -1.0$ predicted unacceptable unconservative results. An acceptable design approach for this range is to compute C_b for $r = -0.40$ from equation 8 and C_b for $r = -1.0$ from

$$C_b = 2.7596 - 2.8152 \frac{\beta_x}{d} - 0.6562 \frac{\alpha L}{d} - 15.6530 \alpha \frac{\beta_x}{d} \quad (9a)$$

for small end reference and

$$C_b = 2.7684 + 1.2025 \frac{\alpha L}{d} - 2.2686 \frac{\beta_x}{d} - 22.0724 \alpha \frac{\beta_x}{d} \quad (9b)$$

for large end reference and use linear interpolation between the two values to determine C_b for the given r .

If the resulting value of M_e is greater than $0.5M_y$ for the referenced flange the CRC formula, equation 1, is to be used to estimate the inelastic critical moment, M_{cr} . A check must also be made to determine if the tension flange yields.

The equations for C_a and C_b are applicable only to cross-sections, taper ratios and unbraced lengths normally found in rigid frames of pre-engineered metal buildings and the following limitations must be followed:

$$1.5 \leq \frac{\text{minimum depth}}{\text{flange width}} \leq 3.0 \quad 6 \text{ in.} \leq d_L \leq 24 \text{ in.}$$

$$24 \geq \frac{\text{span length}}{\text{minimum depth}} \quad 3 \text{ in.} \leq \text{flange width} \leq 12 \text{ in.}$$

$$15 \leq \frac{\text{flange width}}{\text{flange thickness}} \leq 50 \quad \frac{3}{16} \text{ in.} \leq \text{flange thickness} \leq \frac{3}{4} \text{ in.}$$

In addition, to limit the unconservative error to less than 8% for beams in single curvature and to less than 12% for beams in double curvature, both at the 95% confidence level, in the range $-0.4 \leq r \leq 1.0$, the following limitations must be observed

$$\frac{I_{yL}}{I_{yS}} \left(\frac{\alpha L}{d} \right) \leq 1.30 \quad \frac{I_{yL}}{I_{yS}} \leq 2.5$$

It is noted that the error of estimation is reduced as the taper decreases and as the cross-section becomes more nearly doubly symmetric.

The design procedure is summarized as follows:

- (1) For a given member and end moments, calculate the extreme fiber compressive stresses at the beam ends. The flange location with the largest stress is chosen as the reference end flange
- (2) Calculate the basic case critical moment for a prismatic beam with the same cross-section as the small end of the beam in question and with the flange corresponding to the reference flange in compression, using either equation 2a or 2b.
- (3) Calculate the modifying factor C_a with reference to the small end section properties, using equation 7.
- (4) Calculate the stress ratio, r , as the ratio of the beam end stresses in the reference flange. Note that r is greater than zero for single curvature bending and less than zero for double curvature

bending.

- (5) If r is greater than -0.40, use equation 8 and the referenced end properties to calculate C_b .
- (6) If r is less than -0.40, calculate C_b for $r = 0.40$ using equation 8 and C_b for $r = -1.0$ using equation 9a for small end reference and 9b for large end reference. Use linear interpolation between these two value to determine C_b for the stress ratio in question.
- (7) Calculate R , the ratio of section moduli to extreme fibers of the reference flange at the beam ends.
- (8) Calculate the tapered beam critical moments using equation 6a for small end reference and equation 6b for large end reference.
- (9) Determine if the critical moment exceeds one-half of the first yield moment of the referenced flange. If this moment is exceeded, estimate the inelastic critical moment using equation 1.
- (10) Determine the critical moment at the opposite end using equation 3.
- (11) Check that the yield stress of the material is not exceeded in the tension flanges. If it is, reduce the moment to a value which causes first yield in the tension flange and use equation 3 to determine the moment at the opposite end.
- (12) Apply a factor of safety, commonly 1.67, to obtain the working load moments.

A flow chart of the procedure is shown in Figure 1 in terms of stresses rather than moments. A listing of a FORTRAN IV computer program for the design procedure is found in the appendix to this report. The sign convention for moments in this program is clockwise moments are positive.

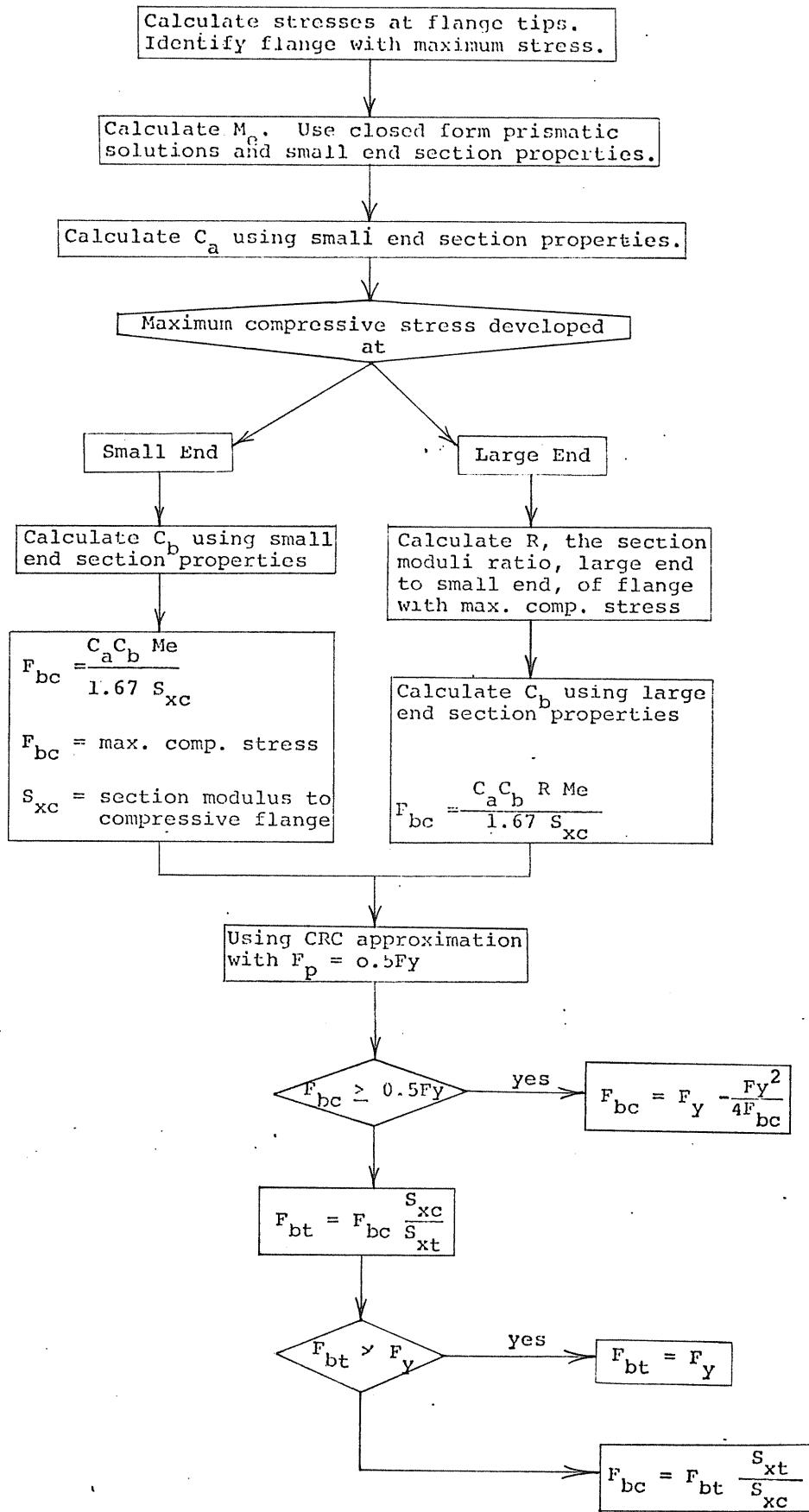
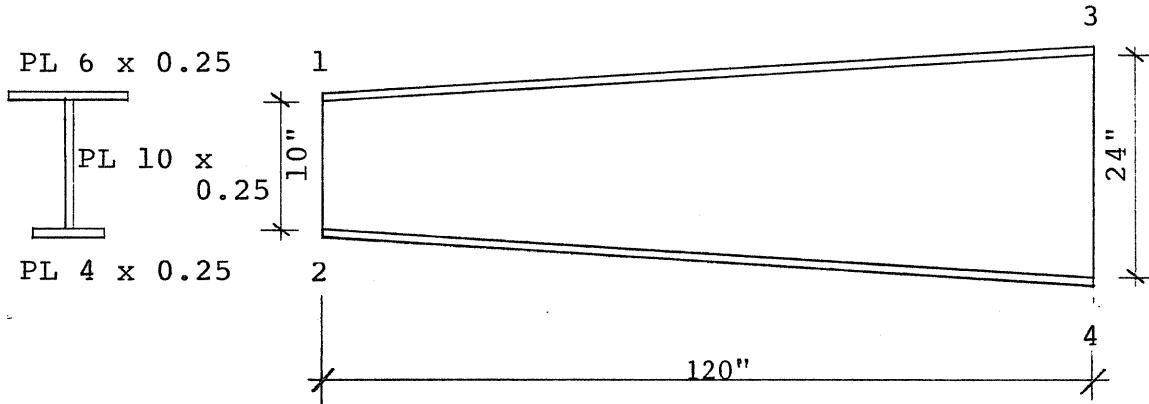


