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## Examples of Trussed rafter (monopitch)

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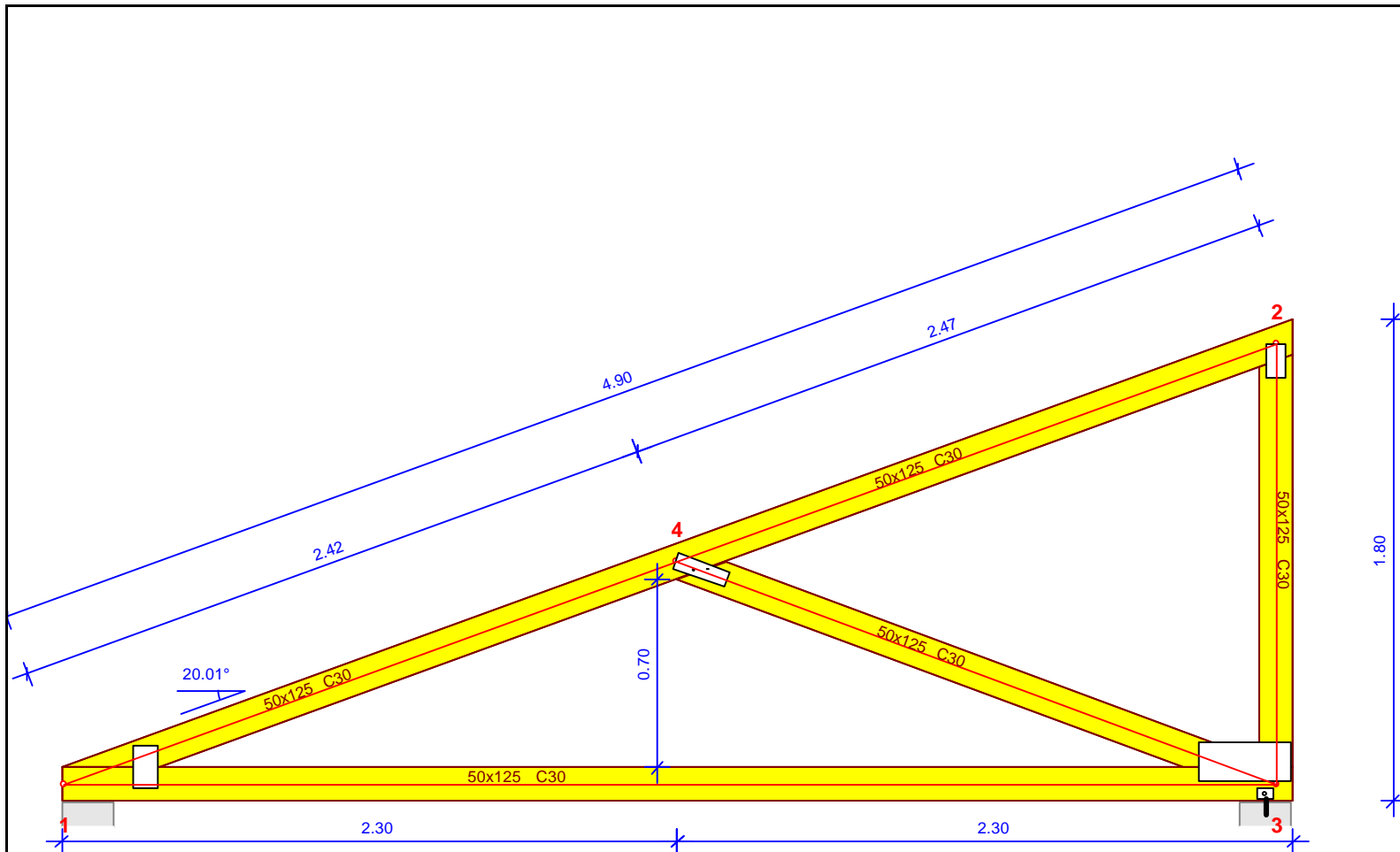
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**General information**

Timber class for trusses C30  
 Truss spacing C/C 0.60 m  
 Purlins C30, 50x50 mm, at C/C 0.30 m  
 Service classes (EN1995-1-1, §2.3.1.3): Class 2  
 Material factor: 1.30 (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, Table 2.3)  
 Truss volume =0.084 m<sup>3</sup>

**Design codes**

EN1990-1-1:2002 Basis of structural design  
 EN1991-1-1:2003 Actions on structures  
 EN1991-1-3:2003 Snow loads  
 EN1991-1-4:2005 Wind actions  
 EN1995-1-1:2009 Design of timber structures

**Distributed roof loads**

Permanent load of roof covering	0.100 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Purlins, finishing, insulation	0.100 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Load of ceiling under the roof	0.300 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Snow load on the ground	2.000 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Wind pressure on vertical surface	1.000 kN/m <sup>2</sup>

**Truss elements**

elem	size	class	length(L)	(Lmax)
EI 1-2 :	50x125	C30	L1-2 =4.82 m	Lmax =4.90 m
EI 1-3 :	50x125	C30	L1-3 =4.53 m	Lmax =4.60 m
EI 2-3 :	50x125	C30	L2-3 =1.65 m	Lmax =1.80 m
EI 3-4 :	50x125	C30	L3-4 =2.39 m	Lmax =2.21 m

**Connection plates**

node	type	size (BxL)mm	nails
Nd 2 :	Steel plate 2.0mm	2x80x135mm	Nails 4.0/35 :8 [4+4]
Nd 1 :	Steel plate 2.0mm	2x95x165mm	Nails 4.0/35 :10 [5+5]
Nd 4 :	Steel plate 2.0mm	2x200x60mm	Nails 4.0/35 :8 [4+4]
Nd 3 :	Steel plate 2.0mm	2x350x155mm	Nails 4.0/35 :14 [4+6+4]

