

Structural Calculations  
of  
Steel Half-Through Truss Bridge

107'-6" Long x 6'-0" Wide

Prepared for:

Anderson Bridges LLC

Parkway Utility District Pedestrian Bridge

Houston, Texas

July 2011

Sample Calculations

# Parkway Utility District Pedestrian Bridge

Houston, TX

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Sample Calculations

# Parkway Utility District Pedestrian Bridge

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## DESIGN NOTES

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The design of this bridge structure is in accordance with appropriate portions of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) "Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges," the "Guide Specification for Design of Pedestrian Bridges," and the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) "Manual of Steel Construction," as applicable.

LRFD is utilized for the structural design due to being the primary Design Specification for the design of Hollow Structural Sections (HSS) members and connections. (*Load and Resistance Factor Design Specification for Steel Hollow Structural Sections*, AISC, and the *Structural Welding Code – Steel*, AWS.) The calculations from the computer design program conservatively utilize the appropriate AASHTO Load Factors and the lower AISC resistance factors due to limitation of the computerized analysis and design program to AISC resistance factors.

Design Loads:

- 85 psf Live Load
- 5,000 lb. Vehicle Load
- 35 psf Wind Load (On full vertical projected area, as if enclosed.)  
+ 20 psf Wind Load Uplift at ¼ point

Sample Calculations

## DESIGN LOAD APPLICATION

INPUT:

- 85 : Design Live Load, psf
- 35 : Horizontal Wind Load, psf
- 20 : Vertical Wind Uplift, psf
- 5000 : Vehicle Load, lbs
- 0.50 : Vehicle Load Rear Axle Distribution, %
- 0.00 : Vehicle Impact, %
  
- 8 : Deck Dead Load, psf
- 4.1 : Stringer Dead Load, plf
- 4 : # of Stringers
- 20 : Additional Dead Load per truss, plf
  
- 107.5 : Bridge Length, ft
- 6.00 : Bridge Deck Width, ft
- 7.00 : Bridge Structure Width, ft
- 6.000 : Interior Panel Spacing, ft
- 5.750 : End Panel Spacing, ft

Blue = Manual Input  
Red = Automatic Calculation

OUTPUT:

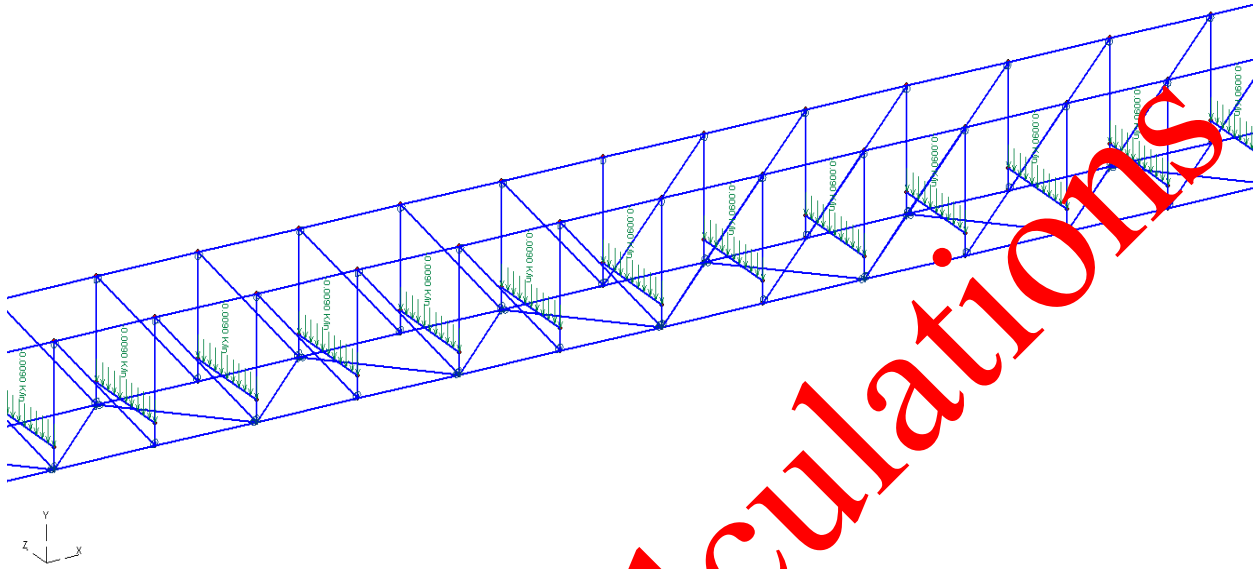
- 0.009 : **Dead Load** applied to Interior Floor Beams, k/in  
(Deck DL x Int. Panel Spacing + Stringer DL x # of Stringers x Int. Panel Spacing)
- 0.006 : **Dead Load** applied to End Floor Beams, k/in  
(Deck DL x 1/2 End Panel Spacing + Stringer DL x # of Stringers x 1/2 End Panel Spacing)
  
- 0.043 : **Live Load** applied to Interior Floor Beams, k/in  
(LL x Int. Panel Spacing)
- 0.020 : **Live Load** applied to End Floor Beams, k/in  
(LL x 1/2 End Panel Spacing)
  
- 1.25 : **Vehicle Rear Wheel Load** applied to Floor Beam, Kips  
(Vehicle Load x Impact x Rear Axle Distribution / 2)
- 1.25 : **Vehicle Front Wheel Load** applied to Floor Beam, Kips  
(Vehicle Load x Impact x 100% Rear Axle Distribution / 2)
  
- 0.018 : **Wind Load, Horizontal** applied to Interior Verticals, k/in  
(WLH x Int. Panel Spacing)
- 0.008 : **Wind Load, Horizontal** applied to End Verticals, k/in  
(WLH x 1/2 End Panel Spacing)
  
- 0.840 : **Wind Load, Vertical** applied to Interior Floor Beams, Kips  
(WLV x Bridge Structure Width x Int. Panel Spacing)
- 0.402 : **Wind Load, Vertical** applied to End Floor Beams, Kips  
(WLV x Bridge Structure Width x 1/2 End Panel Spacing)

**Load Combinations:**

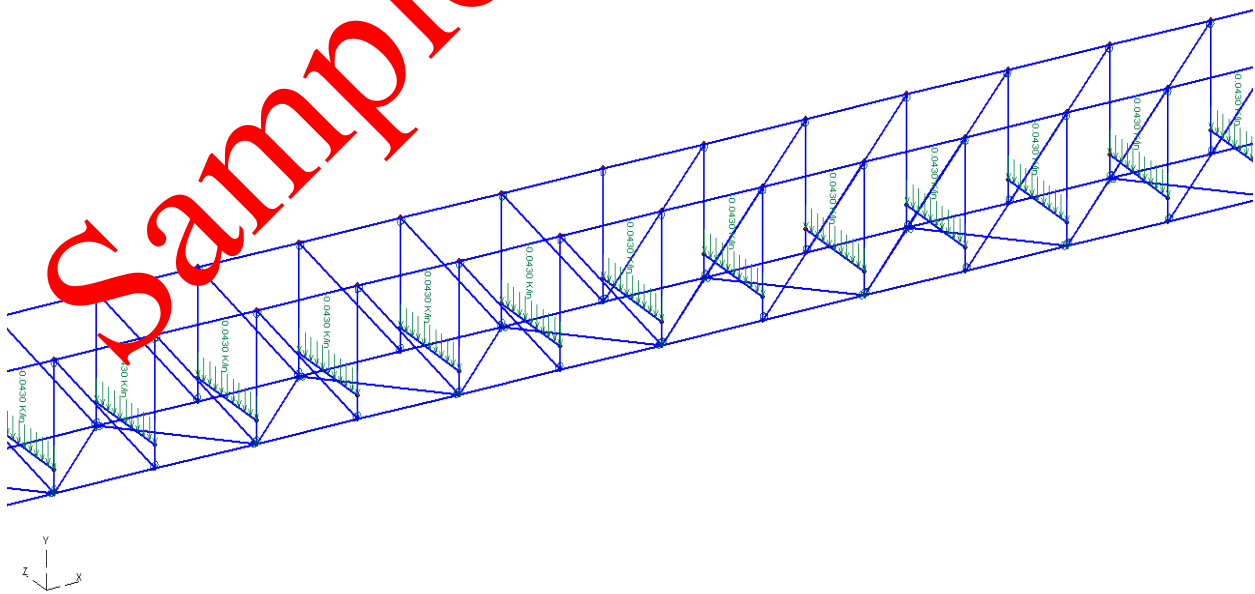
- 1.25 DL + 1.75 LLr                      AASHTO Strength I
- 1.25 DL +- 1.4 WL                      AASHTO Strength III
- 1.25 DL + 1.35 LL +- .4 WL            AASHTO Strength V
- 1.0 DL + 1.3 VL                        AASHTO Service II

