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## Structural Report

**PA500 Tower**  
F34P Truss

15393

for the system by

**Global Truss**  
Furong Industrial Area  
Shajing Town

Baoan District Shenzhen China

Compiled by:

*C. Fox*

Aachen, 22.09.2015



This report includes pages

1 – 35

+ annex

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Annex F34P-Truss



# 1 GENERAL REMARKS

## 1.1 Basics

The currently applicable regulations and standards, in particular:

DIN EN 1991-1	Loadings for buildings (Eurocode 1)
DIN EN 13814	Temporary structures
DIN EN 13782	Temporary structures – Tents
DIN EN 1993-1	Steel structures (Eurocode 3)
DIN EN 1995-1	Wooden Structures (Eurocode 5)
DIN EN 1999-1	Aluminium Structures (Eurocode 9)
DIN 4113	Aluminium Structures
DIN 4114	Stability
DIN 15920	Part 2: Stage and Studio structures
DIN 18800	Part 1: Steel Structures
DIN 2448	Steel tubes
DIN EN 12385	Steelropes

## 1.2 Materials

EN AW-6082 T6	Alloy of the trusses
EN AW-6061 T6	Alloy of the adapters

## 1.3 General description / Advices on setup and operation

Subject of this calculation is a tower structure made of trusses F34 P (company Globaltruss) used as speaker tower.

The calculation is done for a temporary setup. The verifications are done according EN 13814.

The height of the tower is approx. 7.5 m above ground.

The tower consists of a pillar, which is inclined 15°, two V-shaped outriggers and two diagonal bracings (tubes 60x5 EN AW 6082-T6).

At the head, payloads of the following max. weight and max. area can be applied:

Weight	max.	500 kg
Area	max.	2 m <sup>2</sup>

The structure has to be ballasted as shown on the following page.

Loadings can be lifted by by a pulley.

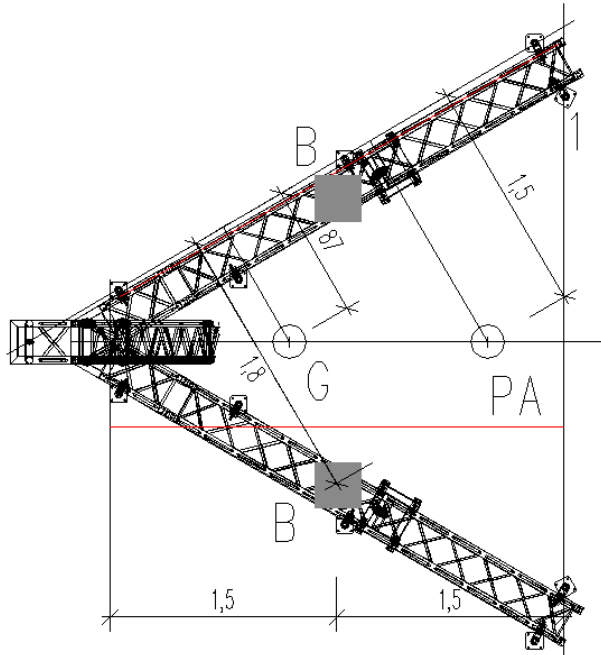
The dynamic effects due to lifting and lowering are covered by a factor of 1.2!

**Before reaching windspeed  $v_{ref} = 15$  m/s the speakers (PA) have to be removed.**

The wind speed of  $v_{ref} = 15$  m/s is equal to a gust-windspeed of  $\sim 18$  m/s at the highest point of the tower (for setup in the inland and not obstructed areas).



### Ballast (see also chapter 5):



### Ballast

Setup in regions with wind gust speeds of maximum 28,3 m/s.

**Ballast = 75 kg per outrigger** (at points "B")  
(resulting from case of free-standing tower without PA)

### Advice for the case „operation with PA“

Necessary ballast - additionally to the 75 kg - depending on the PA-speakers

Case 1: Area exposed to wind  $\leq 2 \text{ m}^2$  and weight of PA  $\geq 175 \text{ kg}$  => no further ballast necessary!

When weight of the PA is lower, the difference to 175 kg has to be applied as ballast!

Case 2: Area exposed to wind  $\leq 1,5 \text{ m}^2$  and weight of PA  $\geq 95 \text{ kg}$  => no further ballast necessary!

When weight of the PA is lower, the difference to 95 kg has to be applied as ballast!

Case 3: Area exposed to wind  $\leq 1,0 \text{ m}^2$  => no further ballast necessary!



## 1.4 Loadings

### Selfweight

Trusses	F34P + rigging components, spindle Distibuted equally at the trusses	~ 15,7 kg/m
Bracings	Ø60, t= 5 mm	~ 1,5 kg/m

### Payloads:

PA	max. 500 kg 20 % enhancement due to dynamic effects	= 600 kg
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### Windloads:

Windloads are applied acc. EN 13814 for the case operation (max.  $v_{ref} = 15$  m/s).

**Before reaching windspeed  $v_{ref} = 15$  m/s the speakers (PA) have to be removed.**

The wind speed of  $v_{ref} = 15$  m/s is equal to a gust-windspeed of ~ 18 m/s at the highest point of the tower (for setup in the inland and not obstructed areas).

Windloads acc. EN 13814 and EN 1991-1-4

The following cases are taken into account:

#### a. Operation with PA:

Acc. EN 13814 the following velocity pressure can be taken into account when the operation is stopped at  $v_{ref} = 15$  m/s:

$$h < 8,0\text{m} \quad q = 0,2 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

#### b. Operation stopped (PA removed):

The stage is calculated with a velocity pressure of  $q_p = 0,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$ . This pressure includes reduction factor acc. the german specimen list of technical building regulations (MLTB) of 0,7 for temporary structures.

**The free tower (without PA) can be setup in regions with wind gust speeds of maximum 28,3 m/s.**

$$q_p = 28,3^2 / 1600 = 0,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

The maximum allowable basic wind velocity  $v_{b,map}$  acc. BS EN 1991-1-4:2005 Fig. NA.1 depends on the height above sealevel and the terrain category.

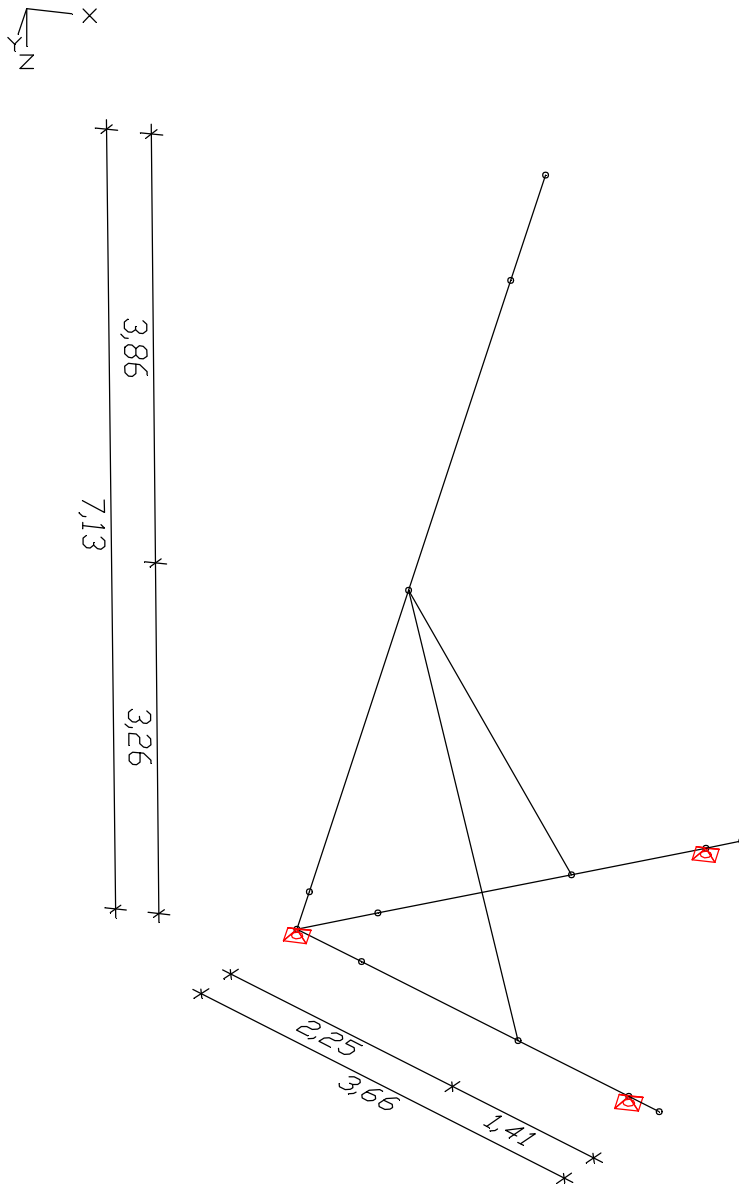
Example: height above sealevel 50m  
altitude factor  $c_{alt} = 1,05$  (acc. BS EN 1991-1-4)  
terrain category III (villages, suburban terrain)  
exposure factor 1,5 (acc. EN 1991-1-4 for  $z \leq 7\text{m}$ )  
red. factor 0,7 (temporary structures acc. MLTB, see above)  
verlocity pressure  $q_p \leq 0,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
=> allowable  $v_{b,map} \leq (0,5 / 0,7 / 1,5 \cdot 1600)^{0,5} / 1,05 = 26,3 \text{ m/s}$

An adjustment with local authorities is recommended!



## 2 SYSTEM

Overview isometric drawing:



All dimension refer to the axes of the trusses

Trusses: F34P

Bracings: roundtubes  $\varnothing 60$ ,  $t = 5$  mm  
Length  $\sim 3.6$  m



### 3 STRUCTURAL CALCULATION

#### 3.1 Loadcases:

##### Selfweight:

<u>LC1:</u>	Trusses F34P Spindels, Rigging components distributed equally on the trusses	<b><math>g_1 = 0,157 \text{ kN/m}</math></b>
<u>LC 2:</u>	Bracings 2 x Ø60, t= 5 mm	<b><math>g_2 = 0,015 \text{ kN/m}</math></b>

##### Payloads:

<u>LC3:</u>	PA max. 500kg (A = 2m <sup>2</sup> ) 20 % enhancement due to dynamic effects	<b><math>P_1=6 \text{ kN}</math></b>
	PA due to deflection (pulley)	<b><math>P_1=2 \times 6 \text{ kN}</math></b>

##### Windloads

<u>LC 10</u>	Wind in x-direction Wind case „operation with PA“ (max. $v_{ref} = 15 \text{ m/s}$ ) Acc.EN 13814 $q = 0,2 \text{ kN/m}^2$  Shape factor $c_p = 1,3$  Wind on PA (Area: max. 2m <sup>2</sup> ) $W_1 = 2 \times 1,3 \times 0,2 = 0,52 \text{ kN}$	<b><math>W_1 = 0,52 \text{ kN}</math></b>
<u>LC 11</u>	Wind in y-direction analogue LC 10	<b><math>W_2 = 0,52 \text{ kN}</math></b>
<u>LC12</u>	Win on free trusses in x-direction Factor $f = 1 - [0,29 - (2 \cdot 0,05 + 2 \cdot 20,5 \cdot 0,02)] / 0,29 = 0,54$  $w = 1,3 \cdot 0,54 \cdot 0,29 \times q = 0,2 \times q$  $w_2 = 0,2 \times q = 0,04$	<b><math>w_2 = 0,04 \text{ kN/m}</math></b>
<u>LC 13</u>	Win on free trusses in y-direction analogue LC 12	<b><math>w_2 = 0,04 \text{ kN/m}</math></b>

##### Total loads

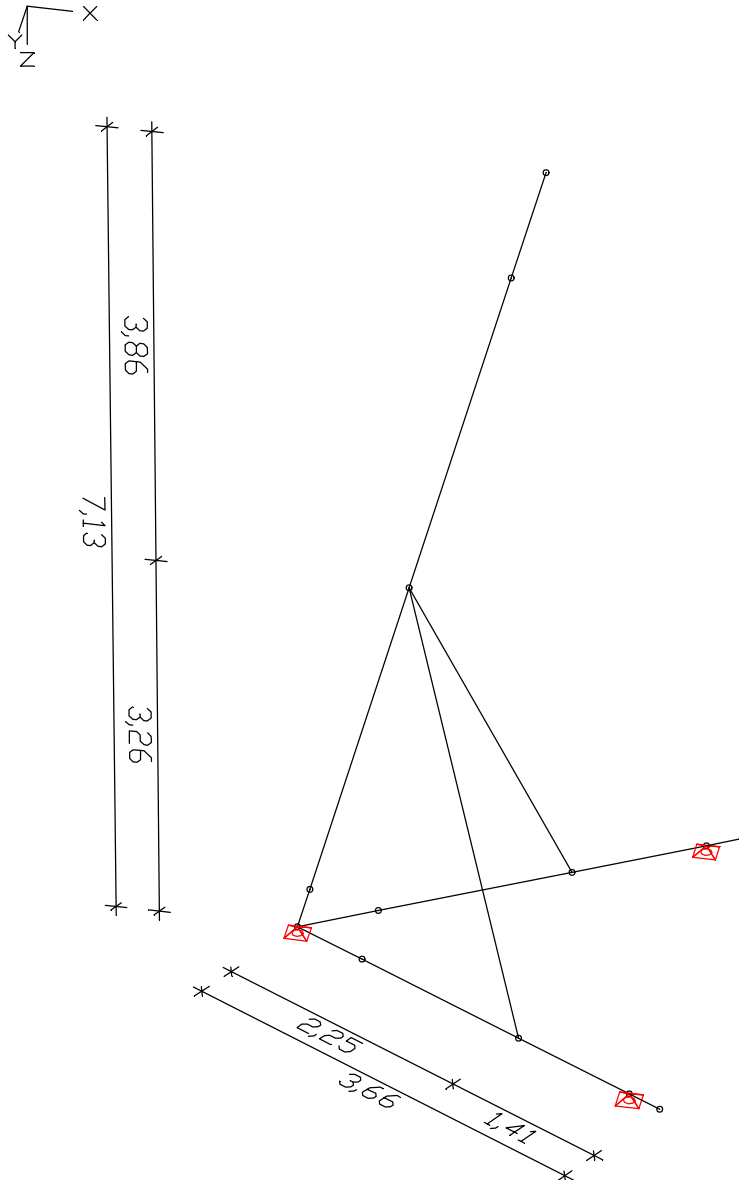
acc EN 13814:  $\gamma_G = 1,0$  and  $\gamma_Q = 1,35$