Figure 2. Flow Chart for Design Procedure

EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS

The singly symmetrical, laterally unbraced, tapered beam shown in Figure 3 was analyzed manually to determine the critical moments and stresses for the four loadings shown in Figure 4. The results from the computer program are found in the Appendix and are identical to the manual calculations.

In the calculations that follow, flange tips are referenced as shown in Figures 3 and 4. For each loading case the stresses at the four flange extremities are first calculated, and the reference end and reference flange determined. Next the prismatic elastic buckling moment is found and the modifying factors to account for taper and stress gradient determined. The elastic buckling stress for the critical location is then calculated and compared to the assumed proportional limit ($0.5 F_y$). If the elastic buckling stress exceeds the proportional limit, the inelastic buckling stress is estimated using the CRC formula. Once the critical stress is found, the stress in the tension flange is computed and compared to the yield stress. If the yield stress is exceeded, the corresponding moments at each end are computed. Finally, stresses caused by the final moments are calculated.



$$\alpha = \frac{24 - 10}{120} = 0.1167 \quad E = 30,000 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_y = 50.0 \text{ ksi} \quad G = 11,200 \text{ ksi}$$

Property	Section Property at Small End	Section Property at Large End
B ₂	6.0 in.	6.0 in.
T ₂	0.25 in.	0.25 in.
B ₃	10.0 in.	24.0 in.
T ₃	0.125 in.	0.125 in.
B ₄	4.0 in.	4.0 in.
T ₄	0.25 in.	0.25 in.
\bar{y}	4.33 in.	10.91 in.
A	3.75 in. ²	5.5 in. ²
I _x	71.26 in. ⁶	497.5 in. ⁴
I _y	5.83 in. ⁴	5.83 in. ⁴
C _w	102.85 in. ⁶	592.46 in. ⁶
J	0.0586 in. ⁶	0.0677 in. ⁴
β_x	5.06 in.	12.33 in.
S _x	16.44 in. ³	45.6 in. ³
S _x	12.57 in. ³	38.0 in. ³

Figure 3. Beam Dimensions and Properties
for Example Calculations

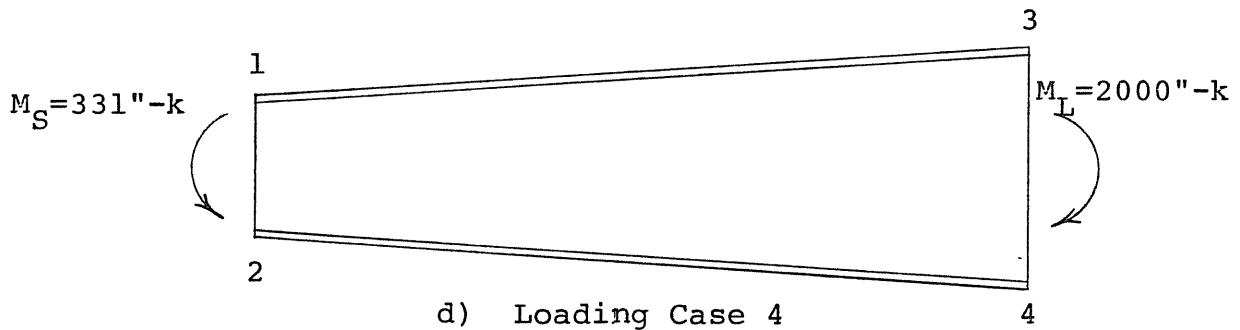
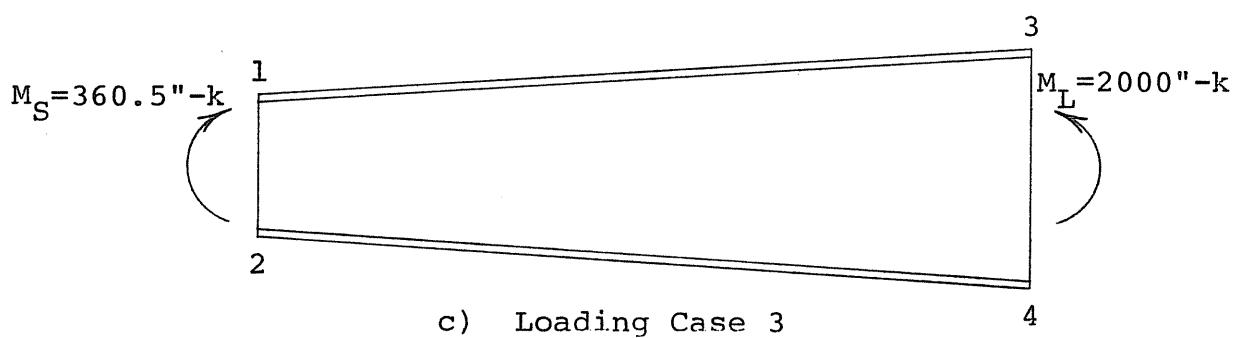
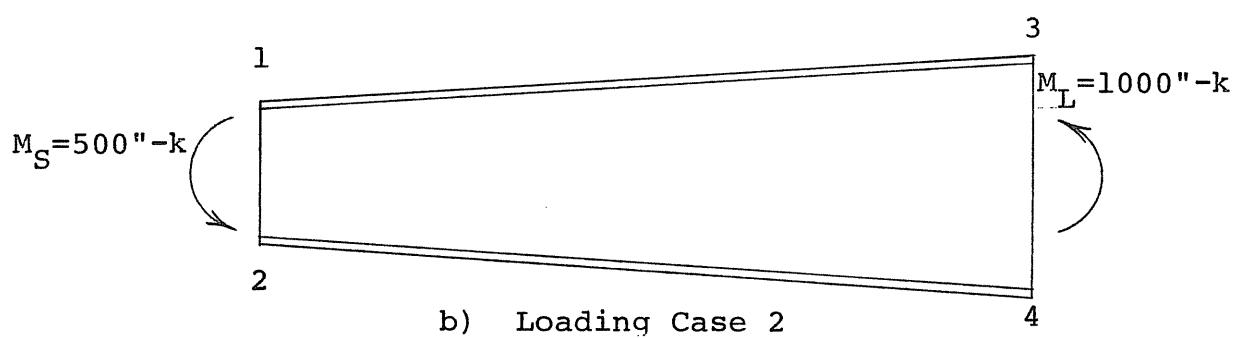
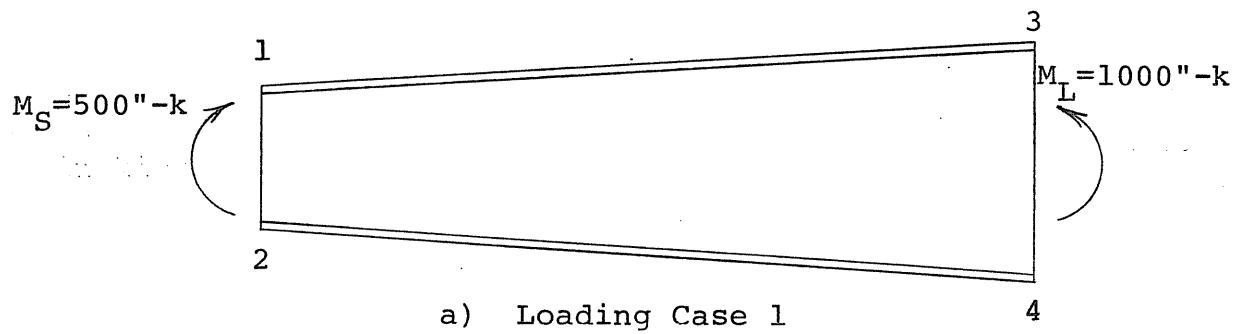


