

Structural Design Calculations

Supply Chain Logistics Building Cambridge

For

***Tom Boagey
British Antarctic Survey***

Nov 2019
Ref: CM2126 - 02

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Should any information be missing or not clear please contact the Engineer Clive Barnes. 07713 156482.

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Calculations Sheet



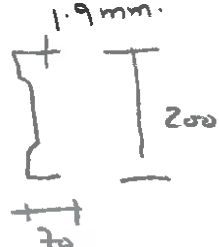
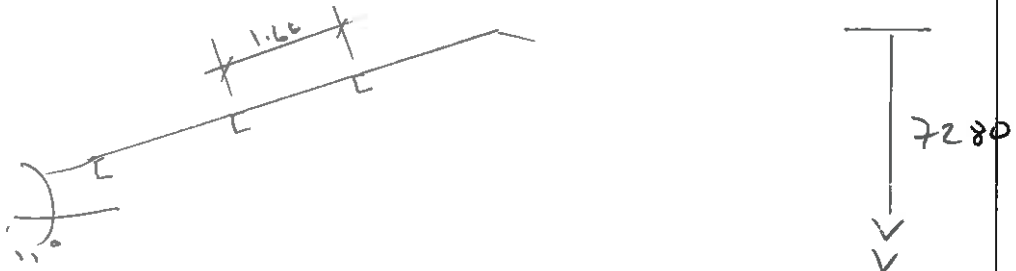
Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	1	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	
Ref	Element					Output
	Introduction These calculations assess the load capacity of the existing roof, and in particular the purlins, with the view to supporting a solar panel installation with a new roof sheeting system. They make some assumptions regarding existing and proposed roofing and other assumptions as noted. The following includes assumptions made, which may not be exhaustive, and the findings and proposed way forward. : - It is understood the loadings from the proposed solar panels are as follows as provided: Panels – 19kg for a 1.63m² panel area or 11.66kg/m² Mounting System – 200g/m² Power Optimiser – These sit 1 every two panels, so we need to allow 1.1kg per 3.26m² or 0.34kg/m² Cabling – allow 100 g per m². In total we need to allow 12.3kg/m². - It is assumed the proposed new roofing panels will be Kingspan Quad Core RW Trapezoidal 100mm or similar with a self-weight of 12.2kg/m² - All Purlins are spaced at approx. 1.66m on slope. All span 6m. - All purlins are double span and single span sleeved. - Purlin types are as assumed based on site measurements. - Existing sheeting is of a similar weight to new sheeting so wind uplift forces to purlins is not significantly increased. - Solar panel loading will be similar on both pitches. - Portal connections and foundations are adequate and original design correct. Only additional vertical loading applied. - In conclusion: - Main portal frames are OK for the loading. - Purlins should be reviewed when roof is removed to confirm assumptions are correct as this is not possible to be sure of with roof in place and the access available. - If assumptions are not correct purlins may need to be strengthened or replaced with heavier duty, but based on the assumptions, which would be the norm for 6m bay portal framed buildings, the existing purlins should suffice.					

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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	02	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	

Ref	Element	Output
	<u>Layout</u> Large bulky parts  Small bulky parts Same Profile 175 deep 65mm x 1.9m Spacing of parts on slope 1664 app. Span of parts 6m. higher Bds.  25500 . span (say 26m for frame)	

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Location: Roof and Snow loading to BS 6399

Snow Loading on roof structures to BS6399 : Part3 : 1988

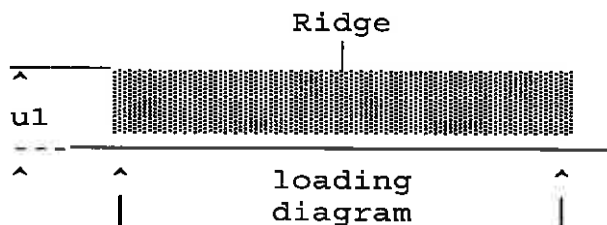
Basic snow load $S_b = 0.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Site altitude is less than 100 metres above mean sea level.
Site snow load $S_o = +S_b = 0.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Symmetrical pitched Roof



Roof section.

Proposed roof is a symmetrical pitched roof where the angle of pitch is less than or equal to 15 degrees.



For this type of roof it is only necessary to consider a single load case of a uniform layer of snow across the whole roof.

The value of the snow load shape coefficient u_1 is dependent upon the angle of pitch of the roof measured from the horizontal. This coefficient is considered to be constant across the whole roof

Angle of pitch of the roof $\alpha = 11 \text{ degrees}$

Snow load shape coefficient $u_1 = 0.8$

Based on the uniform snow loading to BS6399 : Part 3 Clause 7.2

Design Snow Load $S_d = u_1 * S_o = 0.8 * 0.5 = 0.4 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Office: 1376

MINIMUM IMPOSED ROOF LOADING.

Access is not provided to the roof and allowance should be made for an imposed load equal to or greater than that which produces the worst load effect from one of the following:

1. The uniform snow loading of 0.4 kN/m^2 ; or
2. The redistributed snow load ; or
3. Since the roof slope is 11 degrees a uniformly distributed load of 0.6 kN/m^2 measured on plan; or
4. A concentrated load of 0.9 kN

No701

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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126	
Calculation Sheet Number	05	of		Revision		Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019	
Checked By			Signed		Date		
Ref	Element					Output	
Large Building	Assuming roof load is based on 100 m² Gladcore Roof slope = 11° Span on slope between purlins = 1660 (approx) allowable live load = 4 kN/m² say 1.8 kN/m² Panel wt = 0.12 kN/m² Solar panels 0.12 kN/m² Snow load 0.6 kN/m² << 4.83 0.84 also << 4.83 WT = say 0.84 x 1.6 = 1.35 << 4.83 ∴ Panel OK						



