

# Structural Calculations

Date 12/08/2022

Job Number 29 Bedford Row  
Progress Work Place Solutions



The  
Structural  
Engineers

### **Project Information**

Description : Structural calculations

Design codes :

Eurocode 3  
 BS 5628 : Part 1 : 1992  
 TR34

Additional Notes

Calculations carried out using client dimension and span input. It is imperative these are correct.  
 All construction should conform with the requirement of Building Regulations Approved Document A and the NHBC  
 All work to be carried out by a competent contractor and works agreed by the local authority building inspector  
 Inform engineer of any discrepancies between Architect's drawings, this document and on site works  
 Ground Conditions have not been checked. Building control should advise on site.  
 The building should be adequately supported During construction.  
 Unless specifically noted, horizontal stability of the structure is not considered

Calculations to be read in full prior to work commencing. Any assumptions to be confirmed on site prior to works.

### **Material Properties**

New Normal Brickwork- To have a crushing strength of at least 20 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, a density of between 1800 and 2200 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and absorption may be over 12%. It should be laid in a mortar no weaker than mortar designation (iii) according to BS EN 1996-1-1:2005 with its UK national Annex

New Engineering Brickwork- To be minimum class B. a density of between 1800 and 2200 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and absorption may be over 12%. It should be laid in a mortar no weaker than mortar designation (iii) according to BS EN 1996-1-1:2005 with its UK national Annex

New Blockwork- Blockwork to have a crushing strength of at least 7.2 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. It should have a density of no less than 600 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and no more than 1400 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and be laid in a mortar no weaker than mortar designation (iii) according to BS EN 1996-1-1:2005 with its UK national Annex

The ends of every wall should be bonded or otherwise securely tied throughout their full height to a buttressing wall. Any damaged wall should be removed and rebuilt.

Steelwork- to be grade S275 JR when used internal. SHS, RHS and CHS columns to be grade S355J0. Padstones to be used beneath all steel beams when supported off masonry

All steelwork shall be designed and fabricated in accordance with b.s 5950 part 1 current edition. All steelwork is to be thoroughly cleaned of all mill scale, rust, dirt and grease by shot blasting to Swedish standard as 2.5, prior to the application of a high build zinc phosphate primer (shop coat) to give a d.f.t. of 75 microns u.n.o.) All steelwork within cavity walls and below d.p.c. is to be given two coats of bituminous paint to give a minimum d.f.t of 100 microns by the general contractor and be compatible with fabrication paint.

Steel beams should have minimum of 100mm bearing length. They should not bear onto lintels or openings. They are to be supported on load bearing walls with an area of at least 0.1m<sup>2</sup> (i.e 1m length) They should not be inserted into a chimney or chimney breast.

Approved document A should be read in conjunction with any work proposed and carried out. In particular the requirements set out in diagram 5, 13 and 14. Note these listed diagrams are not exhaustive and the building works should comply with the full document.



The  
Structural  
Engineers

## Calculation Sheet

Job no.