**Project: Example of Monopitch roof**

ROOF -002

**Scale : 1:25**      **Date:** 09/09/2011

**Designer:**      **Draw.No.:**

**Filename:** Example Monopitch      **Sign:**

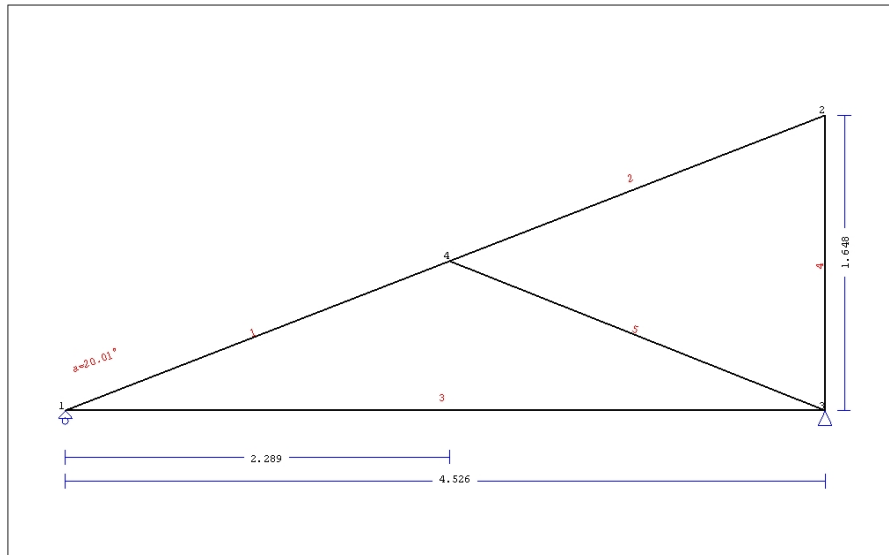
**RUNET Norway as**

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 www.runet-software.com

Example of Monopitch roof

1. ROOF -002

Trussed rafter (monopitch) roof type N



1.1. General description, assumptions, materials, loads

1.1.1. Construction type

Timber roof, from trusses with timber C30. The truss type as sketch above.  
Truss span 4.526 m, height 1.648 m, roof pitch 20.01°, truss spacing 0.600m  
Purlins from timber C30, with dimensions 50x50 mm, in spacing 0.300 m  
Truss element cross sections BxH [mm]  
Elements 1, 2, cross section 50x125 [mm]  
Elements 3, cross section 50x125 [mm]  
Elements 4, cross section 50x125 [mm]  
Elements 5, cross section 50x125 [mm]  
Truss volume =0.084 m<sup>3</sup>, truss weight =0.312 kN

1.1.2. Design codes

EN1990-1-1:2002, Eurocode 0 Part 1-1, Basis of structural design  
EN1991-1-1:2003, Eurocode 1 Part 1-1, Actions on structures  
EN1991-1-3:2003, Eurocode 1 Part 1-3, Snow loads  
EN1991-1-4:2005, Eurocode 1 Part 1-4, Wind actions  
EN1995-1-1:2009, Eurocode 5 Part 1-1, Design of timber structures

**Example of Monopitch roof**

**1.1.3. Design methodology**

The internal forces of the roof trusses are computed with finite element analysis. The truss is considered as a two dimensional frame. The stiffness of the connections is adjusted according to the selected degree of stiffness. In order to compute the design values for internal forces in various loading conditions, the internal forces are first computed in unit loading, and then from their combination the internal forces in various loading conditions are obtained. All the load combinations according to Eurocode 1 and Eurocode 5 are taken into account, and the checks are performed in the most unfavourable loading conditions, for combined action, in ultimate limit state, according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §6. The connections are designed as nailed connections with metal plates according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §8. The deflections are checked in serviceability limit condition, according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §7.

**1.1.4. Material properties (truss, purlins)** (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §3)

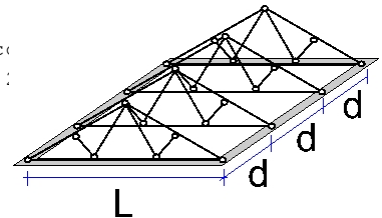
Timber class : C30  
 Service classes : Class 1, moisture content ≤ 12% (EC5 §2.3.1.3)  
 Material factor  $\gamma_M = 1.30$  (EC5 Table 2.3)

**Characteristic material properties for timber**

$f_{mk} = 30.0$  MPa,  $f_{t0k} = 18.0$  MPa,  $f_{t90k} = 0.4$  MPa  
 $f_{c0k} = 23.0$  MPa,  $f_{c90k} = 2.7$  MPa,  $f_{vk} = 4.0$  MPa  
 $E_{0m} = 12000$  MPa,  $E_{005} = 8000$  MPa,  $E_{90m} = 400$  MPa  
 $G_m = 750$  MPa,  $\rho_k = 380$  Kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**1.1.5. Distributed roof loads**

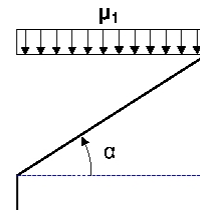
Permanent load of roof covering	$G_e = 0.100$ kN/m <sup>2</sup> (Thatch c
Purlins, finishing, insulation	$G_t = 0.100$ kN/m <sup>2</sup> $G_e + G_t = 0.200$
Load of ceiling under the roof	$G_c = 0.300$ kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Snow load on the ground	$S_k = 2.000$ kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Wind pressure on vertical surface	$Q_w = 1.000$ kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Imposed load (category H)	$Q_i = 0.400$ kN/m <sup>2</sup>