Figure 4. Loading Cases for Example Calculations

LOADING CASE 1

Stresses

$$F_1 = M_S/S_1 = 500/16.44 = 30.40 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_2 = M_S/S_2 = 500/12.57 = 39.78 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_3 = M_L/S_3 = 1000/45.60 = 21.93 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_4 = M_L/S_4 = 1000/38.00 = 26.31 \text{ ksi T}$$

Note maximum compressive stress is at 1, therefore, reference end is small end and reference flange is top flange, hence

r = stress ratio for top flange

$$= F_3/F_1 = 21.93/30.4 = 0.721$$

R = moduli ratio for top flange

$$= S_3/S_1 = 45.6/16/44 = 2.77$$

M_e

Basic case moment from equation 2, positive signs.

$$\begin{aligned} M_e &= \frac{\pi^2 (30000) (5.06)}{2(120)^2} \{ 1 + \\ &\quad \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{(5.06)^2} \left(\frac{102.86}{5.83} + \frac{11200(0.0586)(120)^2}{\pi^2 (30000) (5.83)} \right)} \} \\ &= 303.28 \{ 1 + \sqrt{1+3.61} \} \\ &= 954.48 \text{ in-kip} \end{aligned}$$

C_a

Using small end properties

$$\begin{aligned} C_a &= 1 - 1.458(0.1167) \sqrt{\frac{(11200)(0.0586)(120)^2}{(30.000)(102.86)}} \\ &\quad + \frac{44.63(0.1167)(0.0586)}{5.83} \\ &= 0.754 \end{aligned}$$

C_b

Since $r > -0.40$

$$C_b = 1 - 0.3867(0.721 - 1) + 0.4739(0.721 - 1)^2 + \frac{0.9074 (0.1167) (120) (0.721 - 1)^2}{10.0} = 1.24$$

F_{bc}

Since node 1 is critical

$$F_{bc} = C_a C_b M_e / S_1 = 0.754(1.24)(954.48)/16.44 \\ = 54.3 \text{ ksi} > F_y/2 = 25 \text{ ksi}$$

Inelastic buckling, CRC Formula

$$F_{bc} = 50.0 - \frac{50.0^2}{4(54.3)} = 38.5 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_{bt} = F_{bc} S_1 / S_2 = (38.5)(16.44)/12.57 \\ = 50.4 \text{ ksi } T > F_y = 50.0 \text{ ksi}$$

Tension controls, thus

$$F_{bt} = 50.0 \text{ ksi } T$$

$$F_{bc} = F_y S_2 / S_1 = 50.0(12.57)/16.44 = 38.2 \text{ ksi C}$$

Critical Final Moments

$$M_S = F_{bc} S_1 = 38.2(16.44) = 62.85 \text{ in-kips} > 500 \text{ in-kips}$$

$$M_L = M_S rR = 628.5(0.721)(2.77) \\ = 1255 \text{ in-kips} > 1000 \text{ in-kips}$$

Beam is satisfactory for loading

Critical Stresses

$$F_1 = 38.2 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_2 = 50.0 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_3 = 1255/45.6 = 27.5 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_4 = 1255/38.0 = 33.0 \text{ ksi T} < F_y = 50.0 \text{ ksi}$$

LOADING CASE 2

Stresses

$$F_1 = M_s/S_1 = 500/16.44 = 30.40 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_2 = M_s/S_2 = 500/12.57 = 39.78 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_3 = M_L/S_3 = 1000/45.60 = 21.93 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_4 = M_L/S_4 = 1000/38.00 = 26.31 \text{ ksi T}$$

Note maximum compressive stress is at 2. Therefore, reference end is small end and reference flange is bottom flange, hence

r = stress ratio for bottom flange

$$= F_4/F_2 = +26.31/-39.78 = -0.66$$

R = moduli ratio for bottom flange

$$= S_4/S_2 = 38.00/12.57 = 3.02$$

M_e

Basic case moment from equation 2, negative signs

$$M_e = 303.28 (1 - \sqrt{1+3.61})$$

$$= 347.89 \text{ in-kips}$$

C_a

$$C_a = 0.754, \text{ same as for loading case 1.}$$

C_b

Since $r < -0.40$

C_{bl} for $r = -0.40$

$$= 1 - 0.3867(-0.4 - 1.0) + 0.4739(-0.4 - 1.0)^2$$

$$+ \frac{0.9074(0.1167)(120)(-0.6 - 1.0)^2}{10}$$

$$= + 4.96$$

$$C_{b2} \text{ for } r = -1.0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.7596 - \frac{2.8152(5.06)}{10} - \frac{0.565(0.1167)(120)}{10} \\ &- \frac{15.653(0.1167)(5.06)}{10} \\ &= -0.508 \end{aligned}$$

Using linear interpolation,

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= -0.508 + \frac{4.96 + 0.0508)(1.-0.66)}{0.6} \\ &= +2.59 \end{aligned}$$

F_{bc}

Since node 2 is critical

$$\begin{aligned} F_{bc} &= C_a C_b M_e / S_2 = 0.754(2.59)(347.89)/12.57 \\ &= 54.0 \text{ ksi} > F_y/2 = 25 \text{ ksi} \end{aligned}$$

Inelastic buckling, CRC Formula

$$\begin{aligned} F_{bc} &= 50.0 - \frac{50.0^2}{4(54.0)} = 38.4 \text{ ksi C} \\ F_{bt} &= F_{bc} S_2 / S_1 = 38.4 (12.57) / 16.44 \\ &= 29.36 \text{ ksi T} < F_y = 50.0 \text{ ksi} \end{aligned}$$

Critical Moments

$$M_S = F_{bc} S_2 = 38.4(12.57) = \underline{482.7 \text{ in-kips}} < 500 \text{ in-kips}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_L &= M_S rR = 482.7(0.66)(3.02) \\ &= \underline{962.1 \text{ in-kips}} < 1000 \text{ in-kips} \end{aligned}$$

Beam is not satisfactory for loading.

