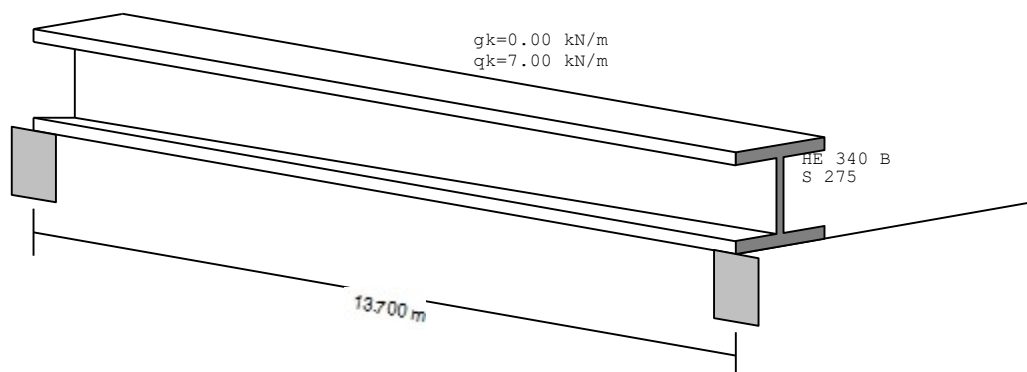


ΕΡΓΟ	ΑΠΟΠΕΡΑΤΩΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΑΜΦΙΘΕΑΤΡΟΥ ΜΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΕΣ ΥΠΟΔΟΜΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΓΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΟ-ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΡΑΦΗΝΑΣ		
ΘΕΣΗ	Ο.Τ. 148 - ΟΔΟΣ ΑΡΑΦΗΝΙΔΩΝ ΑΛΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΡΑΦΗΝΑΣ		
ΕΡΓΟΔΟΤΗΣ	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΡΑΦΗΝΑΣ		
ΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΤΕΥΧΟΥΣ	ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΩΝ ΦΟΡΕΑ ΑΝΑΡΤΗΣΗΣ Η/Μ	ΑΡ. ΤΕΥΧΟΥΣ T05	
ΧΡΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΣ	ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ 2020		
<table><tr><td><u>ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ - ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ</u> </td></tr></table>			<u>ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ - ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ</u>
<u>ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ - ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ</u> 			

Project A**1. ΔΟΚΟΣ-006****Δοκοί γενικά, Δοκός ενός ανοίγματος**

(EC3 EN1993-1-1:2005, +NA-ΕΛΟΤ:2010)

Ελεύθερο άνοιγμα δοκών πατώματος $L=13.700$ m, Αμφιέρειστη δοκός**Συνθήκες πλευρικών συγκρατήσεων: Πλευρικά μή συγκρατούμενη****1.1. Κανονισμοί**

EN1990:2002, Ευρωκώδικας 0 Βάσεις σχεδιασμού

EN1991-1-1:2002, Ευρωκώδικας 1-1 Δράσεις

EN1993-1-1:2005, Ευρωκώδικας 3 1-1 Σχεδιασμός κατασκευών από χάλυβα

EN1993-1-3:2005, Ευρωκώδικας 3 1-3 Μέλη και φύλλα ψυχρής έλασης

EN1993-1-5:2006, Ευρωκώδικας 3 1-5 Δομικά στοιχεία από επίπεδα ελάσματα

1.2. Υλικά**Χάλυβας: S 275**

(EN1993-1-1, §3.2)

 $t \leq 40$ mm, Αντοχή διαρροής $f_y = 275$ N/mm², Αντοχή αστοχίας $f_u = 430$ N/mm² $40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80$ mm, Αντοχή διαρροής $f_y = 255$ N/mm², Αντοχή αστοχίας $f_u = 410$ N/mm²Μέτρο ελαστικότητας $E = 210000$ N/mm², Λόγος Poisson $\nu = 0.30$, Πυκνότητα $\rho = 7850$ Kg/m³**Συντ. μόνιμης και μεταβλητής δράσης**

(EN1990, Παράρτημα A1)

 $\gamma_G = 1.35$, $\gamma_Q = 1.50$ **Επιμέρους συντελεστές ασφαλείας γ_m**

(EN1993-1-1, §6.1)

 $\gamma_{M0} = 1.00$, $\gamma_{M1} = 1.00$, $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$ **1.3. Φορτίο**

(EN1991-1-1)

Φορτίο επί δοκούΜόνιμο φορτίο $G_{k1} = 0.00$ kN/mΙδιο βάρος δοκού $G_{k2} = 1.31$ kN/mΜόνιμο φορτίο $G_k = G_{k1} + G_{k2} = 1.31$ kN/mΜεταβλητό φορτίο $Q_k = 7.00$ kN/m

1.4. Τιμές σχεδιασμού δράσεων, Συνδιασμοί φορτίων

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Συνδιασμοί φορτίων

(EN1990 §6.4.3.2, Π.Α1.2Α, Π.Α1.2Β)

$$\gamma G \cdot G_k + \gamma Q \cdot Q_k = 1.35 \times 1.31 + 1.50 \times 7.00 = 12.27 \text{ kN/m}, q_1^2/8 = 287.83 \text{ kNm}$$

Φορτία σχεδιασμού, Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας

$$M_{y,ed} = 12.27 \times 13.700^2/8 = 287.83 \text{ kNm}, V_{z,ed} = 12.27 \times 13.700/2 = 84.04 \text{ kN}$$

Οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας (SLS), Συνδιασμοί φορτίων

(EN1990 §6.5.3, Π.Α1.4)

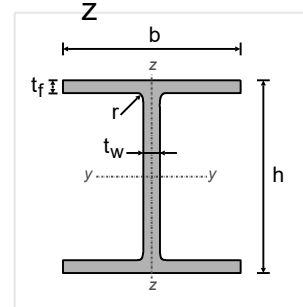
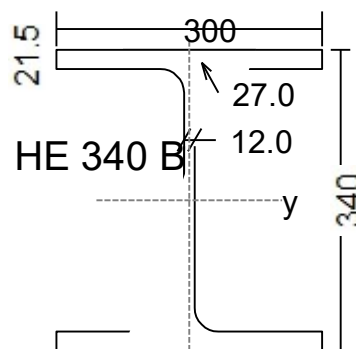
$$G_k + Q_k = 1.31 + 7.00 = 8.31 \text{ kN/m}$$

Φορτία σχεδιασμού, Οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας (SLS)

$$M_{y,ed} = 8.31 \times 13.700^2/8 = 194.96 \text{ kNm}, V_{z,ed} = 8.31 \times 13.700/2 = 56.92 \text{ kN}$$