QuadCore™ RW Trapezoidal Roof Panel

Structural Tables

Single Span

Core Thickness (mm)	Load Type	Uniformly distributed imposed load, kN/m ²									
		Span, m									
		1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2
40	Pressure	3.24	2.68	2.26	1.93	1.50	1.17	0.91	0.71	0.56	-
	Suction	4.34	3.63	3.09	2.67	2.33	1.92	1.57	1.30	1.09	-
53	Pressure	3.86	3.27	2.80	2.43	2.04	1.63	1.31	1.06	0.86	0.69
	Suction	5.23	4.46	3.87	3.39	2.99	2.58	2.15	1.80	1.53	1.31
60	Pressure	4.21	3.60	3.11	2.71	2.34	1.89	1.54	1.26	1.03	0.85
	Suction	5.72	4.92	4.29	3.78	3.35	2.85	2.41	2.07	1.78	1.53
73	Pressure	4.85	4.19	3.67	3.23	2.87	2.38	1.97	1.64	1.37	1.15
	Suction	6.65	5.80	5.12	4.55	3.88	3.23	2.73	2.34	2.04	1.79
80	Pressure	5.19	4.52	3.98	3.52	3.13	2.67	2.22	1.86	1.56	1.32
	Suction	7.15	6.27	5.56	4.96	4.12	3.43	2.90	2.49	2.16	1.90
91	Pressure	5.89	5.00	4.43	3.94	3.53	3.11	2.62	2.22	1.88	1.60
	Suction	7.94	7.03	6.27	5.43	4.43	3.69	3.12	2.68	2.33	2.05
100	Pressure	6.14	5.42	4.83	4.32	3.87	3.49	2.96	2.52	2.15	1.85
	Suction	8.60	7.65	6.81	5.84	4.77	3.97	3.37	2.89	2.52	2.21
115	Pressure	6.86	6.11	5.48	4.93	4.44	4.01	3.52	3.03	2.61	2.26
	Suction	9.61	8.42	7.49	6.36	5.20	4.34	3.68	3.17	2.75	2.42
120	Pressure	7.09	6.33	5.68	5.12	4.62	4.18	3.71	3.20	2.77	2.40
	Suction	9.61	8.42	7.49	6.59	5.39	4.50	3.82	3.28	2.86	2.51
137	Pressure	7.87	7.08	6.39	5.78	5.24	4.76	4.32	3.80	3.31	2.90
	Suction	9.61	8.42	7.50	6.76	5.86	4.90	4.16	3.58	3.11	2.74
150	Pressure	8.47	7.64	6.93	6.29	5.71	5.19	4.73	4.27	3.74	3.29
	Suction	9.62	8.43	7.50	6.76	6.15	5.20	4.41	3.80	3.31	2.91

Double Span

Core Thickness (mm)	Load Type	Uniformly distributed imposed load, kN/m ²									
		Span, m									
		1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2
40	Pressure	3.24	2.68	2.24	1.85	1.56	1.34	1.16	1.02	0.90	0.80
	Suction	4.07	3.27	2.71	2.29	1.98	1.74	1.54	1.38	1.25	1.14
53	Pressure	3.81	3.02	2.46	2.05	1.74	1.50	1.30	1.15	1.02	0.91
	Suction	4.24	3.43	2.86	2.43	2.11	1.86	1.66	1.49	1.35	1.24
60	Pressure	3.97	3.15	2.58	2.15	1.83	1.58	1.38	1.22	1.08	0.97
	Suction	4.32	3.50	2.92	2.50	2.17	1.91	1.71	1.54	1.40	1.28
73	Pressure	4.23	3.38	2.77	2.33	1.99	1.72	1.50	1.33	1.18	1.06
	Suction	4.45	3.63	3.04	2.61	2.27	2.01	1.80	1.63	1.48	1.36
80	Pressure	4.38	3.51	2.88	2.42	2.07	1.79	1.57	1.39	1.24	1.11
	Suction	4.50	3.68	3.09	2.65	2.32	2.05	1.84	1.66	1.52	1.39
91	Pressure	4.60	3.70	3.05	2.57	2.20	1.91	1.68	1.49	1.33	1.19
	Suction	4.47	3.67	3.09	2.66	2.32	2.06	1.85	1.68	1.53	1.41
100	Pressure	4.78	3.85	3.18	2.69	2.30	2.00	1.76	1.56	1.40	1.26
	Suction	4.60	3.78	3.19	2.75	2.41	2.14	1.92	1.74	1.59	1.46
115	Pressure	5.06	4.09	3.40	2.87	2.47	2.15	1.89	1.68	1.50	1.35
	Suction	4.65	3.83	3.24	2.80	2.46	2.18	1.96	1.78	1.63	1.50
120	Pressure	5.15	4.17	3.46	2.93	2.52	2.19	1.93	1.72	1.54	1.39
	Suction	4.64	3.83	3.25	2.80	2.46	2.19	1.97	1.79	1.63	1.51
137	Pressure	5.45	4.44	3.70	3.14	2.70	2.36	2.08	1.85	1.66	1.49
	Suction	4.65	3.85	3.27	2.83	2.48	2.21	1.99	1.81	1.66	1.53
150	Pressure	5.68	4.63	3.86	3.28	2.83	2.47	2.18	1.94	1.74	1.57
	Suction	4.63	3.84	3.26	2.82	2.48	2.21	1.99	1.81	1.66	1.53

- Values have been calculated using the method described in BS EN 14509 2013, for medium coloured panels.
- The following deflection limits have been used:
 - Pressure loading L/200
 - Suction loading L/150
- All panel thicknesses have been calculated with a minimum support width of 50mm. Larger support widths are possible.
- The actual wind suction resisted by the panel is dependent upon the number of fasteners and the material of the supporting element.
- The fastener calculation should be carried out in accordance with the appropriate standards.
- For intermediate values linear interpolation may be used.
- The allowable steelwork tolerance between bearing planes of adjacent supports is +/- 5mm.

QuadCore™ RW Trapezoidal Roof Panel

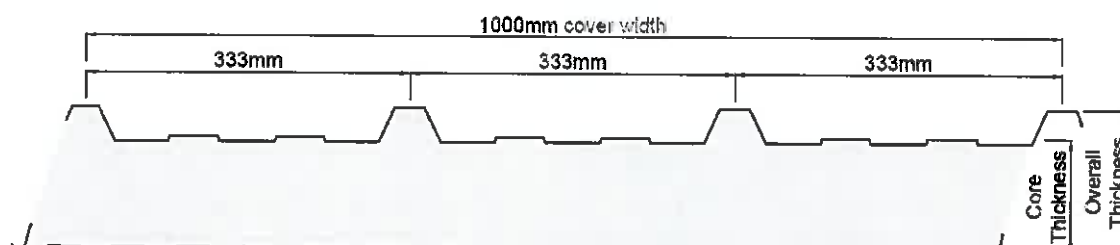
Applications

The KS1000 RW is a through-fix trapezoidal profiled insulated roof panel which can be used for building applications with roof pitches of 4° or more after deflection.