Critical Stresses

$$F_1 = 29.36 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_2 = 38.4 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_3 = 962.1 / 45.6 = 21.1 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_4 = 962.1 / 38.0 = 25.3 \text{ ksi T}$$

LOADING CASE 3

Stresses

$$F_1 = M_S/S_1 = 360.5/16.44 = 21.91 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_2 = M_S/S_2 = 500.0/12.57 = 28.68 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_3 = M_L/S_3 = 2000.0/45.6 = 43.86 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_4 = M_L/S_4 = 2000.0/38.0 = 52.63 \text{ ksi T}$$

Note maximum compressive stress is at 3. Therefore reference end is large and reference flange is top flange, hence

r = stress ratio for top flange

$$= F_1/F_3 = -21.82/-43.86 = +0.50$$

R = moduli ratio for top flange

$$= S_3/S_1 = 45.6/16.44 = 2.77$$

M_e

Basic case moment from equation 2, positive signs

M_e = 954.48 in-kips, same as for loading case 1.

C_a C_a = 0.754. Same as for loading case 1.

C_b Since r > -0.40

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= 1 - 0.386(0.5-1.0) + 0.4739(0.5-1.0)^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{0.9074(0.1167)(120)(0.5-1.0)}{24}^2 \\ &= +1.44 \end{aligned}$$

F_{bc}

Since node 3 is critical

$$\begin{aligned} F_{bc} &= C_a C_b M_e R / S_3 \\ &= 0.754(1.44)(954.48)(2.77) / 45.6 \\ &= 62.95 \text{ ksi} > \frac{F_y}{2} = 25 \text{ ksi} \end{aligned}$$

Inelastic buckling, CRC Formula

$$F_{bc} = 50.0 - \frac{50.0^2}{4(62.95)} = 40.1 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_{bt} = F_{bc} \frac{S_3}{S_4} = 40.1 (45.6) / 38.0 \\ = 48.12 \text{ ksi T} < F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$$

Critical Moments

$$M_L = F_{bc} S_3 = 40.1 (45.6) = \underline{1828.6 \text{ in-kips}} < 2000 \text{ in-kips}$$

$$M_S = M_1 r/R = 1828.6 (0.5) / 2.77 \\ = \underline{330 \text{ in-kips}} < 360.5 \text{ in-kips}$$

Beam is not satisfactory for loading

Critical Stresses

$$F_1 = 330 / 16.44 = 20.1 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_2 = 330 / 12.57 = 26.2 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_3 = 40.1 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_4 = 48.12 \text{ ksi T}$$

LOADING CASE 4

Stresses

$$F_1 = M_s/S_1 = 331/16.44 = 20.13 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_2 = M_s/S_2 = 331/12.57 = 26.33 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_3 = M_2/S_3 = 2000/45.6 = 43.86 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_4 = M_2/S_4 = 2000/38.0 = 52.63 \text{ ksi C}$$

Note maximum compressive stress is at 4. Therefore, reference end is large end and reference flange is bottom flange, hence

r = stress ratio for bottom flange

$$= F_2/F_4 = -26.33/52.63 = +0.50$$

R = moduli ratio for bottom flange

$$= S_4/S_2 = 38.0/12.57 = 3.02$$

M_e

Basic case moment from equation 2, negative signs

$$M_e = 347.89 \text{ in-kips, same as for loading case 2}$$

C_a

$$C_a = 0.754, \text{ same as for loading case 1 and 2.}$$

C_b

Since r >-0.40

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= 1 - 0.3867(0.5 - 1.0) + 0.4739(0.5 - 1.0)^2 \\ &\quad + 0.9074(0.1167)(120)(0.5 - 1.0)^2 / 24 \\ &= +1.44 \end{aligned}$$

F_{bc}

Since node 4 is critical,

$$\begin{aligned} F_{bc} &= C_a C_b M_e R / S_4 = 0.754(1.44)(347.84)(3.02) / 38 \\ &= 30 \text{ ksi} > \frac{F_y}{2} = 25 \text{ ksi} \end{aligned}$$

Inelastic buckling, CRC Formula

$$F_{bc} = 50.0 - \frac{50.0^2}{4(30)} = 29.2 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_{bt} = S_4/S_3 = 29.2 (38.0)/45.6 \\ = 24.3 \text{ ksi T} < F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$$

Critical Moments

$$M_L = F_{bc} S_4 = 29.2 (38.0) = \underline{1109.6 \text{ in-kips}} < 2000 \text{ in-kips}$$

$$M_S = M_L r/R = 1109.6(0.5)/3.02 \\ = \underline{183.7 \text{ in-kips}} < 331 \text{ in-kips}$$

Beam is not satisfactory for loading

Critical Stresses

$$F_1 = 183.7/16.44 = 11.2 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_2 = 183.7/12.57 = 14.6 \text{ ksi C}$$