<u>LC100</u>	Totals loads with wind in x-direction
<u>LC101</u>	Totals loads with wind in y-direction
<u>LC102</u>	Totals loads with wind in negative x-direction



### 3.2 Computer calculation:

Dimension (referring to axes of the trusses)







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M 1 :

### System characteristics

13 Nodes  
14 Elements  
3 Supports  
0 Link elements  
2 Material properties  
2 Section properties  
11 Load cases  
0 LC Combinations  
0 Tendon groups

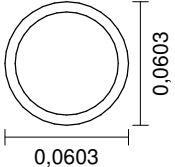
14 Beams  
0 Slabs  
0 Plains  
0 Shells  
0 Cables  
0 Solids  
0 Spring elements

Result location in area elements: Node  
2 Result locations in beam elements

### Rotated element systems

0 Element systems  
0 Internal force systems  
0 Reinforcement systems

### Section properties

1	Beam	F34P Area [m <sup>2</sup> ] Moments of inertia [m <sup>4</sup> ]	A = 1,7719e-03 I <sub>x</sub> = 4,1085e-06 I <sub>z</sub> = 2,6006e-05	I <sub>y</sub> = 2,6006e-05 I <sub>yz</sub> = 0,0000e+00
2	Library section 	RO 60,3 x 5 (EN 10219-2); Cornerbrakes Centroid [m] Area [m <sup>2</sup> ] Moments of inertia [m <sup>4</sup> ] Main axis angle [Grad]	ys = 0,000 A = 8,6900e-04 I <sub>x</sub> = 6,6400e-07 I <sub>y</sub> = 3,3500e-07 I <sub>z</sub> = 3,3500e-07 Phi = 0,000	zs = 0,000 I <sub>yz</sub> = 0,0000e+00 I <sub>1</sub> = 3,3500e-07 I <sub>2</sub> = 3,3500e-07

### Material properties

No.	Type	E-Modu. [MN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	G-Modu. [MN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Poiss. ratio	alpha.t [1/K]	gamma [kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Miscellaneous
1	Frei	70000	27000	0,30	2,300e-06	27,000	
2	Frei	70000	27000	0,30	2,300e-06	27,000	fc = 25 [MN/m <sup>2</sup> ] ft = 0

### List of load cases

LC.	Label
1	selfweight truss
2	selfweight Cornerbrakes
3	PA
10	Wind PA x



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M 1 :

LC.	Label
11	Wind PA y
12	Wind on trusses x
13	Wind on trusses y
100	Total load with wind in +x
101	Total load with wind in +y
102	Total load with wind in -x

### Sum of installed loads and support reactions

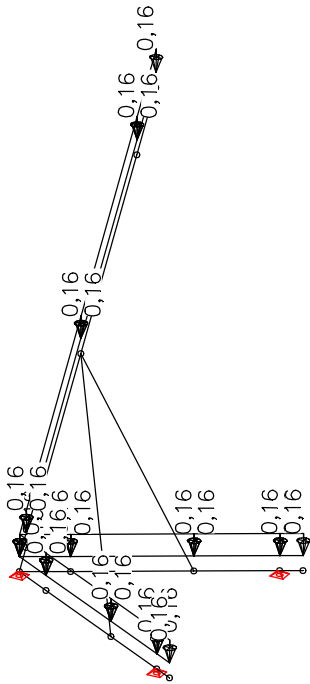
LC.	Label	Fx [kN]	Fy [kN]	Fz [kN]
1	selfweight truss	0,000	0,000	2,308
	Support reactions	-0,000	-0,000	2,308
2	selfweight Cornerbrakes	-0,000	0,000	0,108
	Support reactions	-0,000	-0,000	0,108
3	PA	0,000	0,000	6,000
	Support reactions	-0,000	-0,000	6,000
10	Wind PA x	0,520	0,000	0,000
	Support reactions	0,520	-0,000	0,000
11	Wind PA y	0,000	0,520	0,000
	Support reactions	0,000	0,520	-0,000
12	Wind on trusses x	0,588	-0,000	0,000
	Support reactions	0,588	0,000	0,000
13	Wind on trusses y	0,000	0,877	0,000
	Support reactions	0,000	0,877	-0,000
100	Total load with wind in +x	1,496	-0,000	10,516
	Support reactions	1,496	-0,000	10,516
101	Total load with wind in +y	-0,000	1,886	10,516
	Support reactions	-0,000	1,886	10,516
102	Total load with wind in -x	-1,496	0,000	10,516
	Support reactions	-1,496	-0,000	10,516



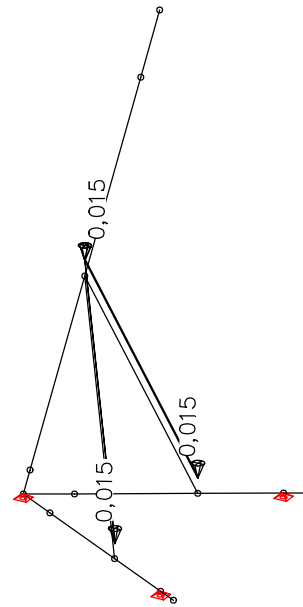
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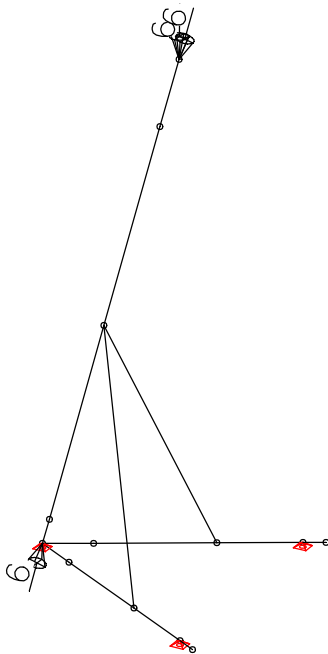
M 1 :



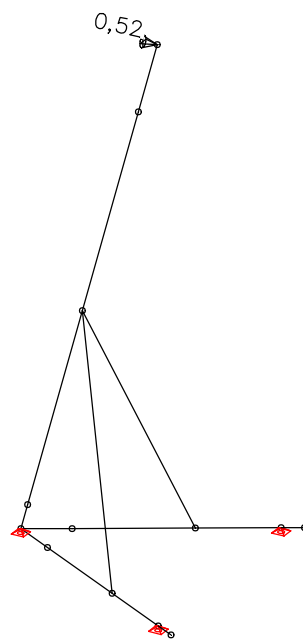
LC 1: Load, selfweight truss



LC 2: Load, selfweight Cornerbrakes



LC 3: Load, PA



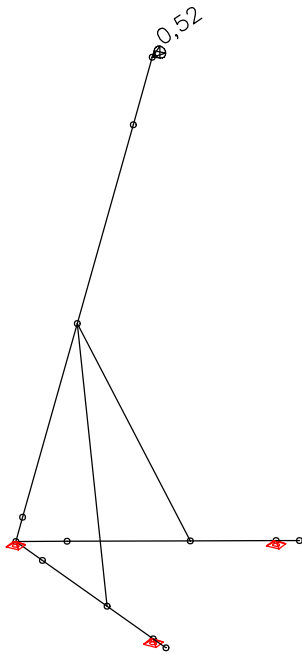
LC 10: Load, Wind PA x



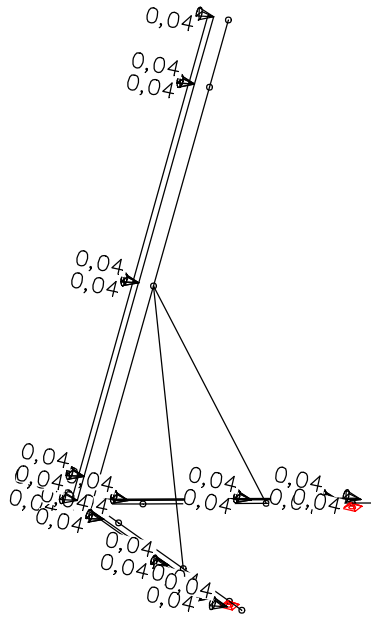
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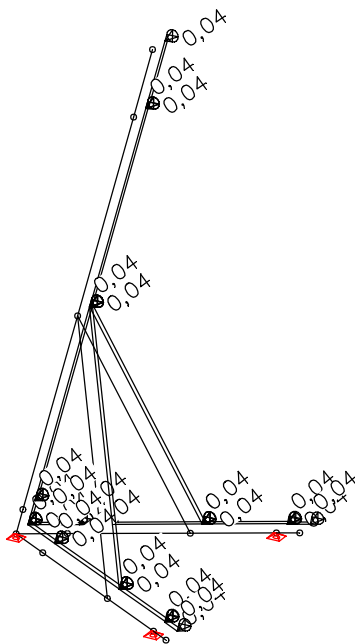
M 1 :



LC 11: Load, Wind PA y



LC 12: Load, Wind on trusses x



LC 13: Load, Wind on trusses y



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M 1 :

### Load data load case 100: Total load with wind in +x

Load group (GRL)

Theory: 2. order theory

No soil pressure > 0: No; No support reac. < 0: No; Error threshold [%]: 1,00

Additional global load factor: 1,00; Predeformation: 0

Consider concrete creeping in the nonlinear analysis: No

Selected load cases

No.	Label	Factor
1	selfweight truss	1
2	selfweight Cornerbrakes	1
3	PA	1,35
10	Wind PA x	1,35
12	Wind on trusses x	1,35

### Load data load case 101: Total load with wind in +y

Load group (GRL)

Theory: 2. order theory

No soil pressure > 0: No; No support reac. < 0: No; Error threshold [%]: 1,00

Additional global load factor: 1,00; Predeformation: 0

Consider concrete creeping in the nonlinear analysis: No

Selected load cases

No.	Label	Factor
1	selfweight truss	1
2	selfweight Cornerbrakes	1
3	PA	1,35
11	Wind PA y	1,35
13	Wind on trusses y	1,35

### Load data load case 102: Total load with wind in -x

Load group (GRL)

Theory: 2. order theory

No soil pressure > 0: No; No support reac. < 0: No; Error threshold [%]: 1,00

Additional global load factor: 1,00; Predeformation: 0

Consider concrete creeping in the nonlinear analysis: No

Selected load cases

No.	Label	Factor
1	selfweight truss	1
2	selfweight Cornerbrakes	1
3	PA	1,35
10	Wind PA x	-1,35
12	Wind on trusses x	-1,35