# Parkway Utility District Pedestrian Bridge Houston, TX

Dead Loads:



Live Loads:

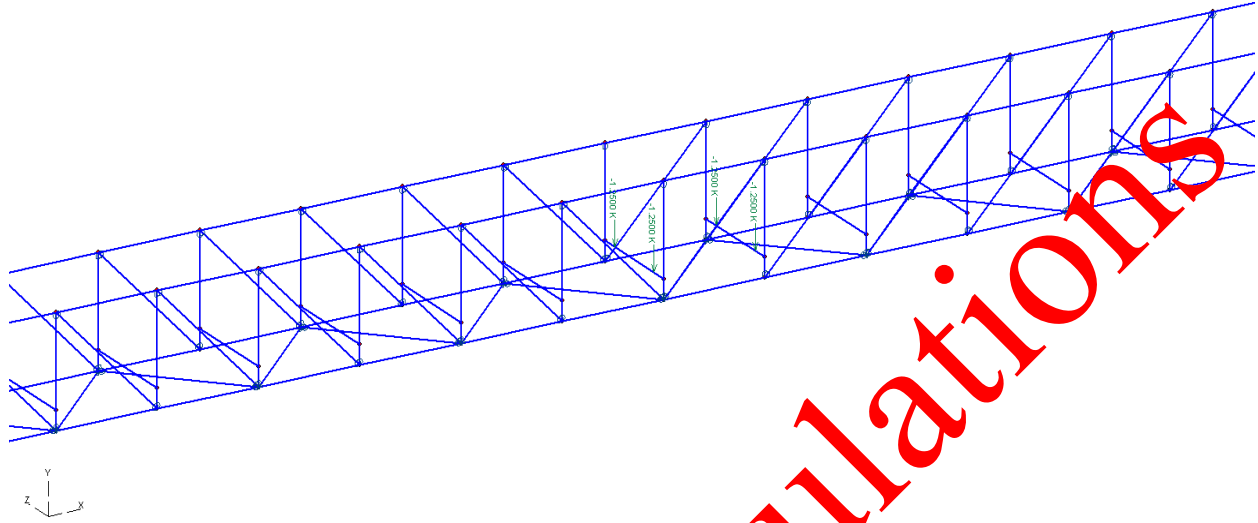


Sample Calculations

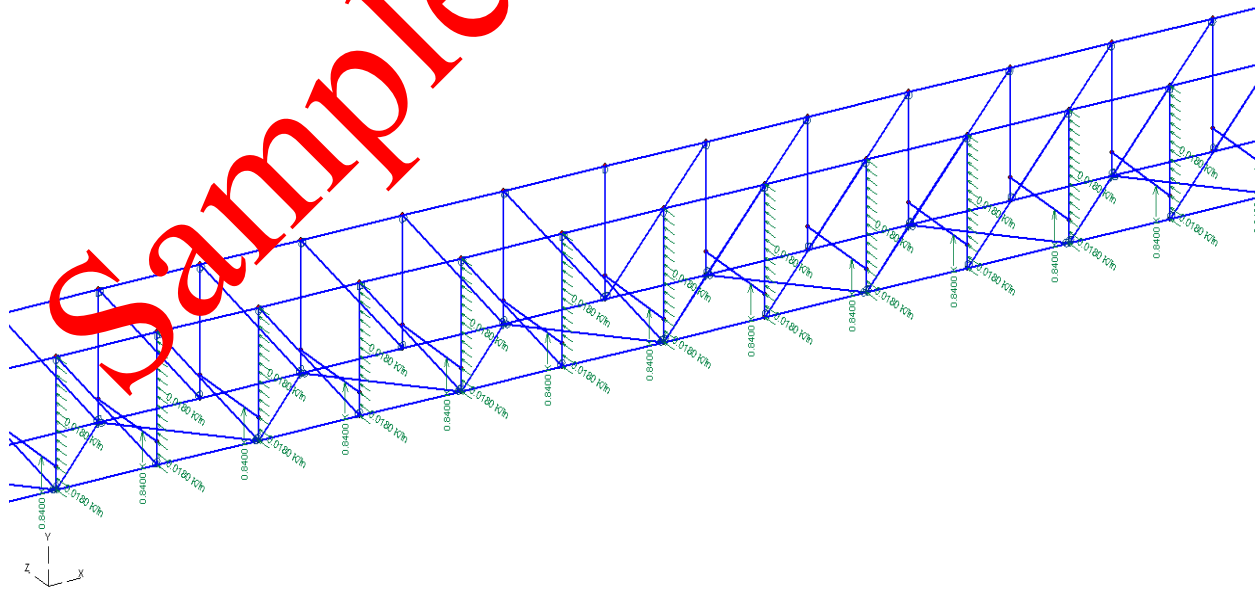
# Parkway Utility District Pedestrian Bridge

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Vehicle Load – At Center:



Wind Load:



Sample Calculations

# U-FRAME STIFFNESS, HALF-THROUGH TRUSS

The top chord of a half-through truss, or pony truss, is designed as a continuous beam-column on elastic supports. It is a compression member that is laterally supported by the stiffness of the verticals, the floor beams, and the connections between the two. This stiffness of the verticals and floor beam is referred to as the "U-Frame stiffness." Design parameters have been drawn from several highly regarded experts in the field of structural stability. This information is compiled in the 4th Edition of "Guide to Stability Design Criteria for Metal Structures," chapter 15, titled "Members with Elastic Lateral Restraints", as edited by Theodore V. Galambos. Basically, the design approach is that the U-Frame must be designed to resist a lateral force equal to a percentage of the axial load in the top chord acting normal to the plane of the vertical truss. This produces an out-of-plane bending in the verticals. The stiffness provided for lateral support of the top chord is equated to a design k factor for the out-of-plane buckling of the top chord. This is accomplished from an interaction of  $CL/Pc \times F.S.$ ,  $n$ , and a value of  $1/K$  as described in the attached table from the reference guide.

$$C_f = E / [h^2(h/3I_v) + b/2I_{fb}]$$

Where:

$C_f$  = Furnished stiffness at the top of the least stiff transverse frame.

$h$  = Dimension from centerline of top chord to centerline of floor beam, in.

$b$  = Dimension from centerline to centerline of verticals, in.

$I_v$  = Moment of Inertia of verticals,  $in^4$ .

$I_{fb}$  = Moment of Inertia of floor beams,  $in^4$ .

### INPUT DATA:

58.5 :  $h$   
 78 :  $b$   
 7.8 :  $I_v$       HSS 4x4x1/4  
 22.1 :  $I_{fb}$      W 6x12  
 29000 :  $E$   
 72 :  $L$   
 90 :  $P_c$   
 18 :  $n$

### OUTPUT:

1.99 =  $C_f$   
 0.79 =  $CL/P_c \times F.S.$

Determine a design K factor from the attached table considering  $CL/P_c$ ,  $n$ , and  $1/K$ .

Where:

$C$  =  $C_f$  as determined above.

$L$  = Length of Top Chord between transverse frames, in.