**1.2. Snow load** (EC1 EN1991-1-3:2003, §5)

Characteristic value of snow load on the ground:  $s_k = 2.000$  kN/m<sup>2</sup>

Snow load on the roof (EC1 EN1991-1-3:2003, §5)  
 Angle of pitch of roof :  $\alpha = 20.008^\circ$   
 Exposure coefficient :  $C_e = 1.000$   
 Thermal coefficient :  $C_t = 1.000$   
 Shape factors,  $\alpha = 20.01^\circ$ ,  $\mu_1 = 0.800$  (Table 5.2)  
 Snow is prevented from sliding off the roof,  $\mu_1(\alpha) = 0.800$

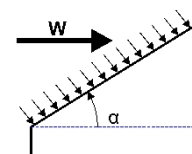


Snow load (EC1 EN1991-1-3:2003, §5.3.2)  
 $S_1 = \mu_1 \cdot C_e \cdot C_t \cdot S_k = 0.800 \times 1.000 \times 1.000 \times 2.000 = 1.600$  kN/m<sup>2</sup>

**1.3. Wind loading** (EC1 EN1991-1-4:2005 §5)

Pick velocity pressure  $Q(z) = Q_{ref} \cdot C_e(z)$ ,  $Q_{ref} = V_{ref}^2 / 1.6$  (EC1 EN1991-1-4:2005 §4.5)  
 Wind pressure on vertical surface  $Q_{ref} \cdot C_e(z) = 1.000$  kN/m<sup>2</sup>

Wind pressure on roof  $w_e = Q_{ref} \cdot C_e(z) \cdot C_{pe}$  (EC1 EN1991-1-4:2005, §5.2)  
 External pressure coefficients (EC1 EN1991-1-4:2005 Table 7.4)  
 For pitch angle  $\alpha = 20.01^\circ$ ,  $C_{pe} = 0.27$   
 Wind pressure  $w_e = 0.267$  kN/m<sup>2</sup>



**1.4. Design of purlins**

**Structural system for purlins**

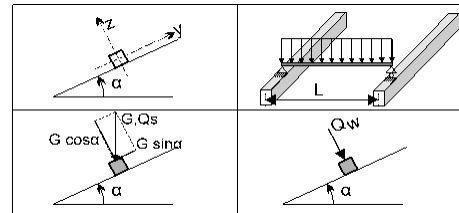
The purlins are designed as simply supported beams with span length  $L=0.600\text{m}$  the distance between the trusses. They are loaded with a surface load of width  $L_1=0.300\text{m}$  (purlin spacing). The purlin axis has inclination  $\alpha=20.01^\circ$  with the vertical. The vertical loads (self weight, snow, concentrated load) are decomposed in two components in the directions  $z-z$   $P.\cos\alpha$ , and  $y-y$   $P.\sin\alpha$ , the wind load acts in the  $z-z$  direction.

**Dimensions of purlins**

Timber of purlins: C30, Class 1, moisture content  $\leq 12\%$ , cross section of purlins  $B \times H: 50 \times 50\text{mm}$   
 Spacing of purlins  $L_1=0.300\text{m}$ , roof pitch  $\alpha=20.01^\circ$ , spacing of trusses  $L=0.600\text{m}$ .

**Uniform loading of purlins  $\text{kN/m}^2$**

Roof covering	$G_e = 0.100 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Finishing+self weight	$G_l = 0.100 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Snow load	$Q_s = 1.600 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Wind load	$Q_w = 0.267 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Concentrated load	$Q_p = 1.000 \text{ kN}$



**Line loading of purlins ( $\text{kN/m}$ ) in  $z-z$  and  $y-y$**

Roof covering+self weight	$G_k = 0.060 \text{ kN/m}$ , $G_{kz} = 0.056 \text{ kN/m}$ , $G_{kez} = 0.021 \text{ kN/m}$
Snow load	$Q_{ks} = 0.480 \text{ kN/m}$ , $Q_{ksz} = 0.451 \text{ kN/m}$ , $Q_{ksy} = 0.164 \text{ kN/m}$
Wind load	$Q_{kw} = 0.080 \text{ kN/m}$ , $Q_{kwz} = 0.080 \text{ kN/m}$ , $Q_{kwy} = 0.000 \text{ kN/m}$
Concentrated load	$Q_{kp} = 1.000 \text{ kN}$ , $Q_{kpz} = 0.940 \text{ kN}$ , $Q_{kpy} = 0.342 \text{ kN}$

**Internal forces of purlins (span  $L=0.600 \text{ m}$ ,  $B \times H: 50 \times 50 \text{ mm}$ )**

Loading	action	$\gamma_g$	$\gamma_q$	$\psi_0$	$Q_z$ [kN]	$Q_y$ [kN]	$M_y$ [kNm]	$M_z$ [kNm]
(Gk) Permanent	$G_k = 0.060$ [kN/m] Permanent	1.35	0.00	1.00	0.017	0.006	0.003	0.001
(Qk1) Snow	$Q_{ks} = 0.480$ [kN/m] Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.60	0.135	0.049	0.020	0.007
(Qk2) Wind	$Q_{kw} = 0.080$ [kN/m] Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.50	0.024	0.000	0.004	0.000
(Qk3) Concentr.	$Q_{kp} = 1.000$ [kN] Instantaneous	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.470	0.171	0.141	0.051

