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December 15, 2014
High Point JS-Welding
Guardrail Calculations
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Guardrail Calculations

For

Drawing 1056

Fabricators:

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Drawing: 1056
Date: 11/05/2014

Drawings Reviewed:
SHT-1: Guardrail Calculation, Railing Layout Plan



A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to James A. Koppenhaver, written over a faint circular background.

Guard and Railing Code Requirements

Per 2010 Building Code of New York State:

All handrail and guardrail systems shall be designed to resist a single concentrated load of 200 lb load applied in any direction at any point on the handrail or top rail and to transfer this load through the supports to the structure to produce the maximum load effect on the element being considered. Further, all handrail and guardrail systems shall be designed to resist a 50 lb/ft uniform load applied in any direction along the handrail or top rail. The greatest load combination shall govern.

Intermediate rails (all those except the handrail), and panel fillers shall be designed to withstand a horizontally applied normal load of 50 lb on an area not to exceed 12 in. by 12 in. including openings and space between rails and located so as to produce the maximum load effects. Reactions due to this loading are not required to be superimposed with the loads specified in either preceding paragraph.

Guardrail Calculations – SHT-1

Typical Aluminum Picket Type Guardrail Detail

Post and rail section properties:

Pipe 1 1/2" Schedule 40, OD = 1.90", tw = 0.145"

$S = 0.326 \text{ in}^3$, $I = 0.310 \text{ in}^4$, $L = 60"$, $H = 42"$

Aluminum Alloy 6061-T6 (Unwelded)

$F_b = 27.6 \text{ ksi}$, $F_y = 38 \text{ ksi}$, $E = 10,100 \text{ ksi}$

Rail Maximum Load, $w = 50 \text{ plf}$

$$M = w l^2 / 12 = 50 \text{ plf} \times 5'^2 / 12 = 104.17 \text{ lb-ft} = 1,250 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 1,250 \text{ lb-in} / 27,600 \text{ psi} = 0.045 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S = 0.326 \text{ in}^3 > S_{min} = 0.045 \text{ in}^3 \text{ OK}$$

Rail Stiffness, $K_R = E I_R / L = 10,100,000 \text{ psi} \times 0.31 \text{ in}^4 / 60"$

$$K_R = 52,183.33$$

Post Stiffness, $K_P = E I_P / H = 10,100,000 \text{ psi} \times 0.31 \text{ in}^4 / 42"$

$$K_P = 74,547.62$$

Stiffness Ratio, $R = K_R / K_P = 52,183.33 / 74,547.62 = 0.70$

Load Proportion Factor, $P_F = 0.82$ (Graph)

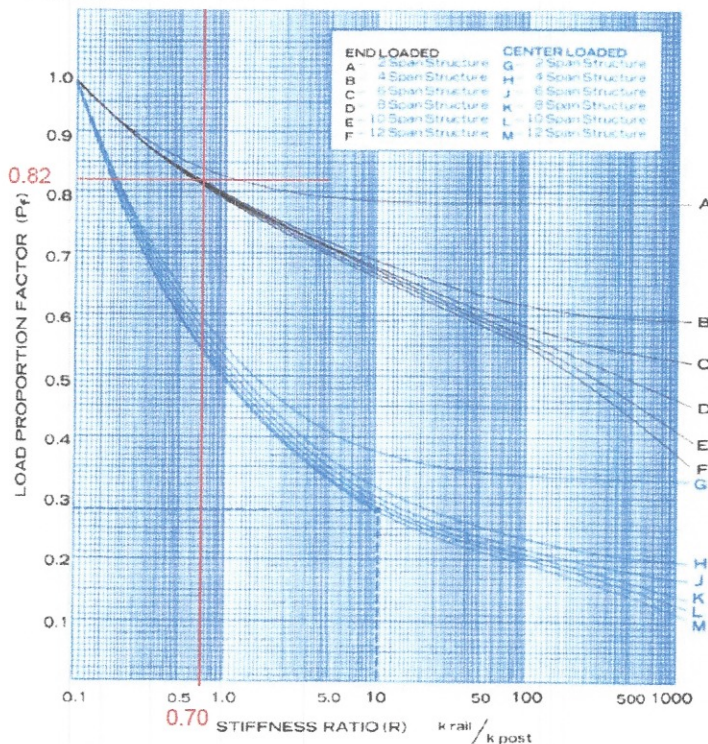
Post Maximum Load, $P = w l = 50 \text{ plf} \times 5' = 250 \text{ lb} \times 0.82 = 205 \text{ lb}$