1.5. Χαρακτηριστικά χαλύβδινης διατομής**Διατομή HE 340 B-S 275****Διαστάσεις διατομής**

Υψος διατομής	h=	340.00 mm
Πλάτος διατομής	b=	300.00 mm
Υψος κορμού	h _w =	297.00 mm
Υψος ευθύγραμμου τμήματος κορμού	d _w =	243.00 mm
Πάχος κορμού	t _w =	12.00 mm
Πάχος πέλματος	t _f =	21.50 mm
Ακτίνα συναρμογής	r=	27.00 mm
Μάζα	=	134.00 Kg/m

**Χαρακτηριστικά διατομών**

Εμβαδόν	A=	17090 mm ²	I _y =366.60x10 ⁶ mm ⁴	I _z =96.900x10 ⁶ mm ⁴
Ροπή αδρανείας	I _y =	366.60x10 ⁶ mm ⁴	W _y =2156.0x10 ³ mm ³	W _z =646.00x10 ³ mm ³
Ελαστική ροπή αντίστασης	W _y =	2156.0x10 ³ mm ³	W _{pz} =985.70x10 ³ mm ³	
Πλαστική ροπή αντίστασης	W _{py} =	2408.0x10 ³ mm ³		
Ακτίνα αδρανείας	i _y =	146.5 mm	i _z =	75.3 mm
Επιφάνεια διάτμησης	A _{vz} =	5609 mm ²	A _{vy} =	12900 mm ²
Σταθερά στρέψης	I _t =	2.572x10 ⁶ mm ⁴	i _p =	165 mm
Ροπή αντίστασης σε στρέψη	W _t =	119.63x10 ³ mm ³		
Σταθερά στρέβλωσης	I _w =	2453.6x10 ⁹ mm ⁶		

1.6. Οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας (SLS)

(EN1993-1-1, §7)

Βέλος κάμψης δοκού

$$\text{Φορτίο } G+Q: w=5 \times 8.31 \times 13700^4 / (384 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 366.60 \times 10^6) = 49.51 \text{ mm} = L/277 < L/200$$

1.7. Κατάταξη χαλύβδινης διατομής, Κάμψη M_y

(EN1993-1-1, §5.5)

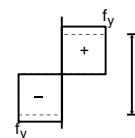
Κορμός

$$c = 340.0 - 2 \times 21.5 - 2 \times 27.0 = 243.0 \text{ mm}, t = 12.0 \text{ mm}, c/t = 243.0/12.0 = 20.25$$

$$S 275, t = 12.0 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2, \varepsilon = (235/275)^{0.5} = 0.92$$

$$c/t = 20.25 \leq 72\varepsilon = 72 \times 0.92 = 66.24$$

Ο κορμός είναι κατηγορία 1 (EN1993-1-1, Πιν.5.2)

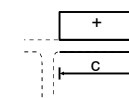
Πέλμα

$$c = 300.0/2 - 12.0/2 - 27.0 = 117.0 \text{ mm}, t = 21.5 \text{ mm}, c/t = 117.0/21.5 = 5.44$$

$$S 275, t = 21.5 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2, \varepsilon = (235/275)^{0.5} = 0.92$$

$$c/t = 5.44 \leq 9\varepsilon = 9 \times 0.92 = 8.28$$

Το πέλμα είναι κατηγορία 1 (EN1993-1-1, Πιν.5.2)

**Κατάταξη ολικής διατομής είναι κατηγορία 1, Κάμψη M_{y,ed}**

1.8. Αντοχή διατομής, Διατομή δοκού

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2)

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Έλεγχος σε κάμψη γ-γ

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.5)

$$M_{y,ed}=287.83 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Καμπτική αντοχή } M_{pl,y,rd}=W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-6}] \times 2408.0 \times 10^3 \times 275 / 1.00 = 662.20 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{y,ed} = 287.83 \text{ kNm} < 662.20 \text{ kNm} = M_{y,rd} = M_{pl,y,rd}, \text{ Έλεγχος ικανοποιείται}$$

$$M_{y,ed} / M_{y,rd} = 287.83 / 662.20 = 0.435 < 1$$

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Έλεγχος σε διάτμηση z

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.6)

$$V_{z,ed} = 84.04 \text{ kN}$$

$$A_v = A - 2b \cdot t_f + (t_w + 2r) t_f = 17090 - 2 \times 300.0 \times 21.5 + (12.0 + 2 \times 27.0) \times 21.5 = 5609 \text{ mm}^2$$

(EC3 §6.2.6.3)

$$A_v = 5609 \text{ mm}^2 > \eta \cdot h_w \cdot t_w = 1.00 \times (340.0 - 2 \times 21.5) \times 12.0 = 1.00 \times 297.0 \times 12.0 = 3564 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Πλαστική διατμητική αντοχή } V_{pl,z,rd} = A_v (f_y / \gamma_{M0}) = [10^{-3}] \times 5609 \times (275 / 1.73) / 1.00 = 890.55 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{z,ed} = 84.04 \text{ kN} < 890.55 \text{ kN} = V_{z,rd} = V_{pl,z,rd}, \text{ Έλεγχος ικανοποιείται}$$

$$V_{z,ed} / V_{z,rd} = 84.04 / 890.55 = 0.094 < 1$$

$$h_w / t_w = (340.0 - 2 \times 21.5) / 12.0 = 297.0 / 12.0 = 24.75 < 72 \times 0.92 / 1.00 = 72 \varepsilon / \eta = 66.24 \quad (\eta = 1.00)$$

$$S_{275}, t = 12.0 < 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2, \varepsilon = (235 / 275)^{0.5} = 0.92$$

Δεν απαιτείται έλεγχος της αντίστασης λυγισμού σε τέμνουσα

(EC3 §6.2.6.6)

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Κάμψη και διάτμηση

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.8)

$$V_{z,ed} = 42.02 \text{ kN}, M_{y,ed} = 215.87 \text{ kNm}, \text{ Στη θέση } x = 3.425 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{z,ed} = 42.02 \text{ kN} < V_{pl,z,rd} / 2 = 890.55 / 2 = 445.27 \text{ kN}$$

(EC3 §6.2.8(2))

Επίδραση διάτμησης σε αντοχή κάμψης παραβλέπεται

1.9. Πλευρικός λυγισμός, (ULS)

(EN1993-1-1, §6.3.2)

$$M_{y,ed} = 287.83 \text{ kN}, L = 13.700 \text{ m}, L_{cr,y} = 13.700 \text{ m}, L_{cr,z} = 13.700 \text{ m}, L_{cr,lt} = 13.700 \text{ m}$$