Sheet Number

Date

10 38

1

08/22

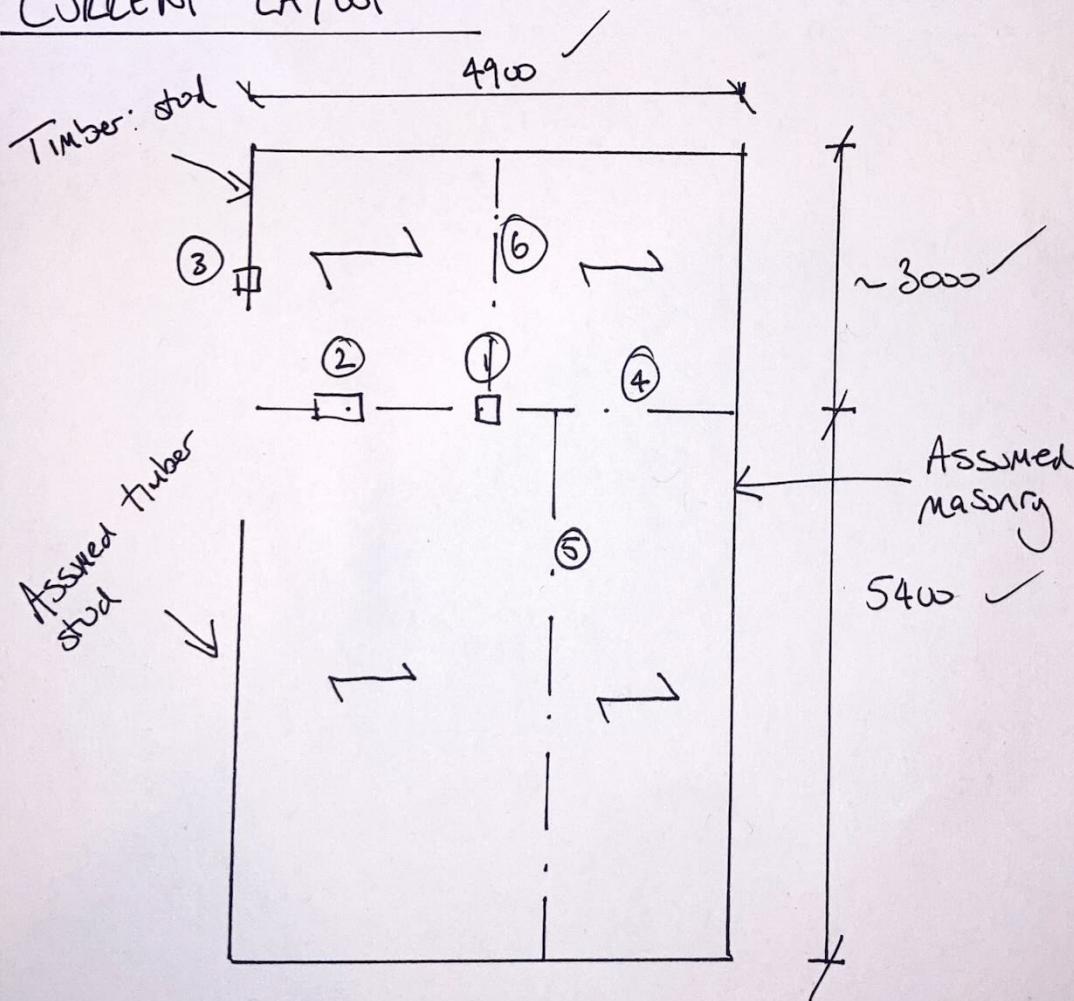
REVISION B

Job Title

PROGRESS WORK PLACE.

Calculations to cover office amendments  
to 29 Bedford Row.

### CURRENT LAYOUT



- 1 = 100x100 Steel post - To be removed ✓
- 2 = Timber column - removed ✓
- 3 = Steel column - Retained if possible ✓
- 4 = Timber beam. ~~Replaced~~. Remain. ✓
- 5 = Timber beam. Remain - Capacity not checked ✓
- 6 = " " ✓
- 7 = Timber joists remain. capacity not checked ✓





The  
Structural  
Engineers

## Calculation Sheet

Job no.

Sheet Number

Date

1038

2

08/22

Job Title

PROGRESS WORK PLACE

### Loading

Beams to support floor loading only.

No masonry walls are above to ground floor

$$\Rightarrow D_L = \text{Timber floor + partitions} = 1.1 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Office live load } * = 2.5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

\* BS6399 Table 1. offices for general use.

### Loading to beam 5.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{4.9 \text{ m}}{2} \times 1.1 = 2.7 \text{ kN/m} \\ \times 2.5 = 6.1 \text{ kN/m} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{PL to new steel} \checkmark \\ = 5.4 \times 2.7 / 2 = 7.3 \text{ kN} \quad \text{DL} \checkmark \\ = 11 \times 6.1 / 2 = 16.5 \text{ kN} \quad \text{LL} \checkmark \end{array}$$

### Loading to beam 6.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4.9 \times 1.1 = 2.7 \\ \times 2.5 = 6.1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{PL} = 3 \times 2.7 / 2 = 4.1 \quad \checkmark \\ 3 \times 6.1 / 2 = 9.2 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$





The  
Structural  
Engineers

## Calculation Sheet

Job no.

Sheet Number

Date

1038

3

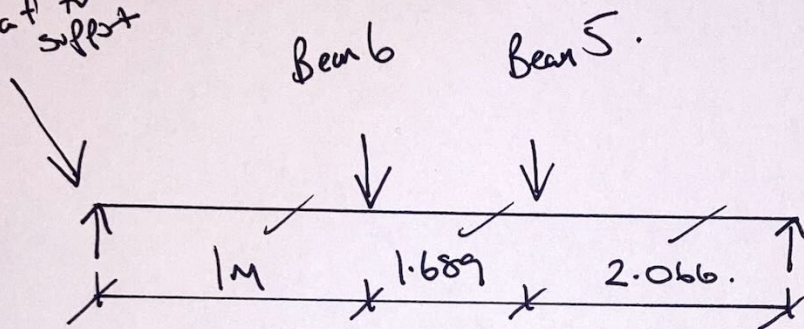
08/22

Job Title

PROGRESS WORK PLACE.