Available Lengths

Standard Lengths	1.8 – 14.5m
Longer Lengths (non-standard)	14.5 – 29.3m
Shorter Lengths (non-standard)	Below 1.8m

Note: Additional costs and transport restrictions may apply for non-standard lengths. All lengths may change for export (outside of the UK).



Dimensions, Weight & Thermal Performance

Core Thickness (mm)	40	53	60	73	80	91	100	115	120	137	150
Overall Thickness (mm)	71	84	91	104	111	122	131	146	151	168	181
U-value (W/m²K)	0.47	0.35	0.31	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12
Weight kg/m² 0.5/0.4 Steel	9.8	10.4	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.9	12.2	12.8	13.0	13.7	14.2
Weight kg/m² 0.7/0.5 Alum	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.4	9.9

The KS1000 RW insulated wall panels have a Thermal Transmittance (U value), calculated using the method required by the Building Regulations Part L2 (England & Wales) and Building Standards Section 6 (Scotland).

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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
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Ref	Element	Output																												
	<u>Check Rules</u> - Advanced King Span Multibeam Suellost - nearest King Span Ref M175065180 Max UT load to Bureau Services 0.15 kN/m² - 1.8 m x 1.2 m (corr) Uit load. <table> <tr> <td>Shed</td> <td>0.12 x 1.4</td> <td>= 0.17</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar</td> <td>0.12 x 1.6</td> <td>= 0.19</td> <td>- actually 9K corr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Services</td> <td>0.1 x 1.6</td> <td>= 0.16</td> <td>- vens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Snow</td> <td>0.6 x 1.2</td> <td>= 0.96 on Plan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>on plan</td> <td>= 0.94 on slope.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>1.46 kN/m² uit</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Total Point load = 1.46 x 1.66 x 6 = <u>14.5 kN</u> uit.	Shed	0.12 x 1.4	= 0.17		Solar	0.12 x 1.6	= 0.19	- actually 9K corr	Services	0.1 x 1.6	= 0.16	- vens	Snow	0.6 x 1.2	= 0.96 on Plan			on plan	= 0.94 on slope.								1.46 kN/m ² uit		
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Project Name		Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	09	of		Revision		Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019	
Checked By			Signed		Date		
Ref	Element						Output
	Capacity of Double Span system (most likely for 64 spans) or stayed = 22.93 kN with $5 \times 180 = 1634 \text{ kN}$ Both are greater than 14.5 kN Portals OK But check they are all <u>Double span etc.</u>						

Multibeam Purlins - Load Tables

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Table 1:13 Double span and single span sleeved (Cont.)