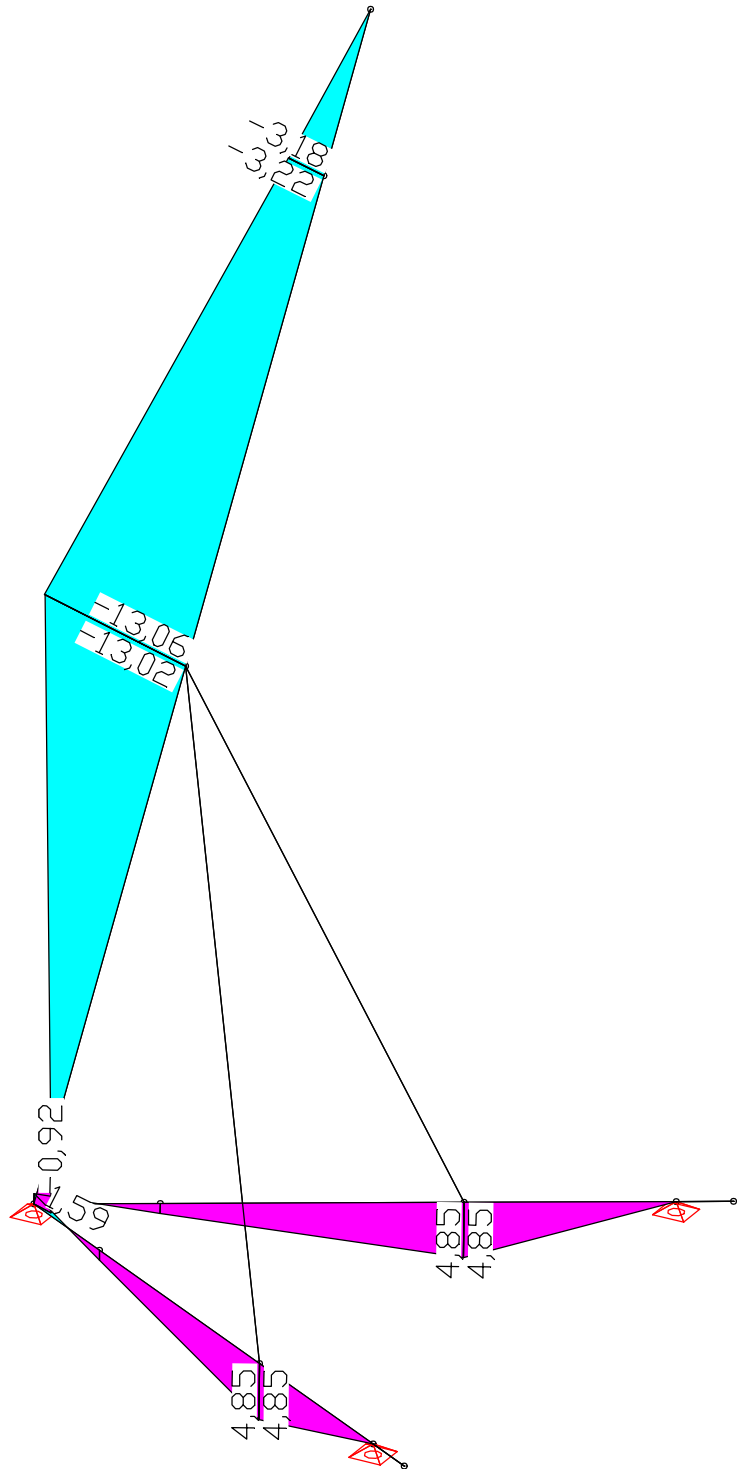
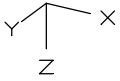


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Schnittgrößen My; LF 100, Gesamtlast mit Wind x-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 100: Total load with wind in +x

Internal forces My [kNm]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -13,06/4,85 [kNm]

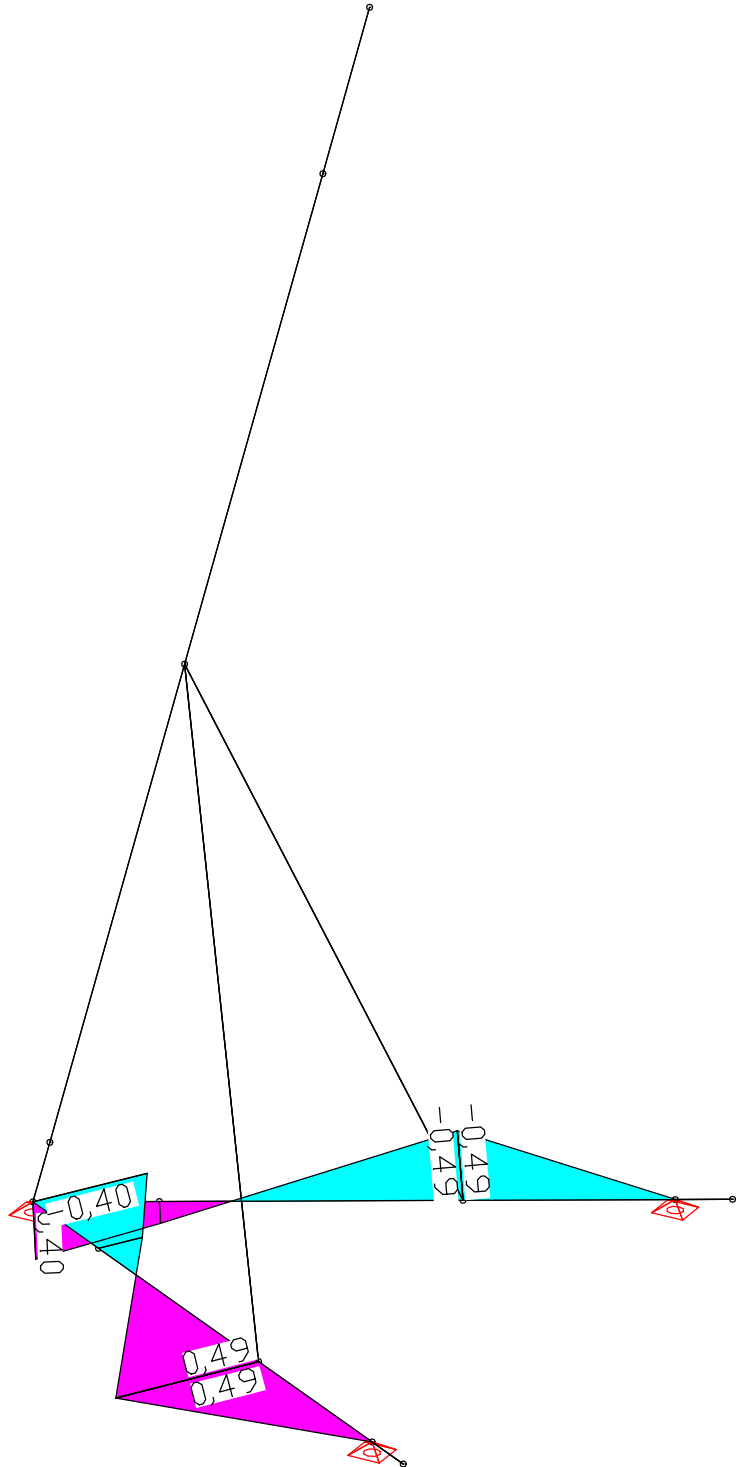
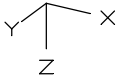


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Schnittgrößen Mz; LF 100, Gesamtlast mit Wind x-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 100: Total load with wind in +x

Internal forces Mz [kNm]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -0,49/0,49 [kNm]

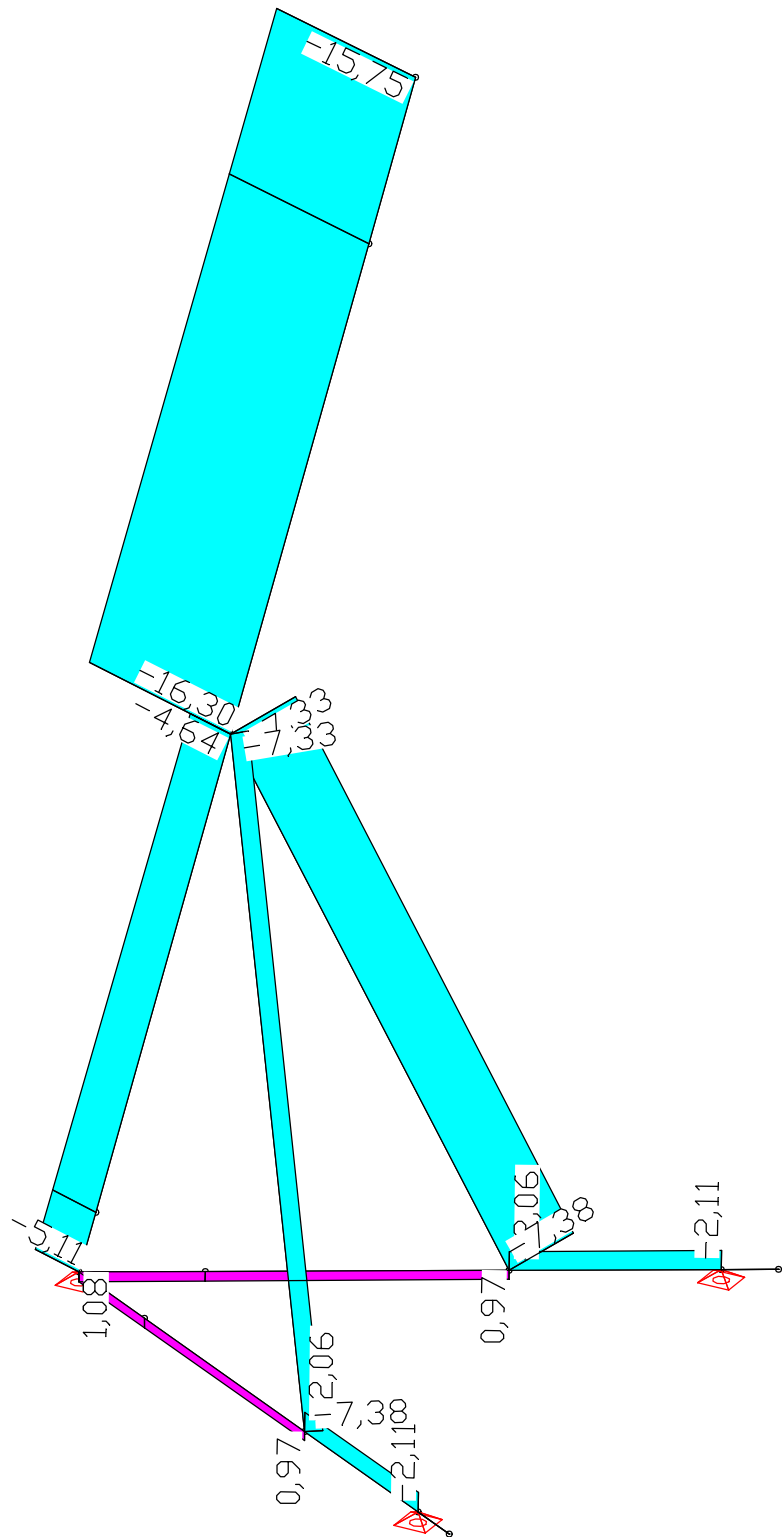
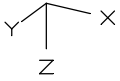


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Schnittgrößen Nx; LF 100, Gesamtlast mit Wind x-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 100: Total load with wind in +x

Internal forces Nx [kN]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -16,30/1,08 [kN]

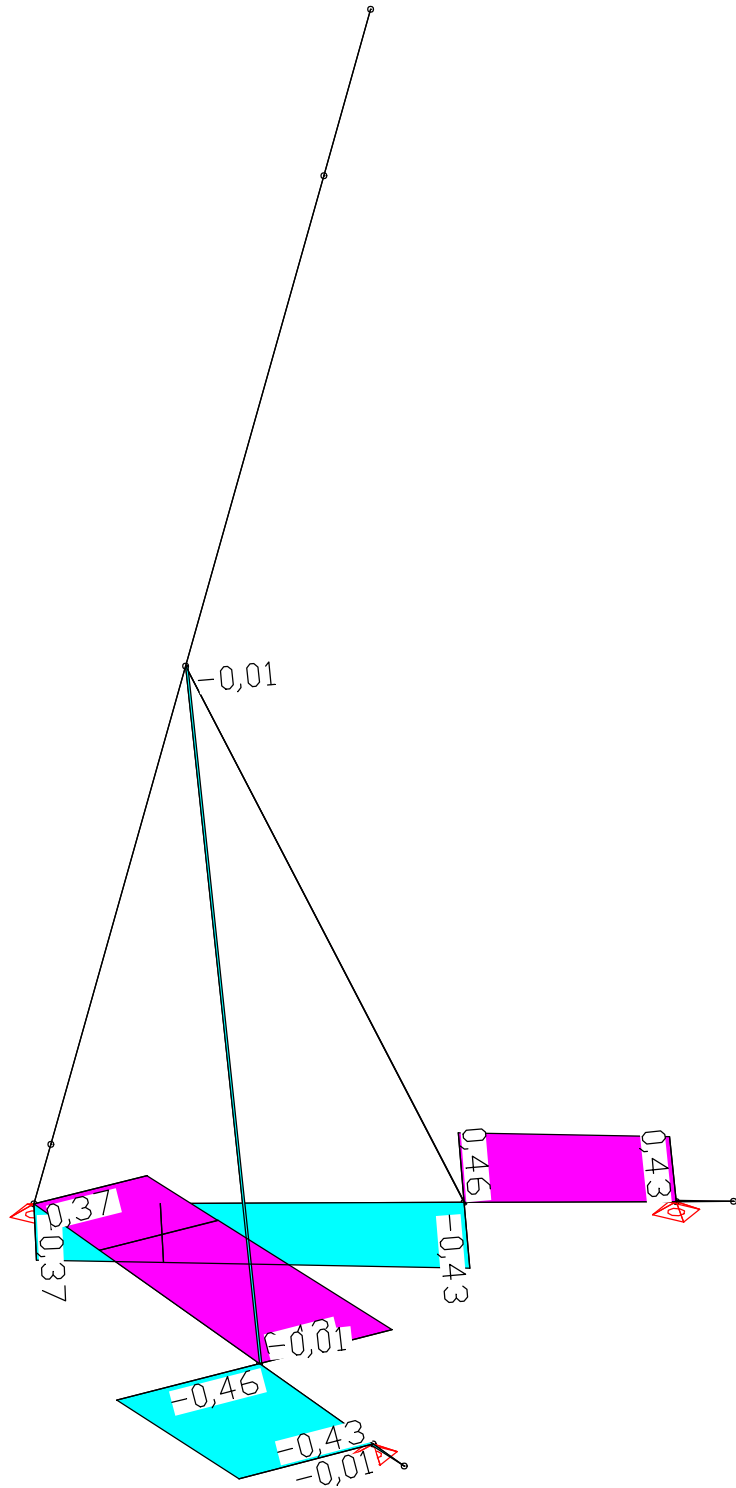
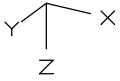