### New Steel Design

See calculations  
overleaf for column  
support



See overleaf. specify 254 x 146 x 31 UB. ✓

Limiting  $\delta$  to  $4900/360 = 14\text{mm}$  Calculated = 11mm  $\Rightarrow$  OK ✓

Pad stone to RHS. Reaction = 33kN ✓

$$\Rightarrow 33 \times 10^3 / 1.5 \times 100 = 220\text{mm minimum} ✓$$

$\Rightarrow$  specify 440 x 100 x 215 deep padstone ✓

## GENERAL DATA

Steel Grade: **S275**  
 $p_y$  [MPa] = 275  
 $E$  [GPa] = 205

## SELECTED SECTION

UC **203x203x46**

Classification: compact

SPAN [m] = **4.90**

INCLUDE S/W



## EFFECTIVE LENGTH [m] =

**2.10**

Destabilizing load:



## SAFETY FACTORS

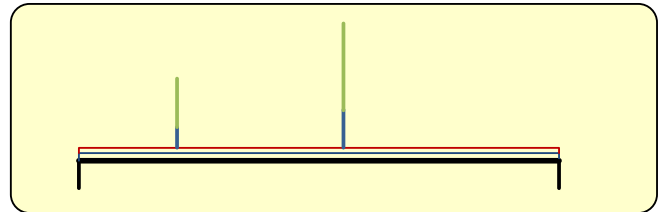
 $\gamma_{LL}$  = **1.60** $\gamma_{DL}$  = **1.40**

## SECTION PROPERTIES

$D$  = 203.2 mm  $r_x$  = 8.8 cm  
 $B$  = 203.6 mm  $r_y$  = 5.1 cm  
 $t$  = 7.2 mm  $I_{xx}$  = 4570 cm<sup>4</sup>  
 $T$  = 11.0 mm  $I_{yy}$  = 1550 cm<sup>4</sup>  
 $r$  = 10.2 mm  $Z_x$  = 450.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 $d$  = 160.8 mm  $Z_y$  = 152.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 $A$  = 58.7 cm<sup>2</sup>  $S_x$  = 497.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
weight = 46.1 kg/m  $S_y$  = 231.0 cm<sup>3</sup>

## LOADING

	Dead	Imposed		position	length
UDL =	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	kN/m	from left	
Partial UDL 'a' =			kN/m	m	m
Partial UDL 'b' =			kN/m	m	m
Point Load 1 =	<b>4.10</b>	<b>9.20</b>	kN	<b>1.00</b> m	~~~~
Point Load 2 =	<b>7.30</b>	<b>16.50</b>	kN	<b>2.70</b> m	~~~~
Point Load 3 =			kN	m	~~~~
Point Load 4 =			kN	m	~~~~
Point Load 5 =			kN	m	~~~~
Point Load 6 =			kN	m	~~~~
Point Load 7 =			kN	m	~~~~



## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

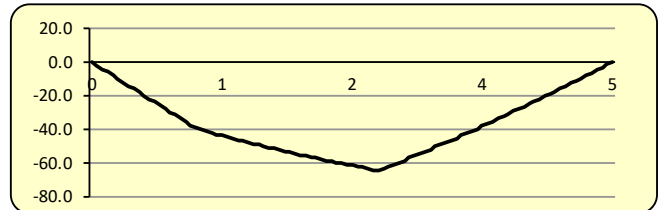
Max Applied Moment =	64.35 kNm	< 136.68 kNm	<b>OK</b>
Max Applied Shear =	41.66 kN	< 241.4 kN	<b>OK</b>
Max Deflection LL =	6.44 mm	< 13.61 mm	<b>OK</b>
Max Deflection LL + DL =	10.12 mm	< 19.6 mm	<b>OK</b>

## REACTIONS

	Dead	Imposed	Total	
Left Reaction =	10.12	17.18	27.30	kN unfactored
Right Reaction =	8.44	13.42	21.86	kN unfactored
Left Reaction =	14.17	27.49	41.66	kN factored
Right Reaction =	11.81	21.47	33.29	kN factored