Ελαστική κρίσιμη ροπή πλευρικού λυγισμού

(EC3 §6.3.2.2.2, EN1993:2002 Παράρτημα C)

Timoshenko, S.P, Gere, J.M, Theory of elastic stability, McGraw-Hill, 1961

$$M_{cr} = C_1 \cdot [\pi^2 E I_z / (k L)^2] \{ O[(k z / k w)^2 (I_w / I_z) + (k L)^2 G I_t / (\pi^2 E I_z) + (C_2 \cdot z_g - C_3 \cdot z_j)^2] - (C_2 \cdot z_g - C_3 \cdot z_j) \}$$

Μέθοδος υπολογισμού C1, C2, C3 : ECCS 119/Galea SN030a-EN-EU Access Steel 2006

$$G = E / (2(1+\nu)) = 210000 / (2(1+0.30)) = 80769 = 8.1 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$k \cdot L = 13700 \text{ mm}, z_g = h / 2 = 340 / 2 = 170 \text{ mm}, z_j = 0 \text{ mm}$$

(EN1993:2002 Εξ. C.11)

$$k_y = 1.0, k_z = 1.0, k_w = 1.0, C_1 = 1.127, C_2 = 0.454, C_3 = 0.000$$

$$M_{cr} = [10^{-6}] 1.127 \times [\pi^2 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 96.900 \times 10^6 / 13700^2]$$

$$\times \{ [(1.0 / 1.0)^2 \times (2453.6 \times 10^9 / 96.900 \times 10^6)$$

$$+ 13700^2 \times 8.1 \times 10^4 \times 2.572 \times 10^6 / (\pi^2 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 96.900 \times 10^6)$$

$$+ (0.454 \times 170)^2 \}^{0.5} - (0.454 \times 170) \} = 479.5 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_{lt} = O(W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / M_{cr}) = O\{[10^{-6}] \times 2408.0 \times 10^3 \times 275 / 479.5\} = 1.175$$

(EC3 Εξ. 6.56)

$$h/b = 340 / 300 = 1.13 < 2.00 \text{ καμπύλη λυγισμού: } b$$

$$\text{συντελεστής ατελειών: } \alpha_{lt} = 0.34, \beta = 0.75, \chi_{lt} = 0.594$$

(Π.6.3, Π.6.5, Σχ.6.4)

$$\Phi_{lt} = 0.5[1 + \alpha_{lt}(\bar{\lambda}_{lt} - \bar{\lambda}_{lt0}) + \beta \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2] = 0.5 \times [1 + 0.34 \times (1.175 - 0.40) + 0.75 \times 1.175^2] = 1.150$$

$$\chi_{lt} = 1 / [\Phi_{lt} + O(\Phi_{lt}^2 - \beta \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2)] = 1 / [1.150 + O(1.150^2 - 0.75 \times 1.150^2)] = 0.594$$

$$\text{Μειωτικός συντελεστής } \chi_{lt} = 1 / [\Phi_{lt} + O(\Phi_{lt}^2 - \beta \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2)], \chi_{lt} < 1.0, 1 / \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2, \chi_{lt} = 0.594$$

(Εξ. 6.57)

$$\chi_{lt,mod} = \chi_{lt} / f, \chi_{lt,mod} < 1, \chi_{lt,mod} < 1 / \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2 = 1 / 1.175^2 = 0.72$$

(EC3 §6.3.2.3(2), Εξ. 6.58)

$$k_c = 0.94$$

(EC3 Πιν. 6.6)

$$f = 1 - 0.5(1 - k_c)[1 - 2.0(\bar{\lambda}_{lt} - 0.8)^2] = 1 - 0.5 \times (1 - 0.940)[1 - 2.0 \times (1.175 - 0.8)^2] = 0.978, f < 1.0$$

$$\chi_{lt,mod} = \chi_{lt} / f = 0.594 / 0.978 = 0.607, \chi_{lt,mod} < 1.0, \chi_{lt,mod} < 0.72, \chi_{lt,mod} = 0.607$$

$$M_{b,rd} = \chi_{lt} \cdot W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 0.607 \times [10^{-6}] \times 2408.0 \times 10^3 \times 275 / 1.00 = 401.96 \text{ kNm}$$

(EC3 Εξ. 6.55)

$$M_{y,ed} = 287.83 \text{ kNm} < 401.96 \text{ kNm} = M_{b,rd}, \text{ Έλεγχος ικανοποιείται}$$

$$M_{y,ed} / M_{b,rd} = 287.83 / 401.96 = 0.716 < 1$$

Project A

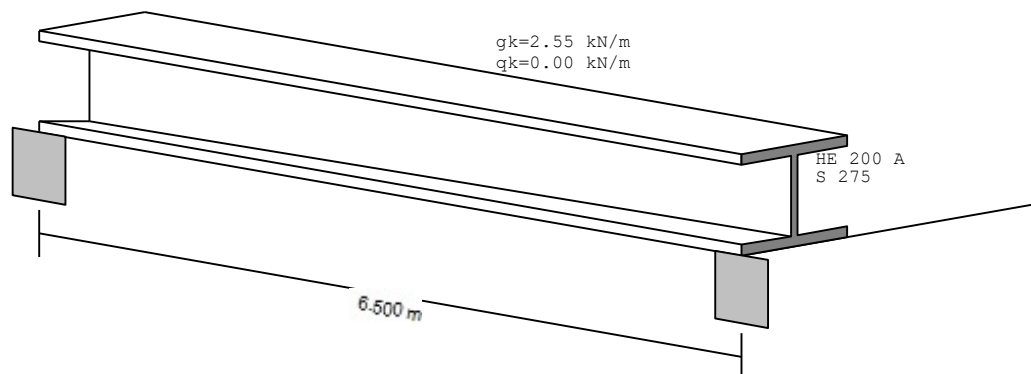
1. ΔΟΚΟΣ-007

Δοκοί γενικά, Δοκός ενός ανοίγματος

(EC3 EN1993-1-1:2005, +NA-ΕΛΟΤ:2010)

Ελεύθερο άνοιγμα δοκών πατώματος $L=6.500$ m, Αμφιέρριστη δοκός

Συνθήκες πλευρικών συγκρατήσεων: Πλευρικά μη συγκρατούμενη



1.1. Κανονισμοί

EN1990:2002, Ευρωκώδικας 0 Βάσεις σχεδιασμού

EN1991-1-1:2002, Ευρωκώδικας 1-1 Δράσεις

EN1993-1-1:2005, Ευρωκώδικας 3 1-1 Σχεδιασμός κατασκευών από χάλυβα

EN1993-1-3:2005, Ευρωκώδικας 3 1-3 Μέλη και φύλλα ψυχρής έλασης

EN1993-1-5:2006, Ευρωκώδικας 3 1-5 Δομικά στοιχεία από επίπεδα ελάσματα

1.2. Υλικά

Χάλυβας: S 275

(EN1993-1-1, §3.2)