Span (m)	Section	Weight kg/m	Ultimate UDL Gravity kN	Ultimate UDL Suction kN	Load to Produce Deflection L/180 kN
6.0	M175065180	4.55	24.83	19.87	19.45
	M175065200	5.08	28.36	22.69	21.51
	M175065220	5.56	32.19	25.75	23.53
	M175065250	6.35	37.65	30.12	26.52
	M205065120	3.29	14.10	11.28	-
	M205065130	3.58	16.57	13.25	-
	M205065140	3.84	19.11	15.29	-
	M205065150	4.13	21.68	17.35	-
	M205065160	4.41	24.27	19.41	-
	M205065170	4.67	26.85	21.17	26.78
	M205065180	4.96	28.42	22.73	28.27
	M205065200	5.53	32.71	26.17	31.28
	M205065220	6.05	37.21	29.77	34.25
	M205065250	6.91	43.63	34.90	38.62
	M205065270	7.49	47.76	38.20	41.47
	M235065130	3.86	19.67	15.73	-
	M235065140	4.14	22.72	18.18	-
	M235065150	4.45	25.82	20.66	-
	M235065160	4.76	28.85	23.08	-
	M235065170	5.04	31.42	25.14	-
	M235065180	5.35	34.30	27.44	-
	M235065200	5.97	39.31	31.43	-
	M235065220	6.53	44.87	37.86	-
	M235065250	7.46	52.72	44.48	-
	M235065270	8.08	57.80	48.77	57.54
	M265065140	4.46	25.63	20.49	-
	M265065150	4.79	30.24	23.32	-
	M265065160	5.13	32.74	24.86	-
	M265065180	5.76	39.93	29.51	-
	M265065200	6.43	46.30	35.06	-
	M265065220	7.03	52.50	41.61	-
	M265065250	8.03	63.76	49.32	-
	M265065270	8.70	69.99	54.32	-
6.5	M145065120	2.75	9.34	7.47	7.09
	M145065130	2.99	10.92	8.73	7.67
	M145065140	3.21	12.55	10.04	8.25
	M145065150	3.45	14.21	11.37	8.82
	M145065160	3.69	15.87	12.70	9.39
	M145065180	4.15	19.14	15.31	10.52
	M145065200	4.63	22.25	17.80	11.62
	M145065220	5.06	25.19	20.15	12.71
	M175065120	3.02	11.59	9.27	11.00
	M175065130	3.29	13.57	10.85	11.91
	M175065140	3.52	15.60	12.48	12.81
	M175065150	3.79	17.46	13.97	13.70
	M175065160	4.05	19.90	15.20	14.59
	M175065180	4.55	22.93	18.35	16.34
	M175065200	5.08	26.16	20.93	18.07
	M175065220	5.56	29.67	23.74	19.78
	M175065250	6.35	34.67	27.74	22.28
	M205065120	3.29	13.14	10.52	-
	M205065130	3.58	15.41	12.33	-
	M205065140	3.84	17.74	14.20	-
	M205065150	4.13	20.11	16.09	19.90
	M205065160	4.41	22.48	17.99	21.19
	M205065170	4.67	24.85	19.59	22.50
	M205065180	4.96	26.28	21.02	23.76
	M205065200	5.53	30.22	24.17	26.29
	M205065220	6.05	34.34	27.47	28.78
	M205065250	6.91	40.22	32.17	32.45
6.5	M205065270	7.49	44.00	35.20	34.85
	M235065130	3.86	18.35	14.67	-
	M235065140	4.14	21.16	16.92	-
	M235065150	4.45	24.00	19.20	-
	M235065160	4.76	26.77	21.42	-
	M235065170	5.04	29.13	23.30	-
	M235065180	5.35	31.77	25.42	-
	M235065200	5.97	36.36	29.07	-
	M235065220	6.53	41.46	34.97	39.88
	M235065250	7.46	48.65	41.04	45.00
	M235065270	8.08	53.30	44.97	48.35
	M265065140	4.46	23.92	19.12	-
	M265065150	4.79	28.17	22.29	-
	M265065160	5.13	30.45	23.74	-
	M265065180	5.76	37.04	28.00	-
	M265065200	6.43	42.88	33.11	-
	M265065220	7.03	48.58	39.15	-
	M265065250	8.03	58.99	46.22	-
	M265065270	8.70	64.59	50.80	-
	M175065120	3.02	10.82	8.66	9.37
	M175065130	3.29	12.85	10.12	10.14
	M175065140	3.52	14.53	11.63	10.91
	M175065150	3.79	16.25	13.00	11.67
	M175065160	4.05	17.67	14.13	12.43
	M175065180	4.55	21.30	17.04	13.92
	M175065200	5.08	24.28	19.43	15.40
	M175065220	5.56	27.52	22.02	16.85
	M175065250	6.35	32.14	25.71	18.99
	M205065120	3.29	12.30	9.84	-
	M205065130	3.58	14.40	11.52	-
	M205065140	3.84	16.56	13.25	15.85
	M205065150	4.13	18.74	14.99	16.96
	M205065160	4.41	20.94	16.75	18.06
	M205065170	4.67	23.13	18.23	19.17
	M205065180	4.96	24.44	19.55	20.24
	M205065200	5.53	28.07	22.46	22.40
	M205065220	6.05	31.88	25.50	24.52
	M205065250	6.91	37.30	29.84	27.65
	M205065270	7.49	40.79	32.63	29.69
6.5	M235065130	3.86	17.18	13.74	-
	M235065140	4.14	19.78	15.82	-
	M235065150	4.45	22.40	17.93	-
	M235065160	4.76	24.89	19.98	-
	M235065170	5.04	27.14	21.71	26.51
	M235065180	5.35	29.58	23.67	28.04
	M235065200	5.97	33.81	27.04	31.03
	M235065220	6.53	38.52	32.50	33.98
	M235065250	7.46	45.16	38.10	38.34
	M235065270	8.08	49.45	41.72	41.20
	M265065140	4.46	22.41	17.91	-
	M265065150	4.79	26.34	20.85	-
	M265065160	5.13	28.44	22.65	-
	M265065180	5.76	34.53	26.59	-
	M265065200	6.43	39.92	31.32	-
	M265065220	7.03	45.16	36.72	-
	M265065250	8.03	54.70	43.12	51.24
	M265065270	8.70	59.96	47.27	55.07
	M300090150	5.86	27.41	20.99	-
	M300090160	6.27	31.68	24.38	-
	M300090180	7.05	41.69	31.45	-

- Indicates the load to produce a deflection of span/180 exceeds ultimate UDL capacity

Product Dimensions and References

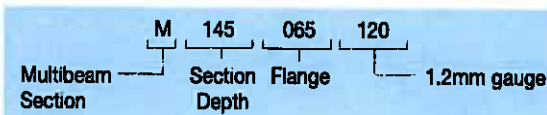
(11)

Multibeam Purlins

Table 1:6 Multibeam Purlin Product Dimensions and References

References	Weight Kg/m	A	Dims (mm)			Gauge (mm)
			B	C	D	
M145065120	2.75	145	65	8	20	1.20
M145065130	2.99	145	65	8	20	1.30
M145065140	3.21	145	65	8	20	1.40
M145065150	3.45	145	65	8	20	1.50
M145065160	3.69	145	65	8	20	1.60
M145065180	4.15	145	65	8	20	1.80
M145065200	4.63	145	65	8	20	2.00
M145065220	5.06	145	65	8	20	2.20
M175065120	3.02	175	65	38	20	1.20
M175065130	3.29	175	65	38	20	1.30
M175065140	3.52	175	65	38	20	1.40
M175065150	3.79	175	65	38	20	1.50
M175065160	4.05	175	65	38	20	1.60
M175065180	4.55	175	65	38	20	1.80
M175065200	5.08	175	65	38	20	2.00
M175065220	5.58	175	65	38	20	2.20
M175065250	6.35	175	65	38	20	2.50
M205065120	3.29	205	65	68	20	1.20
M205065130	3.58	205	65	68	20	1.30
M205065140	3.84	205	65	68	20	1.40
M205065150	4.13	205	65	68	20	1.50
M205065160	4.41	205	65	68	20	1.60
M205065170	4.67	205	65	68	20	1.70
M205065180	4.96	205	65	68	20	1.80
M205065200	5.53	205	65	68	20	2.00
M205065220	6.05	205	65	68	20	2.20
M205065250	6.91	205	65	68	20	2.50
M205065270	7.49	205	65	68	20	2.70
M235065130	3.86	235	65	98	20	1.30
M235065140	4.14	235	65	98	20	1.40
M235065150	4.45	235	65	98	20	1.50
M235065160	4.76	235	65	98	20	1.60
M235065170	5.04	235	65	98	20	1.70
M235065180	5.35	235	65	98	20	1.80
M235065200	5.97	235	65	98	20	2.00
M235065220	6.53	235	65	98	20	2.20
M235065250	7.46	235	65	98	20	2.50
M235065270	8.08	235	65	98	20	2.70
M265065140	4.46	265	65	128	20	1.40
M265065150	4.79	265	65	128	20	1.50
M265065160	5.13	265	65	128	20	1.60
M265065180	5.76	265	65	128	20	1.80
M265065200	6.43	265	65	128	20	2.00
M265065220	7.03	265	65	128	20	2.20
M265065250	8.03	265	65	128	20	2.50
M265065270	8.70	265	65	128	20	2.70
M300090150	5.86	300	90	94	40	1.50
M300090160	6.27	300	90	94	40	1.60
M300090180	7.05	300	90	94	40	1.80
M300090200	7.86	300	90	94	40	2.00
M300090250	9.82	300	90	94	40	2.50
M300090270	10.64	300	90	94	40	2.70
M350090150	6.43	350	90	144	40	1.50
M350090160	6.87	350	90	144	40	1.60
M350090180	7.72	350	90	144	40	1.80
M350090200	8.62	350	90	144	40	2.00
M350090250	10.77	350	90	144	40	2.50
M350090270	11.66	350	90	144	40	2.70