$$F_3 = 24.3 \text{ ksi T}$$

$$F_4 = 29.2 \text{ ksi C}$$

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APPENDIX
COMPUTER PROGRAM AND EXAMPLE OUTPUT


```

0033
0034      YOL=B3+HL-YBAL
0035      YOR=BR+HR-YBAR
0036      E=0.2*B2*B1*B1*T1/4.+YT1
0037      WIL=YTL*YBL*(EX+B3)**2/YI
0038      WIR=YTL*YBL*(EX+BR)**2/YI
0039      ROL=(XIL*YI)/AREA+YOL**2
0040      ROR=(XIR+YI)/AREAR+YOR**2
0041      SL=XIL/YTOL
0042      SF=XIR/YTOR
0043      SBL=XIL/YBAL
0044      SFR=XIR/YBAR
0045      S(1)=SL
0046      S(2)=SBL
0047      S(3)=SR
0048      S(4)=SBR
0049      GAM=YTL*YBL/YI
0050      BXL=(YBAL*(T4*B4**3/12.+B4*T4*YBAL)-YTOL*(T2*B2**3/12.+B2*T2*
1YTOL*YTOL)-B2*B2*B1*T1*(YTCL/2.-B1/4.)*2.*B1*T1*(YTOL**3-1.5*B1*YT
2OL*YTOL+B1*B1*YTOL-B1*B1*B1/4.)*4*YBAL**4*T3/4.)/XIL+2
3.*YOL
0051      BXR=(YBAR*(T4*B4**3/12.+B4*T4*YBAR)-YTOL*(T2*B2**3/12.+B2*T2*
1YTOL*YTOL)-B2*B2*B1*T1*(YTCL/2.-B1/4.)*2.*B1*T1*(YTOL**3-1.5*B1*YT
2OL*YTOL+B1*B1*YTOL-B1*B1*B1/4.)*4*YBAR**4*T3/4.)/XIR+2
3.*YOR

C   C   CHECKING SECTION LIMITATIONS
C   C   DWT=B3/B2
C   C   DWB=B3/B4
C   C   XLB3=XL/B3
C   C   B2T2=B2/T2
C   C   B4T4=B4/T4
C   C   R1=(YTL/YBL)*(ALPHA*XL/B3)
C   C   R2=YT1/YBL
C   C   IF(DWT.LT.1.5.OR.DWB.LT.1.5.OR.DWT.GT.3.0.OR.XLB3.GT
1.24.0.OR.B2T2.LT.15.0.OR.B4T4.LT.15.0.OR.B2T2.GT.50.0.OR.B4T4.GT.5
20.0.OR.B3.LT.6.0.OR.B3.GT.24.0.OP.B2.LT.3.0.OP.B2.GT.12.0.OR.B4.LT
4.3.0.OR.B4.GT.12.0.OP.T2.LT.0.1875.OR.T2.GT.0.75.0.RT.14.LT.0.1875.0
SR.T4.GT.0.75.0.R.R1.GT.1.30.CR.R2.GT.2.50)GO TO 750
0052      GO TO 171
0053
0054
0055
0056
0057
0058      114 FORMAT(1H0,/, SECTION DOES NOT MEET SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS //,
1. DIMENSIONS OF CROSS SECTION //, '3X', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T1',
2. 'F7.4', 'IN', '3X', 'B2', '=', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T2',
3. '3X', 'B3', '=', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T3', '=', 'F7.4', 'IN', '3X', 'B4',
4. 'IN', '3X', 'T4', '=', 'F7.4', 'IN', '3X', 'LENTH', '=', 'F10.2', 'IN', '3X', 'A
5LPHA', '=', 'F8.4', 'IN', '2X', 'FY', '=', 'F7.2', 'KSI')
0059      GO TO 170
0060      171 WRITE(6,113)B1,T1,B2,T2,B3,T3,B4,T4,XL,ALPHA,FY
0061      113 FORMAT(1H0,/, DIMENSIONS OF CROSS SECTION //,
13X,'B1', '=', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T1', '=', 'F7.4', 'IN', '/',
13X,'B2', '=', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T2', '=', 'F7.4', 'IN', '/',
13X,'B3', '=', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T3', '=', 'F7.4', 'IN', '/',
13X,'B4', '=', 'F9.4', 'IN', '3X', 'T4', '=', 'F7.4', 'IN', '/',
13X,'LENTH', '=', 'F10.2', 'IN', '3X', 'ALPHA', '=', 'F8.4', 'IN', '2X', 'FY', '=', 'F7.
0062
0063
0064

```

12.0 KSI*)

```
110 WRITE(6,111)ROL,ROR,YCL,YTR,RO
111 FORMAT(
2T END SECTION PROPERTIES',',//,7X,'RO = ',F11.4,' IN.','22X,'RD =
2',F10.4,' IN.','//,7X,'YO = ',F10.4,' IN.','22X,'YD = ',F10.4,'
3IN.','//,7X,'YBAR = ',F10.4,' IN. FROM TOF',1,3X,'YBAR = ',F10.4,' I
IN. FROM TOP')

```

```
0067      103 FORMAT(//,7X,'YBAR = ',F10.4,' IN. FROM BOTTOM',11X,'YBAR = ',F10.4,
1' IN. FROM BOTTOM',//,7X,'AREA = ',F10.4,' IN*#2',20X,'AREA = ',F1
20.4,' IN*#2',//,7X,'IX = ',F10.4,' IN**4',20X,'IX = ',F10.4,'
3IN**4,')

```

```
0068      103 FORMAT(//,7X,'YI = ',F10.4,' IN*#4',20X,'IY = ',F10.4,' IN**4,
1,7X,'CW = ',F10.4,' IN*#6',20X,'CW = ',F10.4,' IN**6',//,7X
2,J = ',F10.4,' IN*#4',20X,'J = ',F10.4,' IN**4',//,7X,'BX
3 = ',F10.4,' IN.','22X,'BX = ',F10.4,' IN.','//,7X,'SEC. MOD. = ',F
410.4,' IN*#3 TOP',12X,'SEC. MOD. = ',F10.4,' IN*#3 TOP',//,7X,'SEC.
5 MOD. = ',F10.4,' IN*#3 BOTTCM',9X,'SEC. MOD. = ',F10.4,' IN*#3 BOT
50N')

```

```
0069      WRITE(6,73)YI,WL,BXL,BXR,S(1),S(2),S(4)
0070      73 FORMAT(//,7X,'YI = ',F10.4,' IN*#4',20X,'IY = ',F10.4,' IN**4,
1,7X,'CW = ',F10.4,' IN*#6',20X,'CW = ',F10.4,' IN**6',//,7X
2,J = ',F10.4,' IN*#4',20X,'J = ',F10.4,' IN**4',//,7X,'BX
3 = ',F10.4,' IN.','22X,'BX = ',F10.4,' IN.','//,7X,'SEC. MOD. = ',F
410.4,' IN*#3 TOP',12X,'SEC. MOD. = ',F10.4,' IN*#3 TOP',//,7X,'SEC.
5 MOD. = ',F10.4,' IN*#3 BOTTCM',9X,'SEC. MOD. = ',F10.4,' IN*#3 BOT
50N')

```

```
0071      75 FORMAT(//,7X,'MOMENT = ',F10.2,' K-IN',19X,'MOMENT = ',F10.2,' K-IN
1.0')

```

C C

CALCULATION OF STRESSES AT FLANGE TIPS

```
C F(1)=-XMS/S(1)
F(2)=XMS/S(2)
F(3)=XML/S(3)
F(4)=XML/S(4)
WRITE(6,2001)
WRITE(6,2000)
WRITE(6,112)F(1),F(2),F(3),F(4)
112 FORMAT(//,1X,'STRESS AND MOMENT RESULTS',//,3X,'STRESS AT LEFT TO
1P = ',F10.2,' KSI',10X,'STRESS AT LEFT BOTTOM = ',F9.2,' KSI',//,3
2X,'STRESS AT RIGHT TOP = ',F10.2,' KSI',10X,'STRESS AT RIGHT BOTTOM
3 = ',F9.2,' KSI')
105 I=1
106 J=1
107 IF(I.LE.4)GO TO 108
108 IF(FMIN.LT.F(I))GO TO 106
109 GO TO 180
110 FORMAT(//,3X,'NODE WITH MAX. COMPR. STRESS = ',I3,'//,3X,'MAX. COMP.
1 STRESS = ',F10.2,' KSI')

```

C C

CALCULATION OF CRITICAL MOMENTS FOR BASIC CASE

```
C IF(J.EQ.2.OR.J.EQ.4)GO TO 500
CRM=(PI**2*E*YI*BXL/(2.*XL**2))*(1.+(1.+{4.+(4.*BXL**2)*(WIL/YI+G*TJL*
1XL**2/(PI**2*E*YI)))*#0.5)
500 CRM=(PI**2*E*YI*BXL/(2.*XL**2))*(1.-(1.+{4.+(4.*BXL**2)*(WIL/YI+G*TJL*

