



# 17505

## 11819

### 4 Hours / 100 Marks

Seat No.

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- Instructions :**
- (1) All questions are **compulsory**.
  - (2) Answer **each** next main question on a **new** page.
  - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches **wherever** necessary.
  - (4) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
  - (5) Assume suitable data, if **necessary**.
  - (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is **permissible**.
  - (7) Use of Steam steel tables, logarithmic, Mollier's chart is **permitted**. Steel table's xerox copy is not allowed. (Give the data sheet as given in last exams)

**Marks****(4×3=12)**1. A) Attempt **any three** :

- a) State the full form of ISMB, ISHB, ISJC, ISMT.
- b) State any four types of load to which structures are subjected along with respective relevant codes.
- c) Draw any four sketches of sections used as tension member.
- d) Draw graph of stress-strain curve for mild steel.

B) Attempt **any one** :**(1×6=6)**

- a) Design the lap joint for plates  $100 \times 10$  mm and  $80 \times 10$  mm thick connected, to transmit 100 kN factored load using single row of 18 mm dia. bolts of 4.6 grade and plates of 415 grades.
- b) Write down the step-by-step design procedure of angle purlin as per the IS 800-2007.

2. Attempt **any two** :**(8×2=16)**

- a) A flat  $250 \times 10$  mm is connected to gusset plate using 20 mm dia. bolts of 4.6 grade, design lap joint and draw neat sketch of joint designed.
- b) A built-up column, consist 2 ISMC-225 placed back to back at 140 mm. The length of column is 8 m effectively held in position and restrained against rotation at both ends. Find design strength of column. For 1ISM225,  $A = 3301 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $I_{XX} = 26.946 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$ ,  $I_{yy} = 1.872 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$   $C_{yy} = 23.1 \text{ mm}$

<b>KL/r</b>	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
<b>Fcd (MPa)</b>	198	183	168	152	136	121	107

- c) An ISMB 400 @ 6043 N/m is used as simply supported beam for 4 m span. The compression flange is laterally supported, determine flexural strength and working udl beam can carry. Take  $Z_p = 1176.18 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$   $\gamma_{m0} = 1.1$   $\beta_b = 1$   $f_y = 250 \text{ MPa}$ .

**P.T.O.**


**3. Attempt any four :**

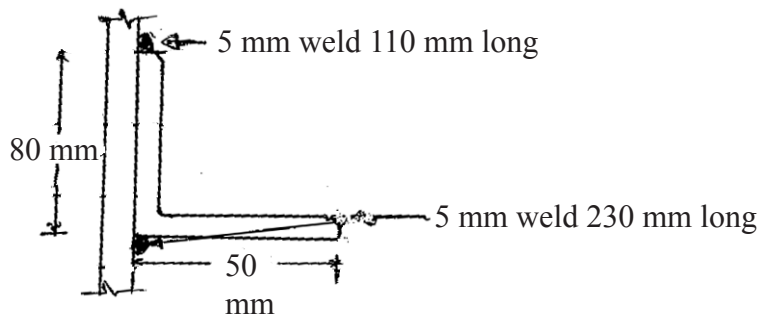
- Define bolt value, pitch, gauge and edge distance in bolted joint.
- State two types of welded joint and draw sketch of any one.
- Write the specifications of IS code for design of angle purlin.
- Enlist any 8 types of steel roof trusses with their spans used.
- Write the design steps for wind load in steel roof truss.

**4. A) Attempt any three :**
**(4×3=12)**

- Define effective length and slenderness ratio for column.
- Draw a neat sketch of (a) V-butt welded joint and (b) lap bolted joint.
- State general requirements of lacing as per IS Code.
- Draw a neat sketches of lacing and battening system showing with weld connection.

**B) Attempt any one :**
**(1×6=6)**

- Explain the concept of shear lag phenomenon with suitable example. Also comment whether this phenomenon is same for both welded and bolted connection or not.
- Determine the design strength of single angle in tension member using ISA 80×50×8 mm. The longer leg is connected to gusset plate 10 mm thick by 5 mm weld as shown in fig. For ISA  $A_g = 978 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $\beta = 1.18$ .


