

# TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

# Faculty of Engineering & Technology

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

DIPLOMA IN BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING (DBCE 12J)

EBC 2311: STRUCTURAL STEEL & TIMBER DESIGN

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION** 

SERIES: APRIL 2014
TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

#### **Instructions to Candidates:**

You should have the following for this examination

- Answer booklet
- Drawing Paper
- Drawing Instruments

This paper consists of **FIVE** questions. Answer any **THREE** questions of the **FIVE** questions All questions carry equal marks

All questions carry equal marks

Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown

This paper consists of **FOUR** printed pages

# **Question One**

Figure 1 shows a U.B section carrying a uniformly distributed load of 25KN/m over the entire length.

a) Select a suitable U.B section for bending requirements.

(8 marks)

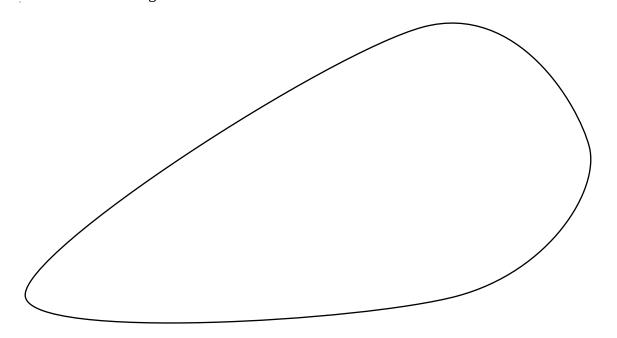
- b) Check for:
  - (i) Shear
  - (ii) Deflection between supports A and B
  - (iii) Web buckling at B

(iv) Bearing at B

(12 marks)

#### Data:

- Permissible shear stress = 115N/mm²
   Permissible deflection = Span/360
- Permissible bearing stress
   Esteel
   Permissible bending stress
   190N/mm²
   210KN/mm²
   165N/mm²



## **Question Two**

- a) Define the following as applied to stanchions. Illustrate diagrammatically:
  - (i) Actual length
  - (ii) Effective length
  - (iii) Slenderness ratio

(6 marks)

- b) An axially loaded stanchion of actual length 4.5m is required to carry a load of 450KN. The stanchion is fully fixed at top and bottom.
  - (i) Select a suitable grade 43 U.C. section and check its adequacy
  - (ii) Design stanchion base

## **Data**

Pec =  $5.3N/mm^2$ 

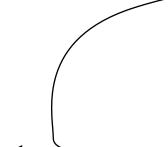
Pbct =  $185 \text{N/mm}^2$ 

## **Question Three**

a) State advantages of structural steel over reinforced concrete.

(4 marks)

b) Figure 2 shows an eccentrically loaded stanchion supporting an axial load of 250KN from upper floors. In addition, it supports a uniformly distributed load of 12KN/m from an in-coming beam over a span of 4.0m. The stanchion has an actual length of 4.5m and is fully fixed at both ends. Select a suitable U.C. section and check its adequacy. (16 marks)



#### **Question Four**

**a)** State advantages of welded and bolted connections.

(6 marks)

- **b)** A U.B section of span 6.0m is supported onto u.c. sections by 15mm thick angle cleats at both ends. The beam carries a total load of 120KN over its entire span. Select a suitable U.B. Section for bending requirement and check for:
  - (i) Shear
  - (ii) Deflection
  - (iii) Web buckling
  - (iv) Web crushing

#### **Data**

E<sub>steel</sub> = 210KN/mm<sup>2</sup>
 Permissible bearing stress = 190N/mm<sup>2</sup>
 Permissible deflection = Span/360
 Permissible bending stress = 165N/mm<sup>2</sup>

(14 marks)

# **Question Five**

- **a)** Define the following as applied to structural timber:
  - **(i)** Green stress
  - (ii) Basic stress
  - (iii) Modification factor
  - (iv) Permissible stress
  - (v) Grade stress and state THREE methods of grading timber.

(8 marks)

- **b)** Timber joists spaced at 2.0m centres are supported on 200mm block walls over a clear distance of 3.0m. Select a suitable section for bending requirement and check for:
  - (i) Shear

(ii) Deflection (12 marks)

 $\begin{array}{llll} \text{-} & \text{Permissible deflection} & = & \text{span/300} \\ \text{-} & \text{Permissible shear stress} & = & 1.2 \text{N/mm}^2 \\ \text{-} & \text{Permissible bending stress} & = & 10 \text{N/mm}^2 \\ \text{-} & E_{\text{steel}} & = & 210 \text{N/mm}^2 \end{array}$