```

0081

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```

      1XL**2/(PI**2*E**V1))**0.5)
0096      510 WRITE(6,120) CRM
0097      120 FORMAT(//,3X,'CRITICAL MOMENT BASIC CASE =',F10.2,' K-IN. ')
C      CALCULATION OF CA
C      CA=1.0-1.4580*ALPHA*(G*TJ*XL**2/(E*WIL))**0.5+44.6328*ALPHA*TJL/Y
11      IF(J.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.3)GO TO 520
0100      R=S(4)/S(2)
0101      GO TO 530
0102      R=S(3)/S(1)

C      CALCULATION OF CB
C      530 IF(J.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.2)GO TO 540
0103      IF(J.EQ.3)GO TO 550
0104      RF=F(2)/F(4)
0105      GO TO 560
0106      550 RF=F(11)/F(3)
0107      GO TO 560
0108      540 RF=F(4)/F(2)
0109      IF(J.EQ.1)RF=F(3)/F(1)
0110

C      560 WRITE(6,130) R,RF
0111      130 FORMAT(//,3X,'MODULAR RATIO REF. FLANGE =',F10.2,'//,3X,'STRESS RAT
0112      11D REF. FLANGE =',F10.4)
30      0113      565 IF(RF+0.4)570,580,580

C      CALCULATION OF CB IF RF IS GREATER THAN -0.4
C      580 CB=1.-0.3867*(RF-1.)+0.4739*(RF-1.)*2+0.9074*ALPHA*
1XL*(RF-1.)*2/B3
0114      IF(J.EQ.3.OR.J.EQ.4)GO TO 590
0115      GO TO 630
0116      590 CB=1.-0.3867*(RF-1.)+0.4739*(RF-1.)*2+0.9074*ALPHA*
1XL*(RF-1.)*2/BR
0117      GO TO 630

C      CALCULATION OF CB IF RF IS LESS THAN -0.4
C      570 CB1=1.-0.3867*(-.4-1.)+0.4739*(-.4-1.)*2+0.9074*ALPHA*XL*
1(-.4-1.)*2/B3
0119      IF(J.EQ.3.OR.J.EQ.4)GO TO 600
0120      GO TO 615
0121      600 CB1=1.-0.3867*(-.4-1.)+0.4739*(-.4-1.)*2+0.9074*ALPHA*XL*
1(-.4-1.)*2/BR
0122      IF(J.EQ.3.OR.J.EQ.4)GO TO 610
0123      615 CB2=2.*7596-2.8152*XL/B3-0.6562*ALPHA*XL/B3-15.6533*ALPHA*BXL/B3
0124      GO TO 620
0125      610 CB2=2.*7684+1.2025*ALPHA*XL/BR-2.*2686*BXR/BR-22.*0274*ALPHA*BXR/BR
0126      620 CB=CB+(CB1-CB2)*(1.+RF)/0.6
0127      630 WRITE(6,140)CA,CB
0128      140 FORMAT(//,3X,'CA =',F10.4,'CX =',F10.4)
0129
C      CALCULATION OF MAX. COMPRESSIVE STRESS AT REFERENCE END

```

```

C IF(J.EQ.3.OR.J.EQ.4)GO TO 700
C IF(F(1).LT.0.0) GO TO 900
C S(5)=S(2)
C S(6)=S(1)
C GO TO 1000
C 900 S(5)=S(1)
C S(6)=S(2)
C GO TO 1000
C 700 IF(F(3).LT.0.0) GO TO 950
C S(5)=S(4)
C S(6)=S(3)
C GO TO 1200
C 950 S(5)=S(3)
C S(6)=S(4)

C MAX. COMPRESSIVE STRESS LARGE END REFERENCE
C 1200 FBC=CA*CB*P*CRM/S(5)
C GO TO 1250

C MAX. COMPRESSIVE STRESS SMALL END REFERENCE
C 1000 FBC=CA*CB*CRM/S(5)

C MODIFICATION OF FBC USING CRC FORMULA, IF NECESSARY
C 1250 FALL=0.5*FY
C FBC=ABS(FBC)
C IF(FBC.LT.-FALL)GO TO 1400
C FBC=FY*(1.-FY/(4.*FBC))
C CHECK TO SEE IF YIELDING GOVERNS

C 1400 FBT=FBC*S(5)/S(6)
C IF(FBT.LT.FY)GO TO 1450
C FBT=FY

C MODIFICATION OF FBC IF YIELDING GOVERNS
C 0154 FBC=FBT*S(6)/S(5)
C GO TO 800
C 1450 WRITE(6,1410)FBC
C 1410 FORMAT(//,3X,'GOVERNING STRESS AT FAILURE =',F7.2,' KSI C')
C WRITE(6,1411)J
C GO TO 812
C 800 IF(J.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.3)GO TO 811
C K=J-1
C GO TO 830
C 811 K=J+1
C 830 WRITE(6,810)FBT
C 810 FORMAT(//,3X,'GOVERNING STRESS AT FAILURE =',F7.2,' KSI T')
C WRITE(6,1411)K
C 1411 FORMAT(//,3X,'LOCATION OF GOVERNING STRESS =',I3)
C 812 IF(J.EQ.3.OR.J.EQ.4)GO TO 200

C CALCULATION OF STRESSES AND MOMENTS AT FAILURE, SMALL END REFERENCE
C

```

```

0169      MCRS=FBC*S(5)
0170      F1=MCRS/S(1)
0171      F2=MCRS/S(2)
0172      XCRL=MCRS*RF*R
0173      MCRL=ABS(XCRL)
0174      F3=MCRL/S(3)
0175      F4=MCRL/S(4)
0176      IF(J.EQ.2)GO TO 201
0177      IF(FF.LT.0.0)GO TO 301
0178      WRITE(6,400)F1,F3,F2,F4
0179      GO TO 815
0180      WRITE(6,401)F1,F3,F2,F4
0181      GO TO 815
0182      201 IF(RF.LT.0.0)GO TO 302
0183      WRITE(6,403)F1,F3,F2,F4
0184      GO TO 815
0185      302 WRITE(6,404)F1,F3,F2,F4
0186      GO TO 815

