

Girillage foundation

This is provided to support heavy load, where bearing capacity of soil is low. This consist of two tiers of steel beam. lower tier has 10 to 12 no. of beams and upper tier no. beams is 8 to 5. upper tier beams are placed at right angle over the lower tiered beams. Steel beams are embedded in cement concrete with sufficient cover at bottom ends. A base plate is placed at the centre of lower tier beam. The heavy column is placed on the base plate.

Num Design a G.F for a column I.S.H.B 400 with flange plate 300×20 . Total load on column is 2000 kN . Size of base plate $650 \times 800 \text{ mm}$ bearing capacity of soil is 120 N/m^2 . Permissible σ_b is 0.88 times yield stress, and $\sigma_s = 0.4$ times yield stress.

Step-1 :- Load 2000 kN

assumed self weight $10\% = 200 \text{ kN}$

Total weight $= 2200 \text{ kN}$

Area of foundation $= \frac{\text{total load}}{\text{bearing capacity}} = \frac{2200}{120} = 18.33 \text{ m}^2$

Let us provide square foundation then for size of foundation is $\sqrt{18.33} = 4.28 \text{ m} \approx 4.3 \text{ m}$

$$l = 4.3 \text{ m}$$

Design of top tier beam :- These beam are subjected to a bending moment

$$m = \frac{w}{8} [l - l_1] = \frac{w}{8} [4300 - 650]$$

$$m = \frac{2000}{8} [4300 - 650] \times 10^3 = 9.125 \times 10^8 \text{ Nmm}$$

let us provide 8 beams of I-section in top tier
therefor bending moment per beam = $\frac{9.125 \times 10^8}{8}$
 $= 3.049 \times 10^8 \text{ Nmm}$

$$\text{Max. Per. bending stress } \sigma_b = 0.88 \times 250 = 220 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{therefor section modulus } Z_{xx} = \frac{3.049 \times 10^8}{220} = 1385727.3$$

$$= 1.38 \times 10^6$$

$$= 1382 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$$

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$$I.F.L.B \text{ 500 @ } 735.8 \text{ N}$$

$$T_0 = 9.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{xx} = 38579 \text{ cm}^4$$

max. shear force for top tier beam,

$$S.F = \frac{w}{2} \left[\frac{l - l_1}{2} \right]$$

$$S.F = \frac{2000 \times 1000}{4300} \left[\frac{4300 - 650}{2} \right] = 8.48 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$S.F. \text{ for } 16 \text{ cm} = \frac{8.48 \times 10^5}{3} = 2.82 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$e = \frac{S.F.}{\text{Area}} = \frac{2.82945}{800 \times 9.2} = 61.5$$

$$\sigma_1 = 0.4 \times 250 = 100$$

$e < \sigma_1$ Section is safe

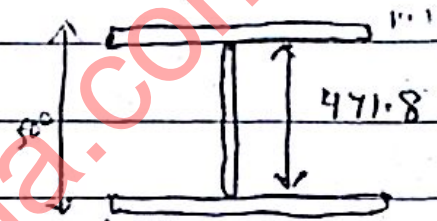
check for vertical buckling

Flange thickness = 14.1

$$h = 800 - 4.1 \times 2$$

$$h = 471.8$$

$$t_w = 9.2$$



$$\text{Slenderness ratio} = \frac{L}{r_{\min}} = \frac{h}{t} \sqrt{3} = \frac{471.8}{9.2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\lambda = 88.82$$

| λ | p_c |
|-----------|-------|
| 80 | 101 |
| 90 | 90 |
| 10 | 11 |

$$1 \text{ --- } 1.1$$

$$1.1 \times 88.82 = 97.68$$

$$p_c = 101 - 9.61 = 91.33$$

The length over which load is distributed
length of bearing plate + $\frac{1}{2}$ web
= 650 + 250 = 900

Bearing area for the load = $900 \times 9.2 = 8280 \text{ mm}^2$

Total bearing area = $8280 \times 3 = 24840 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\therefore \text{Bearing stress actually developed} = \frac{\text{load}}{\text{bearing area}}$$

$$= \frac{2000 \times 1000}{24840} = 80.5$$

$$80.5 < 91.32 \quad \text{It is safe}$$

1. check for diagonal buckling :- for D.B. Slenderness ratio

$$= \frac{h}{t} \sqrt{6} = \frac{471.8}{9.2} \sqrt{6} = 125$$

| λ | p_c |
|-----------|-------|
| 120 | 64 |
| 130 | 57 |
| 140 | 51 |
| 150 | 46 |
| 160 | 41 |
| 170 | 37 |
| 180 | 33 |
| 190 | 30 |
| 200 | 27 |

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$p_c = 64 - 35 = 29 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Actual bearing stress} = \frac{\text{S.F}}{\text{Bearing area}} = \frac{282 \times 10^3}{24840}$$

$$= 11.4$$

$$11.4 < 29$$

\therefore Top flange is safe

Design of the Bottom Tier Beam is

Use 10mm beam for bottom tier of

$$B.M = \frac{w}{8} [l_1 - l_2]$$

$$= \frac{9000 \times 1000}{8} [4300 - 800]$$

$$= 875 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$B.M. = \text{for each beam} = \frac{875 \times 10^6}{10} = 875 \times 10^5 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Section Modulus} &= \frac{B.M}{\text{Bending Stress}} = \frac{875 \times 10^5}{250} \\ &= 397707.27 \text{ mm}^3 \\ &= 397.707 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Provide ISMB 250

$$Z_{xx} = 410 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Check for shear is } S.F. &= \frac{W}{2} \left[\frac{l_1 - l_2}{2} \right] \\ &= 813953.49 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$S.F. \text{ for one beam} = 81395.349 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Shear Stress} &= \frac{S.F.}{250 \times 6.9} = \frac{81395.349}{250 \times 6.9} \\ &= 47.18 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

If it less than 100 so it is safe.

Check for Vertical Buckling :-

$$b = 250 - [2 \times 12.5] \\ = 225 \text{ mm}$$

Slenderness Ratio

$$= \frac{225 \sqrt{3}}{6.9}$$

$$= 56.5$$

From Tables

for $\lambda = 56.5$

$$p_c = 125$$

length over which load spread = length of bearing plate + $\frac{\text{depth}}{2}$

$$B = 800 + \frac{250}{2} = 925 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Bearing area} = 925 \times 6.9$$

$$= 6382.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Total Bearing area for 10 beams :

$$= 6382.5 \times 10 = 63825 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Bearing stress} = \frac{\text{load}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{2000 \times 10^3}{63825} = 31.4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

It is less than 125 N/mm², so it is safe.

check for Diagonal Buckling :-

Slenderness Ratio $\Rightarrow \frac{h \sqrt{6}}{t}$

$$= \frac{225 \sqrt{6}}{6.9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 80$$

For $\lambda = 80$, $p_c = 101 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 125 \text{ N/mm}^2$
section is safe.