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Structural Report

F31P

17335

für das System der Firma
for the system by

Global Truss
Furong Industrial Area
Shajing Town

Baoan District Shenzhen China

compiled by: *A. Rempel*

Aachen, 27.06.2017



This Structural Report includes pages

1 - 12

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1 PRELIMINARY NOTES

1.1 Basics

The currently applicable regulations and standards, in particular:

DIN EN 1991-1	Actions on structures (Eurocode 1)
DIN EN 13814	Fairground and amusement park machinery and structures
DIN EN 13782	Temporary Structures – Tents
DIN EN 1993-1	Design of steel structures (Eurocode 3)
DIN EN 1999-1	Design of aluminium structures (Eurocode 9)

1.2 Materials

Tubes	Aluminium EN AW-6082 T6
Bolts	grade min. 8.8

1.3 General Remarks

This structural report is a structural calculation concerning the System F31P produced by the company GLOBAL TRUSS. The structural report is the basis for the certification by TÜV based on EN 1999-1.

The truss system is part of a "modular construction system" with the different truss lengths 500mm, 1000mm, 1500mm, 2000mm, 2500mm, 3000mm, 3500mm, 4000mm, 4500mm and 5000mm.

The system consist of round tubes 50 x 3mm, which are connected with couplers consisting of female fittings, connectors and bolts.

The allowable loads are listed in tables (see chapter 5).

The verification of the single parts is done according the safety concept of EN 1990 with a partial safety factor on the loading side of 1.50 for payloads.

For applications which can be calculated on the basis of other codes, the partial safety factors can be adjusted (for example temporary structures acc. EN 13814, $\gamma_F = 1.35$ for payloads).

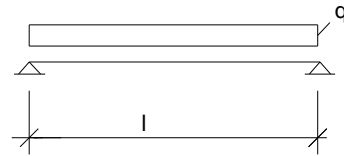
To use the resulting allowable loads with British Standard (BS) and ANSI, the allowable loads listed in tables have to be multiplied by 0.85.



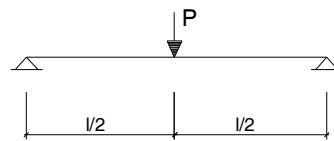
1.4 Geometry and Loadings

The following loadcases are taken into account:

uniformly distributed load (UDL)



Single-load in 1/2 point



The allowable load is calculated for couplers at any position and for spans without coupler.

The selfweight of the truss is calculated with 2,0 kg/m.



2 SYSTEM

Drawing F31.....

see annex



3 SECTION- AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Properties Tubes						
	D	t	A	I	Wel	i
	[mm]	[mm]	[cm ²]	[cm ⁴]	[cm ³]	[cm]
main chords	50,0	3	4,43	12,28	4,91	1,67

Material properties

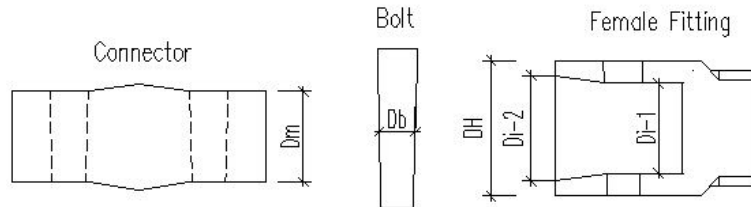
Pipes		EN AW 6082 T6 (AlMgSi1)	
allowable stress acc. to EN-1999-1-1			
Partial safety factors material		buckling class / BC=	
YM1=	1,10		A
YM2=	1,25		
0,2%-Proof Strength		ultimate tensile strength	
fo t≤5mm=	250 [N/mm ²]	fu t≤5mm=	290 [N/mm ²]
fo t>5mm=	260 [N/mm ²]	fu t>5mm=	310 [N/mm ²]
fo,haz=	125 [N/mm ²]	fu,haz=	185 [N/mm ²]
Strength of welding seams		fw=	
			190 [N/mm ²]
Factor for HAZ-values for TIG-welding:			
			0,8



Bolt	min. grade 8.8
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Connector	EN AW 2011 (AlCuBiPb F37)		
0,2%-Proof Strength	ultimate tensile strength		
fo>	230 [N/mm ²]	fu>	310 [N/mm ²]

Female fitting	EN AW 6082 T6		
allowable stress acc. to EN-1999-1-1			
Partial safety factors material			
YM1=	1,10		
YM2=	1,25		
0,2%-Proof Strength	ultimate tensile strength		
fo=	250 [N/mm ²]	fu=	290 [N/mm ²]