**1.4.1. Serviceability limit state** (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §2.2.3, §7)

**Control of deflection** (EC5 §7.2)

Loading	[kN/m]	$u$ [mm]	action	$\psi_0$	$\psi_1$	$\psi_2$	$K_{def}$
(Gk) Permanent	$G_k = 0.056$ [kN/m]	0.006	Permanent	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60
(Qk1) Snow	$Q_{ks} = 0.451$ [kN/m]	0.051	Short-term	0.60	0.20	0.00	0.60
(Qk2) Wind	$Q_{kw} = 0.080$ [kN/m]	0.009	Short-term	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.60

Load combination	w.inst	w.fin [mm]
1 Gk	0.006	0.010
2 Gk + Qk1	0.057	0.061
3 Gk + Qk2	0.015	0.019
4 Gk + Qk1 + $\psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	0.061	0.065
5 Gk + Qk2 + $\psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	0.046	0.049

$w_{fin}, g = w_{inst}, g(1+k_{def})$ ,  $w_{fin}, q = w_{inst}, q(1+\psi_2 \cdot k_{def})$  (EC5 §2.2.3, Eq.2.3, Eq.2.4)

**Maximum deflection values**

$w_{inst} = 0.061 \text{ mm}$ ,  $w_{fin} = 0.065 \text{ mm}$

## Example of Monopitch roof

Check according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 §7.2, Tab.7.2

Final deflections

$$w_{inst} = 0.061 \text{ mm} < L/300=600/300= 2.000 \text{ mm}$$

$$w_{net,fin} = 0.065 \text{ mm} < L/250=600/250= 2.400 \text{ mm}$$

$$w_{fin} = 0.065 \text{ mm} < L/150=600/150= 4.000 \text{ mm}$$

The check is satisfied

### 1.4.2. Check of purlins, Ultimate limit state of design (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §6)

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Qz/Kmod	Qy/Kmod	My/Kmod	Mz/Kmod
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	0.038	0.014	0.006	0.002
2	yg.Gk + yq.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	0.251	0.091	0.038	0.014
3	yg.Gk + yq.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	0.065	0.009	0.010	0.001
4	yg.Gk + yq.Qk3	Instantaneous	1.10	0.448	0.163	0.131	0.048
5	yg.Gk + yq.Qk1 + yq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	0.271	0.091	0.041	0.014
6	yg.Gk + yq.Qk2 + yq.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	0.201	0.059	0.030	0.009
	Maximum values			0.448	0.163	0.131	0.048

#### Purlin, load combination No 4

Shear,  $F_v=0.493 \text{ kN}$  (EC5 §6.1.7)

Rectangular cross section,  $b_{ef}=0.67 \times 50=34 \text{ mm}$ ,  $h=50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $A=1700 \text{ mm}^2$

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=1.10$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{vk}=4.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{vd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{vk} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 4.00 / 1.30 = 3.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$  (EC5 Eq.2.14)

$F_v=0.493 \text{ kN}$ ,  $\tau_{v0d}=1.50 F_{v0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 1.50 \times 0.493 / 1700 = 0.43 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 3.38 \text{ N/mm}^2 = f_{v0d}$  (Eq.6.13)

The check is satisfied

#### Purlin, load combination No 4

Shear,  $F_v=0.179 \text{ kN}$  (EC5 §6.1.7)

Rectangular cross section,  $b_{ef}=0.67 \times 50=34 \text{ mm}$ ,  $h=50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $A=1700 \text{ mm}^2$

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=1.10$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{vk}=4.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{vd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{vk} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 4.00 / 1.30 = 3.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$  (EC5 Eq.2.14)

$F_v=0.179 \text{ kN}$ ,  $\tau_{v0d}=1.50 F_{v0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 1.50 \times 0.179 / 1700 = 0.16 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 3.38 \text{ N/mm}^2 = f_{v0d}$  (Eq.6.13)

The check is satisfied

#### Purlin, load combination No 4

Bending,  $M_{yd}=0.144 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $M_{zd}=0.053 \text{ kNm}$  (EC5 §6.1.6)

Rectangular cross section,  $b=50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $h=50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $A=2.500 \text{ E}+003 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $W_y=2.083 \text{ E}+004 \text{ mm}^3$ ,  $W_z=2.083 \text{ E}+004 \text{ mm}^3$

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=1.10$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{yk}=30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{myd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{yk} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 25.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$f_{mk}=30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{mzd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{mk} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 25.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Rectangular cross section  $K_m=0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$\sigma_{yd}=M_{yd} / W_{my,netto} = 1 \text{ E}+06 \times 0.144 / 2.083 \text{ E}+004 = 6.93 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{zd}=M_{zd} / W_{mz,netto} = 1 \text{ E}+06 \times 0.053 / 2.083 \text{ E}+004 = 2.52 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{yd} / f_{myd} + K_m \cdot \sigma_{zd} / f_{mzd} = 0.273 + 0.070 = 0.34 < 1$  (EC5 Eq.6.11)

$K_m \cdot \sigma_{yd} / f_{myd} + \sigma_{zd} / f_{mzd} = 0.191 + 0.099 = 0.29 < 1$  (EC5 Eq.6.12)

The check is satisfied

#### Purlin, load combination No 4

Lateral torsional stability of beams,  $M_{yd}=0.144 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $M_{zd}=0.053 \text{ kNm}$  (EC5 §6.3.3)

Rectangular cross section,  $b=50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $h=50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $A=2.500 \text{ E}+003 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $W_y=2.083 \text{ E}+004 \text{ mm}^3$ ,  $W_z=2.083 \text{ E}+004 \text{ mm}^3$