C   C   CALCULATION OF STRESSES AND MOMENTS AT FAILURE,LARGE END REFERENCE

C   C   200 MCRL=FBC*S(5)
0187      F3=MCRL/S(3)
0188      F4=MCRL/S(4)
0189      XCRS=MCFL*RF/R
0190      MCRS=ABS(XCRS)
0191      F1=MCRS/S(1)
0192      F2=MCRS/S(2)
0193      F2=MCRL/S(2)
0194      IF(J.EQ.4)GO TO 304
0195      IF(PF.LT.0.0)GO TO 303
0196      WRITE(6,400)F1,F3,F2,F4
0197      400 FORMAT('//,3X,'STRESSES AT FAILURE',//,7X,'LOCATION 1 ',F10.2,'
11 C',20X,'LOCATION 3 ',F10.2,'KSI C',//,7X,'LOCATION 2 ',F10.2,
2' KSI T',20X,'LOCATION 4 ',F10.2,'KSI T')
0198      GO TO 815
0199      303 WRITE(6,404)F1,F3,F2,F4
0200      404 FORMAT('//,3X,'STRESSES AT FAILURE',//,7X,'LOCATION 1 ',F10.2,'
11 T',20X,'LOCATION 3 ',F10.2,'KSI T',//,7X,'LOCATION 2 ',F10.2,
2' KSI C',20X,'LOCATION 4 ',F10.2,'KSI T')
0201      GO TO 815
0202      304 IF(RF.LT.0.0)GO TO 305
0203      WRITE(6,403)F1,F3,F2,F4
0204      403 FORMAT('//,3X,'STRESSES AT FAILURE',//,7X,'LOCATION 1 ',F10.2,'
11 C',20X,'LOCATION 3 ',F10.2,'KSI T',//,7X,'LOCATION 2 ',F10.2,
2' KSI T',20X,'LOCATION 4 ',F10.2,'KSI C')
0205      305 WRITE(6,401)F1,F3,F2,F4
0206      401 FORMAT('//,3X,'STRESSES AT FAILURE',//,7X,'LOCATION 1 ',F10.2,'
11 C',20X,'LOCATION 3 ',F10.2,'KSI T',//,7X,'LOCATION 2 ',F10.2,
2' KSI T',20X,'LOCATION 4 ',F10.2,'KSI C')
0207      815 WRITE(6,402)MCRS,MCRL
0208      402 FORMAT('//,3X,'CRITICAL MOMENTS AT FAILURE',//,7X,'SMALL END ',F10
1.2,'IN-K',20X,'LARGE END ',F10.2,'IN-K')
0210      GO TO 999
0211      55 STOP
0212      END

```

```
*OPTIONS IN EFFECT* NOTERM, ID, EBCDIC, SOURCE, NDLIST, NODECK, LOAD, NOMAP, NOTEIT  
*OPTIONS IN EFFECT* NAME = MAIN      LINECNT = 60  
*STATISTICS* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 212,PROGRAM SIZE = 9784  
*STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
```

FF64-LEVEL LINKAGE EDITOR OPTIONS SPECIFIED LIST MAP LET
DEFAULT OPTION(S) USED - SIZE=(196608:38912)

DEFAULT OPTION(S) USED = SIZE=(196608,38912)

MODUS E MAP

CONTINUATION

NAME	ORIGIN	LENGTH	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION
MAIN	00	2638	FRXPR#	2638	FCVZOUTP	497C		
IHOFRXPR*	2638	4A4	IBCM#	2B14	FCVDCUTP	50D0		
IHOECDMH*	2AE0	E30	FDI0CS#	2BD0	INTSWTCH	3858		
FICAP# *	3910	624						
IHOCCMH2*	3F38	9A5	SEQDASD	430A				
IHOFCVTH*	48E0	CEA	ADCON#	48E0	FCVAOUTP	4964		
			FCVIOUTP	4994	FCVOUTP	49CC		
			ADCON#	50EC	INT6SWCH	55C9		
IHOEFNTH*	55D0	800	ARITH#	55D0	ADJSWTC	5B64		
IHOEFCICS*	5DD0	118C	FI0CS#	5DD0	FI0CSBEP	5DD6		
IHOFI0S2*	6F60	642						
IHOSEXP *	75A8	258	IHS\$EXP	75A8	EXP	75A8		
IHOHSLGN *	7800	244	IHSALOG	7800	ALOG	7800	LOG	7800
IHOERRM *	7A48	624	ERRMON	7A48	IHOERR	7A60		
IHOUDPT *	8070	338						
IHOFGCN1*	83A8	416						
IHOFCOND*	87C0	EBB	FAQCNI#	83A8				
IHOETRCH*	9078	2AE	FAQCON#	87C0				
IHOUATBL*	9328	638	IHDTRCH	9078	ERRTRA	9080		
IHOFTEN *	9960	220	FTEN#	9960				

ENTRY ADDRESSES

TOTAL LENGTH 9880 *****FORTGCLG DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 1

SECTION DOES NOT MEET SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS

DIMENSIONS OF CROSS SECTION

```
B1 = 0.0    IN    T1 = 0.0    IN
B2 = 6.0000 IN    T2 = 0.2500 IN
B3 = 10.0000 IN   T3 = 0.1250 IN
B4 = 4.0000 IN    T4 = 0.2500 IN
LENGTH = 120.00 IN
```

ALPHA = 0.11167

FY = 30.00 KSI

LEFT END SECTION PROPERTIES

```
RO = 24.7510 IN.
YO = 2.0476 IN.
YBAR = 4.3333 IN. FROM TOP
YBAR = 5.6667 IN. FROM BOTTOM
AREA = 3.7500 IN**2
IX = 71.2630 IN**4
IY = 5.8333 IN**4
CY = 102.0571 IN**6
J = 0.0586 IN**4
BX = 5.0650 IN.
SEC. MOD. = 16.4453 IN**3 TOP
SEC. MOD. = 12.5750 IN**3 BOTTOM
```

35

RIGHT END SECTION PROPERTIES

