

Ch7. Transverse Shear

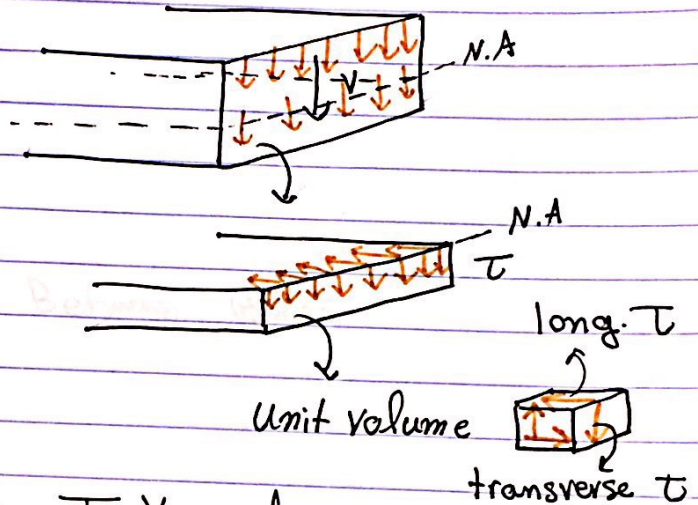
F.1+2: Shear in straight members and shear formula.

Shear $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{longitudinal shear} \\ \rightarrow \text{transverse shear} \end{array} \right.$

• Shear stress at the top = 0

$$\bar{\tau} = \frac{VQ}{It}$$

and τ_{max} is at the N.A.



► Difference between $\bar{\tau} = \frac{V}{A}$ and Shear formula $\bar{\tau} = \frac{VQ}{It}$

$\bar{\tau} = \frac{V}{A}$ calculates Avg shear stress in the cross section

$\bar{\tau} = \frac{VQ}{It}$ ~ shear stress in a specific point or Area

Now: what's t and Q :-

Q : Moment of Area above or under point

t : width of cross sectional area at where τ is measured.

7.3: Shear Flow in Built up Members.

$$\text{Shear Flow } q = \frac{VQ}{I}$$

q : is the loading measured as a force per unit length

You can relate Shear Flow and Shear Stress

$$\tau = \frac{q}{t}$$

→ Now:

$$F = \frac{s \times q}{n}$$

spacing Between Bolts

Strength of each nail

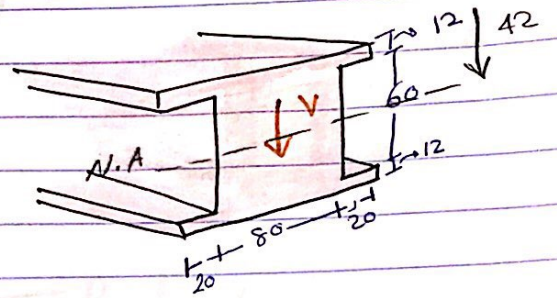
n : number of nails crossing the Area Boundary (see page 382 in Book)

► to find shear stress in each Bolt

$$\tau = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{s \times q}{n \times A}$$

Examples solved on Ch 7:

7.14 $V = ?$
max



$$\tau_{all} = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{all} = \frac{VQ}{It}$$

→ Q_{max} is at N.A

• $t = 8 \text{ mm}$

$$I = 2\left(\frac{1}{12}(120)(12)^3 + (12)(120)(36)^2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)(80)(60)^3$$

$$= 5207040 \text{ mm}^4 = 5207.040 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^4$$
$$= 5.20704 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$Q = \sum \bar{y}A = (0.036)(0.012)(0.12) + \left(\frac{0.03}{2}\right)(0.08)(0.03)$$
$$= 8.784 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$40 \mu = \frac{V(8.784 \times 10^{-5})}{(5.20704 \times 10^{-6})(0.08)}$$

$$V = 189691.8 \text{ N}$$

7.41

$$P = 12 \text{ kN}$$

$$S = ?? \quad \text{if } F_{\text{max}} = 1.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$F = \frac{Q \times S}{n}$$

$$S = \frac{\bar{n} F}{Q}$$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = \frac{V_{\text{max}} Q_{\text{max}}}{I}$$

Q_{max} (Around N.A)

$$Q = (12.5)(0.025)(0.1)$$

$$Q = 2.8125 \times 10^{-4}$$

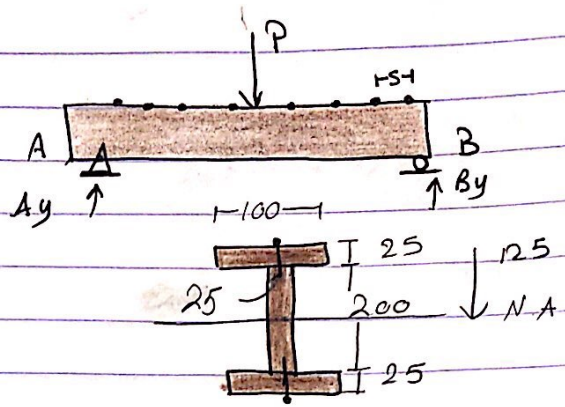
$$\text{So } Q_{\text{max}} = \frac{(6 \text{ kN})(2.8125)(10^{-4})}{(8.0208)(10^{-5})}$$

$$= 21039.048 \text{ N/m}$$

$$S = \frac{(1)(1.5 \times 10^3)}{(21039.048)}$$

$$S = 0.071296 \text{ m}$$

$$= 71.296 \text{ mm}$$



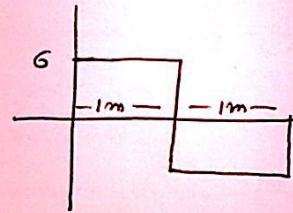
To find V_{max} :

• Reactions:

$$\sum M_A = 0 : -P(1) + (B_y)(2) = 0$$

$$B_y = 6 \text{ kN} = A_y$$

• So $V_{\text{max}} = 6 \text{ kN}$



$$I = 2 \left[\frac{1}{12} (0.1)(0.025)^3 + \frac{(0.1)(0.025)}{(0.1125)} \right]$$

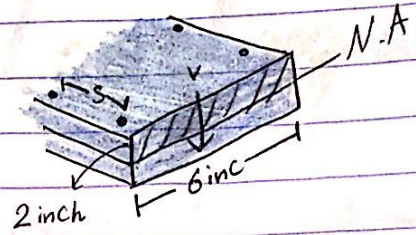
$$+ \left(\frac{1}{12} \right) (0.025)(0.200)^3$$

$$I = 8.0208 \times 10^{-5}$$

F-33

$$S = 6 \text{ inch}$$

$$V = 600 \text{ lb}$$



$$F = \frac{q \times S}{n}$$

$$F = \frac{q \times 6}{2 \sim 2 \text{ rows}}$$

$$q = \frac{VQ}{L} = \frac{600 \left(\frac{11}{2} (2) (6) \right)}{(12) (6) (4)^3 \text{ in}^4} = 225 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$F = \frac{(225)(6)}{2} = 675 \text{ lb}$$