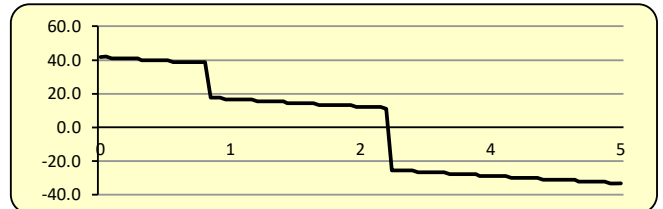
## DETAILED RESULTS: MOMENT (ULS)

Maximum applied moment  $M_{max}$  = 64.35 kNm  
 Moment capacity  $M_c$  = 136.68 kNm  
 -- LTB not considered as  $\lambda_{LT} < \lambda_0$  --  
 Buckling resistance moment  $M_b$  = N/A  
 Allowable moment = 136.68 kNm  
**Usage factor = 0.47**



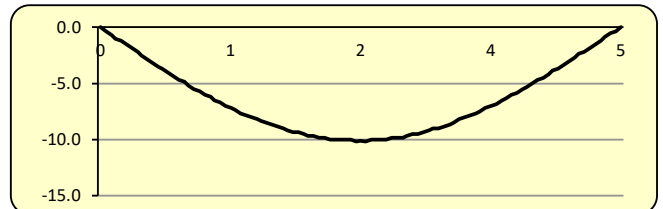
## DETAILED RESULTS: SHEAR (ULS)

Maximum applied shear force  $F_v$  = 41.66 kN  
 Shear capacity  $P_v$  = 241.40 kN  
 -- Low shear present --  
**Usage factor = 0.17**



## DETAILED RESULTS: DEFLECTION (SLS)

Actual deflection LL = 6.44 mm (L/761)  
 Allowable deflection LL = 13.61 mm (L/360)  
**Usage factor = 0.47**



## DETAILED RESULTS: DEFLECTION (SLS)

Actual deflection LL+DL = 10.12 mm (L/484)  
 Allowable deflection LL+DL = 19.60 mm (L/250) or 25  
**Usage factor = 0.52**

show LL+DL deflection diagram





The  
Structural  
Engineers

## Calculation Sheet

Job no.

Sheet Number

Date

1038

4

08/22

Job Title

PROGRESS WORK PLACE.

### COLUMN TO LHS

Reaction factored = 42 kN. ✓

Column = standalone length = 2.53m (Floor to Floor) ✓

As cantilever  $\Rightarrow 2L_e = 5m$  effective length ✓

from blue book 100 x 100 x 6.3  $L_e = 5m$

Axial capacity = 241 kN ✓

Moment resistance = 23 kNm ✓

Assume bending of  $\frac{100}{2} + 50mm \times 42 = 4.2kNm$  ✓

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4.2}{23} + \frac{42}{241} = 35\% \Rightarrow OK. \quad \checkmark$$

Footings required to column. In the absence of any ground investigation assume  $s_b = 100kN/m^2$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{27kN/100} = 0.52 \times 0.52 \quad \checkmark$$