$$M = P L / 2 = 205 \text{ lb} \times 42" / 2 = 4,305 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 4,305 \text{ lb-in} / 27,600 \text{ psi} = 0.156 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S = 0.326 \text{ in}^3 > S_{min} = 0.156 \text{ in}^3 \text{ OK}$$

RAILING LOAD DISTRIBUTION DATA



The stiffness of a rail or post is

$$k = \frac{E \times I}{h} \text{ for the post}$$

$$k = \frac{E \times I}{L} \text{ for the rail}$$

Stiffness ratio is determined as

$$R = \frac{k_{rail}}{k_{post}}$$

The stiffness ratio (R) is then plotted on the chart at left to obtain Load Proportion Factor (P_F).

When the load proportion factor has been determined, it is multiplied by the total load to determine the load one post must sustain.

This graph has been determined by computer analysis and confirmed by laboratory test.

Ornamental Aluminum Picket Guardrail Type #1

Post section and equivalent rail properties:

TS1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$, $S = 0.4514 \text{ in}^3$, $I = 0.3385 \text{ in}^4$, $L = 53.5"$, $H = 39"$

Aluminum Alloy 6061-T6 (Unwelded)

$F_b = 27.6 \text{ ksi}$, $F_y = 38 \text{ ksi}$, $E = 10,100 \text{ ksi}$

Ornamental Rail #HP1001 section properties:

Manufacturer to provide exact properties

Rail Maximum Load, $w = 50 \text{ plf}$

$$M = w l^2 / 12 = 50 \text{ plf} \times 5'^2 / 12 = 104.17 \text{ lb-ft} = 1,250 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 1,250 \text{ lb-in} / 27,600 \text{ psi} = 0.045 \text{ in}^3$$

Rail Stiffness, $K_R = E I_R / L = 10,100,000 \text{ psi} \times 0.3385 \text{ in}^4 / 60"$

$$K_R = 56,980.83$$

Post Stiffness, $K_P = E I_P / H = 10,100,000 \text{ psi} \times 0.3385 \text{ in}^4 / 42"$

$$K_P = 81,401.19$$

Stiffness Ratio, $R = K_R / K_P = 56,980.33 / 81,401.19 = 0.70$

Load Proportion Factor, $PF = 0.82$ (Graph)

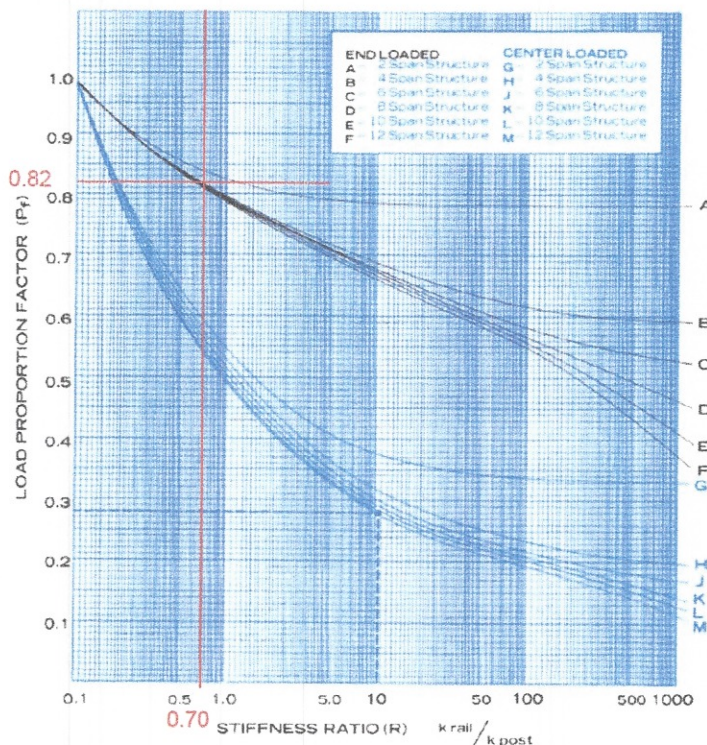
Post Maximum Load, $P = 250 \text{ lb} \times 0.82 = 205 \text{ lb}$