15393-PA500Tower  
Schnittgrößen Qy; LF 100, Gesamtlast mit Wind x-Richtung

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M 1 : 40



LC 100: Total load with wind in +x

Internal forces Qy [kN]

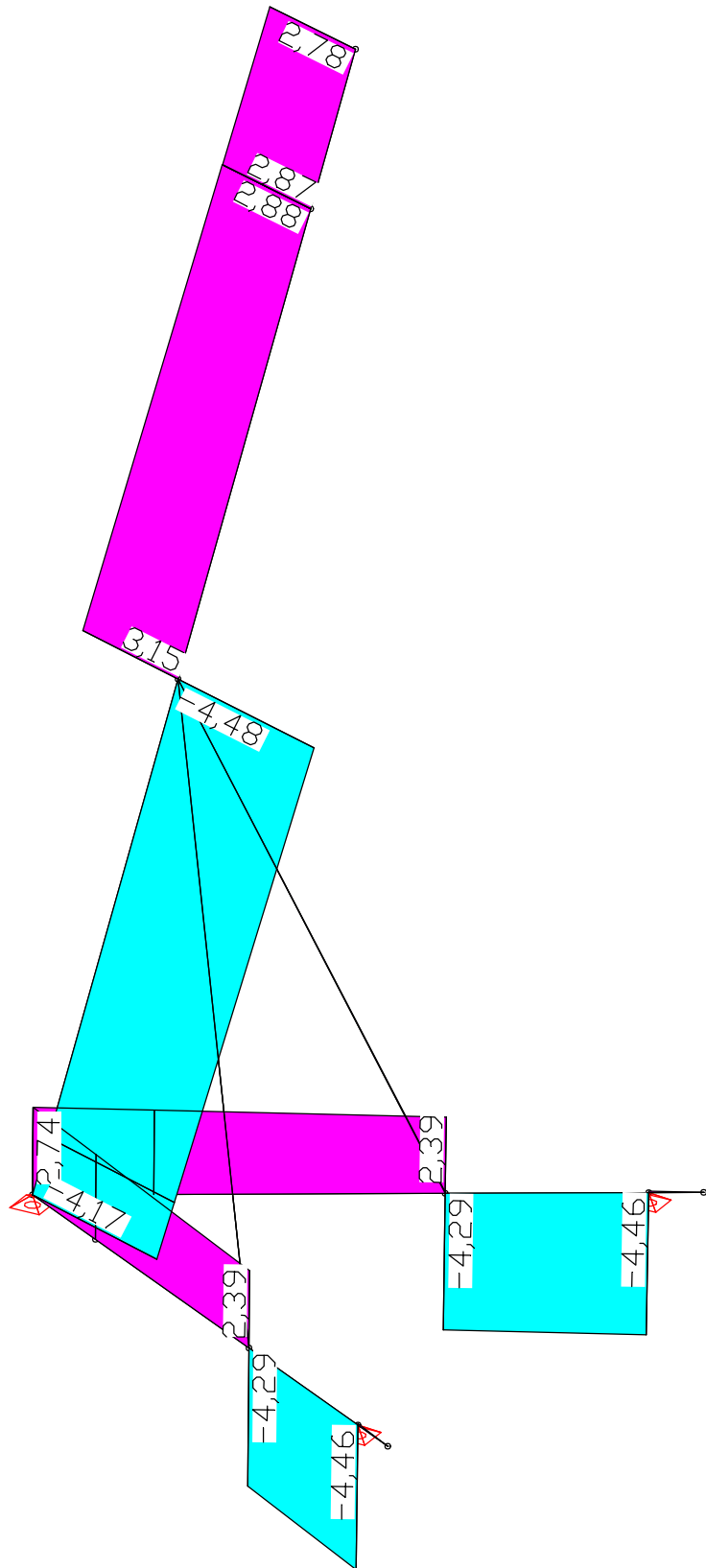
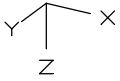
Value range (overall system, min/max): -0,46/0,46 [kN]



15393-PA500Tower  
Schnittgrößen Qz; LF 100, Gesamtlast mit Wind x-Richtung

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M 1 : 40



LC 100: Total load with wind in +x

Internal forces Qz [kN]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -4,48/3,15 [kN]

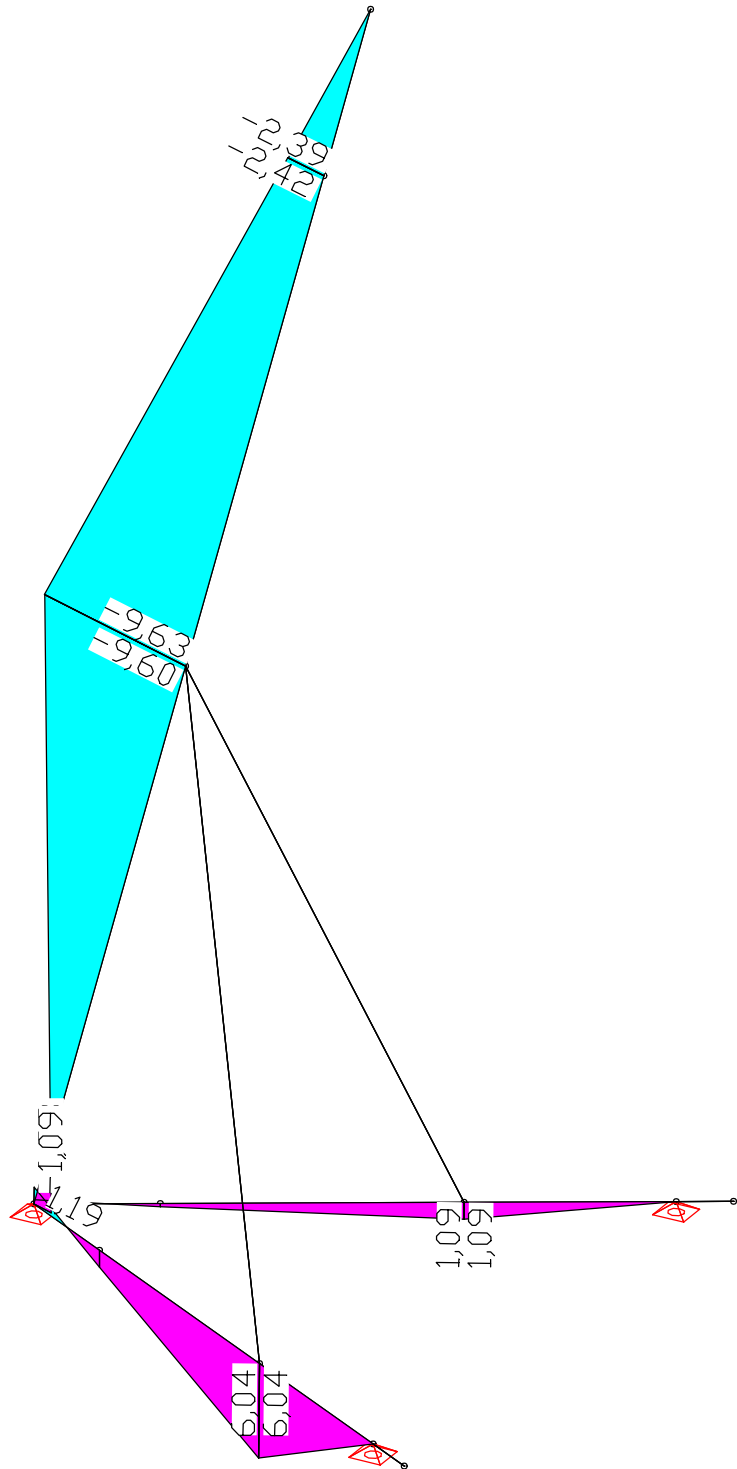
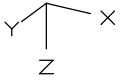


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Schnittgrößen My; LF 101, Gesamtlast mit Wind y-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 101: Total load with wind in +y

Internal forces My [kNm]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -9,63/6,04 [kNm]

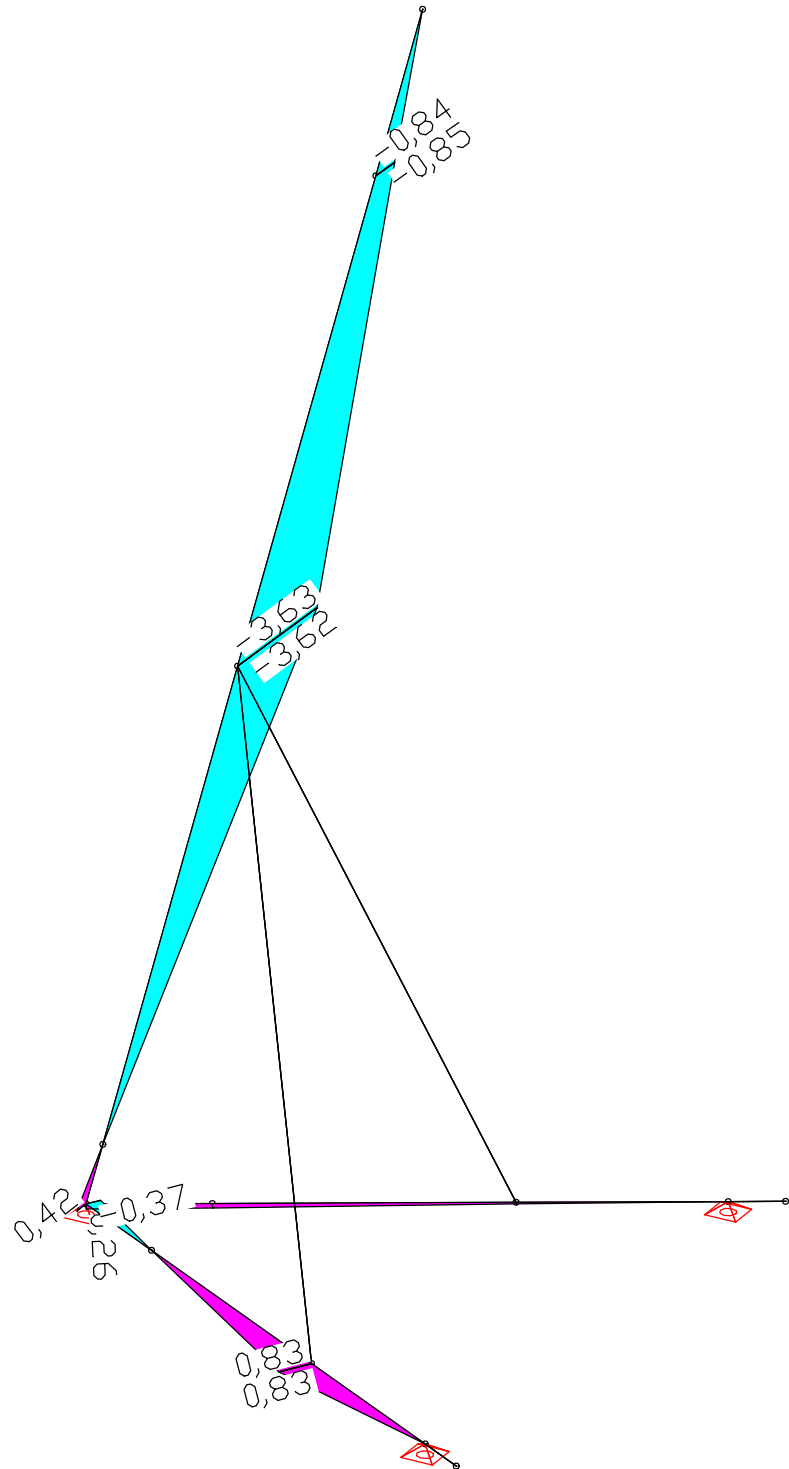
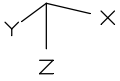


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Schnittgrößen Mz; LF 101, Gesamtlast mit Wind y-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 101: Total load with wind in +y

Internal forces Mz [kNm]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -3,63/0,83 [kNm]



