#### 5.2.2.4 Design Shear Capacity of a Web

Designers must ensure that the design shear force  $(V^*) \le \phi V_v$  along the beam. RHS and SHS generally have non-uniform shear stress distributions along their webs. Consequently, the design shear capacity of a web  $(\phi V_v)$  for most RHS/SHS in the Tables are primarily determined from Clauses 5.11.3 and 5.11.4 of AS 4100 and is calculated as the *lesser* of:

$$\phi V_{\text{V}} = \phi V_{\text{W}}$$
 (Clause 5.11.4 of AS 4100)

and

$$\phi V_{\rm V} = \frac{2\phi V_{\rm u}}{0.9 + \left(\frac{f_{\rm vm}^*}{f_{\rm va}^*}\right)}$$
 (Clause 5.11.3 of AS 4100)

Also, for CHS: 
$$\phi V_V = 0.36 f_V A_e$$
 (Clause 5.11.4 of AS 4100)

where 
$$\phi$$
 = 0.9 (Table 3.4 of AS 4100)  
 $V_{\rm W}$  = 0.6  $f_{\rm V}$  ( $d$  – 2 $t$ ) 2 $t$ 

$$V_{\rm u} = V_{\rm w}$$
 for  $\frac{d_1}{t}\sqrt{\left(\frac{f_{\rm y}}{250}\right)} \le 82$  and applies for most RHS/SHS in the Tables 
$$= \alpha_{\rm v}V_{\rm w} \quad \text{for } \frac{d_1}{t}\sqrt{\left(\frac{f_{\rm y}}{250}\right)} > 82 \text{ for } 150 \text{x} 50 \text{x} 2.0 \text{RHS in Grades C} 350/C450$$

 $f_{va}^{\star}$  = average design shear stress in the web

 $f_{vm}^*$  = maximum design shear stress in the web

 $f_y$  = yield stress used in design

 $A_{\rm e}$  = effective section area

=  $A_g$  (ie gross cross section of CHS *provided* there are no holes larger than those required for fasteners, or that the net area is greater than 0.9 times the gross area)

d = full depth of section

t = thickness of section

 $d_1 = d - 2t$ 

The ratio of maximum to average design shear stress in the web  $(f_{vm}^* / f_{va}^*)$  for bending about the x-axis is calculated [5.3] using:

$$\frac{f_{\text{VM}}^{*}}{f_{\text{Va}}^{*}} = \frac{3 (2b + d)}{2 (3b + d)}$$

where d = full depth of section

b = full width of section

Note: For bending about the y-axis, b and d are interchanged in the calculation of the maximum to average design web shear stress ratio. Non-uniform shear stress governs when d/b > 0.75.

For calculating the web area, the web depth has been taken as d - 2t (or b - 2t when appropriate) for RHS/SHS and 0.6 times the gross cross-section area (0.6  $A_0$ ) for CHS.

#### 5.2.2.5 Design Web Bearing Capacities

Designers must ensure that the design bearing force  $(R^*) \le \phi R_b$  at all locations along a beam where bearing forces are present.

The design bearing capacity ( $\phi R_b$ ) is calculated in accordance with Clause 5.13 of AS 4100 and taken as the lesser of:

$$\phi R_{bv} = \phi 2\alpha_{p}b_{b}tf_{v}$$

and 
$$\phi R_{bb} = \phi 2\alpha_c b_b t f_v$$

where 
$$\phi$$
 = 0.9 (Table 3.4 of AS 4100)

$$\phi R_{\rm by}$$
 = design web bearing yield capacity (Clause 5.13.3 of AS 4100)

$$\phi R_{\rm bb}$$
 = design web bearing buckling capacity (Clause 5.13.4 of AS 4100)

$$f_{V}$$
 = yield stress used in design

#### (a) For interior bearing such that $b_d \ge 1.5 d_5$ (see Figure 5.2(b))

$$b_b = b_s + 5r_{\text{ext}} + d_5$$

$$b_s$$
 = actual length of bearing (see Figure 5.2(b))

$$d_5$$
 = flat width of web (see Figure 5.2(a))

$$r_{\text{ext}}$$
 = outside corner radius (see Section 3.2.1.2)

$$\alpha_{p} = \frac{0.5}{k_{s}} \left[ 1 + \left( 1 - \alpha_{pm}^{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{k_{s}}{k_{v}} - \left( 1 - \alpha_{pm}^{2} \right) \frac{0.25}{k_{v}^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\alpha_{pm} = \frac{1}{k_s} + \frac{0.5}{k_v}$$

$$k_s = \frac{2r_{\text{ext}}}{t} - 1$$

$$k_{\rm V} = \frac{d_5}{t}$$

 $\alpha_{\rm C}$  = member slenderness reduction factor determined from Clause 5.13.4 of AS 4100. This is equal to the design axial compression capacity of a member with area  $t_{\rm W}b_{\rm b}$  with  $\alpha_{\rm b}=0.5$ ,  $k_{\rm f}=1.0$  and modified slenderness ratio,  $L_{\rm e}/r=3.5d_{\rm 5}/t$ .