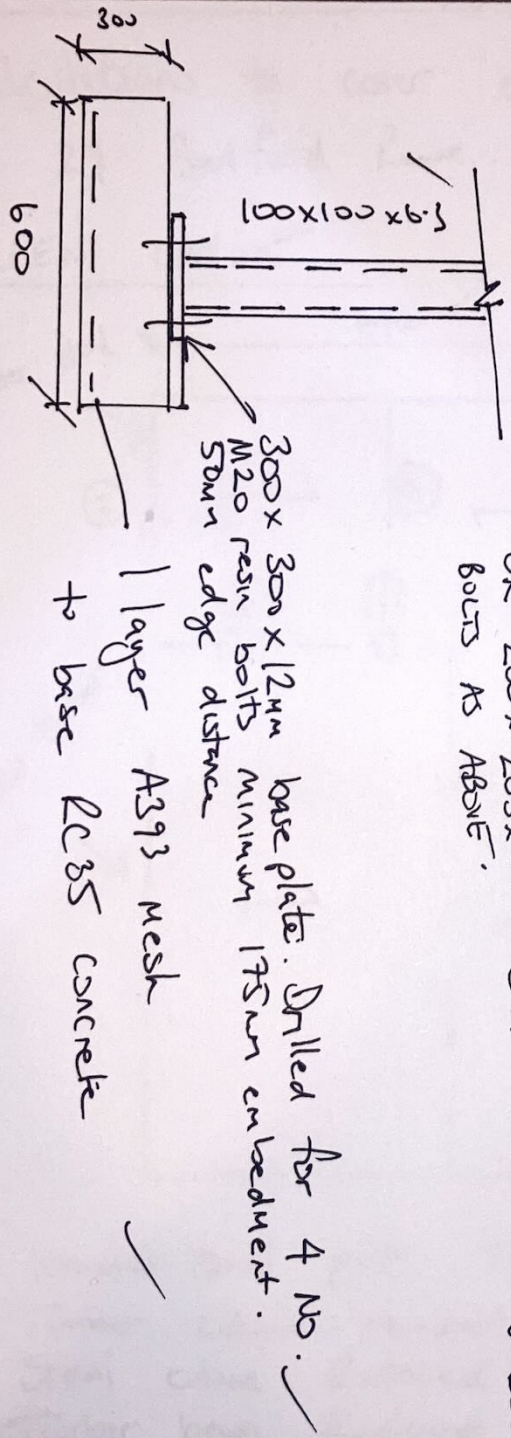
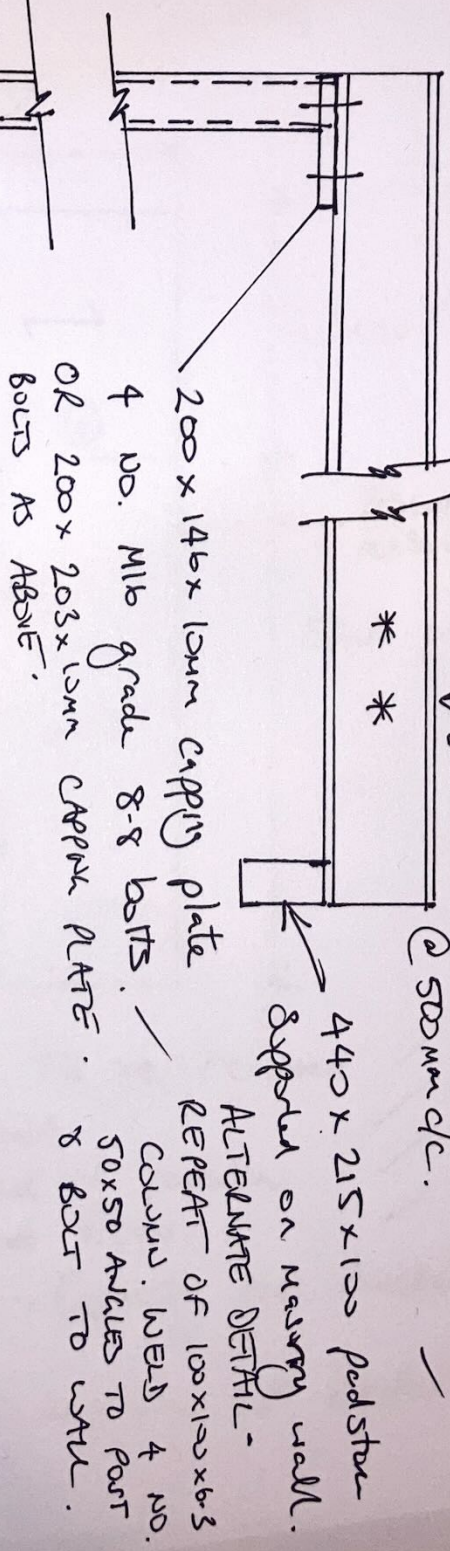
$\Rightarrow$  specify 0.6m x 0.6m x 0.3m footing ✓



- \* 2 No. 100mm x 60mm wide holes based on the following notes
- 1- Minimum 500mm from end of beam 4-750mm from any incoming beam
  - 2- Minimum 250mm between holes.
  - 3- Holes centred on web of beam.

DETAILS.

203 x 203 x 46 UC OK  
 254 x 146 x 31 UB  
 All steel grade S355.  
 Timber beam above to remain.  
 ↓ Bolt into timber surface into timber  
 @ 500mm c/c.



The Structural Engineers

Calculation Sheet

Job no.	Sheet Number	Date
1038	5	08/22
REVISION A.		
REVISION B.		

Job Title  
 PROGRESS WORK PLACE

No. Fix timber stud wall to new column for stability