**5. Attempt any two of the following :**
**(2×8=16)**

- Design a square slab base and concrete block for column section SC250 with two cover plates  $300 \times 25 \text{ mm}$  carrying 3000 KN axial load. Take  $M 15$ ,  $t_f = 17 \text{ mm}$ ,  $b_f = 250 \text{ mm}$ , overall height  $h = 300 \text{ mm}$  and  $SBC = 300 \text{ kPa}$ .
- Calculate DL and LL per panel for steel roof truss having span = 20 meter, panel points = 10, spacing = 4 m, Rise = 3 m, wt. of GI sheet =  $100 \text{ N/m}^2$ , bracing =  $75 \text{ N/m}^2$  wt. of purlin =  $150 \text{ N/m}^2$ .
- Explain the design procedure with formulae and meaning of each terms in it to calculate panel point live load and wind load for steel roof truss.

**6. Attempt any four :**
**(4×4=16)**

- Enlist any four components of plate girder and write their functions.
- State the design steps for rolled steel beam when it is laterally restrained.
- Draw a neat sketch showing the main tie member at support having free to slide horizontally.
- State the effective length for a compression member having end conditions are :
  - Restrained against translation and free against rotation at both ends.
  - Restrained against translation and free against rotation at one end but roller supported at the other end.
- State the classification of cross-sections of beams based on moment rotation behaviour.



IS : 800-2007 Equations (Formula Sheet)

$$V_{nsb} = \left( \frac{f_u}{\sqrt{3}} \right) (n_n A_{nb} + n_s A_{sb}), \quad V_{dsb} = \frac{V_{nsb}}{\gamma_{mb}}, \quad V_{dpb} = \frac{V_{npb}}{\gamma_{mb}},$$

$$T_{dg} = \frac{A_g f_y}{\gamma_{m0}}, \quad V_{npb} = 2.5 k_b d t f_u$$

$$T_{dn} = \frac{0.9 A_{nc} f_u}{\gamma_{m1}} + \beta \frac{A_{go} f_y}{\gamma_{m0}} \text{ where } \beta = 1.4 - 0.076 (w/t) (f_y/f_u) (bs/Lc) \leq \left( \frac{f_u \gamma_{m0}}{f_y \gamma_{m1}} \right) \geq 0.7$$

$$T_{dn} = \frac{\alpha A_n f_u}{\gamma_{m1}}, \quad T_{db1} = \frac{A_{vg} f_y}{\sqrt{3} \gamma_{m0}} + \frac{0.9 A_m f_u}{\gamma_{m1}}, \quad T_{db2} = \frac{0.9 A_{vn} f_u}{\sqrt{3} \gamma_{m1}} + \frac{A_{tg} f_y}{\gamma_{m0}}$$

$$P_d = A_e f_{cd}, \quad P_z = 0.6 V_z^2, \quad V_z = V_b k_1 k_2 k_3$$

$$f_{cd} = \chi \frac{f_y}{\gamma_{m0}}, \quad \chi = \frac{1}{\phi + \sqrt{\phi^2 - \lambda_e^2}}, \text{ where } \phi = 0.5 [1 + \alpha (\lambda_e - 0.2) + \lambda_e^2]$$

$$\lambda_e = \sqrt{k_1 + k_2 \lambda_{vv}^2 + k_3 \lambda_\phi^2}$$

$$\text{where } \lambda_{vv} = \frac{\left( \frac{l}{r_{vv}} \right)}{\epsilon \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{250}}} \text{ and } \lambda_\phi = \frac{(b_1 + b_2) / 2t}{\epsilon \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{250}}}$$

$$t_s = \sqrt{[2.5w(a^2 - 0.3b^2)\gamma_{m0}/f_y]} > t_f$$

Values of  $\chi$  and  $f_{cd}$  (N/mm<sup>2</sup>) for different values of  $KL/r_{min}$  as per buckling curve 'c'

KL/r <sub>min</sub>	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
$\chi$	1.000	0.987	0.930	0.870	0.807	0.740	0.670	0.600	0.533
fcd	227	224	211	198	183	168	152	136	121

KL/r <sub>min</sub>	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
$\chi$	0.471	0.416	0.368	0.327	0.291	0.261	0.234	0.212	0.192
fcd	107	94.6	83.7	74.3	66.2	59.2	53.3	48.1	43.6