$M = P L / 2 = 205 \text{ lb} \times 42" / 2 = 4305 \text{ lb-in}$

Bending stress, $f_b = M / S = 4305 \text{ lb-in} / 0.4514 \text{ in}^3 = 9537 \text{ psi}$

Bending stress ratio = $9537 \text{ psi} / 27.6 \text{ ksi} = 0.345 \leq 1.0$ OK

RAILING LOAD DISTRIBUTION DATA



The stiffness of a rail or post is

$$k = \frac{E x I}{h} \text{ for the post}$$

$$k = \frac{E x I}{L} \text{ for the rail}$$

Stiffness ratio is determined as

$$R = \frac{k_{rail}}{k_{post}}$$

The stiffness ratio (R) is then plotted on the chart at left to obtain Load Proportion Factor (PF).

When the load proportion factor has been determined, it is multiplied by the total load to determine the load one post must sustain.

This graph has been determined by computer analysis and confirmed by laboratory test.

Ornamental Aluminum Picket Guardrail Type #2

Post section and equivalent rail properties:

TS2x2x1/8, $S = 0.552 \text{ in}^3$, $I = 0.552 \text{ in}^4$, $L = 60"$, $H = 42"$

Aluminum Alloy 6061-T6 (Unwelded)

$F_b = 27.6 \text{ ksi}$, $F_y = 38 \text{ ksi}$, $E = 10,100 \text{ ksi}$

Ornamental Rail #HP1001 section properties:

Manufacturer to provide exact properties

Rail Maximum Load, $w = 50 \text{ plf}$

$$M = w l^2 / 12 = 50 \text{ plf} \times 5'^2 / 12 = 104.17 \text{ lb-ft} = 1,250 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 1,250 \text{ lb-in} / 27,600 \text{ psi} = 0.045 \text{ in}^3$$

Rail Stiffness, $K_R = E I_R / L = 10,100,000 \text{ psi} \times 0.552 \text{ in}^4 / 60"$

$$K_R = 92,920$$

Post Stiffness, $K_P = E I_P / H = 10,100,000 \text{ psi} \times 0.552 \text{ in}^4 / 42"$

$$K_P = 132,742.86$$

Stiffness Ratio, $R = K_R / K_P = 92,920 / 132,742.86 = 0.70$

Load Proportion Factor, $PF = 0.82$ (Graph)