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=1.10$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{c0k}=23.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{c0d}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 19.46 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$f_{yk}=30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{myd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{yk} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 25.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$f_{mk}=30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $f_{mzd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{mk} / \gamma_M = 1.10 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 25.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$

## Example of Monopitch roof

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Rectangular cross section  $K_m=0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))  
 $\sigma_{myd} = M_{yd}/W_{my,netto} = 1E+06 \times 0.144 / 2.083E+004 = 6.93 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 $\sigma_{mzd} = M_{zd}/W_{mz,netto} = 1E+06 \times 0.053 / 2.083E+004 = 2.52 \text{ N/mm}^2$

### Buckling length $S_k$

$S_{ky} = 1.00 \times 0.600 = 0.600 \text{ m} = 600 \text{ mm}$

$S_{kz} = 1.00 \times 0.600 = 0.600 \text{ m} = 600 \text{ mm}$

### Slenderness

$i_y = \sqrt{I_y/A} = 0.289 \times 50 = 14 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\lambda_y = 600 / 14 = 42.86$

$i_z = \sqrt{I_z/A} = 0.289 \times 50 = 14 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\lambda_z = 600 / 14 = 42.86$

$\sigma_{m,crit} = 0.78 \cdot b^2 \cdot E_{005} / (h \cdot L_{ef}) = 0.78 \times 50^2 \times 8000 / (50 \times 600) = 520.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$  (EC5 Eq.6.32)

$\sigma_{m,crit} = 0.78 \cdot b^2 \cdot E_{005} / (h \cdot L_{ef}) = 0.78 \times 50^2 \times 8000 / (50 \times 600) = 520.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$  (EC5 Eq.6.32)

### Critical stresses

$\sigma_{m,crity} = 520.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $\lambda_{rel,my} = \sqrt{f_{myk}/\sigma_{m,crity}} = 0.24$  (EC5 Eq.6.30)

$\sigma_{m,critz} = 520.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,  $\lambda_{rel,mz} = \sqrt{f_{mzk}/\sigma_{m,critz}} = 0.24$  (EC5 Eq.6.30)

$\lambda_{rel,my} = 0.24$ , ( $\lambda_{rel} \leq 0.75$ ),  $K_{cricity} = 1.00$  (EC5 Eq.6.34)

$\lambda_{rel,mz} = 0.24$ , ( $\lambda_{rel} \leq 0.75$ ),  $K_{critz} = 1.00$  (EC5 Eq.6.34)

$\sigma_{myd} / (K_{cricity} \cdot f_{myd}) + K_m \cdot \sigma_{mzd} / (K_{critz} \cdot f_{mzd}) = 0.273 + 0.070 = 0.34 < 1$  (EC5 Eq.6.33)

$K_m \cdot \sigma_{myd} / (K_{cricity} \cdot f_{myd}) + \sigma_{mzd} / (K_{critz} \cdot f_{mzd}) = 0.191 + 0.099 = 0.29 < 1$  (EC5 Eq.6.33)

The check is satisfied



**1.5. Truss design**

**Truss geometric characteristics**

Length L=4.526 m, height H=1.648 m, truss spacing d=0.600 m  
 Pitch =36.41%, angle  $\alpha=20.01^\circ$ ,  $\tan\alpha=0.364$ ,  $\sin\alpha=0.342$ ,  $\cos\alpha=0.940$   
 Number of nodes = 4, number of elements =5, supports 2

**Nodal coordinates**

**Truss element properties**

Node	x[m]	y[m]	Sup.	Element	K1	K2	b x h [mm]	L [m]	A [mm <sup>2</sup> ]	I <sub>y</sub> [mm <sup>4</sup> ]	W <sub>y</sub> [mm <sup>3</sup> ]
1	0.000	0.000	01	1	1	4	50x125	2.436	6.250E+003	8.138E+006	1.302E+005
2	4.526	1.648		2	4	2	50x125	2.381	6.250E+003	8.138E+006	1.302E+005
3	4.526	0.000	11	3	1	3	50x125	4.526	6.250E+003	8.138E+006	1.302E+005
4	2.289	0.833		4	3	2	50x125	1.648	6.250E+003	8.138E+006	1.302E+005
				5	4	3	50x125	2.388	6.250E+003	8.138E+006	1.302E+005

**Line loads per truss**

Timber density =380.00 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, truss self weight =0.312 kN  
 Truss spacing d=0.60 m, weight of truss connections =0.031 kN

**Permanent line loads (kN/m) on truss**

Roof covering+self weight Gk1= 0.196 kN/m  
 Ceiling under roof Gk2= 0.180 kN/m

**Variable line loads of short term action (kN/m) on truss**

Imposed Qki= 0.40x0.600= 0.240 kN/m  
 Snow load Qk1= 0.960 kN/m  
 Wind load Qk2= 0.160 kN/m

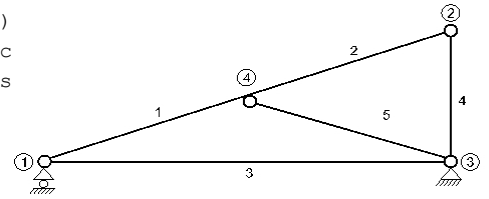
**Design load combinations**

( $\gamma_g=1.35$ ,  $\gamma_q=1.50$ ,  $\psi_0(\text{live Qf})=0.70$ ,  $\psi_0(\text{snow Q1})=0.60$ ,  $\psi_0(\text{wind Q2})=0.50$ )