Reference Key



M145
65 Flange



M175
65 Flange



M205
65 Flange



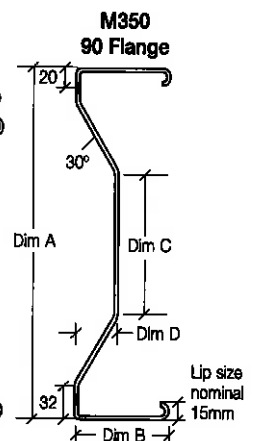
M235
65 Flange



M265
65 Flange



M300
90 Flange



Gauges	Gauges	Gauges	Gauges	Gauges	Gauges	Gauges
1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-
1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
-	-	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-
-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	12	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	

Ref	Element	Output
	Check Portal Frames For Load Check max Axial 1.49k + 1.60k only Assume portals are All designed correctly For sway loading etc + connections. Size of members are based on remote measurements & 1m depth covered - Approx D.12 Large Portal Small Portal a UKS 533 x 210 x 82 UKS 533 x 210 x 82 b UKS 457 x 152 x 67 UKS 406 x 178 x 54 All based on remote measure. (Conserv sections taken)	

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Calculations Sheet



Project Name		Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number		CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number		13	of		Revision		Sub Number	002
Prepared By		CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019	
Checked By				Signed		Date		
Ref	Element							Output
	Hand-drawn on big part - Small part visually similar							

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Sci 252

4 LOADING

The loads and load combinations described in this Section should be considered in the design of a steel portal frame. Imposed, wind, and snow loads are given in BS 6399-1 to BS 6399-3^[2].

4.1 Dead loads

Where possible, unit weights of materials should be obtained from manufacturers' data. Where information is not available, basic unit weights of materials can be obtained from BS 648^[2]. Alternatively, the figures given in Table 4.1 may be taken as typical of roofing materials used in portal frame construction. The self weight of the steel frame is typically 0.2 to 0.4 kN/m², expressed over the plan area.

Table 4.1 *Typical weights of roofing materials*

Material	Weight (kN/m ²)
Steel roof sheeting (single skin)	0.07 - 0.12
Aluminium roof sheeting (single skin)	0.04
Insulation (boards, per 25 mm thickness)	0.07
Insulation (glass fibre, per 100 mm thickness)	0.01
Liner trays (0.4 mm - 0.7 mm thickness)	0.04 - 0.07
Composite panels (40 mm - 100 mm thickness)	0.1 - 0.15
Furlins (distributed over the roof area)	0.03
Steel decking	0.2
Three layers of felt with shippings	0.29
Slates	0.4/0.5
Tiling (clay or plain concrete)	0.8 - 0.9
Tiling (concrete interlocking)	0.5 - 0.8
Timber battens (including timber rafters)	0.1

✓ or

4.2 Service loads

Loading due to services will vary greatly, depending on the use of the building. In a portal frame structure, heavy point loads may occur from such items as suspended walkways, air handling units, and runway and lifting beams. In certain situations, it may be more appropriate to use a truss or lattice girder, rather than a portal frame, to support heavy local loads.

At the preliminary design stage:

- Service loading is to be taken as a dead load according to BS 6399-1.
- Assume a service loading over the whole of the roof area of between 0.1 and 0.25 kN/m² on plan, depending on the use of the building and whether or not a sprinkler system is provided.

✓ or
✓ or

- Recognise that some dead load may be removed in the life of the structure and, where service loads have a beneficial effect in opposing wind uplift, use no more than 0.15 kN/m^2 .
- Identify other sources of loading.

At the final design stage, the structure should be checked for the precise service loads, if known. Where the specified service loads are of the order of 0.5 kN/m^2 or more, it is probable that the attachment loads will exceed the capacity of some proprietary attachment systems.

4.3 Imposed roof loads

BS 6399-3 defines six types of imposed roof load:

- A minimum load of 0.6 kN/m^2 (on plan) for roof slopes less than 30° , where no access other than for cleaning and maintenance is provided.
- A concentrated load of 0.9 kN - this will only affect sheeting design.
- A uniformly distributed load due to snow over the complete roof area. The value of the load depends on the building's location and height above sea level.
- Asymmetric snow load due to major redistribution of snow. This occurs when the wind transports snow from the windward to the leeward roof area. This load condition only applies to roof pitches greater than 15° (see Clause 7.2.3.3 of BS 6399-3).
- Asymmetric snow load due to artificial redistribution of snow. This occurs as a result of excessive heat loss through a small section of the roof or manual clearance of snow to maintain access to a service door (see Clause 4.5 of BS 6399-3).

Generally, industry practice is *not* to consider this type of loading except where specifically requested.

- Non-uniform loads caused by snow drifting in areas of obstruction or abrupt changes in height, such as parapet walls or walls of adjacent buildings. The magnitude of this loading can be much larger than the uniform snow loading, but is localised and is more likely to affect the purlins and sheeting than the overall design of the structure. Snow drifting is regarded by BS 6399-3 as an exceptional load and it should be assumed that there is no snow on the rest of the roof. Reduced load factor of 1.05 may therefore be used (see Section 4.9). Frames with abrupt changes in roof height may be affected by this condition.

A detailed explanation of the background and use of BS 6399-3 is given in the BRE *Handbook of imposed roof loads*^[7].

