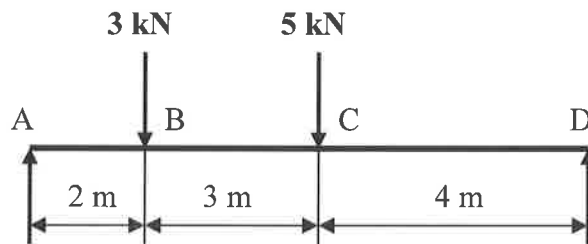


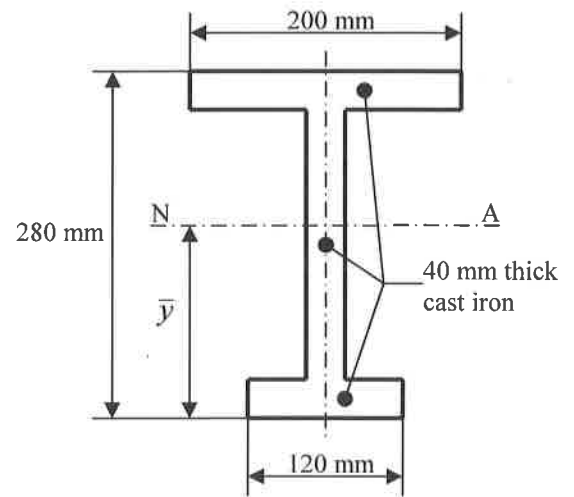
Bending Stress**Worked Example No.3**

A beam ABCD is simply-supported at A and D and is loaded at B and C as shown in Figure Ex.3(a). The beam has the cross-section shown in Figure Ex.3(b).

- Determine the magnitude of the force reactions at supports A and D.
- Sketch the shear force and bending moment diagrams for the beam, indicating all significant values.
- State the magnitude and position of the maximum bending moment acting on the beam.
- Determine the second moment of area about the neutral axis (NA) for the beam cross-section.
- Determine the maximum bending stress set-up in the beam material.
- Sketch the bending stress distribution across the beam cross-section at the point of maximum bending stress.
- If the beam is of cast iron and has an allowable stress in bending of 25 MN/m^2 , determine the factor of safety for the beam.



**Figure Ex.3(a):
Loaded Beam**



**Figure Ex.3(b):
Beam Cross-Section**

Solution

a) Reactions R_A & R_D :

