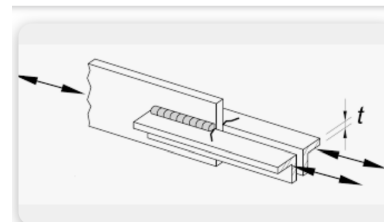
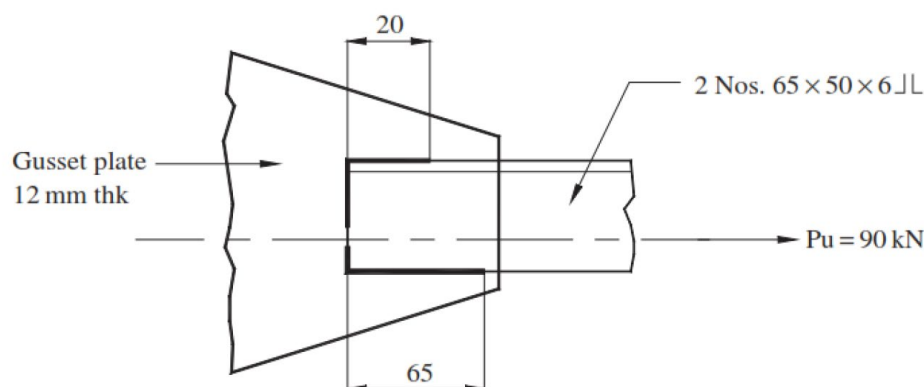




Lec 4 Example 3 welded connection in shear

The welded connection for a tension member in a roof truss is shown. Using Class 42 electrode on Grade S275 plate, determine the minimum leg size of the welds if the ultimate tension in the member is 90kN.



Solution

- 1) From the data above with electrode 42 and steel grade S275 *see arrow* $p_w = 220 \text{ kN/mm}^2$ from table below
- 2) Length of weld $= (20 + 65) \times 2 = 170 \text{ mm}$ (the weld will be in double angle)
- 3) Shear developed by the $P_u = 90 \text{ kN} = 90 / 170 = 0.53 \text{ kN/mm}$
- 4) Capacity of weld $= \text{throat} \times p_w = 0.7 \text{ leg} \times p_w \geq \text{shear by load}$
- 5) Try 6mm weld leg Then throat $= 6 \times 0.7 = 4.2 \text{ mm}$
- 6) Capacity of 6mm weld $= 4.2 \times 220 = 924 \text{ kN/mm/meter run}$
- 7) Capacity of 6 mm /mm $= 924 / 1000 = 0.924 \text{ kN/mm} > 0.52 \text{ kN/mm}$
- 8) Try 4.5 leg fillet weld

Table 10.4 Design strength of fillet welds p_w (kN/mm²)

Steel grade BS EN10025	Electrode classification (BS EN499, BS EN440)		
	35	42	50
S275	220	(220)	(220)
S355	(220)	250	(250)
S460	(220)	(250)	280

Note: bracket values are under or over matching electrodes

If we use 4.5 mm leg capacity

$$= 4.5 \times 0.7 \times 220 / 1000 = 0.639 \text{ kN/mm} > 0.53 \text{ kN/mm}$$

For economy use weld with leg = 4.5 mm