$t \leq 40$ mm, Αντοχή διαρροής $f_y = 275$ N/mm², Αντοχή αστοχίας $f_u = 430$ N/mm²

$40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80$ mm, Αντοχή διαρροής $f_y = 255$ N/mm², Αντοχή αστοχίας $f_u = 410$ N/mm²

Μέτρο ελαστικότητας $E = 210000$ N/mm², Λόγος Poisson $\nu = 0.30$, Πυκνότητα $\rho = 7850$ Kg/m³

Συντ. μόνιμης και μεταβλητής δράσης

(EN1990, Παράρτημα A1)

$\gamma_G = 1.35$, $\gamma_Q = 1.50$

Επιμέρους συντελεστές ασφαλείας γ_m

(EN1993-1-1, §6.1)

$\gamma_{M0} = 1.00$, $\gamma_{M1} = 1.00$, $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

1.3. Φορτίο

(EN1991-1-1)

Φορτίο επί δοκού

Μόνιμο φορτίο $G_{k1} = 2.55$ kN/m

Ιδιο βάρος δοκού $G_{k2} = 0.41$ kN/m

Μόνιμο φορτίο $G_k = G_{k1} + G_{k2} = 2.96$ kN/m

Μεταβλητό φορτίο $Q_k = 0.00$ kN/m

1.4. Τιμές σχεδιασμού δράσεων, Συνδιασμοί φορτίων

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Συνδιασμοί φορτίων

(EN1990 §6.4.3.2, Π.Α1.2Α, Π.Α1.2Β)

$$\gamma_G \cdot G_k + \gamma_Q \cdot Q_k = 1.35 \times 2.96 + 1.50 \times 0.00 = 4.00 \text{ kN/m}, \quad q_1^2/8 = 21.10 \text{ kNm}$$

Φορτία σχεδιασμού, Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας

$$M_{y,ed} = 4.00 \times 6.500^2/8 = 21.10 \text{ kNm}, \quad V_{z,ed} = 4.00 \times 6.500/2 = 12.99 \text{ kN}$$

Οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας (SLS), Συνδιασμοί φορτίων

(EN1990 §6.5.3, Π.Α1.4)

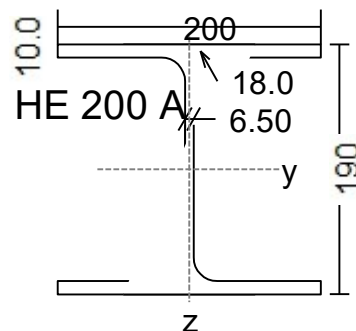
$$G_k + Q_k = 2.96 + 0.00 = 2.96 \text{ kN/m}$$

Φορτία σχεδιασμού, Οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας (SLS)

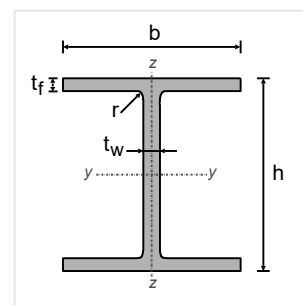
$$M_{y,ed} = 2.96 \times 6.500^2/8 = 15.63 \text{ kNm}, \quad V_{z,ed} = 2.96 \times 6.500/2 = 9.62 \text{ kN}$$

1.5. Χαρακτηριστικά χαλύβδινης διατομής**Διατομή HE 200 A-S 275****Διαστάσεις διατομής**

Υψος διατομής	h=	190.00 mm
Πλάτος διατομής	b=	200.00 mm
Υψος κορμού	h _w =	170.00 mm
Υψος ευθύγραμμου τμήματος κορμού	d _w =	134.00 mm
Πάχος κορμού	t _w =	6.50 mm
Πάχος πέλματος	t _f =	10.00 mm
Ακτίνα συναρμογής	r=	18.00 mm
Μάζα	=	42.30 Kg/m

**Χαρακτηριστικά διατομών**

Εμβαδόν	A=	5383 mm ²	I _y =36.920x10 ⁶ mm ⁴	I _z =13.360x10 ⁶ mm ⁴
Ροπή αδρανείας	I _y =	36.920x10 ⁶ mm ⁴	W _y =388.60x10 ³ mm ³	W _z =134.00x10 ³ mm ³
Ελαστική ροπή αντίστασης	W _y =	388.60x10 ³ mm ³	W _{pz} =203.80x10 ³ mm ³	
Πλαστική ροπή αντίστασης	W _{py} =	429.50x10 ³ mm ³		
Ακτίνα αδρανείας	i _y =	82.8 mm	i _z =	49.8 mm
Επιφάνεια διάτμησης	A _{vz} =	1808 mm ²	A _{vy} =	4000 mm ²
Σταθερά στρέψης	I _t =	0.210x10 ⁶ mm ⁴	i _p =	97 mm
Ροπή αντίστασης σε στρέψη	W _t =	20.985x10 ³ mm ³		
Σταθερά στρέβλωσης	I _w =	108.00x10 ⁹ mm ⁶		

**1.6. Οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας (SLS)**

(EN1993-1-1, §7)

Βέλος κάμψης δοκού

$$\text{Φορτίο } G+Q: w=5 \times 2.96 \times 6500^4 / (384 \times 2.1 \times 10^6 \times 36.920 \times 10^6) = 8.87 \text{ mm} = L/733 < L/200$$

1.7. Κατάταξη χαλύβδινης διατομής, Κάμψη M_y

(EN1993-1-1, §5.5)

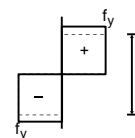
Κορμός

$$c = 190.0 - 2 \times 10.0 - 2 \times 18.0 = 134.0 \text{ mm}, \quad t = 6.5 \text{ mm}, \quad c/t = 134.0/6.5 = 20.62$$

$$S 275, \quad t = 6.5 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, \quad f_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad \epsilon = (235/275)^{0.5} = 0.92$$

$$c/t = 20.62 \leq 72 \epsilon = 72 \times 0.92 = 66.24$$

Ο κορμός είναι κατηγορία 1 (EN1993-1-1, Πιν.5.2)