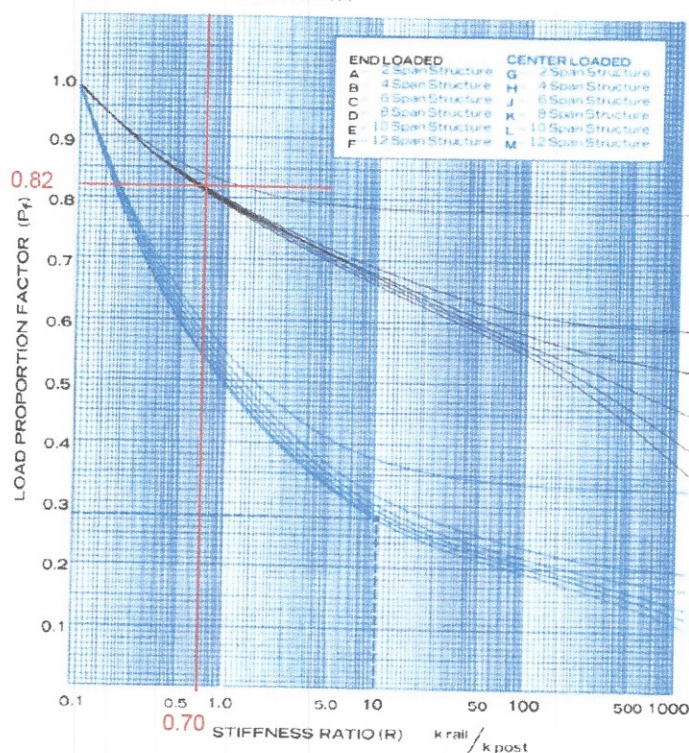
Post Maximum Load, $P = 250 \text{ lb} \times 0.82 = 205 \text{ lb}$

$M = P L / 2 = 205 \text{ lb} \times 42" / 2 = 4305 \text{ lb-in}$

Bending stress, $f_b = M / S = 4305 \text{ lb-in} / 0.552 \text{ in}^3 = 7799 \text{ psi}$

Bending stress ratio = $7799 \text{ psi} / 27.6 \text{ ksi} = 0.283 \leq 1.0 \text{ OK}$

RAILING LOAD DISTRIBUTION DATA



The stiffness of a rail or post is

$$k = \frac{E x I}{h} \text{ for the post}$$

$$k = \frac{E x I}{L} \text{ for the rail}$$

Stiffness ratio is determined as

$$R = \frac{k_{rail}}{k_{post}}$$

The stiffness ratio (R) is then plotted on the chart at left to obtain Load Proportion Factor (P_f).

When the load proportion factor has been determined, it is multiplied by the total load to determine the load one post must sustain.

This graph has been determined by computer analysis and confirmed by laboratory test.

Guardrail Type #2 Base Plate

M = 4305 lb-in

Base Plate properties:

PL5x5x3/8, S = 5" x 0.375" / 6 = 0.117 in³, Aluminum Alloy 6061-T3

Fb = 27.6 ksi, Fy = 38 ksi, E = 10,100 ksi

Square, Stiffened / Unstiffened Base Plate, Any Rod Material - Rev. F /G

- Assumptions:**
- 1) Rod groups at corners. Total # rods divisible by 4. Maximum total # of rods = 48 (12 per Corner).
 - 2) Rod Spacing = Straight Center-to-Center distance between any (2) adjacent rods (same corner)
 - 3) Clear space between bottom of leveling nut and top of concrete not exceeding (1)*(Rod Diameter)

Site Data

BU#:	Type #2 Base Plate	
Site Name:		
App #:		
Anchor Rod Data		
Eta Factor, η	0.7	TIA G (Fig. 4-4)
Qty:	4	
Diam:	0.5	in
Rod Material:	Other	
Yield, Fy:	36	ksi
Strength, Fu:	58	ksi
Bolt Circle:	5	in

Plate Data

W=Side:	5	in
Thick:	0.375	in
Grade:	27.6	ksi
Clip Distance:	0	in

Stiffener Data (Welding at both sides)

Configuration:	Unstiffened	
Weld Type:		**
Groove Depth:		in **
Groove Angle:		degrees
Fillet H. Weld:		<-- Disregard
Fillet V. Weld:		in
Width:		in
Height:		in
Thick:		in
Notch:		in
Grade:		ksi
Weld str.:		ksi
Clear Space between Stiffeners at B.C.		in