$$\sum M_A^{\curvearrowright} = 0 :$$

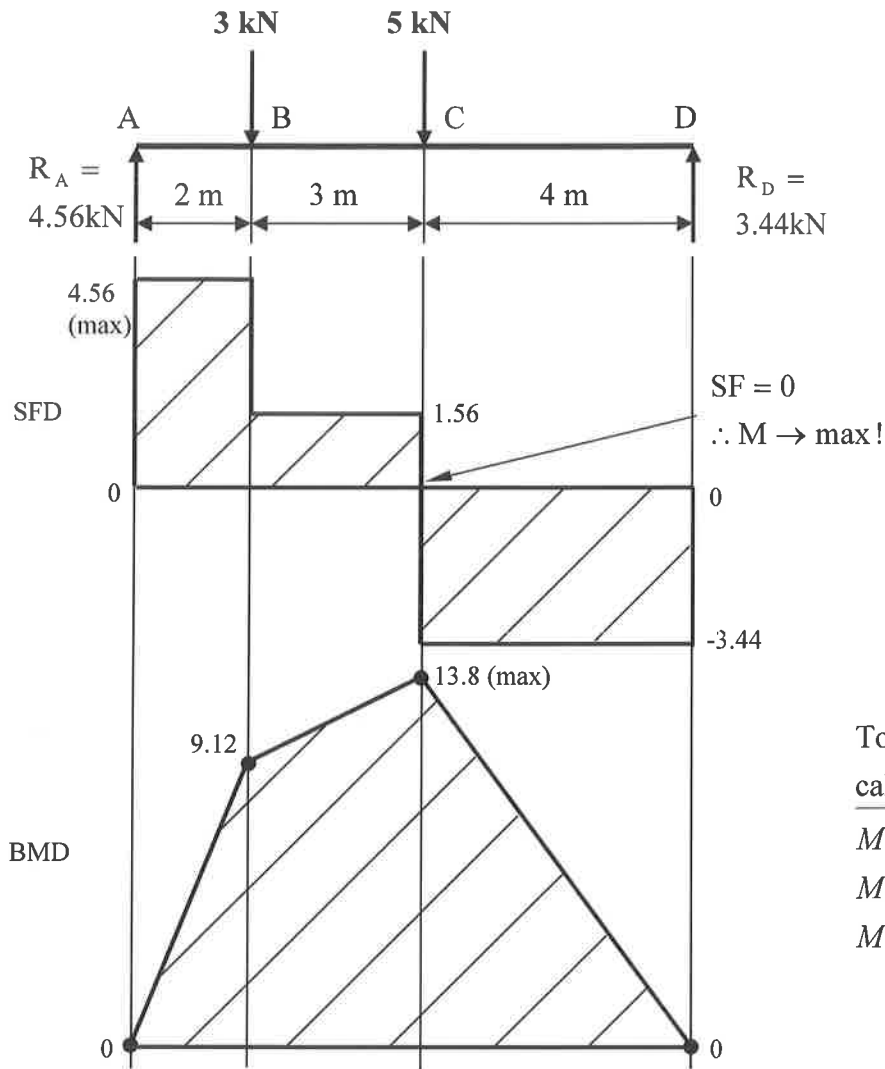
$$(3 \times 2) + (5 \times 5) - 9R_D = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{R_D = 3.44 \text{ kN}}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 (+ \uparrow) :$$

$$R_A - 3 - 5 + 3.44 = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{R_A = 4.56 \text{ kN}}}$$

b) SF and BM Diagrams :

To calculate BMs, use SFD areas or, by calculating at each point on beam :

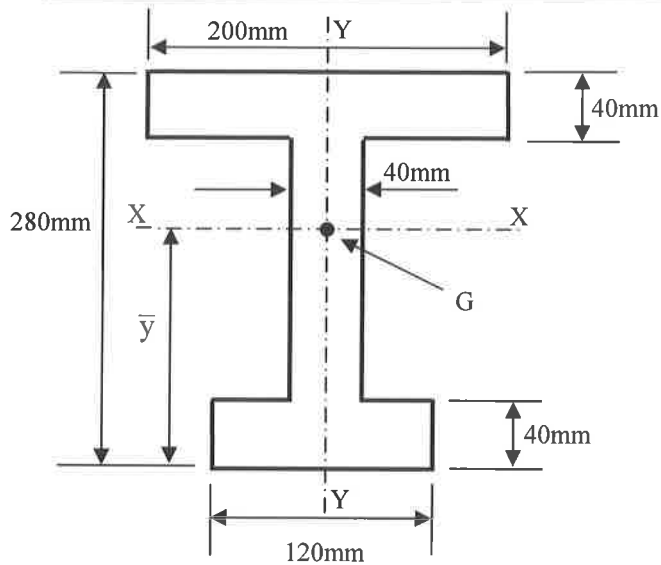
$$M_A = 0 ; M_B = (4.56 \times 2) = 9.12 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_C = (4.56 \times 5) - (3 \times 3) = 13.8 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_D = 0$$

c) $M_{\text{MAX}} = 13.8 \text{ kNm}$ acting at C.

d) 2nd Moment of Area I:



Position of Centroid G :

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y} &= \frac{\sum Ay}{\sum A} = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} \\ &= \frac{(120 \times 40)20 + (200 \times 40)140 + (200 \times 40)260}{(120 \times 40) + (200 \times 40) + (200 \times 40)} \\ \therefore \bar{y} &= \underline{158.5\text{mm}}\end{aligned}$$

