#### Architectural Structures I: Statics and Strength of Materials

ENDS 231 DR. ANNE NICHOLS FALL 2007

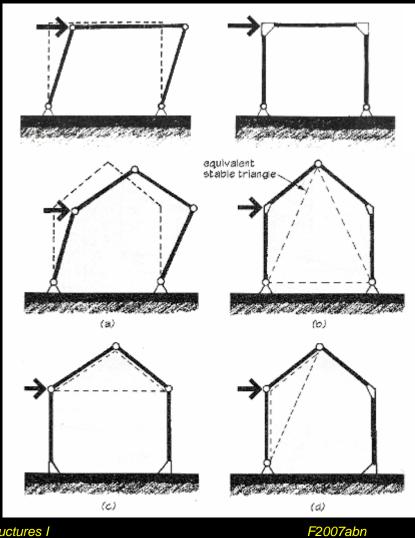
## lecture twenty seven

# frames: rigid and brac

Rigid Frames 1 Lecture 27

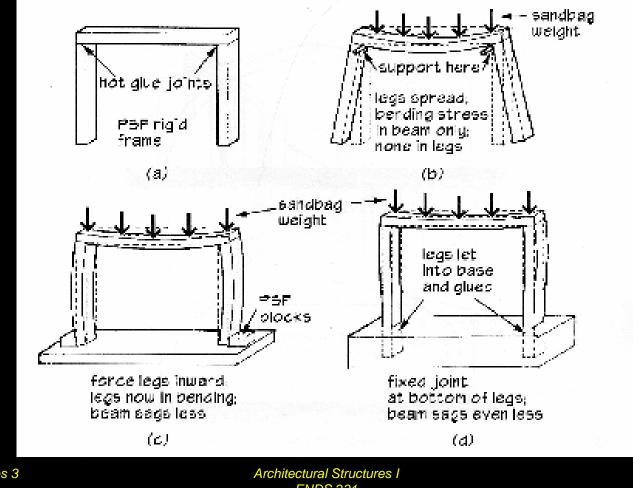
Architectural Structures ENDS 231

- <u>rigid</u> frames have no pins
- frame is all one body
- joints transfer moments and shear
- typically statically indeterminate
- types
  - portal
  - gable



Rigid Frames 2 Lecture 27 Architectural Structures I ENDS 231

• behavior

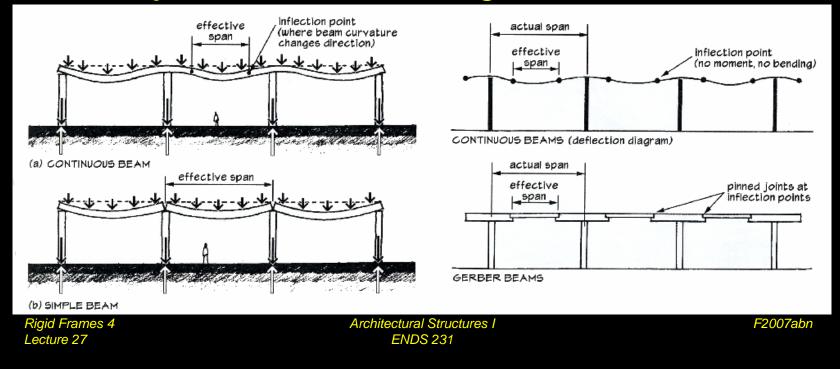


Rigid Frames 3 Lecture 27

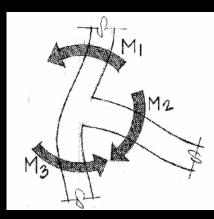
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- moments get redistributed
- deflections are smaller
- effective column lengths are shorter

- very sensitive to settling



- resists lateral loadings
- shape depends on stiffness of beams and columns
- 90° maintained



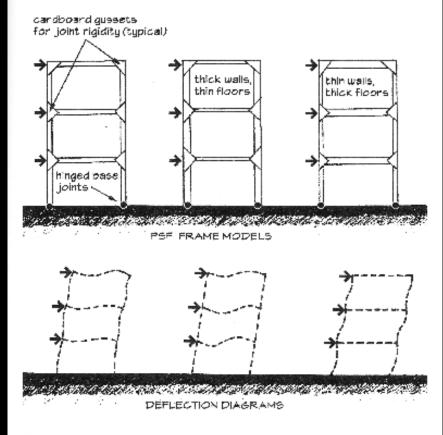


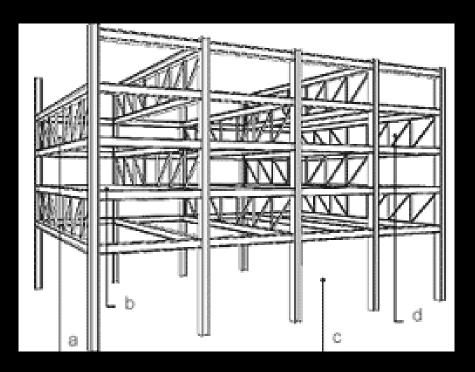
Figure 9.19: Model demonstration of the effects of varying the stiffness of beams and columns when a building frame is subjected to lateral loads.