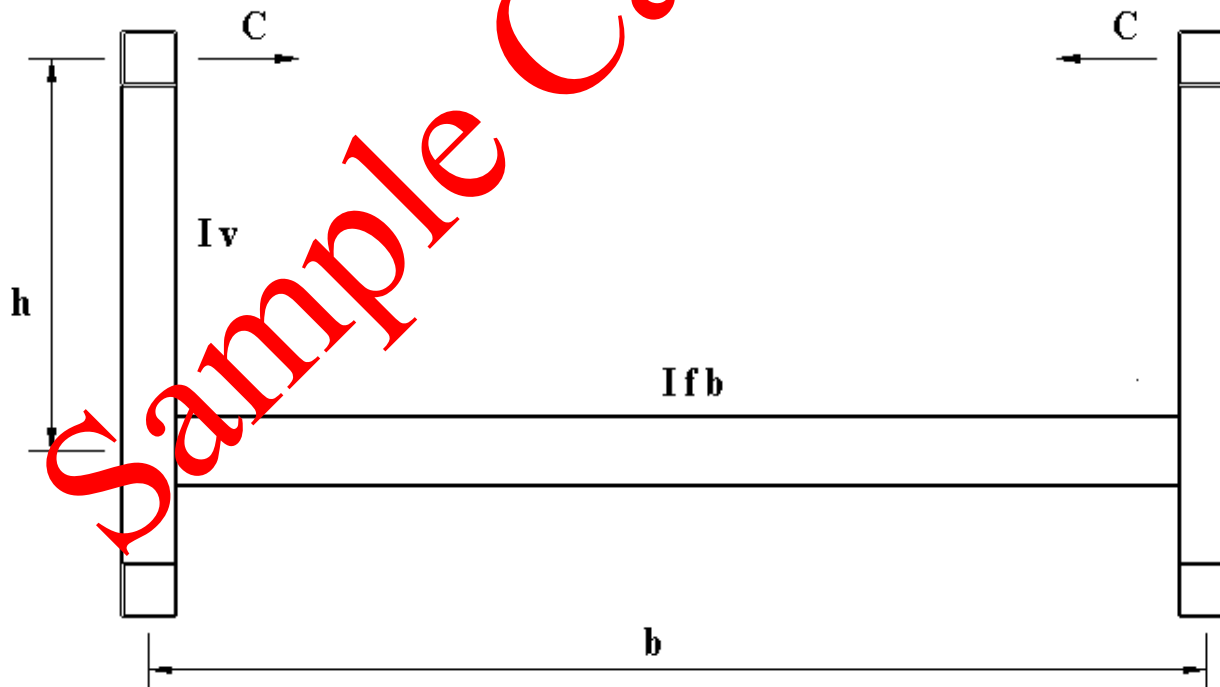
$P_c$  = Unfactored compression of top chord.

$F.S.$  = Factor of Safety = 2.0

$n$  = Number of panels of transverse frames.

With 18 Panels,  $1/K \sim 0.625$ , Therefore utilize **K out = 1.6**

1/K FOR VARIOUS VALUES OF CI/Pc AND n							
1/K	n						
	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
1.000	3.686	3.616	3.660	3.714	3.754	3.785	3.809
0.980		3.284	2.944	2.806	2.787	2.771	2.774
0.96		3.000	2.665	2.542	2.456	2.454	2.479
0.95			2.595				
0.94		2.754		2.303	2.252	2.254	2.282
0.92		2.643		2.146	2.094	2.101	2.121
0.900	3.352	2.593	2.263	2.045	1.951	1.968	1.981
0.850		2.460	2.013	1.794	1.709	1.681	1.694
0.800	2.961	2.313	1.889	1.629	1.480	1.455	1.465
0.750		2.147	1.750	1.501	1.344	1.273	1.262
0.700	2.448	1.955	1.595	1.359	1.200	1.111	1.088
0.650		1.739	1.442	1.236	1.087	0.983	0.940
0.600	2.035	1.639	1.338	1.133	0.985	0.878	0.808
0.550		1.571	1.211	1.007	0.860	0.768	0.708
0.500	1.750	1.362	1.047	0.847	0.710	0.668	0.600
0.450		1.158	0.829	0.714	0.624	0.537	0.500
0.400	1.232	0.886	0.627	0.555	0.454	0.428	0.383
0.350		0.530	0.434	0.352	0.323	0.292	0.280
0.300	0.121	0.187	0.249	0.170	0.203	0.183	0.187

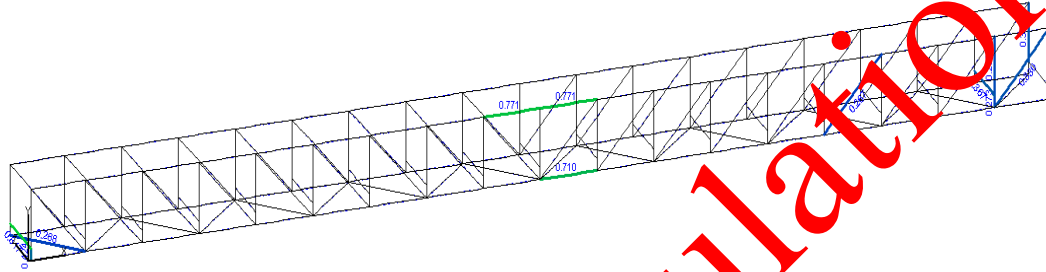


$$C = \frac{E}{h^2 (h/3I_v + b/2 I_{fb})}$$



# Parkway Utility District Pedestrian Bridge Houston, TX

Critical Member Design Stress Locations:



**Sample Calculations**

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.7710 M5-7	Designed	Top Chord	HSS6X6X	HSS6X6X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Top Chord, Group Report, Designed As: HSS6X6X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS6X6X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 5.24 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 6.00, bf = 6.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 28.60, J = 45.60 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 2.34, ry = 2.34 in  
 Z = 11.20 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi M_p z$  = 504.00 K-in,  $\phi M_p y$  = 504.00 K-in  
 r0 = 3.30 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi P_n$ K	$\phi M_{nz}$ K-in	$\phi M_{ny}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M5-7	8	61.80	-135.36	22.86	-2.62	186.43	504.00	504.00	HSS 7.1	0.77

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi M_{nz}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M5-7	8	43.20	23.87	72.00	1.01	504.00	F1-1	0.05

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda_c$	$\lambda_e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi P_n$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M5-7	8	0.00	-135.36	49.31	0.65	0.07	1.00	41.86	186.43	HSS 4.2	0.73

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi M_{ny}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M5-7	7	72.00	-31.67	504.00	F1-1	0.06

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.7101 M4-8	Designed	Bottom Chord	HSS6X6X	HSS6X6X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Bottom Chord, Group Report, Designed As: HSS6X6X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS6X6X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 5.24 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 6.00, bf = 6.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 28.60, J = 45.60 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 2.34, ry = 2.34 in  
 Z = 11.20 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi M_p z = 504.00$ ,  $\phi M_p y = 504.00$  K-in  
 r0 = 3.30 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi P_n$ K	$\phi M_{nz}$ K-in	$\phi M_{ny}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4-8	8	0.00	132.18	22.75	-43.32	222.70	504.00	504.00	HSS 7.1	0.71

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi M_{nz}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4-8	8	0.00	22.75	72.00	1.02	504.00	F1-1	0.05

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda_c$	$\lambda_e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi P_n$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4-8	8	0.00	132.18	30.82	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	50.00	235.80	D1-1	0.56

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi M_{ny}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4-8	8	0.00	-43.32	504.00	F1-1	0.09

##### Shear Check (Weak Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuz K	Aw in <sup>2</sup>	$\phi V_{nz}$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4-8	8	0.00	1.20	2.80	75.49	HSS 7.2	0.02

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.2977 M2-19	Designed	Vertical	HSS4X4X	HSS4X4X.25	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Vertical Top, Group Report, Designed As: HSS4X4X.25

