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Flitch Beam Design (BS 5268-2:2002 & BS 449)

Beam details

Timber strength class	C24
Service class of timber	2
Timber width	b _t = 47 mm
Timber depth	h _t = 195 mm
Steel grade	Grade 43
Steel width	b _s = 10 mm
Steel depth	h _s = 180 mm
Bolt diameter	12 mm



Span details

Span details		Bearing length I →	Bearing length
Beam clear span	L _{cl} = 3.2 m		
Bearing length	L _b = 100 mm	Clear	span
Beam effective span	$L_{eff} = L_{cl} + (2 \times (L_{b} / 2)) = 3.3 \text{ m}$	21	V
		Diagrams not to scale	

Loading details

······	Load 1: UDL - Sloping roof, 0° to 30°	
	Dead load	$F_{d,1} = 1.15 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1 \text{ m} = 1.15 \text{ kN/m}$
	Imposed load	$F_{i,1} = 0.75 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1 \text{ m} = 0.75 \text{ kN/m}$
		anont accord
	Load 2: ODL - Flat roof, with no perma	allelit access
	Dead load	$F_{d,2} = 1 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1.5 \text{ m} = 1.5 \text{ kN/m}$

Reactions (unfactored)

	Dead	Imposed	Total
Left reaction	4.73 kN	3.09 kN	7.82 kN
Right reaction	4.73 kN	3.09 kN	7.82 kN

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Modification factors

K _{2,ben} = 1.00
K _{2,per} = 1.00
$K_{2,shr} = 1.00$
K _{2,mod} = 1.00
K ₃ = 1.25
K ₄ = 1.00
$K_7 = (300 / h)^{0.11} = 1.05$
K ₈ = 1.10
K ₉ = 1.14

Modular ratio of steel to timber

Timber minimum modulus of elasticity	E _{min} = 7,200 N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity for grade 43 steel	E _{st} = 205,000 N/mm ²
The minimum modulus of elasticity modified by the factor K9 should be used for deflections	$E = E_{min} \times K_{2,mod} \times K_9 = \textbf{8,210} \text{ N/mm}^2$
Modular ratio	$MR = E_{st} / E = 25$

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Section properties

Equivalent timber Area of section	EA = No. steel pieces × MR × b_s × d_s + No. timber pieces × (b_t × d_t) = 63,300 mm ²
Inertia of timber about xx axis	$I_t = No. timber members \times b_t \times d_t^3 / 12 = 58,100,000 mm^4$
Modified Inertia of steel about xx axis	$I_s = No. steel plates \times MR \times b_s \times d_s^3 / 12 = 121,000,000 mm^4$
Total Inertia about xx axis in equivalent timber	I _{xx} = I _t + I _s = 179,000,000 mm ⁴
Distance to edge of steel	Y _s = d _s / 2 = 90 mm
Distance to edge of timber	Y _t = d _t / 2 = 97.5 mm
Extreme fibre is timber section	Y _c = Y _t = 97.5 mm
Dist of centroid to steel edge	$Y_{n} = Y_{s} = 90 \text{ mm}$
Z to top edge of timber	Z _c = I _{xx} / Y _c = 1,840,000 mm ³
Average density for C24 grade timber (BS 5268-2:2002 Table 8)	$\rho_{mean} =$ 420 kg/m ³
Self weight of timber (g = 9.81 m/s²)	$F_{\text{self, timber}} = (b_t \times h_t \times \rho_{\text{mean}}) \times L_{\text{eff}} \times g = \textbf{249} \text{ N}$
Self weight of steel (g = 9.81 m/s ²)	$F_{self, steel} = (b_s \times h_s \times \rho_{steel}) \times L_{eff} \times g = \textbf{457} \text{ N}$
Total self weight (g = 9.81 m/s²)	F _{self} = 707 N

Section design parameters

Design bending moment	M _b = 6,450,000 Nmm
Design shear force	F _{ve} = 7,820 N

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Check bending stress



Bending moments (kNm)

Strains in the timber and steel are the same at the same distance from the neutral axis. Since $Y_t > Y_s$ (97.5 mm > 90 mm) the modified steel stress will be less than that of the timber as a ratio of the distances Y_s and Y_t .

Timber grade bending stress parallel to grain (BS5268-2 Table 8)	$\sigma_{t,m,g,par} = 7.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Permissible timber bending stress (factored)	$\sigma_{t,m,adm} = \sigma_{t,m,g,par} \times K_{2,ben} \times K_3 \times K_7 \times K_8 = \textbf{10.8} \text{ N/mm}^2$
Maximum bending moment	M = 6.45 kNm
Applied bending stress in timber	$\sigma_{t,m,max} = M/Z_c = 3.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Pass $\sigma_{t,m,max} \leq \sigma_{t,m,adm}$ (3.505 N/mm² \leq 10.813 N/mm²) applied bending stress in timber within permissible

Permissible steel stress from table 2 BS449, grade 43 steel, with a fully restrained section assumed in design, steel	$\sigma_{s,adm}$ = 180 N/mm ²
plate less than or equal to 40 mm thick	
Applied bending stress in steel	$\sigma_{s,m,max} = \sigma_{t,m,max} \times MR \times Y_n / Y_c = \textbf{80.8} N/mm^2$

