# ENSC 2113 Engineering Mechanics: Statics

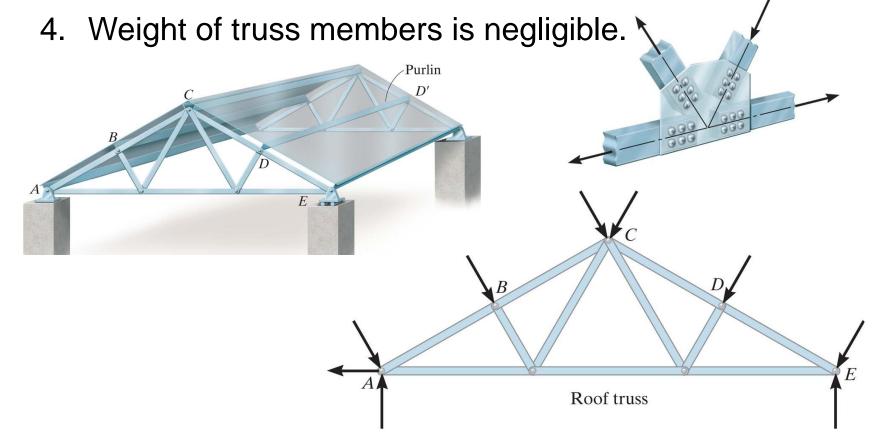
Lecture 20 Sections 6.1-6.3



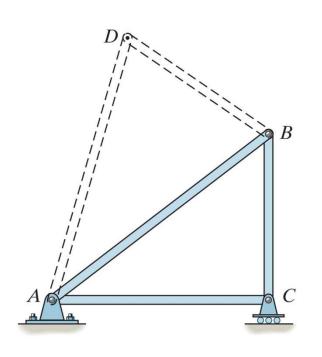
## **6.1: Simple Trusses**

Simple trusses have the following assumptions:

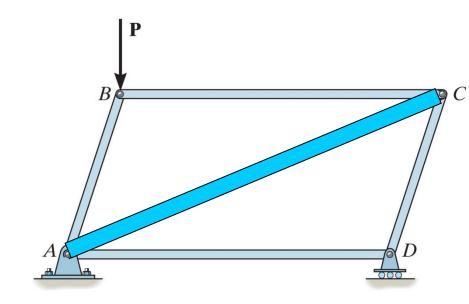
- 1. All members are two-force members.
- 2. All connections (joints) are pinned (no moment).
- 3. All loads applied at the joints.



Simple trusses are made up of triangles which are stable and rigid.



Stable Element



Stable Element

For trusses, we are interested in both external reactions, and *internal member forces*.

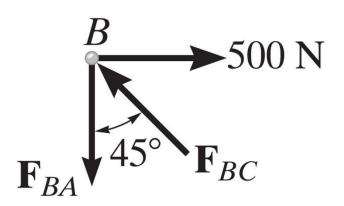
Axial Tension (T) or Axial Compression (C)

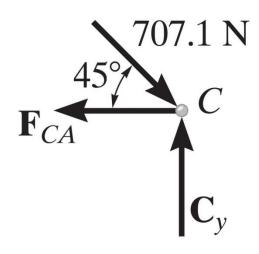
Tension pulls and Compression pushes. - 500 N Tension Compression

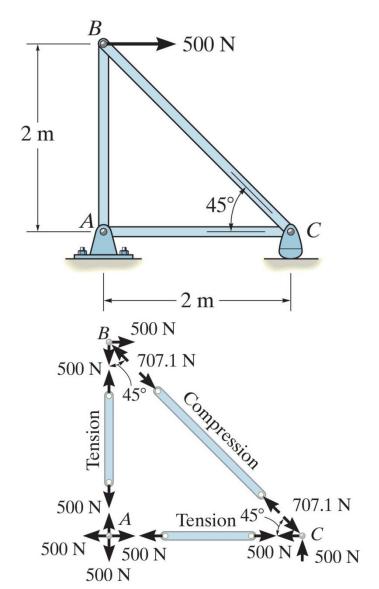
## 6.2: Method of Joints

Sum forces at each joint in the truss

to solve for member forces:

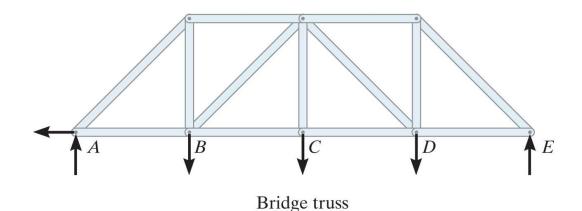






### Procedure for analysis using Method of Joints:

- 1. Draw **FBD** of the entire truss.
- 2. Apply equilibrium eqns to solve for reactions.
- 3. Draw **FBD** of joint with no more than 2 unknown forces.
- Apply equilibrium eqns to solve for unknown member forces, & determine in tens. or compression.
- 5. Go to another joint w/ no more than 2 unknown forces.
- 6. Repeat steps 4 & 5 until all members forces are found.
- 7. Identify the **Zero-Force Members** in the truss.