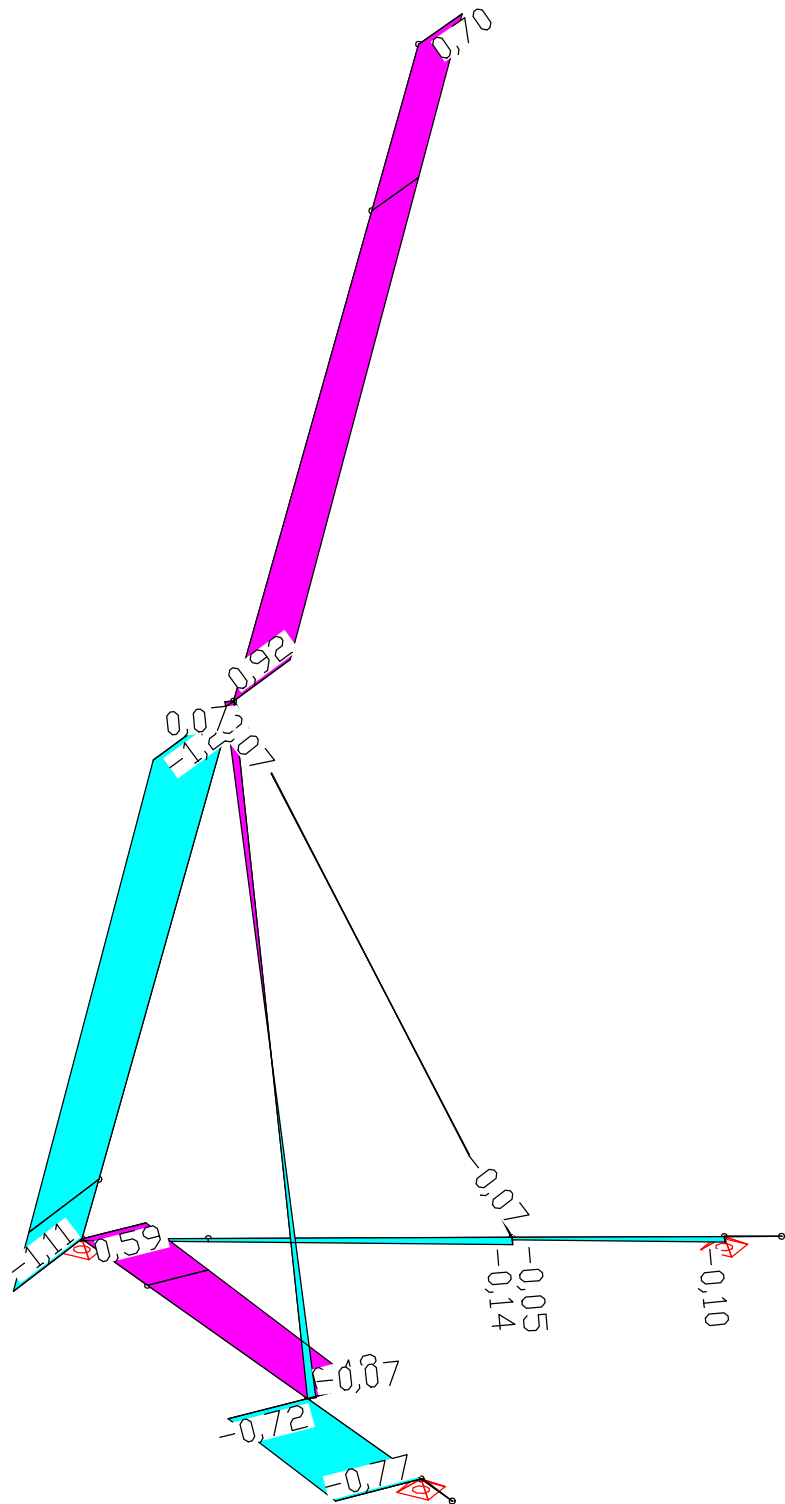
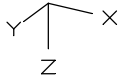


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Schnittgrößen Qy; LF 101, Gesamtlast mit Wind y-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 101: Total load with wind in +y

Internal forces Qy [kN]

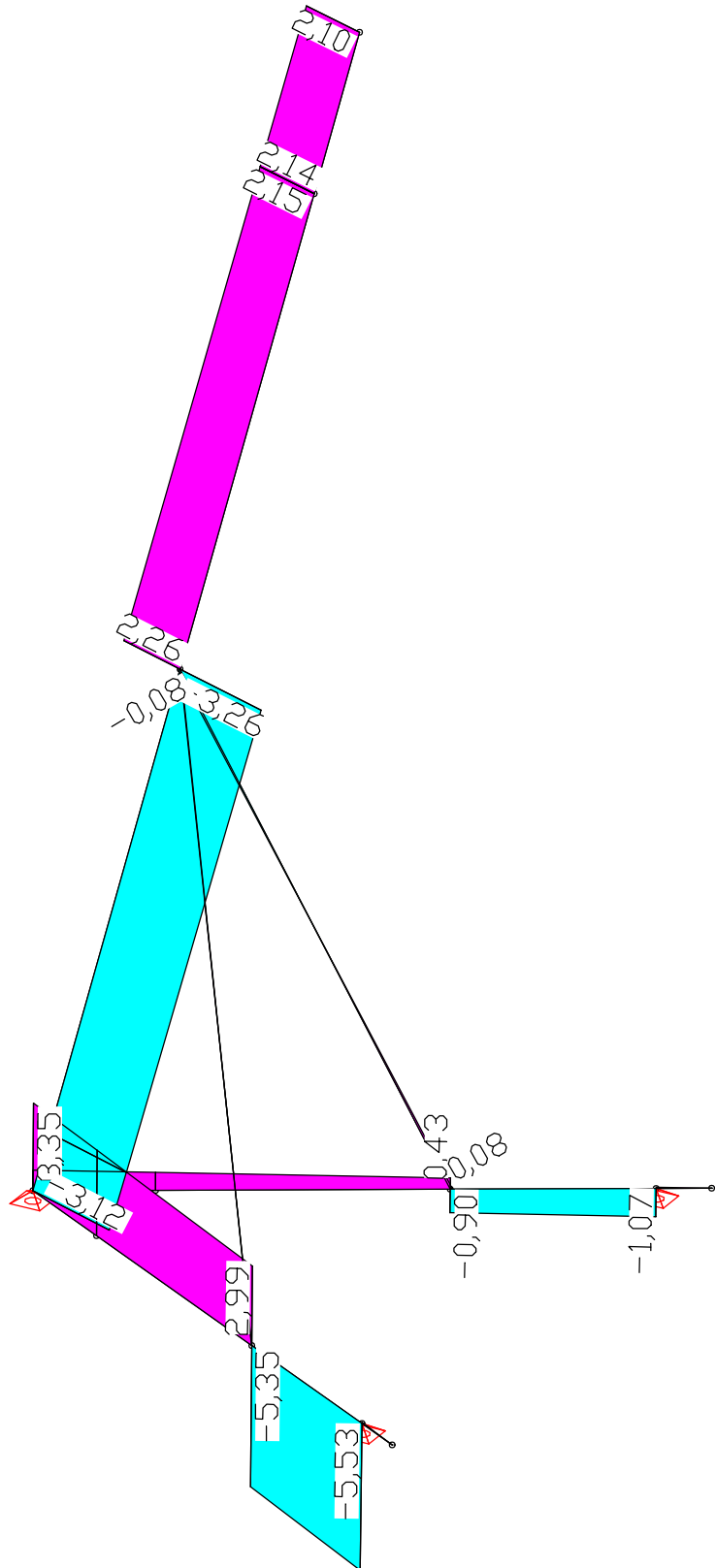
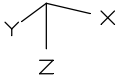
Value range (overall system, min/max): -1,29/0,92 [kN]



15393-PA500Tower  
Schnittgrößen Qz; LF 101, Gesamtlast mit Wind y-Richtung

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M 1 : 40



LC 101: Total load with wind in +y  
Internal forces Qz [kN]  
Value range (overall system, min/max): -5,53/3,35 [kN]

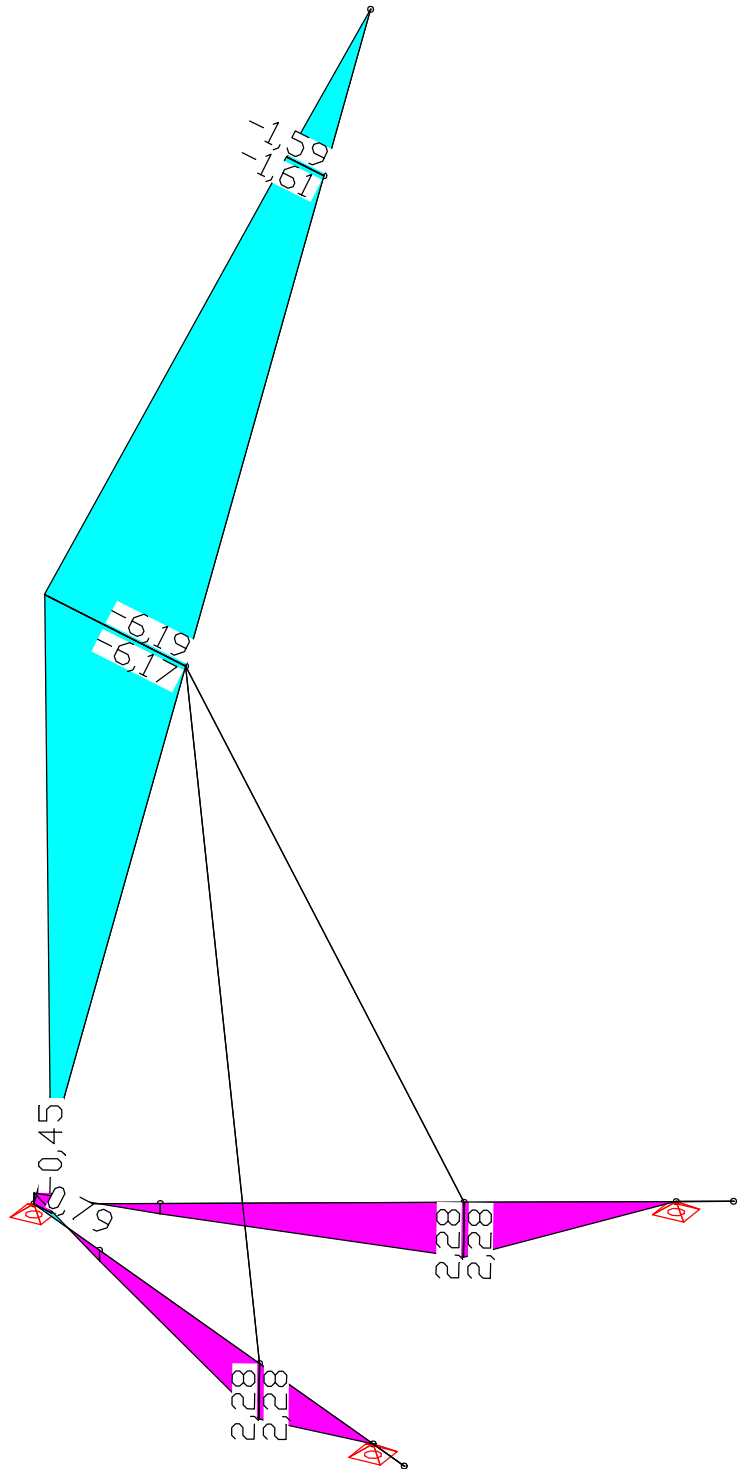
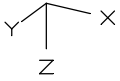


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Schnittgrößen My; LF 102, Gesamtlast Wind negative x-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 102: Total load with wind in -x

Internal forces My [kNm]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -6,19/2,28 [kNm]



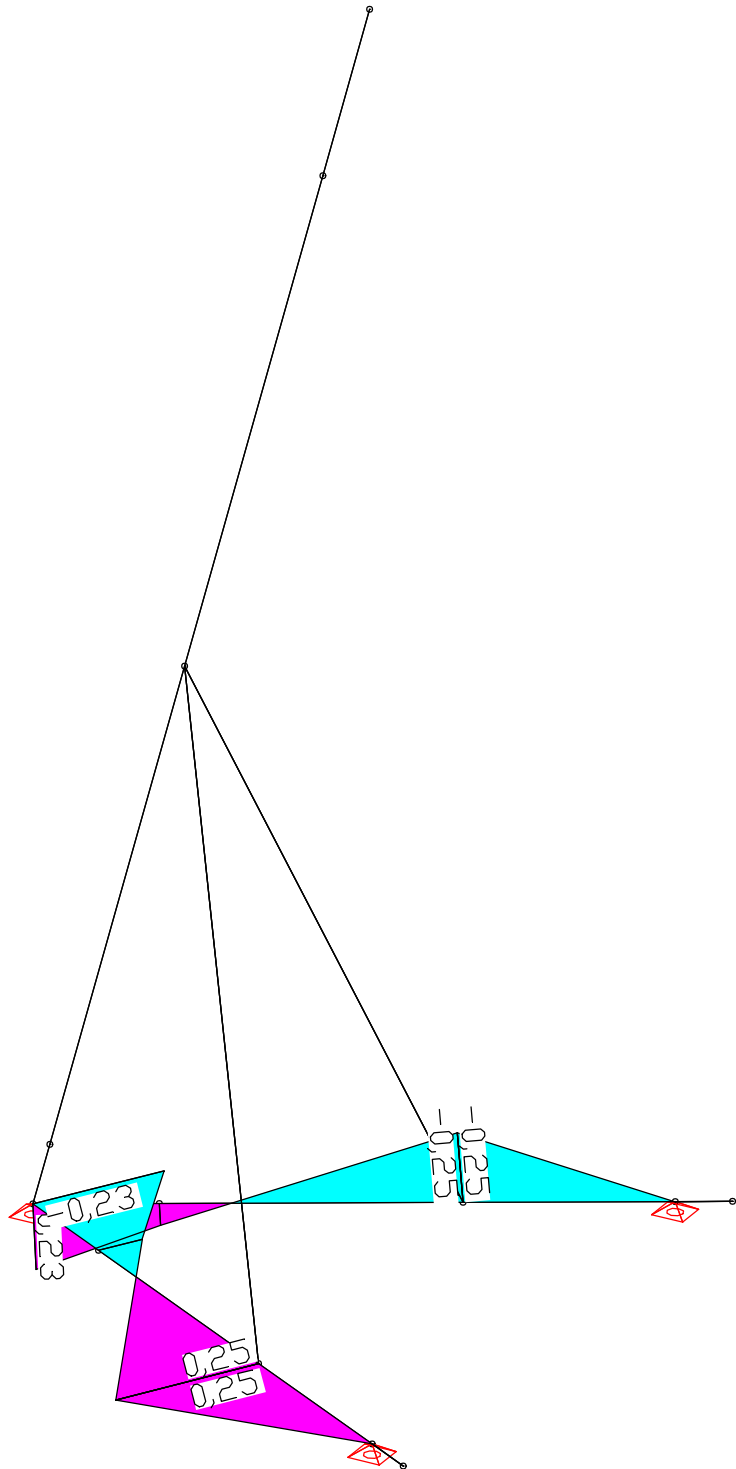
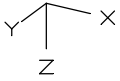