Pass $\sigma_{s,m,max} \le \sigma_{s,adm}$ (80.801 N/mm² \le 180 N/mm²) applied bending stress in steel within permissible

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Check deflection (including shear deflection as required by clause 2.10.7)



Live load deflection (green) and total load deflection (blue) in mm

$\delta_d = 3 \text{ mm}$
δ _ι = 1.97 mm
δ _t = 4.97 mm
G = E / 16 = 513 N/mm ²
K _F = 1.2
A _y = EA / K _F = 52,700 mm ²
W = 15.6 kN
$\delta_{su} = W \times L_{eff} \times 10^{6} / (8 \times A_v \times G) = 0.238 \text{ mm}$
$\delta_{shear} = \delta_{su} \times M_b / (W \times L/8) = 0.238 \text{ mm}$
$\delta_{\text{adm}} = 0.003 \times L \times 10^3 = \textbf{9.9} \text{ mm}$
$\delta_{max} = \delta_d + \delta_l + \delta_{shear} = 5.21 \text{ mm}$

Pass $\delta_{max} \le \delta_{adm}$ (5.21 mm <= 9.9 mm), therefore OK for deflection

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Check shear stress



No notches to occur at the critical shear position.

Timber grade shear stress parallel to grain (BS5268-2 Table 8)	$\tau_{t,g,par} = 0.71 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Permissible shear parallel to grain (factored)	$\tau_{t,adm} = \tau_{t,g,par} \times K_{2,shr} \times K_3 \times K_8 = \textbf{0.976} \ N/mm^2$
Permissible shear force on timber	$F_{t,adm}$ = 2 × $\tau_{t,adm}$ × No. timber members × b_t × d_t / 3 = 11,900 N
Design shear force	F _{ve} = 7,820 N

Pass $F_{ve} <= F_{t,adm}$ (7819.549 N <= 11929.775 N) applied shear force is less than the shear capacity of timber alone, therefore OK

Check bearing stress

Timber grade compressive stress perpendicular to grain (BS5268-2 Table 8)	$\sigma_{t,c,g,B} = 1.9 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Permissible compressive stress perpendicular to grain (factored)	$\sigma_{t,c,adm} = \sigma_{t,c,g,\mathbb{N}} \times K_{2,per} \times K_3 \times K_4 \times K_8 = \textbf{2.61} \ N/mm^2$
Timber bearing stress on support	$\sigma_{_{t,c,max}}$ = $F_{_{ve}}/(L_{_{b}}\times$ No. timber members \times $b_{_{t}})$ = 0.832 N/mm^{2}

Pass $\sigma_{t,c,max} \le \sigma_{t,c,adm}$ (0.832 N/mm² <= 2.613 N/mm²) bearing stress is less than permissible timber stress, therefore OK

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Bolts between timber and steel plates along beam

Total load on beam	W = total left reaction + total right reaction = 15.6 kN
Maximum reaction at bearing	R _{max} = 7.82 kN
Basic bolt shear capacity (tables 69-73)	$V_{capacity} = 2.23 \text{ kN}$
Number of interfaces	N _{interfaces} = 2
Minimum number of bolts required at bearings calc	$N_{bolts, bearings, calc} = R_{max} / (N_{interfaces} \times V_{capacity}) = 1.75$
Minimum number of bolts required at bearings (2 bolts minimum are required in all cases)	$N_{bolts, bearings} = max(N_{bolts_at_bearings_calc}, 2) = 2$
Limiting bolt spacing	$S_{\text{limit}} = \min(2.5 \times h_t, 600) = 488 \text{ mm}$
Minimum number of bolts along length of beam	$N_{bolts_along_length} = W / (N_{interfaces} \times V_{capacity}) = 3.51$

Bolts to be staggered along the length of the beam, alternately set $h_t/4 = 48.8 \text{ mm}$ above and below the centre line.

Bolts are to be spaced at 487.5 mm maximum centres.

Bolts at the supports are to be located 0.5 x the bearing length (L_b) = 50 mm from the inner edge of the support.

Minimum end and edge distances in the timber are to be 4 x bolt diameter = 48 mm.

Design summary

	Permissible	Applied/Actual	Utilisation	Result
Shear force (kN)	11.9	7.82	65.5 %	ок
Timber bending stress (N/mm²)	10.8	3.5	32.4 %	ок
Steel bending stress (N/mm²)	180	80.8	44.9 %	ок
Bearing stress (N/mm²)	2.61	0.83	31.8 %	ок
Deflection (mm)	9.9	5.21	52.6 %	ок

Notes

This design is in accordance with BS 5268-2:2002 Structural use of timber - Part 2: Code of practice for permissible stress design, materials and workmanship, and BS449 - Specification for the use of structural steel in building.

Timber to be covered, this calculation is not to be used for timber which is fully exposed to the elements.

Wane as allowed in BS 4978:2007 + A2:2017 is permitted.