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 46.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 2.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS4X4X.25 INFORMATION:

A = 3.37 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 4.00, bf = 4.00, ef = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 7.80, J = 12.80 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 1.52, ry = 1.52 in  
 Z = 4.69 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi M_{pz}$  = 194.17,  $\phi M_{py}$  = 194.17 K-in  
 r0 = 2.15 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K	Muy K-in	$\phi P_n$ K	$\phi M_{nz}$ K-in	$\phi M_{ny}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2-19	8	0.00	-24.39	-4.80	-0.03	88.52	194.17	194.17HSS 7.1	0.30

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi M_{nz}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2-19	7	0.00	46.18	58.50	1.82	194.17	F1-1	0.24

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda_c$	$\lambda_e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi P_n$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2-19	8	0.00	-24.39	76.90	0.97	0.07	1.00	30.90	88.52HSS 4.2		0.28

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi M_{ny}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2-19	7	0.00	6.11	194.17	F1-1	0.03

##### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuy K	~h/tw	$\phi V_{ny}$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2-19	7	0.00	-1.31	15.17	46.30HSS 5.2		0.03

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.2733 M1-19	Designed	Vertical	Bottom	HSS4X4X	HSS4X4X.25 None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Vertical Bottom, Group Report, Designed As: HSS4X4X.25

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 46.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS4X4X.25 INFORMATION:

A = 3.37 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 4.00, bf = 4.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 7.80, J = 12.80 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 1.52, ry = 1.52 in  
 Z = 4.69 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi_{Mpz}$  = 194.17,  $\phi_{Mpy}$  = 194.17 K-in  
 r0 = 2.15 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi Pn$ K	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	$\phi Mny$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1-19	8	12.25	27.32	14.22	-0.03	131.19	194.17	194.17	HSS 7.1	0.27

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1-19	7	0.00	-26.31	12.25	1.21	194.17	F1-1	0.14

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda c$	$\lambda e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi Pn$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1-19	8	0.00	-27.32	8.05	0.10	0.07	1.00	45.80	131.19	HSS 4.2	0.21

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi Mny$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1-19	7	12.25	5.73	194.17	F1-1	0.03

##### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuy K	~h/tw	$\phi Vny$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1-19	7	12.25	1.14	15.17	46.30	HSS 5.2	0.02

##### Shear Check (Weak Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuz K	Aw in <sup>2</sup>	$\phi Vnz$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1-19	7	0.00	0.47	1.86	46.30	HSS 7.2	0.01

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.3262 M2--1	Designed	End Vertical Top	HSS6X6X	HSS6X6X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: End Vertical Top, Group Report, Designed As: HSS6X6X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 2.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS6X6X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 5.24 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 6.00, bf = 6.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 28.60, J = 45.60 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 2.34, ry = 2.34 in  
 Z = 11.20 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi_{Mpz}$  = 504.00,  $\phi_{Mpy}$  = 504.00 K-in  
 r0 = 3.30 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi Pn$ K	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	$\phi Mn y$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2--1	7	0.00	-8.53	45.20	107.64	185.39	504.00	504.00	HSS 7.1	0.33

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2--1	7	0.00	45.20	58.50	1.90	504.00	F1-1	0.09

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda c$	$\lambda e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi Pn$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2--1	8	0.00	-27.84	50.08	0.66	0.07	1.00	41.62	185.39	HSS 4.2	0.15

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi Mn y$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2--1	7	0.00	107.64	504.00	F1-1	0.21

##### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuy K	~h/tw	$\phi Vny$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2--1	7	0.00	-0.92	23.75	75.49	HSS 5.2	0.01

##### Shear Check (Weak Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuz K	Aw in <sup>2</sup>	$\phi Vnz$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M2--1	7	0.00	-1.08	2.80	75.49	HSS 7.2	0.01

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.4242 M1	Designed	End Vertical Bottom	HSS6X6X	HSS6X6X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: End Vertical Bottom, Group Report, Designed As: HSS 6X6X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS6X6X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 5.24 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 6.00, bf = 6.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 28.60, J = 45.60 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 2.34, ry = 2.34 in  
 Z = 11.20 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi_{Mpz}$  = 504.00,  $\phi_{My}$  = 504.00 K-in  
 r0 = 3.30 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi Pn$ K	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	$\phi Mny$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1	7	12.25	7.75	-8.41	-197.27	222.70	504.00	504.00	HSS 7.1	0.42

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1	8	0.00	30.11	12.25	1.13	504.00	F1-1	0.06

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda c$	$\lambda e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi Pn$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1	8	0.00	-29.39	5.24	0.07	0.07	1.00	49.89	222.21	HSS 4.2	0.13

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi Mny$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1	7	12.25	-197.27	504.00	F1-1	0.39

##### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuy K	~h/tw	$\phi Vny$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1	7	0.00	1.60	23.75	75.49	HSS 5.2	0.02

##### Shear Check (Weak Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuz K	Aw in <sup>2</sup>	$\phi Vnz$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M1	7	0.00	-14.19	2.80	75.49	HSS 7.2	0.19

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.3299 M12	Designed	End 3 Diagonals	HSS4X3X	HSS4X3X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: End Diagonal, Group Report, Designed As: HSS4X3X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS4X3X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 2.91 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 4.00, bf = 3.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 Iz = 6.15, Iy = 3.91, J = 7.96 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 1.45, ry = 1.16 in  
 Zz = 3.81, Zy = 3.12 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi_{Mp}$  = 17.45,  $\phi_{Mpy}$  = 140.40 K-in  
 r0 = 1.86 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi Pn$ K	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	$\phi Mn y$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M12	8	98.83	37.75	0.00	3.89	123.68	171.45	140.40	HSS 7.1	0.33

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda c$	$\lambda e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi Pn$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M12	8	0.00	37.83	85.26	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	50.00	130.95	D1-1	0.29

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi Mn y$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M12	8	98.83	3.89	140.40	F1-1	0.03



# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.2668 M32	Designed	Interior Diagonal	HSS3X3X	HSS3X3X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Interior Diagonal, Group Report, Designed As: HSS3X3X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS3X3X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 2.44 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 3.00, bf = 3.00, ef = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 3.02, J = 5.08 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 1.11, ry = 1.11 in  
 Z = 2.48 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi$ Mpz = 111.60,  $\phi$ Mpy = 111.60 K-in  
 r0 = 1.57 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi$ Pn K	$\phi$ Mnz K-in	$\phi$ Mny K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M32	8	100.94	25.73	-0.00	-2.35	103.70	111.60	111.60	HSS 7.1	0.27

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi$ Mnz K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M32	7	50.47	0.81	100.94	1.14	111.60	F1-1	0.01

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda$ c	$\lambda$ e	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi$ Pn K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M32	8	0.00	25.79	90.73	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	50.00	109.80	D1-1	0.23

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi$ Mny K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M32	7	0.00	9.36	111.60	F1-1	0.08

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.2677 M38	Designed	Brace Diagonal	HSS3X3X	HSS3X3X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Brace Diagonal, Group Report, Designed As: HSS3X3X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS3X3X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 2.44 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 3.00, bf = 3.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 3.02, J = 5.08 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 1.11, ry = 1.11 in  
 Z = 2.48 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi$ Mpz = 111.60,  $\phi$ Mpy = 111.60 K-in  
 r0 = 1.57 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi$ Pn K	$\phi$ Mnz K-in	$\phi$ Mny K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M38	7	49.86	-14.84	1.27	-0.00	57.63	111.60	111.60	HSS 7.1	0.27

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi$ Mnz K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M38	7	49.86	1.27	99.72	1.15	111.60	F1-1	0.01

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda$ c	$\lambda$ e	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi$ Pn K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M38	7	0.00	-14.84	89.64	1.18	0.07	1.00	27.79	57.63	HSS 4.2	0.26

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.3674 M3-17	Designed	Floor Beam	W6X12	W6X12	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Floor Beam, Group Report, Designed As: W6X12