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Table 14.1 Recommended deflection limits (taken from Steelwork design guide to BS 5950 - Volume 4: Essential data for designers⁽³²⁾)

a) Horizontal deflection at eaves level - due to unfactored wind load or unfactored imposed load or 80% of unfactored (wind and imposed) loads		
Type of cladding	Absolute deflection	Differential deflection relative to adjacent frame
Side cladding:		
Profiled metal sheeting	$\leq h/100$	... — Sprawl
Fibre reinforced sheeting	$\leq h/150$	...
Brickwork	$\leq h/300$	$\leq (h^2 + b^2)^{0.5}/660$
Hollow concrete blockwork	$\leq h/200$	$\leq (h^2 + b^2)^{0.5}/500$
Precast concrete units	$\leq h/200$	$\leq (h^2 + b^2)^{0.5}/330$
Roof cladding:		
Profiled metal sheeting	...	$\leq b/200$
Fibre reinforced sheeting	...	$\leq b/250$
Felted metal decking	...	$\leq b/400$
b) Vertical deflection at ridge (for rafter slopes $\geq 3^\circ$) - due to unfactored wind load or unfactored imposed load or 80% of unfactored (wind and imposed) loads		
Type of roof cladding	Differential deflection relative to adjacent frame	
Profiled metal sheeting	$\leq b/100$ and $\leq (b^2 + s^2)^{0.5}/125$	
Fibre reinforced sheeting	$\leq b/100$ and $\leq (b^2 + s^2)^{0.5}/165$	
Felted metal decking		
- supported on purlins	$\leq b/100$ and $\leq (b^2 + s^2)^{0.5}/125$	
- supported on rafter	$\leq b/200$ and $\leq (b^2 + s^2)^{0.5}/250$	

General: The above values are provisional recommendations from *Steelwork design guide to BS 5950 - Volume 4: Essential data for designers*; feedback has suggested that some of the values may be more stringent than necessary.
The values of h , b , and s are defined in Figure 14.1.

lolal 5 4/200 BS 5950

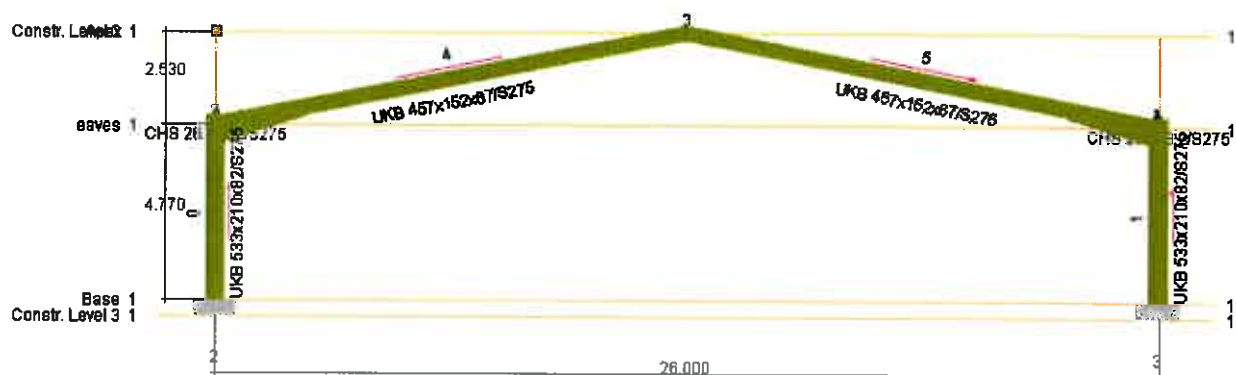
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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	17	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	
Ref	Element					Output

Large Building Frame Layout



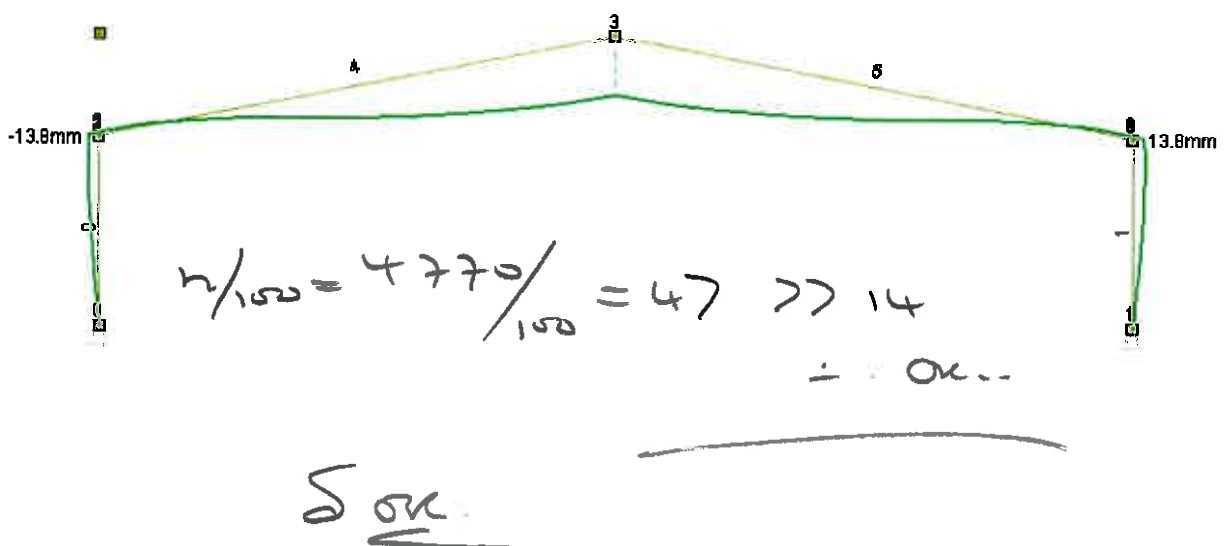
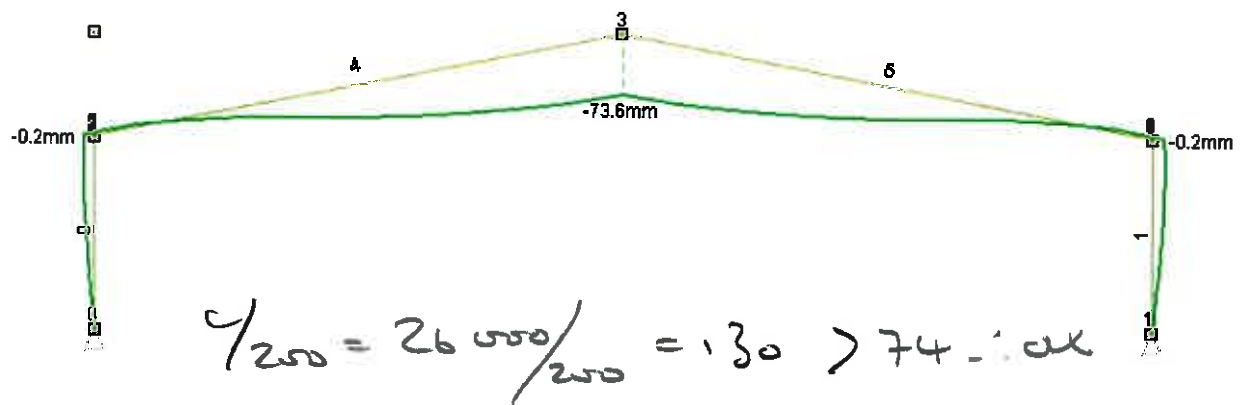
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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	18	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB	Signed		Date	November 2019	
Checked By		Signed		Date		
Ref	Element					Output