L.C.	Actions Permanent-Variable	Duration classes
1	$\gamma_g.G_k$	Permanent
2	$\gamma_g.G_k+\gamma_q.Q_{k1}$	Short-term
3	$\gamma_g.G_k+\gamma_q.Q_{k2}$	Short-term
4	$\gamma_g.G_k+\gamma_q.Q_{ki}$	Short-term
5	$\gamma_g.G_k+\gamma_q.Q_{k1}+\gamma_q.\psi_0.Q_{k2}$	Short-term
6	$\gamma_g.G_k+\gamma_q.Q_{k2}+\gamma_q.\psi_0.Q_{k1}$	Short-term
7	$\gamma_g.G_k+\gamma_q.Q_{ki}+\gamma_q.\psi_0.Q_{k1}+\gamma_q.\psi_0.Q_{k2}$	Short-term

1.6. Truss static analysis

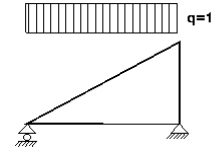
Design for connections with reduced stiffness (factor 0.20)  
 The truss is designed as frame structure (EN1995-1-1 §5.4.1)  
 with reduced connection stiffness according to the above fac  
 The rafter and the tie are considered as continuous elements  
 The truss is first solved for various unit load conditions,  
 and from them are computed the internal forces  
 for the various loading conditions and load combinations.  
 Number of nodes = 4, number of elements =5, supports 2



1.6.1. Static solutions for unit loads

Internal forces for unit loading (1 kN/m left rafter downwards)

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	-4.42	0.80	0.02	-3.63	-1.35	-0.65
2	4	2	-0.49	1.33	-0.65	0.28	-0.77	0.01
3	1	3	3.88	0.00	0.00	3.88	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	-0.82	0.00	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.01
5	4	3	-4.13	0.00	0.00	-4.13	0.00	0.00



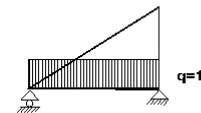
Element end forces for unit loading (1 kN/m left rafter downwards)

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x [kN]	F1y [kN]	M1 [kNm]	F2x [kN]	F2y [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	3.88	2.26	0.02	-3.88	0.03	0.65
2	4	2	0.00	1.42	-0.65	0.00	0.82	-0.01
3	1	3	-3.88	0.00	0.00	3.88	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-0.01
5	4	3	3.87	-1.44	0.00	-3.87	1.44	0.00

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

Internal forces for unit loading (1 kN/m tie downwards)

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	-0.14	-0.05	0.03	-0.14	-0.05	-0.09
2	4	2	-0.03	0.04	-0.09	-0.03	0.04	0.00
3	1	3	0.15	2.26	0.07	0.15	-2.27	0.06
4	3	2	0.04	0.02	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
5	4	3	-0.14	0.01	0.00	-0.14	0.01	0.02



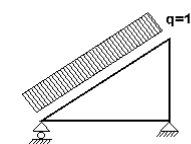
Element end forces for unit loading (1 kN/m tie downwards)

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x [kN]	F1y [kN]	M1 [kNm]	F2x [kN]	F2y [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	0.15	0.00	0.03	-0.15	0.00	0.09
2	4	2	0.02	0.04	-0.09	-0.02	-0.04	0.00
3	1	3	-0.15	2.26	0.07	0.15	2.27	-0.06
4	3	2	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00
5	4	3	0.14	-0.04	0.00	-0.14	0.04	-0.02

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

Internal forces for unit loading (1 kN/m left rafter pressure)

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	-3.26	0.90	0.02	-3.26	-1.53	-0.75
2	4	2	0.31	1.51	-0.75	0.31	-0.87	0.01
3	1	3	2.75	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	-0.92	0.00	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.01
5	4	3	-4.69	0.00	0.00	-4.69	0.00	0.00



## Example of Monopitch roof

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### Element end forces for unit loading (1 kN/m left rafter pressure)

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x [kN]	F1y [kN]	M1 [kNm]	F2x [kN]	F2y [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	2.75	1.96	0.02	-3.59	0.33	0.75
2	4	2	-0.81	1.31	-0.75	0.00	0.92	-0.01
3	1	3	-2.75	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	-0.92	-0.01
5	4	3	4.40	-1.64	0.00	-4.40	1.64	0.00

---

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

**1.6.2. Internal forces for applied loads**

**Internal forces, Loading: ( Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180 [kN/m]**

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]	Nm [kN]	Vm [kN]	Mm [kNm]
1	1	4	-0.95	0.16	0.01	-0.78	-0.29	-0.15	-0.89	0.00	0.08
2	4	2	-0.11	0.28	-0.15	0.05	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
3	1	3	0.83	0.41	0.01	0.83	-0.41	0.01	0.83	0.00	0.47
4	3	2	-0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00
5	4	3	-0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00

(m point of maximum span moment for permanent load, or element middle point)

**Internal forces, Loading: (Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960 [kN/m]**

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]	Nm [kN]	Vm [kN]	Mm [kNm]
1	1	4	-4.24	0.77	0.02	-3.49	-1.30	-0.63	-3.98	0.04	0.36
2	4	2	-0.47	1.28	-0.63	0.27	-0.74	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.34
3	1	3	3.72	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	-0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.01	-0.79	0.00	0.00
5	4	3	-3.97	0.00	0.00	-3.97	0.00	0.00	-3.97	0.00	0.00

(m point of maximum span moment for permanent load, or element middle point)

**Internal forces, Loading: (Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160 [kN/m]**

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]	Nm [kN]	Vm [kN]	Mm [kNm]
1	1	4	-0.52	0.14	0.00	-0.52	-0.25	-0.12	-0.52	0.01	0.07
2	4	2	0.05	0.24	-0.12	0.05	-0.14	0.00	0.05	-0.01	0.06
3	1	3	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	-0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00
5	4	3	-0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00