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Third Points  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### W6X12 INFORMATION:

A = 3.55 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 6.03, bf = 4.00, tf = 0.28, tw = 0.23 in  
 Iz = 22.10, Iy = 2.99, J = 0.09 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 2.50, ry = 0.92 in  
 Zz = 8.30, Zy = 2.32 in<sup>3</sup>, φMpz = 373.50, φMpy = 101.25 K-in  
 rT = 0.99, r0 = 2.66 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	φPn K	φMnz K-in	φMny K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3-17	7	0.00	-2.45	60.47	19.79	120.95	373.50	101.25	H1-1b	0.37

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	φMnz K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3-17	7	0.00	60.47	24.00	1.25	373.50	F1-1	0.16

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	λc	λe	Q	Fcr Ksi	φPn K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3-17	7	0.00	-2.45	28.86	0.38	0.73	1.00	40.08	120.95	AE3-2	0.02

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	φMny K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3-17	7	0.00	19.79	101.25	F1-1	0.20

##### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuy K	~h/tw	φVny K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3-17	8	0.00	3.24	21.61	37.45	F2-1	0.09

##### Shear Check (Weak Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuz K	Aw in <sup>2</sup>	φVnz K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3-17	7	0.00	-0.53	2.24	60.48	H2-2	0.01

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.8174 M3	Designed	End Floor Beam	HSS6X6X	HSS6X6X.250	None

### Design Member Results

#### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	9	Dead loads P-Delta
-	10	Live loads P-Delta
2	11	Vehicle @ Center P-Delta
3	12	Vehicle @ End P-Delta
-	13	Wind loads P-Delta
4	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ Center P-Delta
5	-	1.0 DL + 1.3 VL @ End P-Delta
6	-	1.25 DL + 1.35 LL + .4 WL P-Delta
7	-	1.25 DL + 1.4 WL P-Delta
8	-	1.25 DL + 1.75 LL P-Delta

### LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: End Floor Beam, Group Report, Designed As: HSS6X6X.250

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

#### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Third Points  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

#### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

#### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.  
 Braced frame for weak axis bending.  
 Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00  
 Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

#### HSS6X6X.250 INFORMATION:

A = 5.24 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 6.00, bf = 6.00, tf = 0.23, tw = 0.23 in  
 I = 28.60, J = 45.60 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 2.34, ry = 2.34 in  
 Z = 11.20 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi_{Mpz}$  = 504.00,  $\phi_{Mpy}$  = 504.00 K-in  
 r0 = 3.30 in; H = 1.00

#### Extreme Checks Only

##### Combined Stresses Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	Muz K-in	Muy K-in	$\phi Pn$ K	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3	7	0.00	12.71	290.69	-106.90	222.70	504.00	504.00	HSS 7.1	0.82

##### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Lu in	Cb	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3	7	0.00	290.69	24.00	1.19	504.00	F1-1	0.58

##### Axial Check:

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Pu K	KL/r	$\lambda c$	$\lambda e$	Q	Fcr Ksi	$\phi Pn$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3	7	0.00	12.71	30.82	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	50.00	235.80	D1-1	0.05

##### Flexure Check (Weak Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muy K-in	$\phi Mnz$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3	7	0.00	-106.90	504.00	F1-1	0.21

##### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuy K	~h/tw	$\phi Vny$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3	7	16.20	-4.95	23.75	75.49	HSS 5.2	0.07

##### Shear Check (Weak Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vuz K	Aw in <sup>2</sup>	$\phi Vnz$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M3	7	0.00	2.84	2.80	75.49	HSS 7.2	0.04

# HSS TRUSS BRANCH WELD DESIGN - LRFD

## General Scope

The design strength of the truss branch member welds shall be determined from the AISC *Specification for the Design of Hollow Structural Sections*.

## Design Input & Assumptions

The design strength of the truss branch member weld shall be the lower value of  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$  and  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ , when applicable.

## Branch Member

T4314 : End Diagonal

41.6 : Pu - Required Axial Strength, kips, -Conservatively use full live load

## Design Output & Decisions

### Weld Capacity

Fillet Welds:

Shear on Effective Area:

29.42 : Pu (Perpendicular)

85.37 :  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$

0.75 :  $\Phi$

42 :  $F_w = .6 F_{exx}$

Where:

$F_{bm}$  = Nominal Strength of the Base Material, ksi

$F_w$  = Nominal Strength of the Weld Electrode, ksi

70 :  $F_{exx}$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Weld Deposit, ksi

1.98 :  $A_{bm}$  = Cross-Sectional Area of the Base Material, sqin

0.233 : Base Metal Thickness, in

$A_w$  = Effective Cross-Sectional Area of the Weld, sqin

2.71 :  $A_w = L_e \times t$

0.1644 :  $E_w$  = Effective Weld Groove, in. (1/4" fillet)

16.49 :  $L_e$  = Effective Weld Length, in.

For Gapped K-Connections:

$L_e = 2H_b + 2B_b$  for  $\Theta \leq 50$  deg.

$L_e = 2H_b + B_b$  for  $\Theta \geq 60$  deg.

45 :  $\Theta$ , degrees

4.0 :  $B_b$  - Diagonal Width Transverse to Chord

4.24 :  $H_b$  - Diagonal Width Parallel to Chord

Pu <=  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ , OK!

Tension or Compression Parallel to Axis of Weld

29.42 : Pu (Parallel)

88.97 :  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$

0.9 :  $\Phi$

50 :  $F_{bm} = F_y$  of Base Metal, ksi

Pu <=  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$ , OK!

# HSS TRUSS BRANCH WELD DESIGN - LRFD

## General Scope

The design strength of the truss branch member welds shall be determined from the AISC *Specification for the Design of Hollow Structural Sections*.

## Design Input & Assumptions

The design strength of the truss branch member weld shall be the lower value of  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$  and  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ , when applicable.

## Branch Member

T3314 : Interior Diagonal

27.9 : Pu - Required Axial Strength, kips, -Conservatively use full live load

## Design Output & Decisions

### Weld Capacity

Fillet Welds:

Shear on Effective Area:

19.73 : Pu (Perpendicular)

75.01 :  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$

0.75 :  $\Phi$

42 :  $F_w = .6 F_{exx}$

Where:

$F_{bm}$  = Nominal Strength of the Base Material, ksi

$F_w$  = Nominal Strength of the Weld Electrode, ksi

70 :  $F_{exx}$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Weld Deposit, ksi

1.98 :  $A_{bm}$  = Cross-Sectional Area of the Base Material, sqin

0.233 : Base Metal Thickness, in

$A_w$  = Effective Cross-Sectional Area of the Weld, sqin

2.38 :  $A_w = L_e \times t$

0.1644 :  $E_w$  = Effective Weld Groove, in.

14.49 :  $L_e$  = Effective Weld Length, in.

Pu <=  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ , OK!

Tension or Compression Parallel to Axis of Weld

19.73 : Pu (Parallel)

88.97 :  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$

0.9 :  $\Phi$

50 :  $F_{bm} = F_y$  of Base Metal, ksi

For Gapped K-Connections:

$L_e = 2H_b + 2B_b$  for Theta <= 50 deg.

$L_e = 2H_b + B_b$  for Theta >= 60 deg.

45 : Theta, degrees

3.0 :  $B_b$  - Diagonal Width Transverse to Chord

4.24 :  $H_b$  - Diagonal Width Parallel to Chord

Pu <=  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$ , OK!

# HSS TRUSS VERTICAL WELD DESIGN - LRFD

## General Scope

The design strength of the truss branch member welds shall be determined from the AISC *Specification for the Design of Hollow Structural Sections*. The design approach outlined below shall be as per the above referenced specification.

## Design Input & Assumptions

The design strength of the truss branch member weld shall be the lower value of  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$  and  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ , when applicable.