Large Building Frame Deflections



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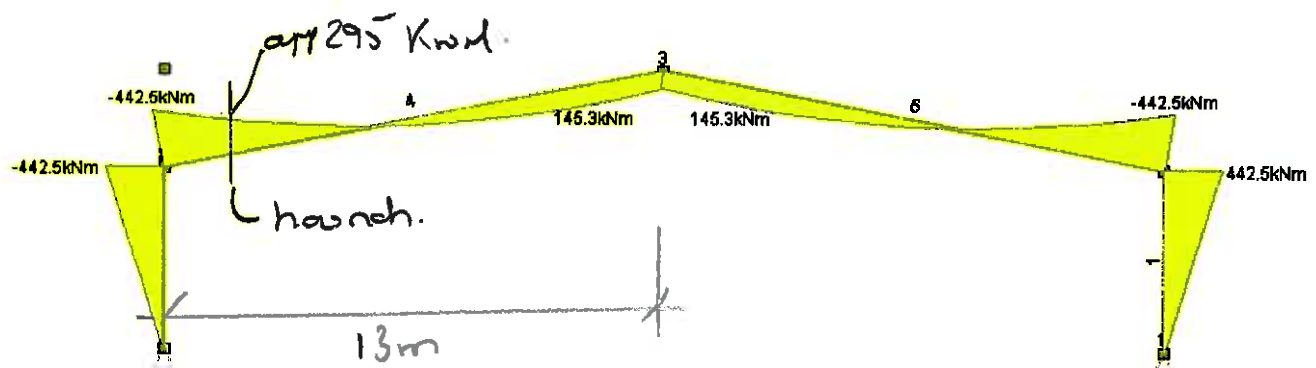
Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	19.	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	
Ref	Element					Output

Large Building Frame Moments U-T 1.4+1.6

elastic Analysis - conservative



Capacity of $457 \times 152 \times 67 = 342 > 295$: ok.

∴ frame with steel & solar panel on SW facade

increase in load = $\frac{0.19}{1.46} \times 100 = 13\%$

service loads high for lights only ∴ 13% conservative

Bolts have 18% from wind to exact ∴ correct OK.

$533 \times 210 \times 82$ has m capacity 545 > 442 : ok.

Applied Loading

Loadcases

Dead

Sloped Items

Beam Loads

ID	Beam Reference	Load Type	F\M [kNm]	g1 [kN/m]	g2 [kN/m]	a [m]	b [m]	Load Cond.
1	PFR 3/1/2-4/1/4	Full UDL		2.0				Norm.
2	PFR 4/1/4-3/1/3	Full UDL		2.0				Norm.

Live

Sloped Items

Beam Loads

$$0.34 \times 6 = 2.0$$

ID	Beam Reference	Load Type	F\M [kNm]	g1 [kN/m]	g2 [kN/m]	a [m]	b [m]	Load Cond.	Lg Term [%]
1	PFR 3/1/2-4/1/4	Full UDL		3.6				Norm.	33.00
2	PFR 4/1/4-3/1/3	Full UDL		3.6				Norm.	33.00

Combinations

$$0.6 \times 6 = 3.6$$

1.4D+1.6I

Loadcase Title	Strength Factor	Service Factor
Self weight - excluding slabs	1.4000	1.0000
Dead	1.4000	1.0000
Live	1.6000	1.0000

1.4D+1.6I+NHF X+

Loadcase Title	Strength Factor	Service Factor
Self weight - excluding slabs	1.4000	1.0000
Dead	1.4000	1.0000
Live	1.6000	1.0000
NHF X+	1.0000	

1.4D+1.6I+NHF X-

Loadcase Title	Strength Factor	Service Factor
Self weight - excluding slabs	1.4000	1.0000
Dead	1.4000	1.0000
Live	1.6000	1.0000
NHF X-	1.0000	

1.4D+1.6I+NHF Y+

Loadcase Title	Strength Factor	Service Factor
Self weight - excluding slabs	1.4000	1.0000
Dead	1.4000	1.0000
Live	1.6000	1.0000
NHF Y+	1.0000	

1.4D+1.6I+NHF Y-

Loadcase Title	Strength Factor	Service Factor
Self weight - excluding slabs	1.4000	1.0000
Dead	1.4000	1.0000