Section- and material properties of the tubes			
Material	E=	70000	[N/mm ²]
	fo=	250,00	[N/mm ²]
	fo/YM1=	227,27	[N/mm ²]
	fo,haz=	125,00	[N/mm ²]
	fu=	290,00	[N/mm ²]
	fu/YM2=	232,00	[N/mm ²]
	fu,haz=	185,00	[N/mm ²]
	fu,haz/YM2=	148,00	[N/mm ²]
Cross section	D0=	50,00	[mm]
	A=	4,43	[cm ²]
	I=	12,28	[cm ⁴]
	i=	1,67	[cm]
Determination of section-class	β=	12,25	[-] 3 · (D0 / t) ^{0,5} nach 6.10
	ε=	1,00	[-] (250 / fo) ^{0,5}
	section class=	2	acc. chapter 6.1.4.4
Coefficients for buckling	BC=	A	[-]
	α=	0,20	[-]
	λ0=	0,10	[-]



4 ZULÄSSIGE BELASTUNGEN EINZELBAUTEILE

ALLOWABLE LOADING SINGLE COMPONENTS

Zulässiges Moment im Gurtrohr:

Allowable bending moment at main chord:

Local bending of chord out of HAZ			
D=	50,0	[mm]	
t=	3	[mm]	
Wel=	4,91	[cm ³]	
Wpl= 4 x Rn ² x t=	6,63	[cm ³]	Rn = D / 2 - t / 2
α=	Wpl/Wel		acc. Tab. 6.4 for section-class 2
MoRd = α · Wel · fo / yM1=	150,61	[kNcm]	acc. equation 6.24

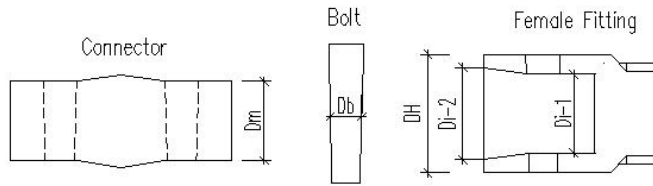
Local bending of chord at the coupler (completely in HAZ)			
local welding seam acc. Chapter 6.2.9.3 (1)			
D=	50	[mm]	
red-Faktor=	0,8	[-]	(WIG πG)
ρu,haz=	0,64	[-]	fu,haz / fu
tu,eff=	1,53	[mm]	red-Faktor · ρu,haz · t
Wu,eff= π x R ² x tu,eff=	2,66	[cm ³]	mit R = D / 2 - t / 2
MuRd = Wu,eff · fu / yM2=	61,63	[kNcm]	acc. equation 6.24

relevant for main chord tubes with coupler: **MRd_G = 61,63 kNcm**

relevant for main chord tubes without coupler: **MRd_G = 150,61 kNcm**



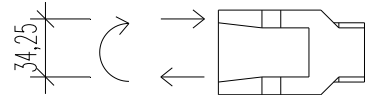
Allowable moment at coupler:



Bolt		
Material min grade 8.8	$f_{y,bk} =$	64,00 [kN/cm ²]
	$f_{u,bk} =$	80,00 [kN/cm ²]
Geometry	$D_b =$	1,08 [cm]
	$A_b =$	0,91 [cm ²]
allowable loading due to shearing acc. to EN 1999-1-1		
$NR_d = 0,60 \times A_b \times f_{u,bk} / 1,25 =$		34,85 [kN]

lever arm: $(D_H - D_{i-1}) / 4 + D_{i-1} = (50-29) / 4 + 29 = 34,25$ mm

$M_{Rd,Bolt} = 34,85 \cdot 3,425 = 119,36$ kNcm



Female Fitting

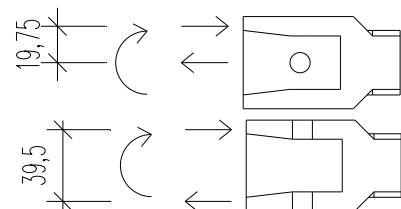
Geometry	$D_H =$	50 [mm]
	$D_{i-1} =$	29 [mm]
	$D_{i-2} =$	35 [mm]
	$D_{i-m} =$	32 [mm]
<u>Bearing stress in female fitting</u>	$f_u / Y_{M2} =$	232 [N/mm ²]
	$d_o =$	13 [mm]
	$t = (D_H - D_{i-m}) / 2 =$	9 [mm]
	$e_1 >$	23 [mm]
	$a_b =$	0,59
	$e_2 >$	20 [mm]
	$k_1 =$	2,5
$NR_d = k_1 \times a_b \times f_u \times d \times t / Y_{M2} =$		40,02 [kN]

lever arm: $(D_H - D_{i-1}) / 4 + D_{i-1} / 2 = (50-29) / 4 + 29 / 2 = 19,75$ mm

resp.

