

Buckling test of slender column

THEORY



- A long slender bar subjected to axial compression is called a column.
- The term column is frequently used to describe a vertical member
- The vertical members of a building frame or any structural system which carry mainly compressive loads are called as columns.
- A compression member is generally considered to be column when its unsupported length is more than 10 times its least lateral dimension.

Euler formula



- This formula was derived in 1757, by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler.
- The critical load/Euler Load is the maximum load which a column can bear while staying straight.
- The "critical load" is the greatest load that will not cause lateral deflection (buckling). For loads greater than the critical load, the column will deflect laterally.



$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(KL)^2}$$

where

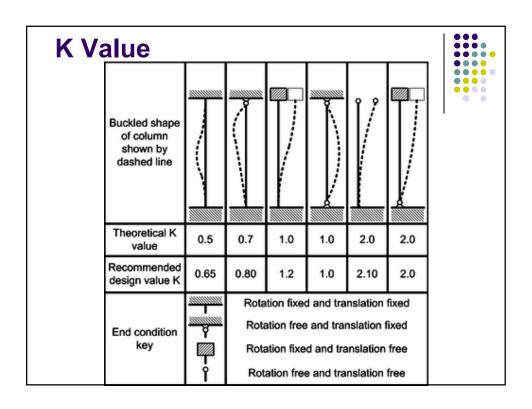
 P_{cr} = Euler's critical load (longitudinal compression load on column),

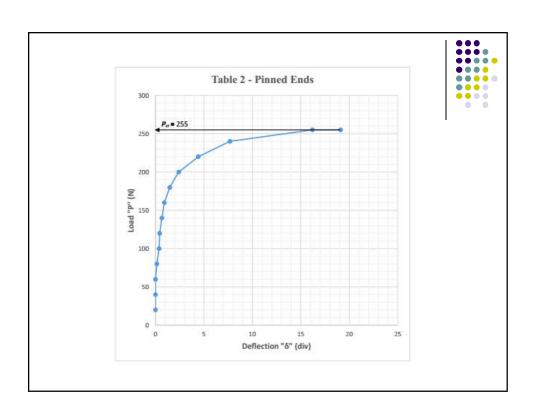
E = modulus of elasticity of column material,

I = minimum area moment of inertia of the cross section of the column,

L = unsupported length of column,

K = column effective length factor





Objective

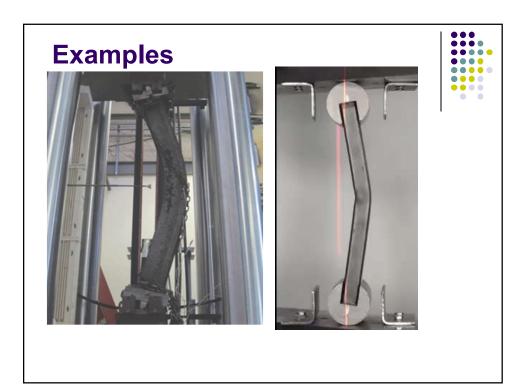


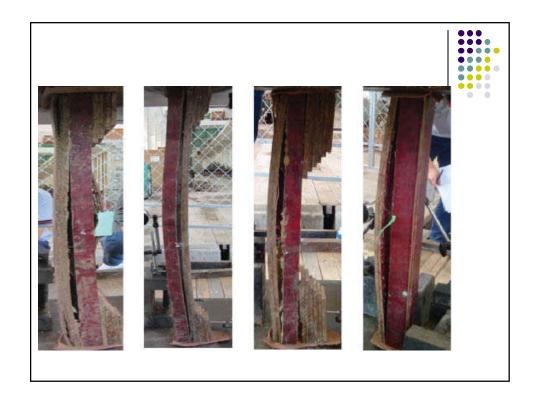
- To determine Euler load /critical load/buckling load of slender columns experimentally.
- To determine Euler load /critical load/buckling load of slender columns theoretically from Euler formula for slender columns.
- To compare the experimental critical loads and theoretical critical loads.

Procedure



- Measure Dia, length etc.
- Look for support condition and Apply load
- Read max. load (N)
- Calculate theoritical load and compare with experimental value.





Assignment (individual)



- 1. Assumptions of Euler formula
- 2. Derive the equation of Euler Critical load for pin ended column.
- 3. Derive the equation of Euler Critical load for fixed ended column.