Pole Data

Diam:	2	in
Thick:	0.125	in
Grade:	27.6	ksi
# of Sides:	4	"0" IF Round

Base Reactions

TIA Revision:	G	
Factored Moment, Mu:	0.35875	ft-kips
Factored Axial, Pu:	0.25	kips
Factored Shear, Vu:	0.25	kips

Anchor Rod Results

TIA G --> Max Rod (Cu+ Vu/ η): 1.0 Kips
Axial Design Strength, $\Phi^*F_u \cdot A_{net}$: 6.6 Kips
Anchor Rod Stress Ratio: 15.4% **Pass**

Base Plate Results

Base Plate Stress: 8.6 ksi
PL Design Bending Strength, Φ^*F_y : 24.8 ksi
Base Plate Stress Ratio: 34.6% **Pass**

Flexural Check

PL Ref. Data

Yield Line (in):	4.58
Max PL Length:	5.07

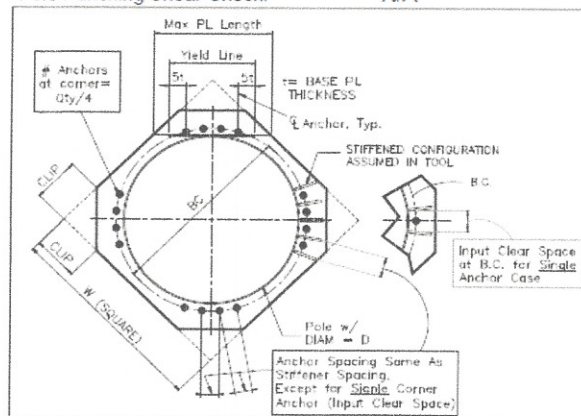
N/A - Unstiffened

Stiffener Results

Horizontal Weld: N/A
Vertical Weld: N/A
Plate Flex+Shear, $f_b/F_b + (f_v/F_v)^2$: N/A
Plate Tension+Shear, $f_t/F_t + (f_v/F_v)^2$: N/A
Plate Comp. (AISC Bracket): N/A

Pole Results

Pole Punching Shear Check: N/A



$\frac{3}{4}" \emptyset$ Schedule 40 Round Aluminum Baluster design

Section properties:

$$S = 0.071 \text{ in}^3, \text{ Span} = 34.2"$$

Three balusters cover 12" x 12" lateral force area

$$M = P l / 4 = 50 \text{ lb} \times 34.2" / 4 = 428 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 0.428 \text{ kip-in} / 27.6 \text{ ksi} = 0.0155 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S = (3) 0.071 \text{ in}^3 = 0.213 \text{ in}^3 > S_{min} = 0.0155 \text{ in}^3, \text{ OK}$$

$\frac{3}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}" \times 0.062"$ Square Aluminum Baluster Type #1 design

Section properties:

$$S = 0.036 \text{ in}^3, \text{ Span} = 37.13"$$

Three balusters cover 12" x 12" lateral force area

$$M = P l / 4 = 50 \text{ lb} \times 37.13" / 4 = 464 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 0.464 \text{ kip-in} / 27.6 \text{ ksi} = 0.0168 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S = (3) 0.036 \text{ in}^3 = 0.108 \text{ in}^3 > S_{min} = 0.0168 \text{ in}^3, \text{ OK}$$

$\frac{3}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}" \times 0.062"$ Square Aluminum Baluster Type #2 design

Section properties:

$$S = 0.036 \text{ in}^3, \text{ Span} = 35.5"$$

Three balusters cover 12" x 12" lateral force area

$$M = P l / 4 = 50 \text{ lb} \times 35.5" / 4 = 444 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$S_{min} = M / F_b = 0.444 \text{ kip-in} / 27.6 \text{ ksi} = 0.0161 \text{ in}^3$$

$$S = (3) 0.036 \text{ in}^3 = 0.108 \text{ in}^3 > S_{min} = 0.0161 \text{ in}^3, \text{ OK}$$



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "J. Koppenhaver", written over a faint circular background.