## Branch Member

T4414 : Vertical  
 29.6 : Pu - Required Axial Strength, kips, Conservatively use full live load

## Design Output & Decisions

### Weld Capacity

Fillet Welds:

Shear on Effective Area:

29.60 : Pu (Perpendicular)

62.14 :  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$

0.75 :  $\Phi$

42 :  $F_w = .6 F_{exx}$

**Pu <=  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ , OK!**

Tension or Compression Parallel to Axis of Weld

0.00 : Pu (Parallel)

83.88 :  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$

0.9 :  $\Phi$

50 :  $F_{bm} = F_y$  of Base Metal, ksi

**Pu <=  $\Phi \times F_{bm} \times A_{bm}$ , OK!**

Where:

$F_{bm}$  = Nominal Strength of the Base Material, ksi

$F_w$  = Nominal Strength of the Weld Electrode, ksi

70 :  $F_{exx}$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Weld Deposit, ksi

1.86 :  $A_{bm}$  = Cross-Sectional Area of the Base Material, sqin

0.233 : Base Metal Thickness, in

$A_w$  = Effective Cross-Sectional Area of the Weld, sqin

1.97 :  $A_w = L_e \times t$

0.1644 :  $E_w$  = Effective Weld Groove, in. (1/4" Fillet)

12.00 :  $L_e$  = Effective Weld Length, in.

For Gapped K-Connections:

$L_e = 2H_b + 2B_b$  for Theta <= 50 deg.

$L_e = 2H_b + B_b$  for Theta >= 60 deg.

90 : Theta, degrees

4.0 :  $B_b$  - Diagonal Width Transverse to Chord

4.00 :  $H_b$  - Diagonal Width Parallel to Chord

# FLOOR BEAM TO VERTICAL WELD DESIGN - LRFD

## General Scope

The design strength of the floor beam to vertical welds shall be determined from the AISC *Specification for the Design of Hollow Structural Sections*. The design approach outlined below shall be as per the above referenced specification.

## Design Input & Assumptions

The design strength of the floor beam to vertical welds shall be per  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$ . Assume welds on top and bottom of floor beams resist bending moment, and welds on sides of floor beam resist shear.

Conservatively combine max. moment from wind at end, max. TC comp. From live load at center

3.25	: Vu - Required Shear Strength, kips
58	: Mub - Required Flexure Strength, K-in. (End Beam Moment from Truss Analysis)
85.18	: Mua - Required Flexure Strength, K-in. (From 1% of Top Chord Compression from Truss Analysis)
145.6	: Pu - Required Top Chord Axial Strength, kips
58.5	: Moment arm from CL of top chord to CL of floor beam, in.
143.18	: Mut - Total Required Flexure Strength, K-in. (Mub + Mua)
6	: Floor Beam Depth, in.
23.86	: Pw - Required Weld Strength on Top and Bottom of Floor Beam, kips (Mut / Floor Beam Depth)

## Design Output & Decisions

### Weld Capacity on Top and Bottom of Floor Beam

Where:

Fbm = Nominal Strength of the Base Material, ksi

Fw = Nominal Strength of the Weld Electrode, ksi

Fexx = Min. Tensile Strength of Weld Deposit, ksi

Aw = Effective Cross-Sectional Area of the Weld, sqin

Aw = Le x Ew

Ew = Effective Weld Throat, in. (1/4" fillet on HSS)

Le = Effective Weld Length, in.

Fillet Welds:

Shear on Effective Area:

23.86 : Pu (Perpendicular)

27.62 :  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$

0.8 :  $\Phi$

42 :  $F_w = .6 F_{exx}$

70

0.1644

5.00

Pu <= Phi x Fw x Aw, OK!

### Weld Capacity along Sides of Floor Beam

Where:

Fbm = Nominal Strength of the Base Material, ksi

Fw = Nominal Strength of the Weld Electrode, ksi

Fexx = Min. Tensile Strength of Weld Deposit, ksi

Aw = Effective Cross-Sectional Area of the Weld, sqin

Aw = Le x Ew

Ew = Effective Weld Throat, in. (1/4" fillet)

Le = Effective Weld Length, in.

Fillet Welds:

Shear on Effective Area:

3.25 : Pu (Parallel)

41.43 :  $\Phi \times F_w \times A_w$

0.75 :  $\Phi$

42 :  $F_w = .6 F_{exx}$

70

0.1644

8.00

Pu <= Phi x Fw x Aw, OK!



## General Scope

The design strength of the top chord splice shall be determined from the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications. The design approach outlined below shall be as per the above referenced specification.

## Design Input & Assumptions

The top chord splice components are assumed to be in axial compression only. The design strength of the top chord splice,  $\Phi \times P_n$ , is as determined by the lower value obtained according to the limit states of bearing shear strength of the bolts and bearing strength of the connected material, as well as flexural buckling for the splice plate.

### Top Chord Member

6614	
0.233	t - Thickness of Top Chord Member, in.
166	Pu - Required Axial Strength, kips
70	Fu - Min. Tensile Strength, ksi

### Splice Plates

0.75	Thickness, in.
4	Width, in.
2	Number of Plates
50	Fy - Min. Yield Strength, ksi
7	Distance Between Center Holes, in.

### Bolts

1	Nominal Diameter, in.
120	Fub - Min. Tensile Strength of bolt, ksi (Art. 6.4.3.1)
1	Ns - # of Shear Planes per Bolt

## Design Output & Decisions

### Check Shear Strength Limit States of the Bolts:

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$  With  $R_n = .38 \times A_b \times F_{ub} \times N_s$   
(Threads included in shear plane)

0.8	:Phi
35.81	: $R_n = .38 \times A_b \times F_{ub} \times N_s$
28.65	: $\Phi \times R_n$

5.79	: Number of Bolts Required
10.00	: Number of Bolts Used

286.51 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Bolts Used

Where:  
 $A_b$  = Area of bolt, in<sup>2</sup>  
 $F_{ub}$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Bolt  
 $N_s$  = Number of Shear Planes per Bolt  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor from 6.5.4.2

### $R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$ , OK!

### Check Bearing Strength Limit States of the Connected Material:

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$  With  $R_n = 2.4 \times d \times t \times F_u$   
(With Edge Distance in Direction of Force  $\Rightarrow 2d$  and Clear Distance Between Holes  $\Rightarrow 2d$ .)

0.8	:Phi
39.14	: $R_n = 2.4 \times d \times t \times F_u$
31.32	: $\Phi \times R_n$

5.36	: Number of Bolt Holes Required
10.70	: Number of Bolt Holes Used per Side

313.15 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Bolts Used

Where:  
 $d$  = Nominal Diameter of Bolt, in.  
 $t$  = Thickness of Connected Material, in.  
 $F_u$  = Minimum Tensile Strength of Connected Part, ksi  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor for Bearing

### $R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$ , OK!

### Check Flexural Buckling Limit State for Splice Plate:

0.22 :  $r_y = t^2 / \sqrt{12}$  Assume  $k = 0.8$  for Plate Buckling  
 0.12 :  $\lambda = (kl/rx\pi)^2 \times (F_y/E)$

$P_u \leq \Phi \times P_n$

0.9	:Phi
3.00	: $A_s$
142.89	: $P_n$ for $\lambda \leq 2.25$
128.60	: $\Phi \times P_n$
257.20	: $\Phi \times P_n \times$ Number of Splice Plates

Where:  
 $A_s$  = Gross Area of Splice Plate, in<sup>2</sup>  
 If  $\lambda \leq 2.25$ ,  $P_n = (.66^{\lambda}) \times F_y \times A_s$   
 If  $\lambda > 2.25$ ,  $P_n = (.88 \times F_y \times A_s) / \lambda$   
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor for Flexural Buckling

### $P_u \leq \Phi \times P_n$ , OK!

# HSS BOTTOM CHORD SPLICE DESIGN - AASHTO LRFD

## General Scope

The design strength of the bottom chord splice shall be determined from the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications. The design approach outlined below shall be as per the above referenced specification.