15393-PA500Tower

22.09.2015

Schnittgrößen Mz; LF 102, Gesamtlast Wind negative x-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 102: Total load with wind in -x

Internal forces Mz [kNm]

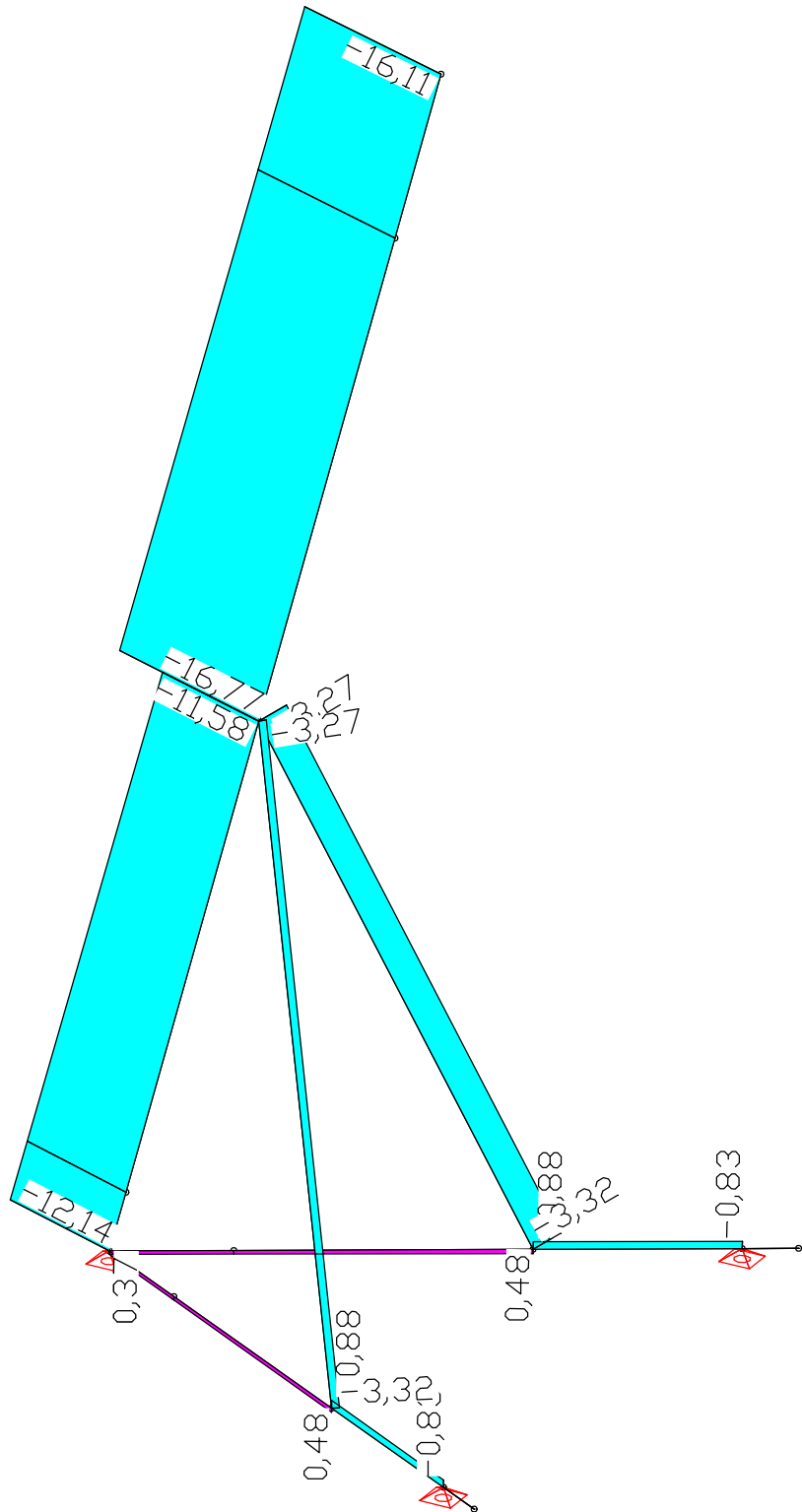
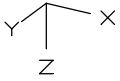
Value range (overall system, min/max): -0,25/0,25 [kNm]



15393-PA500Tower  
Schnittgrößen Nx; LF 102, Gesamtlast Wind negative x-Richtung

22.09.2015

M 1 : 40



LC 102: Total load with wind in -x  
Internal forces Nx [kN]  
Value range (overall system, min/max): -16,77/0,48 [kN]

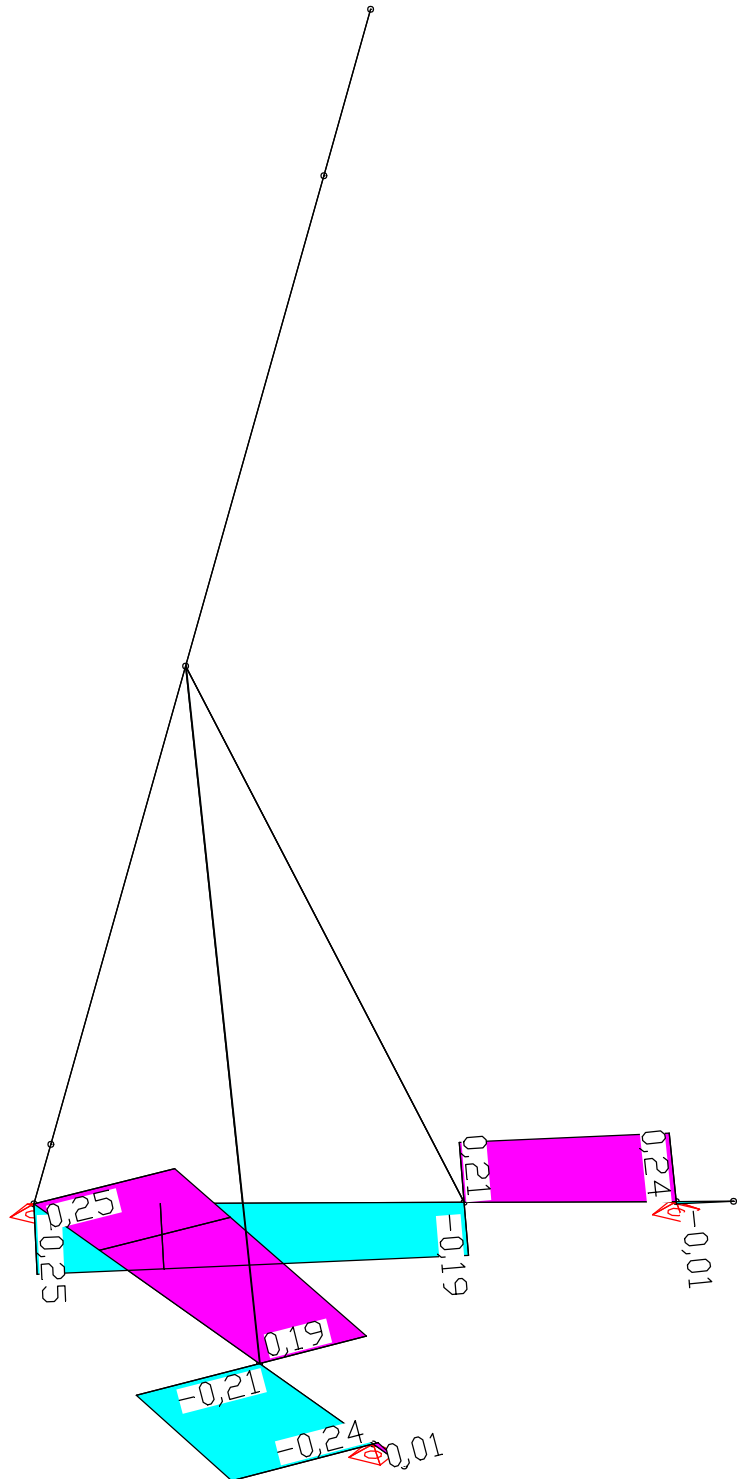
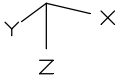


15393-PA500Tower

22.09.2015

Schnittgrößen Qy; LF 102, Gesamtlast Wind negative x-Richtung

M 1 : 40



LC 102: Total load with wind in -x

Internal forces Qy [kN]

Value range (overall system, min/max): -0,25/0,25 [kN]

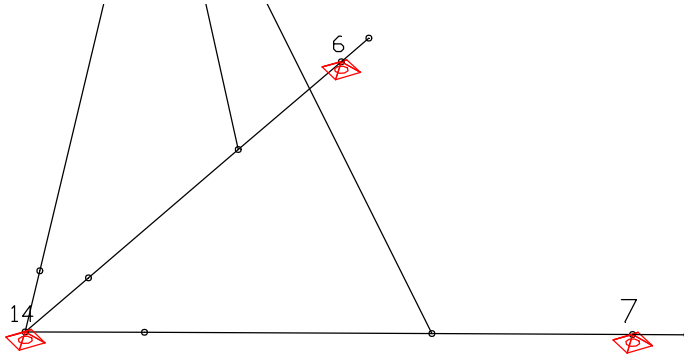




15393-PA500Tower

22.09.2015

M 1 :



Support numbers

**Support reactions from all load cases**

Node	LC	Rx [kN]	Ry [kN]	Rz [kN]	Mx [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
6	1	0,07	-0,06	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2	0,00	-0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00
	3	0,72	-0,67	1,97	0,00	0,00	0,00
	10	0,23	-0,22	0,64	0,00	0,00	0,00
	11	-0,39	0,40	-1,10	0,00	0,00	0,00
	12	0,14	-0,07	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,00
	13	-0,15	0,29	-0,45	0,00	0,00	0,00
	100	1,62	-1,43	4,51	0,00	0,00	0,00
	101	0,33	-0,06	1,12	0,00	0,00	0,00
	102	0,58	-0,63	2,19	0,00	0,00	0,00
7	1	0,07	0,06	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00
	3	0,72	0,67	1,97	0,00	0,00	0,00
	10	0,23	0,22	0,64	0,00	0,00	0,00
	11	0,39	0,40	1,10	0,00	0,00	0,00
	12	0,14	0,07	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,00
	13	0,15	0,29	0,45	0,00	0,00	0,00
	100	1,62	1,43	4,51	0,00	0,00	0,00
	101	1,88	1,99	5,58	0,00	0,00	0,00
	102	0,58	0,63	2,19	0,00	0,00	0,00
14	1	-0,13	-0,00	1,30	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2	-0,01	-0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
	3	-1,45	-0,00	2,05	0,00	0,00	0,00
	10	0,05	-0,00	-1,27	0,00	0,00	0,00
	11	-0,00	-0,27	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	12	0,31	-0,00	-0,36	0,00	0,00	0,00
	13	-0,00	0,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	100	-1,75	-0,00	1,50	0,00	0,00	0,00
	101	-2,21	-0,04	3,82	0,00	0,00	0,00
	102	-2,66	-0,00	6,14	0,00	0,00	0,00



## 4 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

### 4.1 F34P - Trusses

Allowable loadings see annex

Normal force in chords      Maximum loadings

$$\begin{aligned} \max M_{zd} &= 13,06 \text{ kNm} \\ N_d &= 16,3 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{sdG} = (13,06) / (2 \times 0,24) + 16,3 / 4 = 31,28 \text{ kN}$$

$$< N_{Rdg} = 52,45 \text{ kN}$$

Normal force in bracings      Maximum loadings

$$\begin{aligned} \max Q_{yd} &= 5,53 \text{ kN} \\ N_{dia,z,d} &= 5,53 \text{ kN} / (2 \sin 39,1^\circ) = 4,07 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$< N_{Rd,dia} = 13,39 \text{ kN}$$