Loadcase Title	Strength Factor	Service Factor
Live	1.6000	1.0000
NHF Y-	1.0000	

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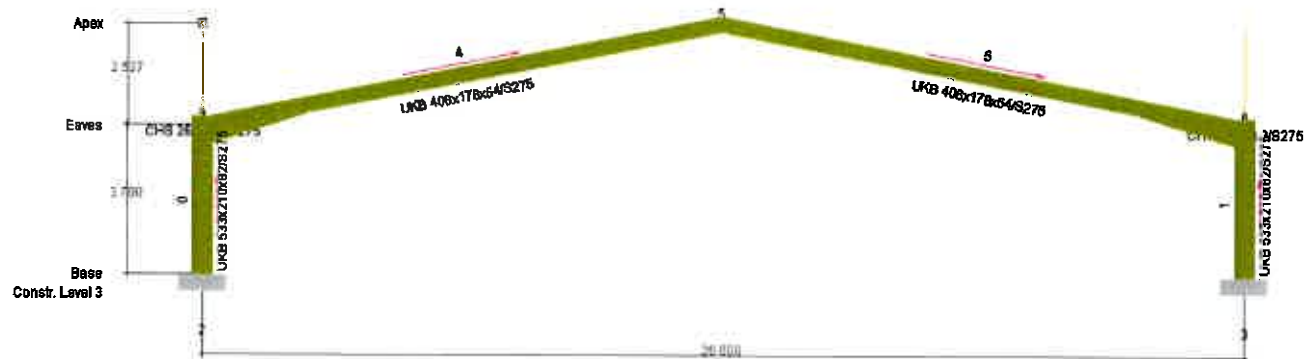
Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	22	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	

Ref	Element	Output
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Small Building Frame Layout



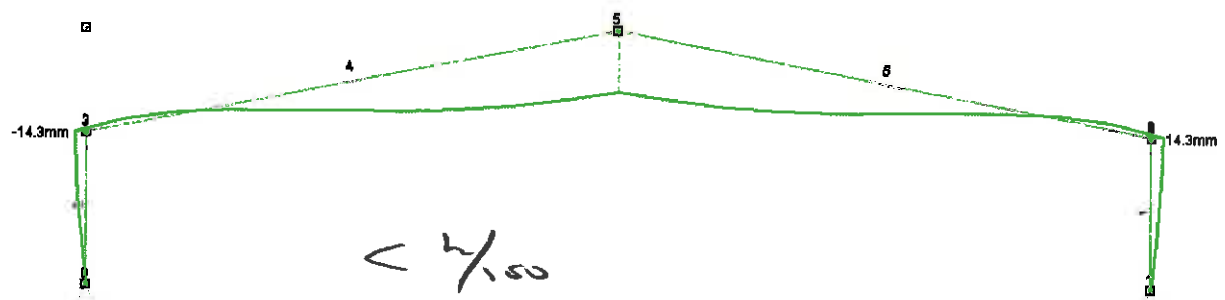
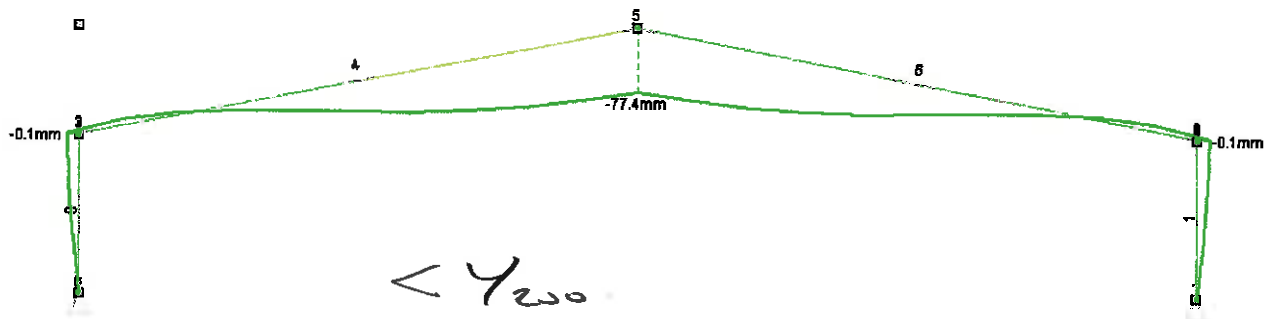
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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	23	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	
Ref	Element					Output

Small Building Frame Deflections



all ok.

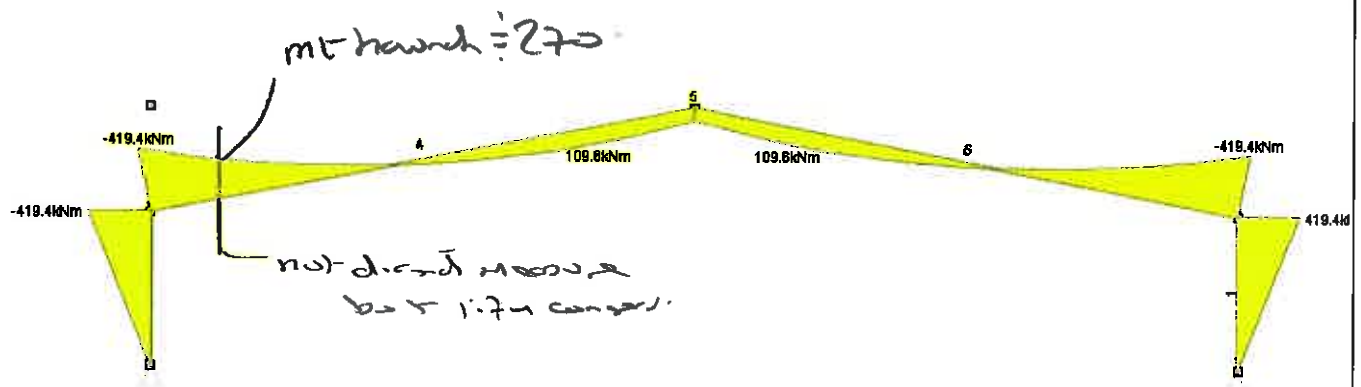
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Calculations Sheet



Project Name	Supply Chain Logistics Building - Cambridge				Job Number	CM2126
Calculation Sheet Number	24	of		Revision	Sub Number	002
Prepared By	CRB		Signed		Date	November 2019
Checked By			Signed		Date	
Ref	Element					Output

Small Building Frame Moments



Capacity $406 \times 178 \times 54 = 270 > 270$ OK

This is close but elastic analysis
conservative as is service load
accept

OK see previous