```
RO = 120.9223 IN.
YO = 5.4234 IN.
YBAR = 10.9091 IN. FROM TOP
YBAR = 13.0909 IN. FROM BOTTOM
AREA = 5.5000 IN**2
IX = 497.4683 IN**4
IY = 5.8333 IN**4
CY = 592.4583 IN**6
J = 0.0677 IN**4
BX = 12.3334 IN.
SEC. MOD. = 45.6012 IN**3 TOP
SEC. MOD. = 38.0010 IN**3 BOTTOM
```

MOMENT = 500.00 K-IN.

MOMENT = -1000.00 K-IN.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 1

STRESS AND MOMENT RESULTS

STRESS AT LEFT TOP = -30.40 KSI

STRESS AT RIGHT TOP = -21.93 KSI

NODE WITH MAX. COMPR. STRESS = 1

MAX. COMP. STRESS = -30.40 KSI

CRITICAL MOMENT BASIC CASE = 955.48 IN-K

MODULAR RATIO REF. FLANGE = 2.077

STRESS RATIO REF. FLANGE = 0.7213

CA = 0.7946

CB = 1.0433

GOVERNING STRESS AT FAILURE = 50.00 KSI T

LOCATION OF GOVERNING STRESS = 2

STRESSES AT FAILURE

LOCATION 1 38.24 KSI C

LOCATION 2 50.00 KSI T

CRITICAL MOMENTS AT FAILURE

SMALL END 628.79 IN-K

STRESS AT LEFT BOTTOM = 39.76 KSI

STRESS AT RIGHT BOTTOM = 26.32 KSI

LARGE END 1257.58 IN-K

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 2

Phi

SECTION DOES NOT MEET SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS

DIMENSIONS OF CROSS SECTION

B1 = 0.0 IN T1 = 0.0 IN
B2 = 6.0000 IN T2 = 0.2500 IN
B3 = 10.0000 IN T3 = 0.1250 IN
B4 = 4.0000 IN T4 = 0.2500 IN
LENGTH = 120.00 IN
ALPHA = 0.1167

FY = 50.00 KSI

37

LEFT END SECTION PROPERTIES

RO = 24.7510 IN. RD = 120.9223 IN.
YO = 2.0476 IN. YO = 5.4234 IN.
YBAR = 4.3133 IN. FROM TOP
YBAR = 5.6667 IN. FROM BOTTOM
AREA = 3.7500 IN²
IX = 71.2630 IN⁴
IY = 5.8333 IN⁴
CY = 102.0571 IN⁶
J = 0.0586 IN⁴
DX = 5.0658 IN.
SEC. MOD. = 16.4453 IN⁴ TOP
SEC. MOD. = 12.5758 IN⁴ BOTTOM
MOMENT = -500.00 K-1IN.
RIGHT END SECTION PROPERTIES
RD = 120.9223 IN.
YO = 5.4234 IN.
YBAR = 10.9091 IN. FROM TOP
YBAR = 13.0909 IN. FROM BOTTOM
AREA = 5.5000 IN²
IX = 497.4693 IN⁴
IY = 5.6333 IN⁴
CY = 592.4583 IN⁶
J = 0.0677 IN⁴
DX = 12.3334 IN.
SEC. MOD. = 45.6012 IN⁴ TOP
SEC. MOD. = 36.0010 IN⁴ BOTTOM
MOMENT = -1000.00 K-1IN.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 2'

STRESS AND MOMENT RESULTS

STRESS AT LEFT TOP = 30.40 KSI

STRESS AT RIGHT TOP = -21.93 KSI

NODE WITH MAX. COMPR. STRESS = 2

MAX. COMP. STRESS = -39.75 KSI

CRITICAL MOMENT BASIC CASE = -347.87 IN-K

MODULAR RATIO REF. FLANGE = 3.02

STRESS RATIO REF. FLANGE = -0.6919

CA = 0.7546

CB = 2.55726

GOVERNING STRESS AT FAILURE = 38.36 KSI C

LOCATION OF GOVERNING STRESS = 2

STRESSES AT FAILURE

LOCATION 1 29.34 KSI T

LOCATION 3 21.16 KSI C

LOCATION 2 38.36 KSI C

LOCATION 4 25.39 KSI T

CRITICAL MOMENTS AT FAILURE

SMALL END 482.43 IN-K

LARGE END 964.85 IN-K

STRESS AT LEFT BOTTOM = -39.76 KSI

STRESS AT RIGHT BOTTOM = 26.32 KSI

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 3

60

SECTION DOES NOT MEET SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS

DIMENSIONS OF CROSS SECTION

B1 = 0.0 IN T1 = 0.0 IN
 B2 = 6.0000 IN T2 = 0.2500 IN
 B3 = 10.0000 IN T3 = 0.1250 IN
 B4 = 4.0000 IN T4 = 0.2500 IN
 LENGTH = 120.00 IN

ALPHA = 0.1167

FY = 50.00 KSI

39

LEFT END SECTION PROPERTIES

RO = 24.7518 IN.
 YO = 2.0476 IN.
 YBAR = 4.3333 IN. FROM TOP
 YBAR = 5.6667 IN. FROM BOTTOM
 AREA = 3.7500 IN²
 IX = 71.2630 IN⁴
 IY = 5.8333 IN⁴
 CW = 102.8571 IN⁴
 J = 0.0586 IN⁴
 BX = 5.0658 IN.
 SEC. MOD. = 16.4453 IN^{0.3} TOP
 SEC. MOD. = 12.5756 IN^{0.3} BOTTOM
 MOMENT = 360.50 K-IN.

RIGHT END SECTION PROPERTIES

RO = 120.9223 IN.
 YO = 5.4234 IN.
 YBAR = 10.9051 IN. FROM TOP
 YBAR = 13.0909 IN. FROM BOTTOM
 AREA = 5.5000 IN²
 IX = 497.4683 IN⁴
 IY = 5.8333 IN⁴
 CW = 592.4583 IN⁴
 J = 0.0677 IN⁴
 BX = 12.3334 IN.
 SEC. MOD. = 45.6012 IN^{0.3} TOP
 SEC. MOD. = 38.0010 IN^{0.3} BOTTOM
 MOMENT = -2000.00 K-IN.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 3^a

STRESS AND MOMENT RESULTS

STRESS AT LEFT TOP = -21.92 KSI
STRESS AT RIGHT TOP = -43.86 KSI

STRESS AT LEFT BOTTOM = 26.67 KSI
STRESS AT RIGHT BOTTOM = 52.63 KSI

NODE WITH MAX. COMPR. STRESS = 3

MAX. COMP. STRESS = -43.86 KSI

CRITICAL MOMENT BASIC CASE = 955.48 IN-K

MODULAR RATIO REF. FLANGE = 2.77

STRESS RATIO REF. FLANGE = 0.4998

CA = 0.7546 CB = 1.4444

GOVERNING STRESS AT FAILURE = 40.13 KSI C

LOCATION OF GOVERNING STRESS = 3

STRESSES AT FAILURE

LOCATION 1 20.06 KSI C
LOCATION 2 26.23 KSI T

LOCATION 3 40.13 KSI C
LOCATION 4 46.16 KSI T

CRITICAL MOMENTS AT FAILURE

SMALL END 329.86 IN-K
LARGE END 1630.02 IN-K

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 4

SECTION DOES NOT MEET SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS

DIMENSIONS OF CROSS SECTION

B1 = 0.0 IN T1 = 0.0 IN
B2 = 6.0000 IN T2 = 0.2500 IN
B3 = 10.0000 IN T3 = 0.1250 IN
B4 = 4.0000 IN T4 = 0.2500 IN
LENGTH = 120.00 IN
ALPHA = 0.1167

FY = 50.00 KSI

LEFT END SECTION PROPERTIES

RO = 24.7518 IN.
YO = 2.0476 IN.
YBAR = 4.3333 IN. FROM TOP
YBAR = 5.6667 IN. FROM BOTTOM
AREA = 3.7500 IN²
IX = 71.2630 IN⁴
IY = 5.8333 IN⁴
CW = 102.0571 IN⁶
J = 0.0586 IN⁶
BX = 5.0656 IN.

41

RIGHT END SECTION PROPERTIES

RO = 120.9223 IN.
YO = 5.4234 IN.
YBAR = 10.9091 IN. FROM TOP
YBAR = 13.0909 IN. FROM BOTTOM
AREA = 5.3000 IN²
IX = 497.4683 IN⁴
IY = 5.8333 IN⁴
CW = 592.4583 IN⁶
J = 0.0677 IN⁶
BX = 12.3334 IN.
SEC. MOD. = 16.4453 IN⁴ TOP
SEC. MOD. = 12.5756 IN⁴ BOTTOM
SEC. MOD. = 38.0010 IN⁴ BOTTOM
MOMENT = -331.00 K-IN.
MOMENT = 2000.00 K-IN.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM CASE 4

STRESS AND MOMENT RESULTS

STRESS AT LEFT TOP = 20.13 KSI

STRESS AT RIGHT TOP = 43.86 KSI

NODE WITH MAX. COMPR. STRESS = 4

MAX. COMP. STRESS = -92.63 KSI

CRITICAL MOMENT BASIC CASE = -347.87 IN-K

MODULAR RATIO REF. FLANGE = 3.02

STRESS RATIO REF. FLANGE = 0.5001

CA = 0.7546 CB = 1.4440

GOVERNING STRESS AT FAILURE = 29.27 KSI C

LOCATION OF GOVERNING STRESS = 4

STRESSES AT FAILURE

LOCATION 1 11.19 KSI T

LOCATION 2 14.64 KSI C

CRITICAL MOMENTS AT FAILURE

SMALL END 164.05 IN-K

LARGE END 1112.11 IN-K

STRESS AT LEFT BOTTOM = -26.32 KSI

STRESS AT RIGHT BOTTOM = -52.63 KSI

LOCATION 3 24.39 KSI T

LOCATION 4 29.27 KSI C