lever arm: $(D_H - D_{i-1}) / 2 + D_{i-1} = (50-29) / 2 + 29 = 39,5$ mm

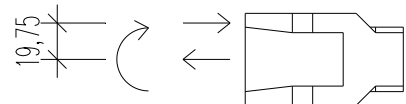
$M_{RdG} = 2 \cdot 40,02 \cdot 1,975 = 40,02 \cdot 3,95 = 158,79$ kNcm





Connector		
Material	EN AW 2011 (AlCuBiPb F37)	
Geometry	Dm=	29 [mm]
<u>Bearing stress in connector</u>	fu / YM2=	248,00 [N/mm ²]
	do=	11 [mm]
	t=	29 [mm]
	e1=	17,1 [mm]
	α_b =	0,52 [-]
	e2=	14,5 [mm]
	k1=	1,99 [-]
	NRd = k1 x α_b x fu x d x t / YM2=	81,62 [kN]
<u>Remaining section under tension</u>		
	NRd = 0,9 x A _{net} x fu / YM2=	76,23 [kN]

lever arm: $(D_H - D_{i-1}) / 4 + D_{i-1} / 2 = (50-29) / 4 + 29 / 2 = 19,75 \text{ mm}$



$$M_{RdG} = 76,23 \cdot 1,975 = \mathbf{150,55 \text{ kNcm}}$$

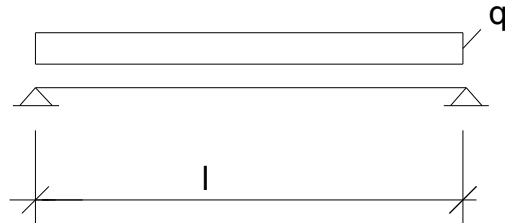
The allowable moment of the coupler is not relevant compared to the allowable moment of the tube.
($M_{RdG} = 61,63 \text{ kNcm} < 119,36 \text{ kNcm}$).



5 ALLOWABLE LOADING SINGLE SPAN GIRDER

5.1 Uniformly distributed load (UDL)

System:



Permissible load:

$$\begin{aligned} \max M &= 1,5 \cdot q \cdot L^2 / 8 + 1,35 \cdot g \cdot L^2 / 8 \leq \text{zul. } M_{Rd} \\ \Rightarrow q &\leq (\text{zul. } M_{Rd} - 1,35 \cdot g \cdot L^2 / 8) / (1,5 \cdot L^2 / 8) \end{aligned}$$

permissible moment for coupler at any position:
zul. $M_{Rd} = 61,63 \text{ kNcm}$

permissible Moment without coupler:
zul. $M_{Rd} = 150,61 \text{ kNcm}$

Deflection:

$$u = q \cdot L^4 / (76,8 \cdot E \cdot I) + g \cdot L^4 / (76,8 \cdot E \cdot I)$$

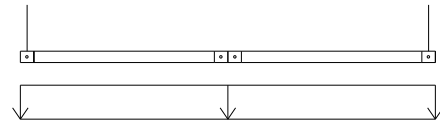
Permissible load for deflection $< l/100$:

$$\begin{aligned} \max u &= q \cdot L^4 / (76,8 \cdot E \cdot I) + g \cdot L^4 / (76,8 \cdot E \cdot I) \leq L / 100 \\ \Rightarrow q &\leq (L / 100 - g \cdot L^4 / (76,8 \cdot E \cdot I)) / (L^4 / (76,8 \cdot E \cdot I)) \end{aligned}$$

Loading tables: see next page



Permissible load for coupler at any position:



Span [m]	max. allowable uniformly distributed load [kg/m]	deflection at max. load [cm]	allowable load for deflection < l/100 [kg/m]
0,5	1312	0,1	1312
1,0	326	0,5	326
1,5	144	1,1	144
2,0	80	2,0	80
2,5	50	3,1	40
3,0	34	4,4	22
3,5	25	6,1	13
4,0	18	7,8	8
4,5	14	9,9	5
5,0	11	12,3	3
5,5	9	15,2	1
6,0	7	17,7	1

Permissible load without coupler:



Span [m]	max. allowable uniformly distributed load [kg/m]	deflection at max. load [cm]	allowable load for deflection < l/100 [kg/m]
0,5	3211	0,3	3211
1,0	801	1,2	658
1,5	355	2,7	193
2,0	199	4,9	80
2,5	126	7,6	40
3,0	87	10,9	22
3,5	63	14,8	13
4,0	48	19,4	8
4,5	37	24,2	5
5,0	30	30,3	3

= deflection > L/100

The values of the table are only valid for single-span girder.