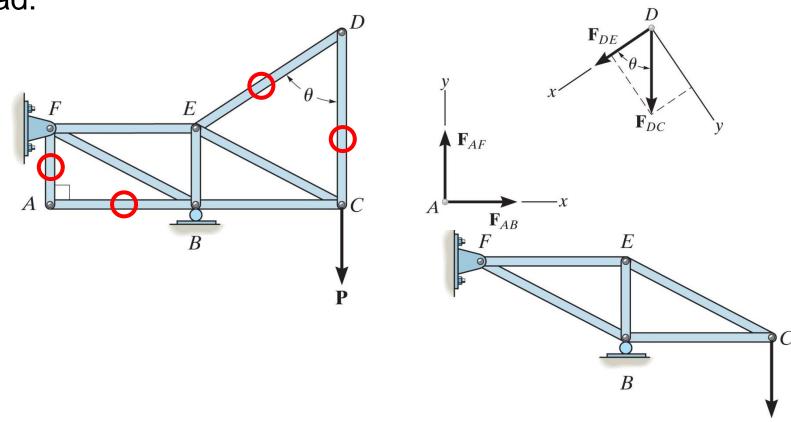


### **6.3: Zero-Force Members**

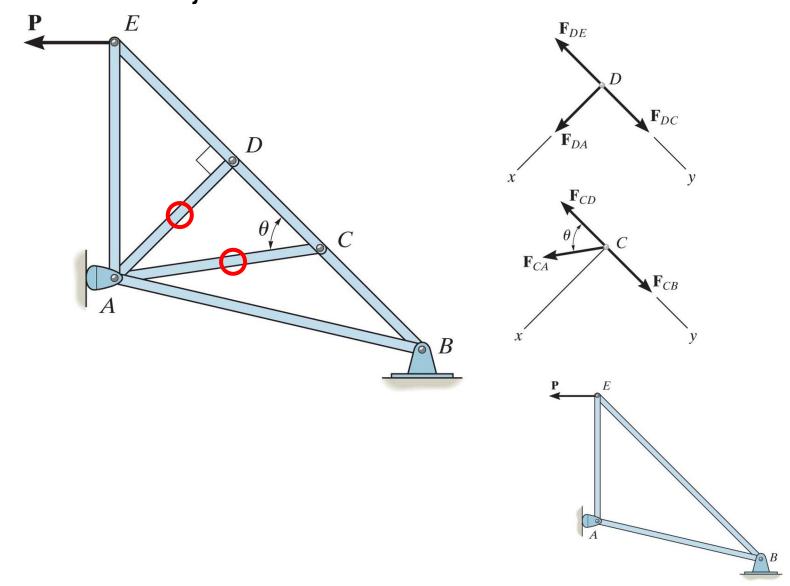
Zero-Force Members are truss members with no axial force.

### Two conditions exist for *Zero-force members*:

1. Two non-collinear members intersect at a joint with no load:

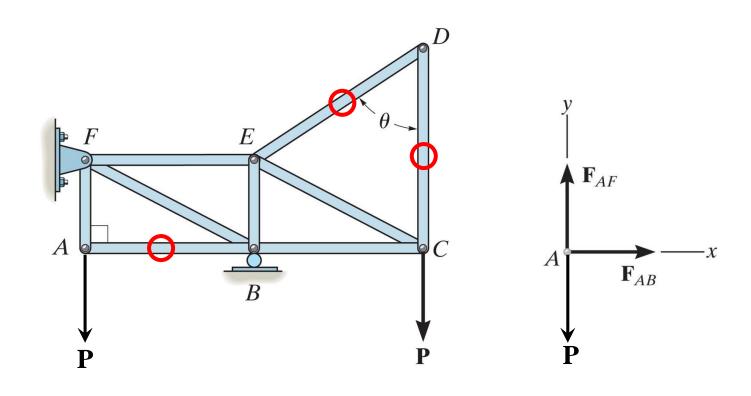


2. Two collinear members & a third non-collinear member intersect at a joint with no load:

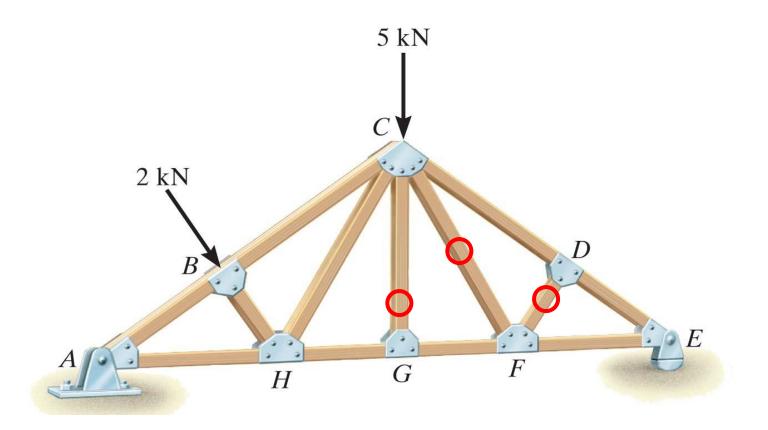


Of course there are exceptions to these two conditions:

1. Apply a force at joint A:



2. If a zero-force member is found, look at the joint at the other end of the to see if other zero-force members exist.



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