Moment and shear force at coupler      Maximum loadings

$$\begin{aligned} N_{sdG} &= 31,28 \text{ kN (s.o)} \\ \max Q_{yd} &= 5,53 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{sdG} = 5,53 \times 7 \text{ cm} / 4 = 9,68 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Rdg} &= 52,45 \text{ kN} \\ M_{Rdg} &= 61,63 \text{ kNcm} \end{aligned}$$

$$(N_{sdG} / N_{Rdg})^{1,3} + (M_{sdG} / M_{Rdg}) = 0,64 < 1,0$$



## 4.2 Bracing tubes

### Buckling

### Maximum loadings

$$N_{d,brac.} = 9,27 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{b,Rd} = \chi \times A \times f_y / \gamma_{M1}$$

$$\text{RO } 60 \times 5 \quad A = 8,64 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\lambda^* = 2,6$$

$$\Phi = 4,14$$

$$X = 0,14$$

$$N_{bRd} = 8,64 \text{ cm}^2 \times 140 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 0,14 / 1,1$$
$$= 14,96 \text{ kN}$$

$$\max N_{d,brac.} = 9,27 \text{ kN}$$

$$< N_{bRd} = 14,96 \text{ kN}$$



### 4.3 Local introduction of forces

#### Connection of bracings

Connection bracings  
at connecting element

Maximum loadings

$$N_{ed} = 9,16 \times \sin(38^\circ) = 5,68 \text{ kN}$$

Rect. Hollow profil 50 x 4mm  
Material EN AW-6061 T6  
 $W_{pl} = 11,7 \text{ cm}^3$   
 $f_{yk} = 240 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$M_{plRd} = 11,7 \times f_y / 1,1 = 256 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$M_{ed} = N_{ed} \times 50/4 = 71 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$< M_{plRd}$$

#### Connection bracings at trusses

Case a: bottom Maximum normal force

Normal force in bracings  
 $\max N_{dbrac.} = 9,27/2 = 4,64 \text{ kN}$   
Global forces in trusses  
 $M_d = 6,04 \text{ kNm}$   
 $N_d = 2,59 \text{ kN}$

Normal force in chords  
 $N_{sdG} = 2,59/4 + 6,04/0,48 = 13,23 \text{ kN}$

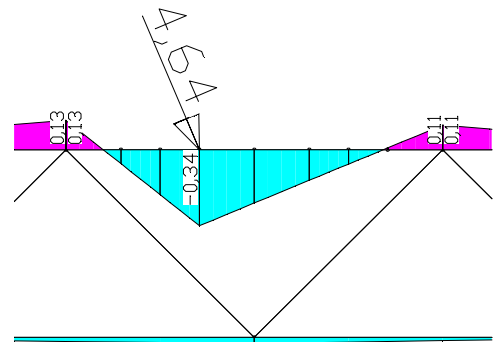
Bending moment in the chord  
(see sketch)

$$M_{sdG} = 34 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$N_{RdG} = 52,45 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{RdG} = 61,63 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$(N_{sdG}/N_{RdG})^{1,3} + (M_{sdG}/M_{RdG}) = 0,72 < 1,0$$



Case b: top Maximum normal force

Normal force in bracings

$$\max N_{dbrac.} = 9,16/2 = 4,6 \text{ kN}$$

Global forces in trusses  
 $M_d = 9,63 \text{ kNm}$   
 $N_d = 16,54 \text{ kN}$





Normal force in chords

$$N_{sdG} = 16,54/4 + 9,63/0,48 = 24,20 \text{ kN}$$

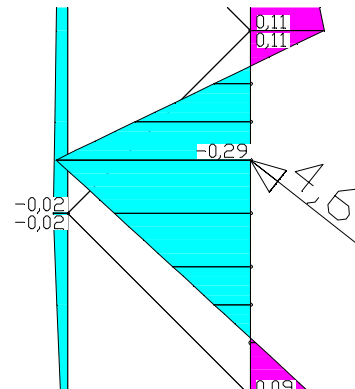
Bending moment in the chord  
(see sketch)

$$M_{sdG} = 29 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$N_{RdG} = 52,45 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{RdG} = 61,63 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$(N_{sdG}/N_{RdG})^{1,3} + (M_{sdG}/M_{RdG}) = 0,84 < 1,0$$



Case c: top Maximum Moment

Normal force bracings

$$N_{dbrac.} = 7,33/2 = 3,67 \text{ kN}$$

Global forces in trusses

$$\max M_d = 13,06 \text{ kNm}$$

$$N_d = 16,3 \text{ kN}$$

Normal force in chords

$$N_{sdG} = 16,3/4 + 13,06/0,48 = 31,28 \text{ kN}$$

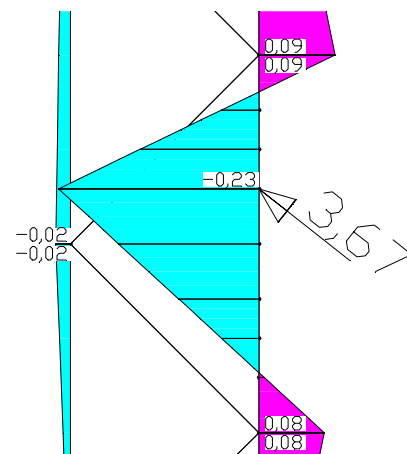
Bending moment in the chord (see sketch)

$$M_{sdG} = 23 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$N_{RdG} = 52,45 \text{ kN}$$

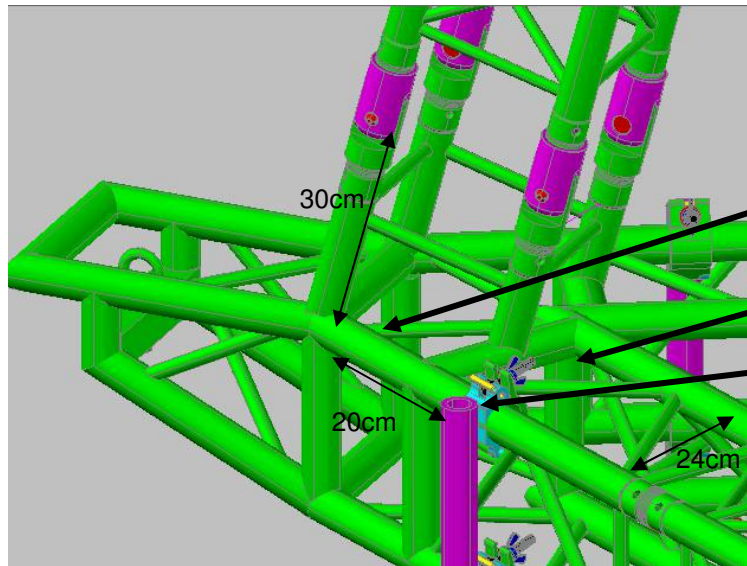
$$M_{Rd} = 61,63 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$(N_{sdG}/N_{RdG})^{1,3} + (M_{sdG}/M_{RdG}) = 0,80 < 1,0$$





Corner Element



Verification node 1

Verification node 2

Verification node 3

Verifications  
Node 1

Maximum loading

Global forces truss

max Qd = 4,17 kN  
Nd = 5,11 kN  
Md = 1,59 kNm

Forces in chord

max  $N_{sdG} = 5,11/4 + 1,59/0,48 = 4,59$  kN  
max  $M_{sdG} = 4,17/4 \times 30\text{cm} = 31,28$  kNcm

$M_{RdG} = 61,63$  kNcm  
 $N_{RdG} = 52,45$  kN

$(N_{sdG}/N_{RdG})^{1,3} + (M_{sdG}/M_{RdG}) = 0,55 < 1,0$

Verifications  
Node 2

Maximum loading

Global forces truss

max Nd = 12,14 kN  
Md = 0,79 kNm

Forces in chord

$M_{sdG} = (12,14/4 + 0,79/0,48) \times 24\text{cm}/4$   
 $= 28,09$  kNcm  
 $< M_{RdG} = 61,63$  kNcm

Verifications  
Node 3

Maximum loading

Global forces truss

max Nd = 12,14  
Zugh. Md = 0,79 kNm

Forces in chord

$N_{sdG} = 12,14/4 + 0,79/0,48 = 4,68$  kN  
 $M_{sdG} = 4,68 \times \cos(15^\circ) \times 20\text{cm} / 2$   
 $= 45,21$  kNcm

$< M_{RdG} = 61,63$  kNcm





Ballast is calculated for regions with **in regions with wind gust speeds of maximum 28,3 m/s.**

In regions with higher wind speeds further verifications are necessary.

**Velocity pressure**  $q_p = 28,3^2 / 1600 = 0,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Wind on free trusses

$w = 0,5 \times 0,2 = 0,10 \text{ kN/m}$

On the safe side a reduction factor due to temporary setup (see chapter 1.4) is not taken into account.

**Tilting moment**

Tilting over axis 3 is relevant:  $M_k = 1,2 \times (0,10 \cdot 7,5^2 / 2) = 3,38 \text{ kNm}$

**Necessary ballast**  $B = (M_k - 2,4 \times 0,87) / 1,8 = 0,72 \text{ kN} = \text{approx. } 75 \text{ kg}$

**=> 2 x 75 kg**

**Ballast of 75 kg in the middle of each outrigger**



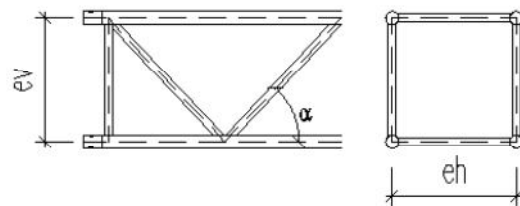


## Anhang F34P / Annex F34P

### Querschnittswerte Rohre / properties Tubes

	D [mm]	t [mm]	A [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	I [cm <sup>4</sup> ]	Wel [cm <sup>3</sup> ]	i [cm]
Gurtrohre / main chords	50,0	3	4,43	12,28	4,91	1,67
vertikal Diagonalen / Bracing	20	2	1,13	0,46	0,46	0,64
horizontal Diagonalen / Bracing	20	2	1,13	0,46	0,46	0,64

### Geometrie Traverse / truss geometry



Achsabstand Gurtrohre distance axes main chords	vertikal	ev	24	[cm]
	horizontal	eh	24	[cm]
min. Neigung Diagonalen min. gradient bracing	vertikal	$\alpha$	39,1	[°]
	horizontal	$\alpha$	39,1	[°]

### Kennwerte Gesamttraverse / properties truss-Section

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 4 \times A_G &= & 17,72 & \text{[cm}^2\text{]} \\
 I_{yy} &= 4 \times I_G + 4 \times A_G \times (ev/2)^2 &= & 2600,60 & \text{[cm}^4\text{]} \\
 I_{zz} &= 4 \times I_G + 4 \times A_G \times (eh/2)^2 &= & 2600,60 & \text{[cm}^4\text{]} \\
 I_t &= \text{Näherung aus Erfahrungswerten} &= & 410,85 & \text{[cm}^4\text{]} \\
 i_y &= (I_{yy}/A)^{1/2} &= & 12,11 & \text{[cm]} \\
 i_z &= (I_{zz}/A)^{1/2} &= & 12,11 & \text{[cm]}
 \end{aligned}$$

Index G : Querschnittseigenschaft Gurtrohr  
section properties main chord



## Material

### Gurtrohre + Diagonalen

EN AW 6082 T6 (AlMgSi1)

chords and bracing

zulässige Spannungen nach EN-1999-1-1 / allowable stress acc. to EN-1999-1-1

Teilsicherheitsbeiwerte Material / partial safety factors material

Y<sub>M1</sub>= 1,10

Beulklasse / BC= A

Y<sub>M2</sub>= 1,25

0,2%-Dehngrenze / 0,2%-Proof Strength

Zugfestigkeit / ultimate tensile strength

f<sub>o</sub> t≤5mm= 250 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>u</sub> t≤5mm= 290 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>o</sub> t>5mm= 260 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>u</sub> t>5mm= 310 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>o,haz</sub>= 125 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>u,haz</sub>= 185 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

Festigkeit der Schweißnaht

f<sub>w</sub>= 190 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

Strength of welding seams

Faktor für die WEZ-Werte beim WIG-Schweißen:

0,8

Factor for HAZ-values for TIG-welding:

### Bolzen / Bolt

min. grade 8.8

### Verbinder / Connector

EN AW 2011 (AlCuBiPb F37)

0,2%-Dehngrenze / 0,2%-Proof Strength

Zugfestigkeit / ultimate tensile strength

f<sub>o</sub>> 230 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>u</sub>> 310 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

### Hülse / Female fitting

EN AW 6082 T6

zulässige Spannungen nach EN-1999-1-1 / allowable stress acc. to EN-1999-1-1

Teilsicherheitsbeiwerte Material / partial safety factors material

Y<sub>M1</sub>= 1,10

Y<sub>M2</sub>= 1,25

0,2%-Dehngrenze / 0,2%-Proof Strength

Zugfestigkeit / ultimate tensile strength

f<sub>o</sub>= 250 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

f<sub>u</sub>= 290 [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]