#### (b) For **end bearing** such that $b_d < 1.5d_5$ (see Figure 5.2(c))

$$b_b = b_s + 2.5r_{\text{ext}} + \frac{d_5}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{\mathsf{D}} = \sqrt{2 + k_{\mathsf{S}}^2} - k_{\mathsf{S}}$$

 $\alpha_{\rm C}$  = member slenderness reduction factor determined from Clause 5.13.4 of AS 4100. This is equal to the design axial compression capacity of a member with area  $t_{\rm W}b_{\rm D}$  with  $\alpha_{\rm D}=0.5$ ,  $k_{\rm f}=1.0$  and modified slenderness ratio,  $L_{\rm e}/r=3.8d_{\rm 5}/t$ .

Tables 5.2-1 to 5.2-4 list values  $\phi R_{\rm by}$  and  $\phi R_{\rm bb}$  in terms of  $\phi R_{\rm by}/b_{\rm b}$  and  $\phi R_{\rm bb}/b_{\rm b}$  respectively for RSH/SHS. In both the interior and end bearing cases, the critical web bearing failure mode (i.e. web bearing yield design capacity or web bearing buckling design capacity) is shown in **bold**. Additionally, the terms  $5r_{\rm ext}$  (=2 x 2.5 $r_{\rm ext}$  for interior bearing), 2.5 $r_{\rm ext}$  (for end bearing),  $b_{\rm bw}$  (see Figures 5.2 (b) and (c)) and  $L_{\rm e}/r$  are also listed in these tables. For the same section range, the RHS listings in this table series consider shear and bearing forces for flexure about the x-axis (the (A) series tables) which is then immediately followed by the (B) series table for flexure about the y-axis.

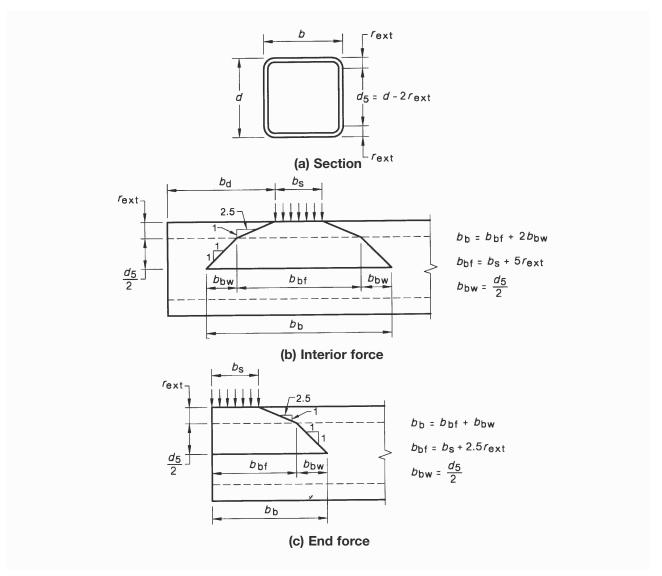


Figure 5.2: Dispersion of force through flange, radius and web of RHS/SHS

#### 5.2.3 Example - Web Bearing

For an interior bearing location, a 150x100x4.0RHS – Grade C450 section has a design concentrated force of 150 kN bearing over the full width of the RHS for a length of 100 mm along the RHS (see Figure 5.3). Check the bearing capacity of the beam.

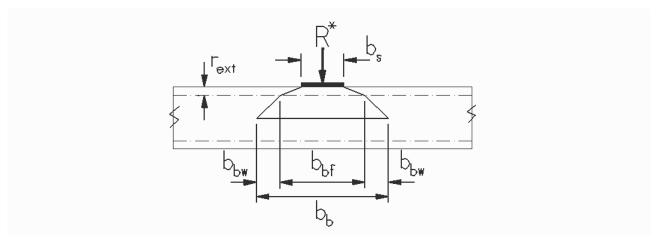
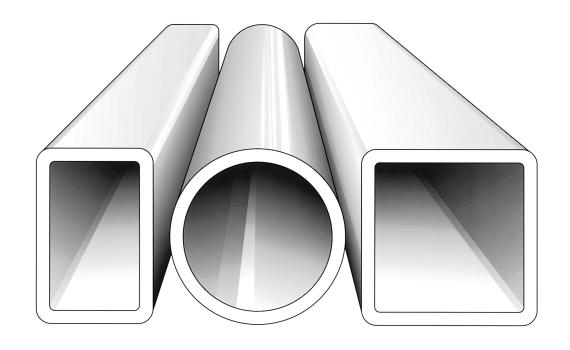


Figure 5.3: Web bearing design example



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