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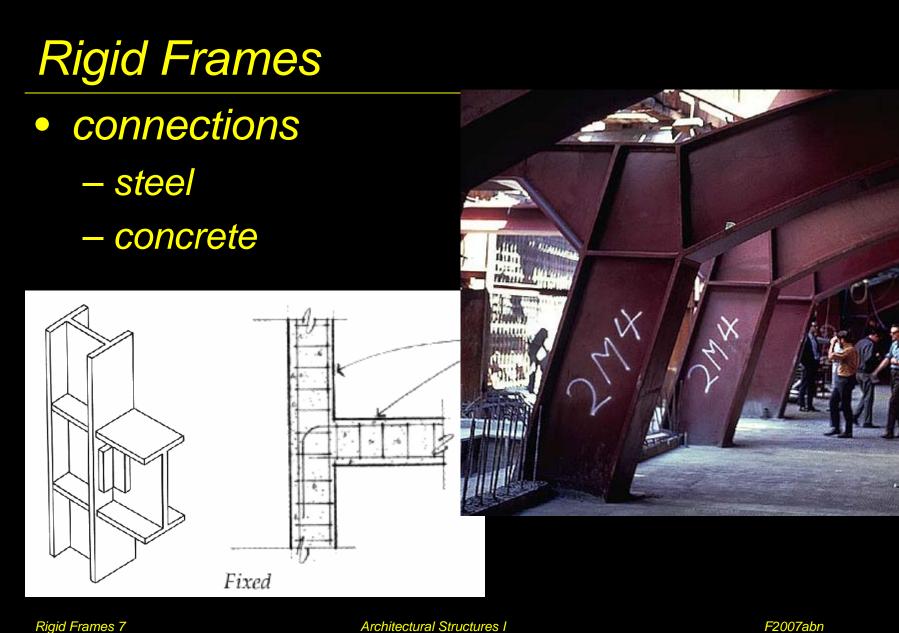
- staggered truss
  - rigidity
  - clear stories







Rigid Frames 6 Lecture 27 Architectural Structures I ENDS 231



**Rigid Frames 7** Lecture 27

Architectural Structures I **ENDS 231** 

#### **Braced Frames**

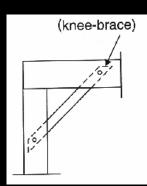
- pin connections
- bracing to prevent lateral movements

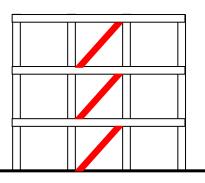


Rigid Frames 8 Lecture 27 Architectural Structures I ENDS 231

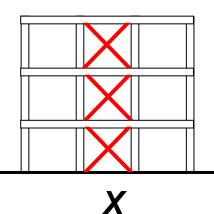
#### **Braced Frames**

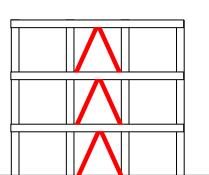
- types of bracing
  - knee-bracing
  - diagonal
  - -X
  - K or chevron– shear walls

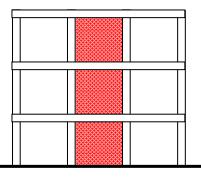




diagonal







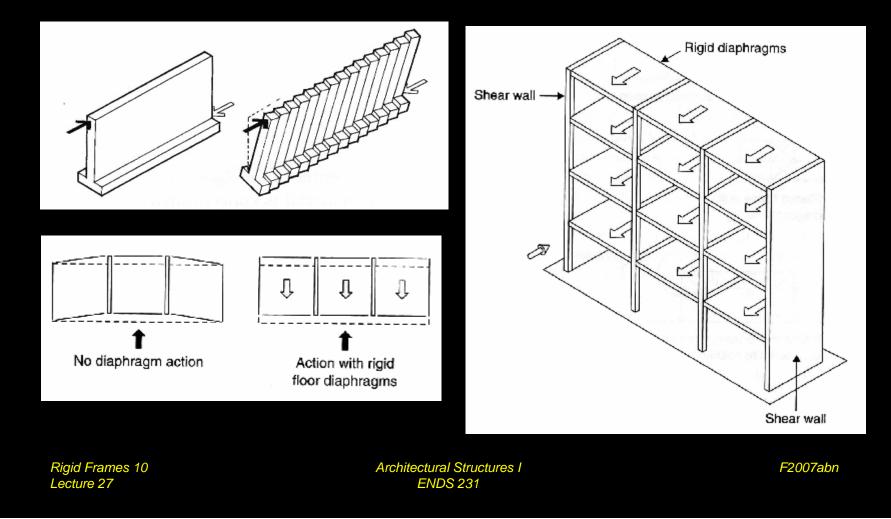
K (chevron)