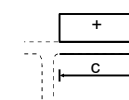
Πέλμα

$$c = 200.0/2 - 6.5/2 - 18.0 = 78.8 \text{ mm}, \quad t = 10.0 \text{ mm}, \quad c/t = 78.8/10.0 = 7.88$$

$$S 275, \quad t = 10.0 \leq 40 \text{ mm}, \quad f_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad \epsilon = (235/275)^{0.5} = 0.92$$

$$c/t = 7.88 \leq 9 \epsilon = 9 \times 0.92 = 8.28$$

Το πέλμα είναι κατηγορία 1 (EN1993-1-1, Πιν.5.2)

**Κατάταξη ολικής διατομής είναι κατηγορία 1, Κάμψη M_{y,ed}**

1.8. Αντοχή διατομής, Διατομή δοκού

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2)

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Έλεγχος σε κάμψη γ-γ

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.5)

$$M_{y,ed} = 21.10 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Καμπτική αντοχή } M_{pl,y,rd} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = [10^{-6}] \times 429.50 \times 10^3 \times 275 / 1.00 = 118.11 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{y,ed} = 21.10 \text{ kNm} < 118.11 \text{ kNm} = M_{y,rd} = M_{pl,y,rd}, \text{ Έλεγχος ικανοποιείται}$$

$$M_{y,ed} / M_{y,rd} = 21.10 / 118.11 = 0.179 < 1$$

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Έλεγχος σε διάτμηση z

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.6)

$$V_{z,ed} = 12.99 \text{ kN}$$

$$A_v = A - 2b \cdot t_f + (t_w + 2r) t_f = 5383 - 2 \times 200.0 \times 10.0 + (6.5 + 2 \times 18.0) \times 10.0 = 1808 \text{ mm}^2$$

(EC3 §6.2.6.3)

$$A_v = 1808 \text{ mm}^2 > \eta \cdot h_w \cdot t_w = 1.00 \times (190.0 - 2 \times 10.0) \times 6.5 = 1.00 \times 170.0 \times 6.5 = 1105 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Πλαστική διατμητική αντοχή } V_{pl,z,rd} = A_v (f_y / \gamma_{M0}) = [10^{-3}] \times 1808 \times (275 / 1.73) / 1.00 = 287.06 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{z,ed} = 12.99 \text{ kN} < 287.06 \text{ kN} = V_{z,rd} = V_{pl,z,rd}, \text{ Έλεγχος ικανοποιείται}$$

$$V_{z,ed} / V_{z,rd} = 12.99 / 287.06 = 0.045 < 1$$

$$h_w / t_w = (190.0 - 2 \times 10.0) / 6.5 = 170.0 / 6.5 = 26.15 < \leq 72 \times 0.92 / 1.00 = 72 \epsilon / \eta = 66.24 \quad (\eta = 1.00)$$

$$S_{275}, t = 6.5 < \leq 40 \text{ mm}, f_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2, \epsilon = (235 / 275)^{0.5} = 0.92$$

Δεν απαιτείται έλεγχος της αντίστασης λυγισμού σε τέμνουσα

(EC3 §6.2.6.6)

Οριακή κατάσταση αστοχίας, Κάμψη και διάτμηση

(EN1993-1-1, §6.2.8)

$$V_{z,ed} = 6.49 \text{ kN}, M_{y,ed} = 15.83 \text{ kNm}, \text{ Στη θέση } x = 1.625 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{z,ed} = 6.49 \text{ kN} < V_{pl,z,rd} / 2 = 287.06 / 2 = 143.53 \text{ kN}$$

(EC3 §6.2.8(2))

Επίδραση διάτμησης σε αντοχή κάμψης παραβλέπεται

1.9. Πλευρικός λυγισμός, (ULS)

(EN1993-1-1, §6.3.2)

$$M_{y,ed} = 21.10 \text{ kN}, L = 6.500 \text{ m}, L_{cr,y} = 6.500 \text{ m}, L_{cr,z} = 6.500 \text{ m}, L_{cr,lt} = 6.500 \text{ m}$$

Ελαστική κρίσιμη ροπή πλευρικού λυγισμού

(EC3 §6.3.2.2.2, EN1993:2002 Παράρτημα C)

Timoshenko, S.P, Gere, J.M, Theory of elastic stability, McGraw-Hill, 1961

$$M_{cr} = C_1 \cdot [\pi^2 E I_z / (k L)^2] \{ O[(k z / k w)^2 (I_w / I_z) + (k L)^2 G I_t / (\pi^2 E I_z) + (C_2 \cdot z_g - C_3 \cdot z_j)^2] - (C_2 \cdot z_g - C_3 \cdot z_j) \}$$

Μέθοδος υπολογισμού C1, C2, C3 : ECCS 119/Galea SN030a-EN-EU Access Steel 2006

$$G = E / (2(1+\nu)) = 210000 / (2(1+0.30)) = 80769 = 8.1 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$k \cdot L = 6500 \text{ mm}, z_g = h / 2 = 190 / 2 = 95 \text{ mm}, z_j = 0 \text{ mm}$$

(EN1993:2002 Εξ. C.11)

$$k_y = 1.0, k_z = 1.0, k_w = 1.0, C_1 = 1.127, C_2 = 0.454, C_3 = 0.000$$

$$M_{cr} = [10^{-6}] 1.127 \times [\pi^2 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 13.360 \times 10^6 / 6500^2]$$

$$\times \{ [(1.0 / 1.0)^2 \times (108.00 \times 10^9 / 13.360 \times 10^6)]$$

$$+ 6500^2 \times 8.1 \times 10^4 \times 0.210 \times 10^6 / (\pi^2 \times 2.1 \times 10^5 \times 13.360 \times 10^6)$$

$$+ (0.454 \times 95)^2 \}^{0.5} - (0.454 \times 95) \} = 107.9 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_{lt} = O(W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / M_{cr}) = O\{[10^{-6}] \times 429.50 \times 10^3 \times 275 / 107.9\} = 1.046$$

(EC3 Εξ. 6.56)

$$h / b = 190 / 200 = 0.95 < \leq 2.00 \text{ καμπύλη λυγισμού: } b$$

$$\text{συντελεστής ατελειών: } \alpha_{lt} = 0.34, \beta = 0.75, \chi_{lt} = 0.671$$

(Π.6.3, Π.6.5, Σχ.6.4)

$$\Phi_{lt} = 0.5 [1 + \alpha_{lt} (\bar{\lambda}_{lt} - \bar{\lambda}_{lt0}) + \beta \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2] = 0.5 [1 + 0.34 \times (1.046 - 0.40) + 0.75 \times 1.046^2] = 1.020$$

$$\chi_{lt} = 1 / [\Phi_{lt} + O(\Phi_{lt}^2 - \beta \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2)] = 1 / [1.020 + O(1.020^2 - 0.75 \times 1.020^2)] = 0.671$$

$$\text{Μειωτικός συντελεστής } \chi_{lt} = 1 / [\Phi_{lt} + O(\Phi_{lt}^2 - \beta \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2)], \chi_{lt} < \leq 1.0, 1 / \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2, \chi_{lt} = 0.671$$