Querschnitts- und Materialeigenschaften der Gurtrohre / Section- and material properties of the chord tubes					
Material	E=	70000	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>o</sub> =	250,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>o</sub> /Y <sub>M1</sub> =	227,27	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>o,haz</sub> =	125,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>u</sub> =	290,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>u</sub> /Y <sub>M2</sub> =	232,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>u,haz</sub> =	185,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	f <sub>u,haz</sub> /Y <sub>M2</sub> =	148,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
Querschnitt cross section	D <sub>0</sub> =	50,00	[mm]		
	A=	4,43	[cm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	I=	12,28	[cm <sup>4</sup> ]		
	i=	1,67	[cm]		
Bestimmung der QS-Klasse Determination of section-class	β=	12,25	[-]	3 · (D <sub>0</sub> / t) <sup>0,5</sup> nach 6.10	
	ε=	1,00	[-]	(250 / f <sub>o</sub> ) <sup>0,5</sup>	
	QS-Klasse=	2		nach Kap. 6.1.4.4 acc. chapter 6.1.4.4	
Beiwerte Biegeknicken Coefficients for buckling	BC=	A	[-]		
	α=	0,20	[-]		
	λ <sub>0</sub> =	0,10	[-]		
teff im Bereich der WEZ teff in heat affected zone	red-Faktor=	0,8	[-]	(WIG $\tau_{IG}$ )	
	Knotenpunkt mit 1 Diagonalen / node with 1 bracing				
	D <sub>1</sub> =	20,00	[mm]		
	U <sub>WEZ</sub> =	80,00	[mm]	D <sub>1</sub> + 2 · 30	
	U <sub>Total</sub> =	157,08	[mm]		
	teff,o/t=	0,69	[-]	[1 - (1 - red-Faktor · f <sub>o,haz</sub> / f <sub>o</sub> ) · U <sub>WEZ</sub> / U <sub>Total</sub> ]	
	teff,u/t=	0,75	[-]	[1 - (1 - red-Faktor · f <sub>u,haz</sub> / f <sub>u</sub> ) · U <sub>WEZ</sub> / U <sub>Total</sub> ]	
	Knotenpunkt mit 2 Diagonalen / node with 2 bracing				
	D <sub>1</sub> =	20,00	[mm]		
	D <sub>2</sub> =	20,00	[mm]		
	U <sub>WEZ</sub> =	119,27	[mm]	π / 4 · D <sub>0</sub> + D <sub>1</sub> / 2 + D <sub>2</sub> / 2 + 2 · 30	
	U <sub>Total</sub> =	157,08	[mm]		
	teff,o / t=	0,54	[-]	[1 - (1 - red-Faktor · f <sub>o,haz</sub> / f <sub>o</sub> ) · U <sub>WEZ</sub> / U <sub>Total</sub> ]	
teff,u / t=	0,63	[-]	[1 - (1 - red-Faktor · f <sub>u,haz</sub> / f <sub>u</sub> ) · U <sub>WEZ</sub> / U <sub>Total</sub> ]		





<b>Gurtrohr im Bereich der WEZ an der Kupplung</b> main chord in heat affected zone at coupler			
$NRd = A \times 0,8^* \times f_{u,haz} / Y_{M2} =$	<b>52,45</b>	[kN]	*(WIG $\pi_{IG}$ ) örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (1) local welding seam acc. chapter 6.2.9.3 (1)
<b>Gurtrohr im Bereich der WEZ</b> main chord in heat affected zone Knotenpunkt mit 1 Diagonalen / node with 1 bracing			
$NRd = A_{eff} \times f_o / Y_{M1} =$ (mit $A_{eff} = t_{eff,o} / t \times A$ )	<b>69,91</b>	[kN]	örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (2) local welding seam acc. Chapter 6.2.9.3 (2)
Knotenpunkt mit 2 Diagonalen / node with 2 bracing			
$NRd = A_{eff} \times f_o / Y_{M1} =$ (mit $A_{eff} = t_{eff,o} / t \times A$ )	<b>54,81</b>	[kN]	örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (2) local welding seam acc. Chapter 6.2.9.3 (2)
<b>Knicken Gurtrohr zw. Knoten</b> mit 1 Diagonale in der Mitte buckling main chord between nodes with 1 bracing in the middle			
$sk =$	<b>48,00</b>	[cm]	
$N_{cr} =$	368,26	[kN]	
$\lambda^* =$	0,55	[-]	
$\phi =$	0,70	[-]	
$X =$	0,89	[-]	
$A_1 =$	2,99	[cm <sup>2</sup> ]	nach Tab. 6.5 acc. table 6.5
$\kappa =$	0,83	[-]	
$NRd = X \times \kappa \times A_{eff} \times f_o / Y_{M1} =$ (mit $A_{eff} = A$ für QSK 1,2 und 3, s. EN 1999-1-1 Kap. 6.3.1.1)	<b>74,03</b>	[kN]	nach Gl. 6.49 acc. equation 6.49
<b>Knicken Gurtrohr zw. Knoten</b> ohne Diagonale in der Mitte buckling main chord between nodes without bracing in the middle			
$sk =$	<b>48,00</b>	[cm]	
$N_{cr} =$	368,26	[kN]	
$\lambda^* =$	0,55	[-]	
$\phi =$	0,70	[-]	
$X =$	0,89	[-]	
$NRd = X \times A \times f_o / Y_{M1} =$	<b>89,69</b>	[kN]	nach Gl. 6.49 acc. equation 6.49
<b>Schweißnaht zwischen Gurtrohr und Hülse</b> welding seam between chord and female conical coupler			
$f_w =$	190,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	
$Y_{mw} =$	1,25	[-]	
$NRd = A \times f_w / Y_{M1} =$	<b>67,33</b>	[kN]	nach Gl. 8.29 acc. equation 8.29



Lokale Biegung Gurtrohr Knotenpunkt mit 1 Diagonalen

Local bending of chord

örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (2)

local welding seam acc. Chapter 6.2.9.3 (2)

	$\alpha=$	0,94	[-]	nach Tab. 6.4 acc. table 6.4
Nebenrechnung QS-Kl. 3 Auxiliary calculation for class 3	D=	50,0	[mm]	
	red-Faktor=	0,8	[-]	(WIG $\pi\text{G}$ )
	$\rho_{0,\text{haz}}=$	0,5	[-]	
	$t_{0,\text{eff}}=$	2,08	[mm]	
	$W_{\text{el,haz}}= \pi \times R^2 \times t_{0,\text{eff}}=$	3,61	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	R = D / 2 - t / 2
	Wel=	4,91	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	
	$W_{\text{pl,haz}}= 4 \times R^2 \times t_{0,\text{eff}}=$	4,60	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	R = D / 2 - t / 2
	$\beta_3=$	18		nach Kap. 6.1.4.4
	$\beta_2=$	13		acc. Chapter 6.1.4.4
	$\alpha_{,3w}=$	0,97	[-]	
	MoRd = $\alpha \cdot W_{\text{el}} \cdot f_o / y_{M1}=$	<b>104,59</b>	[kNcm]	nach Gl. 6.24 acc. equation 6.24

Lokale Biegung Gurtrohr Knotenpunkt mit 2 Diagonalen

Local bending of chord

örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (2)

local welding seam acc. Chapter 6.2.9.3 (2)

	$\alpha=$	0,73	[-]	nach Tab. 6.4
Nebenrechnung QS-Kl. 3 Auxiliary calculation for class 3	D=	50,0	[mm]	
	red-Faktor=	0,8	[-]	(WIG $\pi\text{G}$ )
	$\rho_{0,\text{haz}}=$	0,5	[-]	$f_{o,\text{haz}} / f_o$
	$t_{0,\text{eff}}=$	1,63	[mm]	$t_{\text{eff},o} / t \cdot t$
	$W_{\text{el,haz}}= \pi \times R^2 \times t_{0,\text{eff}}=$	2,83	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	mit R = D / 2 - t / 2
	Wel=	4,91	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	
	$W_{\text{pl,haz}}= 4 \times R^2 \times t_{0,\text{eff}}=$	3,61	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	mit R = D / 2 - t / 2
	$\beta_3=$	18		nach Kaj nach Kap. 6.1.4.4
	$\beta_2=$	13		nach Kaj nach Kap. 6.1.4.4
	$\alpha_{,3w}=$	0,76	[-]	
	MoRd = $\alpha \cdot W_{\text{el}} \cdot f_o / y_{M1}=$	<b>82,00</b>	[kNcm]	nach Gl. 6.24 acc. equation 6.24

Lokale Biegung Gurtrohr Knotenpunkt vollst. in WEZ

Local bending of chord

örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (1)

local welding seam acc. Chapter 6.2.9.3 (1)

	D=	50	[mm]	
	red-Faktor=	0,8	[-]	(WIG $\pi\text{G}$ )
	$\rho_{0,\text{haz}}=$	0,64	[-]	$f_{u,\text{haz}} / f_u$
	$t_{u,\text{eff}}=$	1,53	[mm]	red-Faktor $\cdot \rho_{u,\text{haz}} \cdot t$
	$W_{\text{net}}= \pi \times R^2 \times t_{u,\text{eff}}=$	2,66	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	mit R = D / 2 - t / 2
	MuRd = $W_{\text{net}} \cdot f_u / y_{M2}=$	<b>61,63</b>	[kNcm]	nach Gl. 6.24 acc. equation 6.24



Querschnitts- und Materialeigenschaften der Diagonalen / Section- and material properties of the bracing			
Material	E=	70000	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
	f <sub>0</sub> =	250,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
	f <sub>0</sub> /Y <sub>M1</sub> =	227,27	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
	BC=	A	[-]
	α=	0,20	[-]
	λ <sub>0</sub> =	0,1	[-]
Querschnitt / cross section	D <sub>0</sub> =	20	[mm]
	A=	1,13	[cm <sup>2</sup> ]
	I=	0,46	[cm <sup>4</sup> ]
	i=	0,64	[cm]
Diagonale im Bereich der WEZ bracing in heat affected zone			
	NR <sub>d</sub> = A x 0,8* x f <sub>u,haz</sub> / Y <sub>M2</sub> =	<b>13,39</b>	[kN] *(WIG πG) örtliche Schweißnaht nach Kap. 6.2.9.3 (1) local welding seam acc. chapter 6.2.9.3 (1)
Knicken Diagonale buckling bracing	sk=	25,50	[cm] (Knicklänge = 0,75 x l)
	N <sub>cr</sub> =	49,27	[kN]
	λ* =	0,76	[-]
	φ=	0,85	[-]
	X=	0,80	[-]
	NR <sub>d</sub> = X x AG x f <sub>0</sub> / Y <sub>M1</sub> =	<b>20,66</b>	[kN] nach Gl. 6.49 acc. equation 6.49
Schweißnaht zwischen Diagonale und Gurtrohr welding seam between chord and female conical coupler			
	f <sub>w</sub> =	190,00	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
	Y <sub>mw</sub> =	1,25	[-]
	NR <sub>d</sub> = A x f <sub>w</sub> / Y <sub>M1</sub> =	<b>17,19</b>	[kN] nach Gl. 8.29 acc. equation 8.29



### Bolzen / Bolt

Material / material min grade 8.8	$f_{y,bk} =$	64,00 [kN/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
	$f_{u,bk} =$	80,00 [kN/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
Geometrie / geometry	$D_b =$	1,08 [cm]
	$A_b =$	0,91 [cm <sup>2</sup> ]
zul Normalkraft aus Abscheren n. EN 1999-1-1 allow able loading due to shearing acc. to EN 1999-1-1		
	$NR_d = 2 \times 0,60 \times A_b \times f_{ub,k} / 1,25 =$	<b>69,71 [kN]</b>

### Verbinder / Connector

Material / material	EN AW 2011 (AlCuBiPb F37)	
Geometrie / geometry	$D_m =$	29 [mm]
<u>Lochleibung in Verbinder</u> Bearing stress in connector	$f_u / Y_{M2} =$	248,00 [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
	$d_o =$	11 [mm]
	$t =$	29 [mm]
	$e_1 =$	17,1 [mm]
	$\alpha_b =$	0,52 [-]
	$e_2 =$	14,5 [mm]
	$k_1 =$	1,99 [-]
	$NR_d = k_1 \times \alpha_b \times f_u \times d \times t / Y_{M2} =$	81,62 [kN]
Nachweis Restquerschnitt auf Zug Remaining section under tension	$NR_d = 0,9 \times A_{,net} \times f_u / Y_{M2} =$	<b>76,23 [kN]</b>

### Hülse / Female Fitting

Geometrie / geometry	$D_H =$	50 [mm]
	$D_{i-1} =$	29 [mm]
	$D_{i-2} =$	35 [mm]
	$D_{i-m} =$	32 [mm]
<u>Lochleibung in Hülse</u> Bearing stress in female fitting	$f_u / Y_{M2} =$	232 [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
	$d_o =$	13 [mm]
	$t = D_H - D_{i-m} =$	18 [mm]
	$e_1 >$	23 [mm]
	$\alpha_b =$	0,59
	$e_2 >$	20 [mm]
	$k_1 =$	2,5
	$NR_d = k_1 \times \alpha_b \times f_u \times d \times t / Y_{M2} =$	<b>80,04 [kN]</b>