The specified values include partial safety coefficients on the loadings side acc. EN 1990 of $\gamma_F = 1.50$ for payloads and $\gamma_G = 1.35$ for selfweight of the truss.

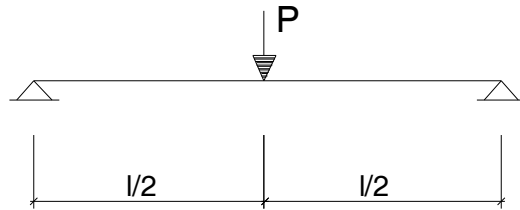
For applications which can be calculated on the basis of other codes, the partial safety factors can be adjusted (for example temporary structures acc. EN 13814, $\gamma_F = 1.35$ for payloads).

To use the resulting allowable loads with British Standard (BS) and ANSI, allowable loads listed in tables have to be multiplied by 0.85.



5.2 Single-load in 1/2 point

System:



Permissible load:

$$\begin{aligned} \max M &= 1,5 \times P \times L / 4 + 1,35 \times g \times L^2 / 8 \leq \text{zul. } M_{Rd} = 142,2 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \\ \Rightarrow P &\leq (142,2 \text{ kN/cm}^2 - 1,35 \times g \times L^2 / 8) / (1,5 \times L / 4) \end{aligned}$$

permissible moment for coupler at any position:
zul. $M_{Rd} = 61,63 \text{ kNm}$

permissible Moment without coupler:
zul. $M_{Rd} = 150,61 \text{ kNm}$

Deflection:

$$\max u = P \times L^3 / (48 \times E \times I) + g \times L^4 / (76,8 \times E \times I)$$

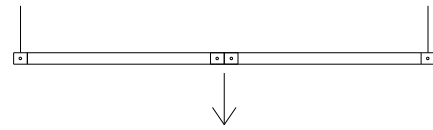
Permissible load for deflection $< l/100$:

$$\begin{aligned} \max u &= P \times L^3 / (48 \times E \times I) + g \times L^4 / (76,8 \times E \times I) \leq L / 100 \\ \Rightarrow P &\leq (L / 100 - g \times L^4 / (76,8 \times E \times I)) / (L^3 / (48 \times E \times I)) \end{aligned}$$

Loading tables: see next page

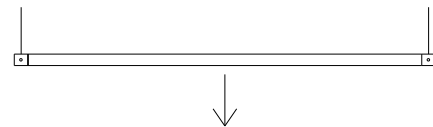


Permissible load for coupler at any position:



Span [m]	max. allowable single load in 1/2-point [kg]	deflection at max. load [cm]	allowable load for deflection < l/100 [kg]
0,5	328	0,1	328
1,0	163	0,4	163
1,5	108	0,9	108
2,0	80	1,6	80
2,5	63	2,5	62
3,0	52	3,6	42
3,5	43	4,9	29
4,0	37	6,5	20
4,5	32	8,3	14
5,0	28	10,4	10
5,5	24	12,4	6
6,0	21	14,9	3

Permissible load without coupler:



Span [m]	max. allowable single load in 1/2-point [kg]	deflection at max. load [cm]	allowable load for deflection < l/100 [kg]
0,5	802	0,2	802
1,0	400	1,0	400
1,5	266	2,2	181
2,0	199	3,9	100
2,5	158	6,1	62
3,0	131	8,8	42
3,5	111	12,0	29
4,0	96	15,7	20
4,5	85	20,0	14
5,0	75	24,6	10

■ = deflection $\geq L/100$

The values of the table are only valid for single-span girder.

The specified values include partial safety coefficients on the loadings side acc. EN 1990 of $\gamma_F = 1.50$ for payloads and $\gamma_G = 1.35$ for selfweight of the truss.

For applications which can be calculated on the basis of other codes, the partial safety factors can be adjusted (for example temporary structures acc. EN 13814, $\gamma_F = 1.35$ for payloads).

To use the resulting allowable loads with British Standard (BS) and ANSI, allowable loads listed in tables have to be multiplied by 0.85.