(Εξ. 6.57)

$$\chi_{lt,mod} = \chi_{lt} / f, \chi_{lt,mod} < \leq 1, \chi_{lt,mod} < \leq 1 / \bar{\lambda}_{lt}^2 = 1 / 1.046^2 = 0.91$$

(EC3 §6.3.2.3(2), Εξ. 6.58)

$$k_c = 0.94$$

(EC3 Πιν. 6.6)

$$f = 1 - 0.5(1 - k_c) [1 - 2.0 (\bar{\lambda}_{lt} - 0.8)^2] = 1 - 0.5 \times (1 - 0.940) [1 - 2.0 \times (1.046 - 0.8)^2] = 0.974, f < \leq 1.0$$

$$\chi_{lt,mod} = \chi_{lt} / f = 0.671 / 0.974 = 0.689, \chi_{lt,mod} < \leq 1.0, \chi_{lt,mod} < \leq 0.91, \chi_{lt,mod} = 0.689$$

$$M_{b,rd} = \chi_{lt} \cdot W_{pl,y} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1} = 0.689 \times [10^{-6}] \times 429.50 \times 10^3 \times 275 / 1.00 = 81.38 \text{ kNm}$$

(EC3 Εξ. 6.55)

$$M_{y,ed} = 21.10 \text{ kNm} < 81.38 \text{ kNm} = M_{b,rd}, \text{ Έλεγχος ικανοποιείται}$$

$$M_{y,ed} / M_{b,rd} = 21.10 / 81.38 = 0.259 < 1$$

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Specifier's comments:

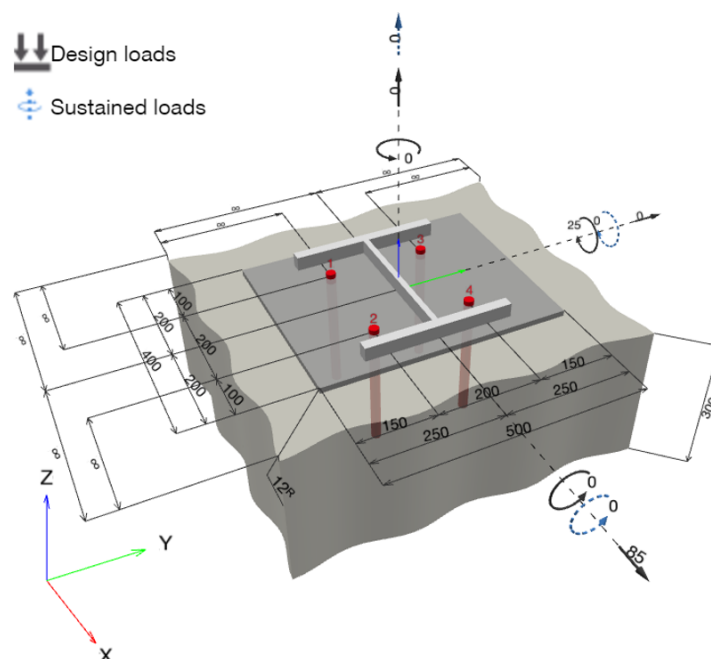
1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V4 + AM (8.8) M20
Return period (service life in years):	50
Item number:	407500 AM 8.8 M20x1000 (element) / 2287552 HIT-RE 500 V4 (adhesive)
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 250.0 \text{ mm}$ ($h_{ef,limit} = - \text{ mm}$)
Material:	8.8
Evaluation Service Report:	Hilti Technical Data
Issued / Valid:	- / -
Proof:	Design Method EN 1992-4, Chemical
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.0 \text{ mm}$ (no stand-off); $t = 12.0 \text{ mm}$
Anchor plate ^R :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 400.0 \text{ mm} \times 500.0 \text{ mm} \times 12.0 \text{ mm}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	IPB/HEB, IPB 340 / HE 340 B; ($L \times W \times T \times FT$) = $340.0 \text{ mm} \times 300.0 \text{ mm} \times 12.0 \text{ mm} \times 21.5 \text{ mm}$
Base material:	cracked concrete, C16/20, $f_{c,cyl} = 16.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$; $h = 300.0 \text{ mm}$, Temp. short/long: 0/0 °C, User-defined partial material safety factor $\gamma_c = 1.500$
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Dry
Reinforcement:	reinforcement spacing $< 150 \text{ mm}$ (any $\emptyset$) or $< 100 \text{ mm}$ ($\emptyset \leq 10 \text{ mm}$) with longitudinal edge reinforcement $d \geq 12.0 \text{ [mm]}$ + close mesh (stirrups, hangers) $s \leq 100.0 \text{ [mm]}$



^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [mm] & Loading [kN, kNm]



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1.1 Load combination

Case	Description	Forces [kN] / Moments [kNm]	Seismic	Fire	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	N = 0.000; $V_x = 85.000$; $V_y = 0.000$; $M_x = 0.000$; $M_y = 25.000$; $M_z = 0.000$; $N_{sus} = 0.000$; $M_{x,sus} = 0.000$; $M_{y,sus} = 0.000$;	no	no	82

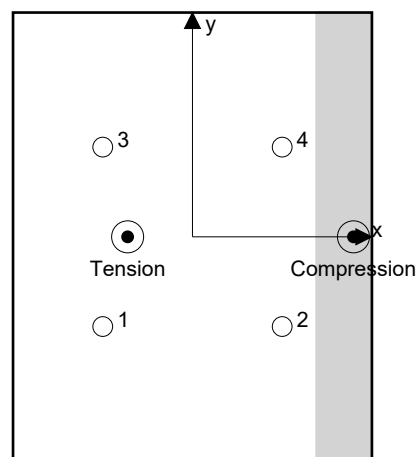
2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactions [kN]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	42.771	21.250	21.250	0.000
2	6.886	21.250	21.250	0.000
3	42.771	21.250	21.250	0.000
4	6.886	21.250	21.250	0.000

max. concrete compressive strain: 0.21 [‰]
max. concrete compressive stress: 6.45 [N/mm²]
resulting tension force in (x/y)=(-72.3/0.0): 99.315 [kN]
resulting compression force in (x/y)=(179.5/0.0): 99.315 [kN]



Anchor forces are calculated based on the assumption of a rigid anchor plate.