## Design Input & Assumptions

The bottom chord splice components are assumed to be in axial tension only. The design strength of the bottom chord splice,  $\Phi \times R_n$ , is as determined by the lower value obtained according to the limit states of tension yielding, tension rupture, and block shear rupture of the connecting element (splice plate) and the shear rupture and tension rupture of the bottom chord member.

### Bottom Chord Member

T6614	
0.233	t - Thickness of Bottom Chord Member, in.
182.4	Pu - Required Axial Strength, kips
70	Fu - Min. Tensile Strength, ksi
5.24	A - Area of Member, in. <sup>2</sup>

### Bolts

1	Nominal Diameter, in.
120	Fub - Min. Tensile Strength of bolt, ksi (Art. 6.4.3.1)
1	Ns - # of Shear Planes per Bolt

### Splice Plates

0.75	Thickness, in.
4	Width, in.
2	Number of Plates
50	Fy - Min. Yield Strength, ksi
70	Fu - Min. Tensile Strength, ksi
7	Distance Between Center Holes, in.
3.5	Single Bolt Line Spacing, in.
5	Num. of Bolts Each Side of Splice
2.5	Edge Distance in Direction of Force
40	Total Plate Length, in.

## Design Output & Decisions

### Check Shear Strength Limit States of the Bolts:

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$  With  $R_n = .38 \times A_b \times F_{ub} \times N_s$   
(Threads included in shear plane)

0.8 :  $\Phi$   
35.81 :  $R_n = .38 \times A_b \times F_{ub} \times N_s$   
28.65 :  $\Phi \times R_n$

6.37 : Number of Bolts Required  
10.00 : Number of Bolts Used

286.51 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Bolts Used

Where:  
 $A_b$  = Area of bolt, in.<sup>2</sup>  
 $F_{ub}$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Bolt  
 $N_s$  = Number of Shear Planes per Bolt  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor from 6.5.4.2

### $R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$ , OK!

### Check Tension Yielding Limit State of the Splice Plate Material:

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$  With  $R_n = A_g \times F_y$

0.95 :  $\Phi$   
150.00 :  $R_n = A_g \times F_y$   
142.50 :  $\Phi \times R_n$

285.00 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Splice Plates Used

Where:  
 $A_g$  = Gross Area of the Splice Plate, in.<sup>2</sup>  
 $F_y$  = Yield Strength of the Splice Plate, ksi  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor for Tension

### $R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$ , OK!

### Check Tension Rupture Limit State for Splice Plate:

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$  With  $R_n = A_n \times F_u \times U$

0.8 :  $\Phi$   
2.20 :  $A_n$   
154.22 :  $R_n = A_n \times F_u$   
123.38 :  $\Phi \times R_n$

246.75 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Splice Plates

Where:  
 $A_n$  = Net Area of Splice Plate,  $\leq .85A_g$ , in.<sup>2</sup>  
 $F_u$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Splice Plate, ksi  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor for Rupture  
 $U$  = Shear Lag Reduction Factor = 1

### $P_u \leq \Phi \times P_n$ , OK!

**Check Block Shear Rupture Limit State for Splice Plate:**

- 12.38 :  $A_{gv}$  = Gross Area Subject to Shear, in.<sup>2</sup>
- 8.79 :  $A_{nv}$  = Net Area Subject to Shear, in.<sup>2</sup>
- 3 :  $A_{gt}$  = Gross Area Subject to Tension in.<sup>2</sup>
- 1.47 :  $A_{nt}$  = Net Area Subject to Tension in.<sup>2</sup>

- 102.81 :  $F_u \times A_{nt}$
- 356.84 :  $0.58 \times F_u \times A_{nv}$

When  $F_u \times A_{nt} \Rightarrow 0.58 \times F_u \times A_{nv}$  :  $\Phi \times R_n = \Phi \times [0.58 \times F_y \times A_{gv} + F_u \times A_{nt}]$   
 When  $0.58 \times F_u \times A_{nv} > F_u \times A_{nt}$  :  $\Phi \times R_n = \Phi \times [0.58 \times F_u \times A_{nv} + F_y \times A_{gt}]$

- 0.80 :  $\Phi$
- 405.47 :  $\Phi \times R_n = \Phi \times [0.58 \times F_u \times A_{nv} + F_y \times A_{gt}]$

810.94 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Splice Plates

**Ru <= Phi x Rn, OK!**

**Check Shear Rupture Limit State of Member:**

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$       With  $R_n = 0.6 \times F_u \times A_{nv}$

Where:  
 $A_{nv}$  = Net Area Member Subject to Shear, in.<sup>2</sup>  
 $F_u$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Member, ksi  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor for Shear

- 0.8 :  $\Phi$
- 2.96 :  $A_{nv}$
- 124.47 :  $R_n = 0.6 \times F_u \times A_{nv}$
- 99.57 :  $\Phi \times R_n$

199.15 :  $\Phi \times R_n \times$  Number of Shear Planes

**Pu <= Phi x Pn, OK!**

**Check Tension Rupture Limit State of Member:**

$R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$       With  $R_n = F_u \times A_{nt} \times U$

Where:  
 $A_{nt}$  = Net Area Member Subject to Tension, in.<sup>2</sup>  
 $F_u$  = Min. Tensile Strength of Member, ksi  
 $\Phi$  = Resistance Factor for Tension  
 $U$  = Shear Lag Reduction Factor = .85

- 0.8 :  $\Phi$
- 4.74 :  $A_{nt}$
- 282.32 :  $R_n = F_u \times A_{nt} \times U$
- 225.86 :  $\Phi \times R_n$

**Ru <= Phi x Rn, OK!**

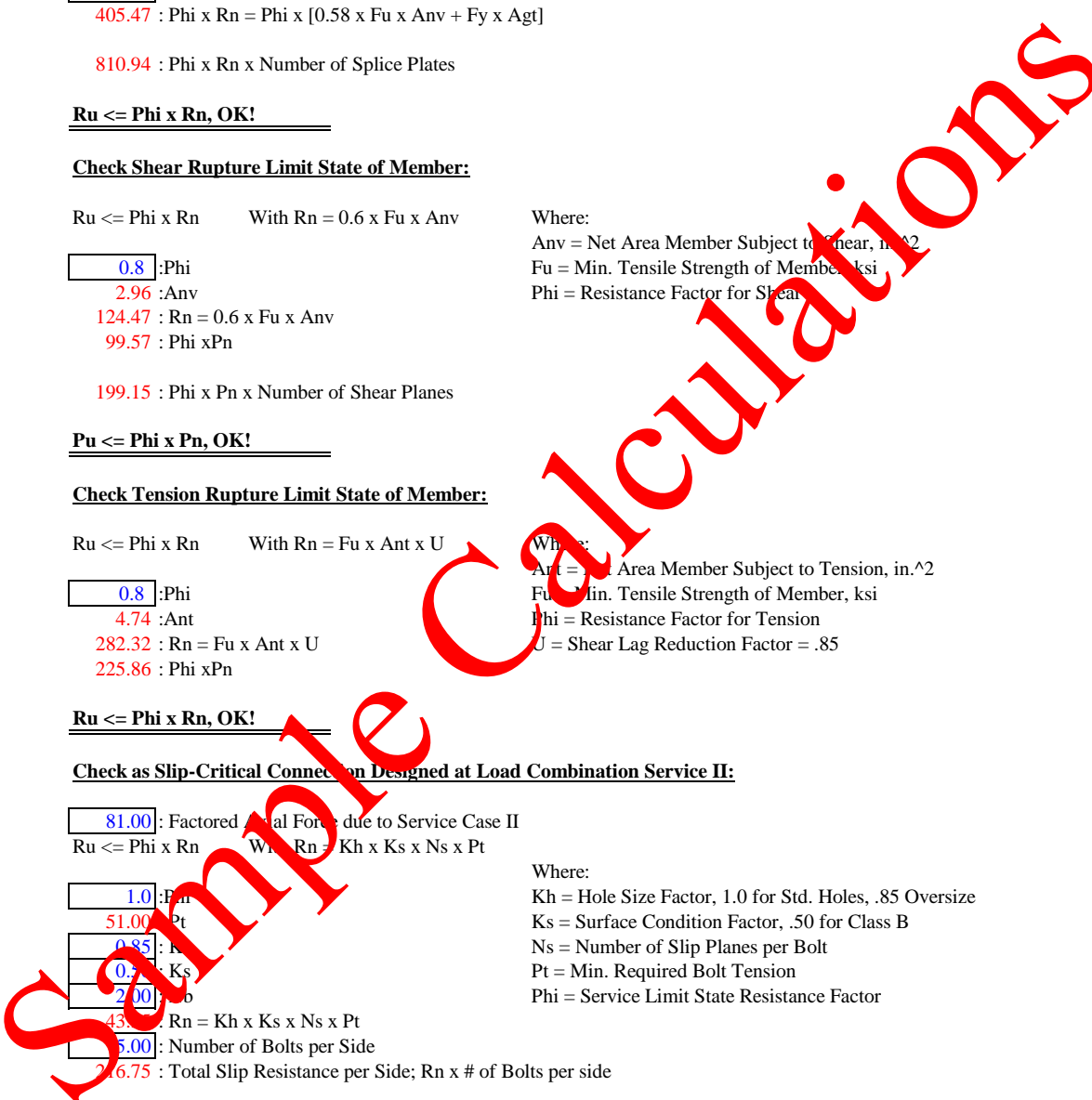
**Check as Slip-Critical Connection Designed at Load Combination Service II:**