(m point of maximum span moment for permanent load, or element middle point)

**Internal forces, Loading: (Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240 [kN/m]**

elem.	node-1	node-2	N1 [kN]	V1 [kN]	M1 [kNm]	N2 [kN]	V2 [kN]	M2 [kNm]	Nm [kN]	Vm [kN]	Mm [kNm]
1	1	4	-1.06	0.19	0.00	-0.87	-0.32	-0.16	-0.99	0.01	0.09
2	4	2	-0.12	0.32	-0.16	0.07	-0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.08
3	1	3	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	-0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00
5	4	3	-0.99	0.00	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00

(m point of maximum span moment for permanent load, or element middle point)

**1.6.3. Element end forces for applied loads**

**Element end forces, Loading: ( Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180 [kN/m]**

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x [kN]	F1y [kN]	M1 [kNm]	F2x [kN]	F2y [kN]	M2 [kNm]
1	1	4	0.83	0.47	0.01	-0.83	0.00	0.15
2	4	2	0.00	0.30	-0.15	0.00	0.16	0.00
3	1	3	-0.83	0.41	0.01	0.83	0.41	-0.01
4	3	2	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.16	0.00
5	4	3	0.83	-0.31	0.00	-0.83	0.31	0.00

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

## Example of Monopitch roof

### Element end forces, Loading: (Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960 [kN/m]

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x[kN]	F1y[kN]	M1[kNm]	F2x[kN]	F2y[kN]	M2[kNm]
1	1	4	3.72	2.17	0.02	-3.72	0.02	0.63
2	4	2	0.00	1.36	-0.63	0.00	0.79	-0.01
3	1	3	-3.72	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-0.01
5	4	3	3.72	-1.38	0.00	-3.72	1.38	0.00

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

### Element end forces, Loading: (Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160 [kN/m]

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x[kN]	F1y[kN]	M1[kNm]	F2x[kN]	F2y[kN]	M2[kNm]
1	1	4	0.44	0.31	0.00	-0.57	0.05	0.12
2	4	2	-0.13	0.21	-0.12	0.00	0.15	0.00
3	1	3	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.15	0.00
5	4	3	0.70	-0.26	0.00	-0.70	0.26	0.00

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

### Element end forces, Loading: (Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240 [kN/m]

elem.	node-1	node-2	F1x[kN]	F1y[kN]	M1[kNm]	F2x[kN]	F2y[kN]	M2[kNm]
1	1	4	0.93	0.54	0.00	-0.93	0.01	0.16
2	4	2	0.00	0.34	-0.16	0.00	0.20	0.00
3	1	3	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00
4	3	2	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	0.00
5	4	3	0.93	-0.35	0.00	-0.93	0.35	0.00

(element end forces in global coordinate system x-y)

### 1.6.4. Vertical nodal displacements (in mm)

node	Gk	Qk1	Qk2	Qki
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	-0.15	-0.68	-0.10	-0.17

### 1.6.5. Support reactions (kN)

node	react.	Gk	Qk1	Qk2	Qki
1	Fx	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	Fy	0.88	2.17	0.31	0.54
3	Fx	0.00	0.00	-0.26	0.00
3	Fy	0.88	2.17	0.41	0.54

## Example of Monopitch roof

### 1.7. Support reactions for load combinations (kN)

Loading [kN/m]	action	$\gamma_g$	$\gamma_q$	$\psi_0$
(Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	Permanent	1.35	0.00	1.00
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.60
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.50
(Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.00

#### 1.7.1. Reactions at node : 3 (kN)

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fx	Fy	Fx/Kmod	Fy/Kmod
1	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk$	Permanent	0.60	0.000	1.187	0.000	1.978
2	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	4.446	0.000	4.940
3	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-0.396	1.802	-0.440	2.002
4	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	2.001	0.000	2.224
5	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-0.198	4.754	-0.220	5.282
6	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-0.396	3.758	-0.440	4.175
7	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk4$	Short-term	0.90	-0.198	4.265	-0.220	4.739
	Maximum values			0.396	4.754	0.440	5.282
8	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 = 0.9Gk + 1.5Qk2$ , (EQU)	Short-term	0.90	-0.396	1.407	-0.440	1.563

#### 1.7.2. Reactions at node : 1 (kN)

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fx	Fy	Fx/Kmod	Fy/Kmod
1	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk$	Permanent	0.60	0.000	1.186	0.000	1.977
2	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	4.445	0.000	4.939
3	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	1.658	0.000	1.842
4	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	2.001	0.000	2.223
5	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	4.681	0.000	5.201
6	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	3.613	0.000	4.014
7	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk4$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	4.192	0.000	4.658
	Maximum values			0.000	4.681	0.000	5.201
8	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 = 0.9Gk + 1.5Qk2$ , (EQU)	Short-term	0.90	0.000	1.262	0.000	1.402

**1.8. Serviceability limit state**

**1.8.1. Serviceability limit state** (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §2.2.3, §7)

**Control of deflection at node 4** (EC5 §7.2)

Loading [kN/m]	u[mm]	action	$\psi_0$	$\psi_1$	$\psi_2$	Kdef
( Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	-0.152	Permanent	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	-0.681	Short-term	0.60	0.20	0.00	0.00
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	-0.097	Short-term	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.00

Load combination	w.inst	w.fin [mm]
1 Gk	0.152	0.244
2 Gk + Qk1	0.833	0.925
3 Gk + Qk2	0.249	0.341
4 Gk + Qk1 + $\psi_0$ .Qk2	0.882	0.973
5 Gk + Qk2 + $\psi_0$ .Qk1	0.658	0.749