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3 Tension load ((EN 1992-4, Section 7.2.1))

	Load [kN]	Capacity [kN]	Utilization β_N [%]	Status
Steel Strength*	42.771	130.667	33	OK
Combined pullout-concrete cone failure**	99.315	135.315	74	OK
Concrete Breakout Failure**	99.315	145.077	69	OK
Splitting failure**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)

3.1 Steel Strength

$$N_{Ed} \leq N_{Rd,s} = \frac{N_{Rk,s}}{\gamma_{M,s}} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Table 7.1}$$

$N_{Rk,s}$ [kN]	$\gamma_{M,s}$	$N_{Rd,s}$ [kN]	N_{Ed} [kN]
196.000	1.500	130.667	42.771

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3.2 Combined pullout-concrete cone failure

$$N_{Ed} \leq N_{Rd,p} = \frac{N_{Rk,p}}{\gamma_{M,p}} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Table 7.1}$$

$$N_{Rk,p} = N_{Rk,p}^0 \cdot \frac{A_{p,N}}{A_{p,N}^0} \cdot \psi_{g,Np} \cdot \psi_{s,Np} \cdot \psi_{re,N} \cdot \psi_{ec1,Np} \cdot \psi_{ec2,Np} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.13)}$$

$$N_{Rk,p}^0 = \psi_{sus} \cdot \tau_{Rk} \cdot \pi \cdot d \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.14)}$$

$$\psi_{sus} = 1 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.14a)}$$

$$s_{cr,Np} = 7.3 \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{\psi_{sus} \cdot \tau_{Rk}} \leq 3 \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.15)}$$

$$\psi_{g,Np} = \psi_{g,Np}^0 \cdot \left(\frac{s}{s_{cr,Np}} \right)^{0.5} \cdot (\psi_{g,Np}^0 - 1) \geq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.17)}$$

$$\psi_{g,Np}^0 = \sqrt{n} - (\sqrt{n} - 1) \cdot \left(\frac{\tau_{Rk}}{\tau_{Rk,c}} \right)^{1.5} \geq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.18)}$$

$$\tau_{Rk,c} = \frac{k_3}{\pi \cdot d} \cdot \sqrt{h_{ef} \cdot f_{ck}} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.19)}$$

$$\psi_{s,Np} = 0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{c}{c_{cr,Np}} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.20)}$$

$$\psi_{ec1,Np} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot e_{c1,N}}{s_{cr,Np}} \right)} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.21)}$$

$$\psi_{ec2,Np} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot e_{c2,N}}{s_{cr,Np}} \right)} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.21)}$$

$A_{p,N} [\text{mm}^2]$	$A_{p,N}^0 [\text{mm}^2]$	$\tau_{Rk,ucr,20} [\text{N/mm}^2]$	$s_{cr,Np} [\text{mm}]$	$c_{cr,Np} [\text{mm}]$	$c_{min} [\text{mm}]$	$f_{c,cyl} [\text{N/mm}^2]$
614,656	341,056	16.00	584.0	292.0	∞	16.00
ψ_c	$\tau_{Rk,cr} [\text{N/mm}^2]$	k_3	$\tau_{Rk,c} [\text{N/mm}^2]$	$\psi_{g,Np}^0$	$\psi_{g,Np}$	
0.894	8.94	7.700	7.75	1.000	1.000	
$e_{c1,N} [\text{mm}]$	$\psi_{ec1,Np}$	$e_{c2,N} [\text{mm}]$	$\psi_{ec2,Np}$	$\psi_{s,Np}$	$\psi_{re,Np}$	
72.3	0.802	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.000	
ψ_{sus}^0	α_{sus}	ψ_{sus}				
0.880	0.000	1.000				
$N_{Rk,p}^0 [\text{kN}]$	$N_{Rk,p} [\text{kN}]$	$\gamma_{M,p}$	$N_{Rd,p} [\text{kN}]$	$N_{Ed} [\text{kN}]$		
140.496	202.972	1.500	135.315	99.315		

Group anchor ID

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3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$$N_{Ed} \leq N_{Rd,c} = \frac{N_{Rk,c}}{\gamma_{M,c}} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Table 7.1}$$

$$N_{Rk,c} = N_{Rk,c}^0 \cdot \frac{A_{c,N}}{A_{c,N}^0} \cdot \psi_{s,N} \cdot \psi_{re,N} \cdot \psi_{ec1,N} \cdot \psi_{ec2,N} \cdot \psi_{M,N} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.1)}$$

$$N_{Rk,c}^0 = k_1 \cdot \sqrt{f_{ck}} \cdot h_{ef}^{1.5} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.2)}$$

$$A_{c,N}^0 = s_{cr,N} \cdot s_{cr,N} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.3)}$$

$$\psi_{s,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{c}{c_{cr,N}} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec1,N} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot e_{N,1}}{s_{cr,N}} \right)} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.6)}$$

$$\psi_{ec2,N} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot e_{N,2}}{s_{cr,N}} \right)} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.6)}$$

$$\psi_{M,N} = 2.0 - \frac{z}{1.5 \cdot h_{ef}} \geq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.7)}$$

$A_{c,N} [\text{mm}^2]$	$A_{c,N}^0 [\text{mm}^2]$	$c_{cr,N} [\text{mm}]$	$s_{cr,N} [\text{mm}]$	$f_{c,cyl} [\text{N/mm}^2]$		
902,500	562,500	375.0	750.0	16.00		
$e_{c1,N} [\text{mm}]$	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$e_{c2,N} [\text{mm}]$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{s,N}$	$\psi_{re,N}$	
72.3	0.838	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.000	
$z [\text{mm}]$	$\psi_{M,N}$	k_1	$N_{Rk,c}^0 [\text{kN}]$	$\gamma_{M,c}$	$N_{Rd,c} [\text{kN}]$	$N_{Ed} [\text{kN}]$
251.7	1.329	7.700	121.748	1.500	145.077	99.315
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4 Shear load ((EN 1992-4, Section 7.2.2))

	Load [kN]	Capacity [kN]	Utilization β_v [%]	Status
Steel Strength (without lever arm)*	21.250	78.400	28	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength**	85.000	260.450	33	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel Strength (without lever arm)

$$V_{Ed} \leq V_{Rd,s} = \frac{V_{Rk,s}}{\gamma_{M,s}} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Table 7.2}$$

$$V_{Rk,s} = k_7 \cdot V_{Rk,s}^0 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.35)}$$

$V_{Rk,s}^0$ [kN]	k_7	$V_{Rk,s}$ [kN]	$\gamma_{M,s}$	$V_{Rd,s}$ [kN]	V_{Ed} [kN]
98.000	1.000	98.000	1.250	78.400	21.250