To calculate I - use Parallel Axis Theorem :

$$\begin{aligned}I_{XX} &= \sum(I_G + Ah^2) = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \\ &= \left[\frac{120 \times 40^3}{12} + (120 \times 40)(138.5)^2 \right] + \left[\frac{40 \times 200^3}{12} + (40 \times 200)(18.5)^2 \right] + \left[\frac{200 \times 40^3}{12} + (200 \times 40)(101.5)^2 \right] \\ \therefore I_{XX} &= \underline{\underline{205.6 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 \text{ or } 205.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4}}\end{aligned}$$

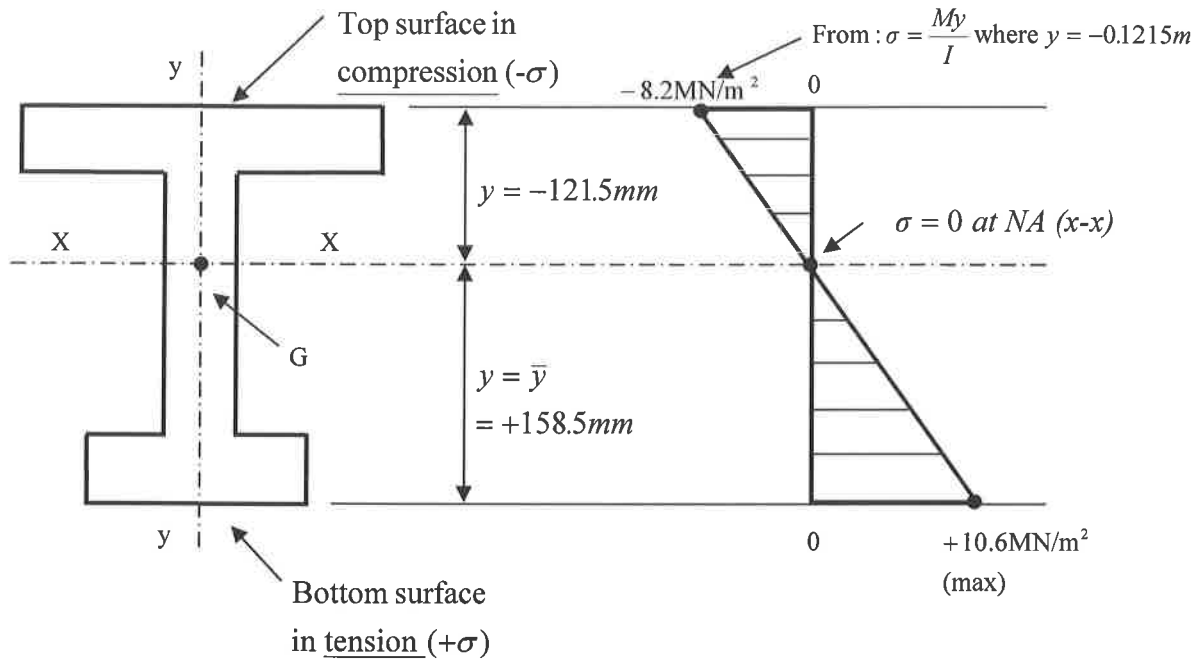
e) Max. Bending Stress σ :

Theory of Bending: $\frac{M}{I} = \frac{\sigma}{y} = \frac{E}{R}$

where $M = M_{\max} = 13.8 \text{ kNm} = 13.8 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}$
 $I = 205.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$
 $y = \bar{y} = 158.5 \text{ mm} = 0.1585 \text{ m}$

$$\therefore \sigma = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{13.8 \times 10^3 \times 0.1585}{205.6 \times 10^{-6}} = 10.6 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\sigma = 10.6 \text{ MN/m}^2}$$

f) Bending Stress Distribution:g) Factor of Safety FoS:

$$\text{FoS} = \frac{\text{Max. or Allowable Stress}}{\text{Actual Stress}}$$

$$= \frac{25}{10.6}$$

$$\therefore \text{FoS} = 2.36$$