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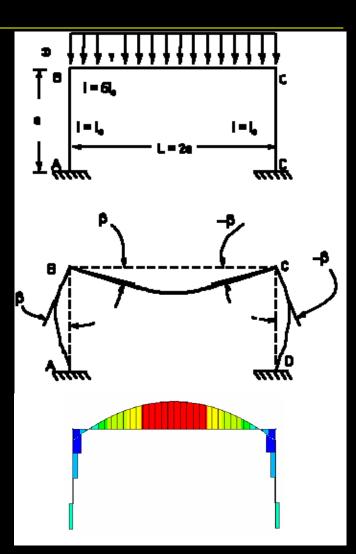
#### Shear Walls

#### • resist lateral load in plane with wall



## **Rigid Frame Analysis**

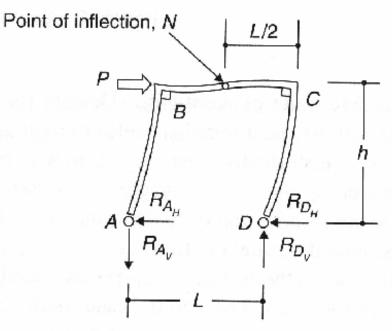
- members see
  - shear
  - axial force
  - bending
- V & M diagrams
   plot on "outside"



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### **Rigid Frame Analysis**

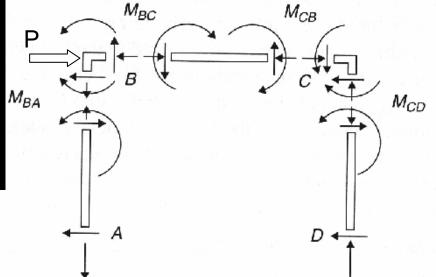
- need support reactions
- free body diagram each member
- end reactions are equal and opposite on next member
- *"turn" member like beam*
- draw V & M

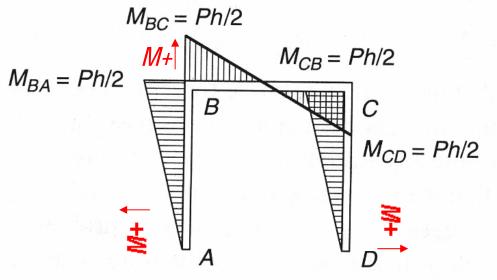


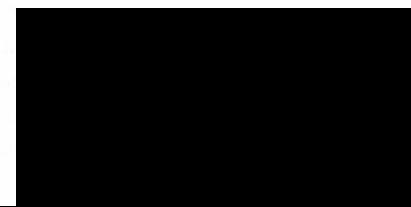
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FBD & M
opposite end reactions at joints



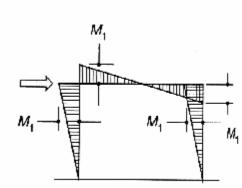


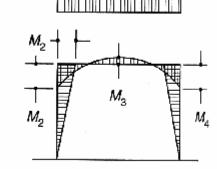


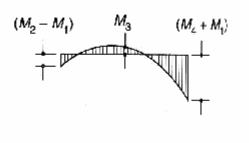
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### **Rigid Frame Design**

- loads and combinations
  - usually uniformly distributed gravity loads
  - worst case for largest moments...
  - wind direction can increase moments



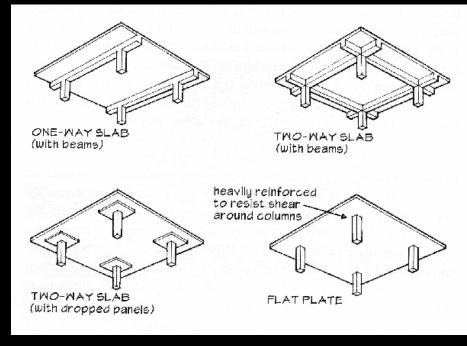




Rigid Frames 14 Lecture 27 Architectural Structures I ENDS 231

## **Rigid Frame Design**

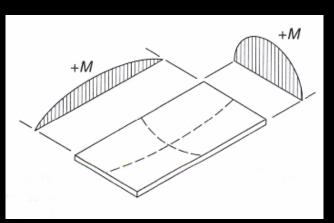
- frames & floors
  - rigid frame can have slab floors or slab with connecting beams
- other
  - slabs or plates on columns

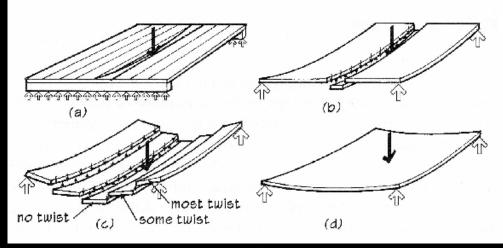


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## **Rigid Frame Design**

- floors plates & slabs
  - one-way behavior
    - side ratio > 1.5
    - "strip" beam
  - two-way behavior
    - more complex





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