4.2 Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)

$$V_{Ed} \leq V_{Rd,cp} = \frac{V_{Rk,cp}}{\gamma_{M,c,p}} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Table 7.2}$$

$$V_{Rk,cp} = k_8 \cdot \min \{N_{Rk,c}; N_{Rk,p}\} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.39c)}$$

$$N_{Rk,c} = N_{Rk,c}^0 \cdot \frac{A_{c,N}}{A_{c,N}^0} \cdot \psi_{s,N} \cdot \psi_{re,N} \cdot \psi_{ec1,N} \cdot \psi_{ec2,N} \cdot \psi_{M,N} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.1)}$$

$$N_{Rk,c}^0 = k_1 \cdot \sqrt{f_{ck}} \cdot h_{ef}^{1.5} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.2)}$$

$$A_{c,N}^0 = s_{cr,N} \cdot s_{cr,N} \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.3)}$$

$$\psi_{s,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{c}{c_{cr,N}} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec1,N} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot e_{v,1}}{s_{cr,N}} \right)} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.6)}$$

$$\psi_{ec2,N} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot e_{v,2}}{s_{cr,N}} \right)} \leq 1.00 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.6)}$$

$$\psi_{M,N} = 1 \quad \text{EN 1992-4, Eq. (7.7)}$$

$A_{c,N}$ [mm ²]	$A_{c,N}^0$ [mm ²]	$c_{cr,N}$ [mm]	$s_{cr,N}$ [mm]	k_8	$f_{c,cyl}$ [N/mm ²]	
902,500	562,500	375.0	750.0	2.000	16.00	
$e_{c1,V}$ [mm]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$e_{c2,V}$ [mm]	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{s,N}$	$\psi_{re,N}$	$\psi_{M,N}$
0.0	1.000	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
k_1	$N_{Rk,c}^0$ [kN]	$\gamma_{M,c,p}$	$V_{Rd,cp}$ [kN]	V_{Ed} [kN]		
7.700	121.748	1.500	260.450	85.000		

Group anchor ID

1-4

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5 Combined tension and shear loads (EN 1992-4, Section 7.2.3)

Steel failure

β_N	β_V	α	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.327	0.271	2.000	19	OK

$$\beta_N^\alpha + \beta_V^\alpha \leq 1.0$$

Concrete failure

β_N	β_V	α	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.734	0.326	1.500	82	OK

$$\beta_N^\alpha + \beta_V^\alpha \leq 1.0$$

6 Displacements (highest loaded anchor)

Short term loading:

N_{Sk}	=	31.682 [kN]	δ_N	=	0.2017 [mm]
V_{Sk}	=	15.741 [kN]	δ_V	=	0.6296 [mm]
			δ_{NV}	=	0.6611 [mm]

Long term loading:

N_{Sk}	=	31.682 [kN]	δ_N	=	0.3227 [mm]
V_{Sk}	=	15.741 [kN]	δ_V	=	0.9444 [mm]
			δ_{NV}	=	0.9981 [mm]

Comments: Tension displacements are valid with half of the required installation torque moment for uncracked concrete! Shear displacements are valid without friction between the concrete and the anchor plate! The gap due to the drilled hole and clearance hole tolerances are not included in this calculation!

The acceptable anchor displacements depend on the fastened construction and must be defined by the designer!

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7 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (AS 5216:2021, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid anchor plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Checking the transfer of loads into the base material is required in accordance with EN 1992-4, Annex A!
- The design is only valid if the clearance hole in the fixture is not larger than the value given in Table 6.1 of EN 1992-4! For larger diameters of the clearance hole see section 6.2.2 of EN 1992-4!
- The accessory list in this report is for the information of the user only. In any case, the instructions for use provided with the product have to be followed to ensure a proper installation.
- For the determination of the $\psi_{re,v}$ (concrete edge failure) the minimum concrete cover defined in the design settings is used as the concrete cover of the edge reinforcement.
- Characteristic bond resistances depend on short- and long-term temperatures.
- Edge reinforcement is not required to avoid splitting failure
- The characteristic bond resistances depend on the return period (service life in years): 50

Fastening meets the design criteria!

8 Installation data

Anchor plate, steel: S 235; $E = 210,000.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$; $f_{yk} = 235.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Profile: IPB/HEB, IPB 340 / HE 340 B; (L x W x T x FT) = 340.0 mm x 300.0 mm x 12.0 mm x 21.5 mm

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 22.0 \text{ mm}$

Plate thickness (input): 12.0 mm

Recommended plate thickness: not calculated

Drilling method: Hammer drilled

Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required

Anchor type and diameter: HIT-RE 500 V4 + AM (8.8) M20

Item number: 407500 AM 8.8 M20x1000 (element) / 2287552 HIT-RE 500 V4 (adhesive)

Maximum installation torque: 150 Nm

Hole diameter in the base material: 22.0 mm

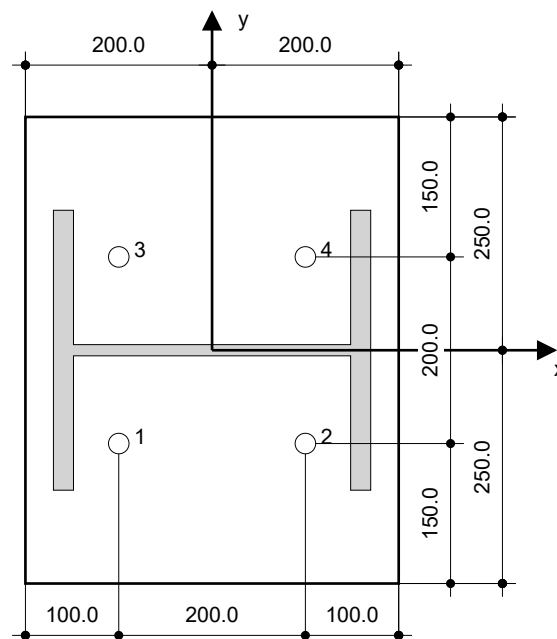
Hole depth in the base material: 250.0 mm

Minimum thickness of the base material: 294.0 mm

Hilti AM threaded rod with HIT-RE 500 V4 injection mortar with 250 mm embedment h_{ef} , M20, Steel galvanized, Hammer drilled installation per instruction for use

8.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling	Cleaning	Setting
- Suitable Rotary Hammer - Properly sized drill bit	- Compressed air with required accessories to blow from the bottom of the hole - Proper diameter wire brush	- Dispenser including cassette and mixer - Torque wrench



Coordinates Anchor [mm]

Anchor	x	y	c _{-x}	c _{+x}	c _{-y}	c _{+y}
1	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	-	-
2	100.0	-100.0	-	-	-	-
3	-100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
4	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-



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9 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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