81.00 : Factored Axial Force due to Service Case II  
 $R_u \leq \Phi \times R_n$       With  $R_n = K_h \times K_s \times N_s \times P_t$

Where:  
 $K_h$  = Hole Size Factor, 1.0 for Std. Holes, .85 Oversize  
 $K_s$  = Surface Condition Factor, .50 for Class B  
 $N_s$  = Number of Slip Planes per Bolt  
 $P_t$  = Min. Required Bolt Tension  
 $\Phi$  = Service Limit State Resistance Factor

- 1.0 :  $\Phi$
- 51.00 :  $P_t$
- 0.85 :  $K_h$
- 0.5 :  $K_s$
- 2.00 :  $N_s$
- 43.00 :  $R_n = K_h \times K_s \times N_s \times P_t$
- 5.00 : Number of Bolts per Side
- 206.75 : Total Slip Resistance per Side;  $R_n \times$  # of Bolts per side

**Ru <= Phi x Rn, OK!**



# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Member Unity Checks

Unity Member	Status	Group	Model Shape	Design Shape	Messages?
0.6285 M4	Designed	Stringer	C3X4.1	C3X4.1	None

## Design Member Results

### Design Load Cases

Strength ID Number	Service ID Number	Load Case Name
1	6	Dead Load P-Delta
2	7	Live Load (85 psf) P-Delta
3	8	Vehicle Point Load (1.5 kips) P-Delta
4	9	1.25 DC + 1.75 PL (AASHTO Strength I) P-Delta
5	10	1.25 DC + 1.75 LL (Vehicle) (AASHTO Strength I) P-Delta

## LRFD Steel Design

Design Group: Stringers, Group Report, Designed As: C3X4.1

SIZE CONSTRAINTS: none

### BRACING INFORMATION:

Lateral bracing at top flange (+y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Lateral bracing at bottom flange (-y): Pattern = Unbraced  
 Strong axis bracing (parallel to y): Pattern = Unbraced

### STEEL PARAMETERS:

Fy = 50.00Ksi

### FRAME INFORMATION:

Braced frame for strong axis bending.

Effective length factors: Kz = 1.00, Ky = 1.00

Design checks assume a 2nd order analysis was performed. (No B1, B2 factors needed.)

### C3X4.1 INFORMATION:

A = 1.20 in<sup>2</sup>; d = 3.00, bf = 1.41, tf = 0.27, tw = 0.17 in  
 Iz = 1.65, Iy = 0.19, J = 0.03 in<sup>4</sup>; rz = 1.17, ry = 0.40 in  
 Zz = 1.32, Zy = 0.40 in<sup>3</sup>,  $\phi_{Mpz}$  = 59.40,  $\phi_{My}$  = 13.23 K-in  
 rT = 0.35, r0 = 1.53 in; H = 0.65

### Extreme Checks Only

#### Flexure Check (Strong Bending):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Muz K-in	Iu in	Cb	$\phi_{Mnz}$ K-in	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4	5	36.00	-37.73	36.00	2.26	59.40	F1-1	0.63

#### Shear Check (Strong Axis):

Member Name	Load Case #	Offset in	Vy K	h/tw	$\phi_{Vny}$ K	Code Ref.	Unity Check
M4	5	36.00	1.94	9.56	13.77	F2-1	0.14

## Nom. 2x8 Design

**Species:** IPE (Tabebuia spp , Lapacho Group)  
**Minimum Tabulated Design Values from above:**

Fb     22560 psi  
 Fv     2060 psi  
 E     3140000 psi

**Service Condition Modification of Design Values:**

Size Factor Cf =	1.1	Allowable F'b = Fb x Cf x Cfu X Cm x Cd =	25312.32 psi
Flat Use Factor Cfu =	1.2	Allowable F'v = Fv x Ch X Cm x Cd =	2198 psi
Wet Use Factor Cm =	0.85 for Fb	Allowable E' = E x Cm =	3045800 psi
	0.97 for Fv		
	0.97 for E		
Load Duration Factor Cd =	1.00 for Standard Duration		
Shear Stress Factor Ch =	1.1 for minor splits & shakes		

**Material Properties of Plank:**

Nominal Plank Depth d:           1.5 in  
 Nominal Plank Width w:         7.25 in  
 Plank Area = d x w =           10.88 in<sup>2</sup>  
 Plank Section Modulus = (w x d<sup>2</sup>)/ 6 =   2.72 in<sup>3</sup>  
 Plank Moment of Inertia = (w x d<sup>3</sup>)/ 12 =   2.04 in<sup>4</sup>  
 Assumed Deck Weight:         10.00 psf

**Design Loadings & Assumptions:**

Maximum stringer spacing:	2.33 ft.	Assume span continous beam	
Maximum Uniform Live Load:	85 psf	Maximum DL Moment = 0.1x w x L <sup>2</sup>	
Maximum Vehicle Load:	5000 lb.	M (dl) =	0.003 k-ft
Vehicle Impact:	0 %		
Distribution to rear axle:	50 %	Maximum LL Moment = 0.1x w x L <sup>2</sup>	
Maximum Vehicle Point Load:	1250 lb.	M (ll) =	0.028 k-ft
		Maximum Vehicle Moment = 0.2x p x L	
		M (vl) =	0.583 k-ft
		Maximum Vehicle Shear = p	
		V (vl) =	1.250 kips

**Actual Service Condition Design Values:**

fb = M (dl) / S =	2586 psi	<= Fb 'OK'	F'b = 25312.32
fv = (3* V (max) / 2*A) =	172 psi	<= Fv 'OK'	F'v = 2198
Defl. = (p x L <sup>3</sup> ) / 3 x E x I	0.089 in		L / 314

Sample Calculations

# Parkway Utility District Ped Bridge, Houston, TX

## Nodal Displacements

Node	Result Case Name	DX in	DY in	DZ in	RX deg	RY deg	RZ deg
N33	Live loads P-Delta	0.1610	-2.2307	0.0189	-0.01341	-0.00000	-0.00001

Vertical Deflection - Live Load = L / 568 > L / 500 OK

Node	Result Case Name	DX in	DY in	DZ in	RX deg	RY deg	RZ deg
N33	Wind loads P-Delta	-0.2245	1.9035	2.2511	2.04309	0.00013	-0.00003

Horizontal Deflection - Wind Load = L / 573 > L / 500 OK

Sample Calculations