$w_{fin,g} = w_{inst,g}(1+k_{def})$ ,  $w_{fin,q} = w_{inst,q}(1+\psi_2 \cdot k_{def})$  (EC5 §2.2.3, Eq.2.3, Eq.2.4)

**Maximum deflection values at node 4**

w.inst = 0.882 mm, w.fin = 0.973 mm

**Check according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 §7.2, Tab.7.2**

Final deflections at node 4

w.inst = 0.882 mm <  $L/300 = 4526/300 = 15.088$  mm

w.net,fin = 0.973 mm <  $L/250 = 4526/250 = 18.106$  mm

w.fin = 0.973 mm <  $L/150 = 4526/150 = 30.177$  mm

The check is satisfied

## Example of Monopitch roof

### 1.8.2. Serviceability limit state (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §2.2.3, §7)

#### Control of deflection in middle of element 1 (EC5 §7.2)

Loading [kN/m]	u [mm]	action	$\psi_0$	$\psi_1$	$\psi_2$	Kdef
( Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	0.359	Permanent	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	1.762	Short-term	0.60	0.20	0.00	0.00
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	0.000	Short-term	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.00

Load combination	w.inst	w.fin [mm]
1 Gk	0.359	0.575
2 Gk + Qk1	2.121	2.337
3 Gk + Qk2	0.359	0.575
4 Gk + Qk1 + $\psi_0$ .Qk2	2.121	2.337
5 Gk + Qk2 + $\psi_0$ .Qk1	1.417	1.632

$w_{fin,g} = w_{inst,g}(1+k_{def})$ ,  $w_{fin,q} = w_{inst,q}(1+\psi_2 \cdot k_{def})$  (EC5 §2.2.3, Eq.2.3, Eq.2.4)

#### Maximum deflection values in middle of element 1

$w_{inst} = 2.121$  mm,  $w_{fin} = 2.337$  mm

#### Check according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 §7.2, Tab.7.2

##### Final deflections in middle of element 1

$w_{inst} = 2.121$  mm <  $L/300 = 2436/300 = 8.120$  mm

$w_{net,fin} = 2.337$  mm <  $L/250 = 2436/250 = 9.744$  mm

$w_{fin} = 2.337$  mm <  $L/150 = 2436/150 = 16.240$  mm

The check is satisfied



**1.8.3. Serviceability limit state** (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §2.2.3, §7)

**Control of deflection in middle of element 3** (EC5 §7.2)

Loading [kN/m]	u [mm]	action	$\psi_0$	$\psi_1$	$\psi_2$	Kdef
( Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	10.075	Permanent	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	0.000	Short-term	0.60	0.20	0.00	0.00
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	0.000	Short-term	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.00

Load combination	w.inst	w.fin [mm]
1 Gk	10.075	16.120
2 Gk + Qk1	10.075	16.120
3 Gk + Qk2	10.075	16.120
4 Gk + Qk1 + $\psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	10.075	16.120
5 Gk + Qk2 + $\psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	10.075	16.120

$w_{fin,g} = w_{inst,g}(1+k_{def})$ ,  $w_{fin,q} = w_{inst,q}(1+\psi_2 \cdot k_{def})$  (EC5 §2.2.3, Eq.2.3, Eq.2.4)

**Maximum deflection values in middle of element 3**

$w_{inst} = 10.075$  mm,  $w_{fin} = 16.120$  mm

**Check according to EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 §7.2, Tab.7.2**

Final deflections in middle of element 3

$w_{inst} = 10.075$  mm <  $L/300 = 4526/300 = 15.088$  mm

$w_{net,fin} = 16.120$  mm <  $L/250 = 4526/250 = 18.106$  mm

$w_{fin} = 16.120$  mm <  $L/150 = 4526/150 = 30.177$  mm

The check is satisfied

**1.9. Characteristic structural natural frequencies (self weight + permanent loads)**

After a dynamic analysis the basic natural frequencies of the structure are computed. For the computation of natural frequencies, we consider mass corresponding to the self weight and the permanent loads.

No.	Frequency[Hz]	Period[sec]
1	13.72817	0.07284
2	32.87006	0.03042
3	40.79107	0.02452
4	43.16529	0.02317

## Example of Monopitch roof

### 1.9.1. Ultimate limit state (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §6)

Rafter, elements: 1, 2

Loading [kN/m]	action	$\gamma_g$	$\gamma_q$	$\psi_0$
(Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	Permanent	1.35	0.00	1.00
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.60
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.50
(Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.00

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	-N/Kmod	+N/Kmod	V/Kmod	M/Kmod
1	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk$	Permanent	0.60	-2.128	0.118	0.653	0.342
2	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-8.485	0.523	2.595	1.272
3	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-2.288	0.162	0.844	0.428
4	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki$	Short-term	0.90	-3.186	0.190	0.975	0.489
5	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-8.920	0.564	2.800	1.372
6	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-6.528	0.428	2.140	1.054
7	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk4$	Short-term	0.90	-7.860	0.498	2.476	1.215
	Maximum values			-8.920	0.564	2.800	1.372

### 1.9.2. Check of cross section Rafter, elements: 1, 2

**Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5**

**Tension parallel to the grain, Ft0d=0.508 kN** (EC5 §6.1.2)

Rectangular cross section, b=50 mm, h=125 mm, A= 6 250 mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{t0k}=18.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{t0d}=Kmod \cdot f_{t0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 18.00 / 1.30 = 12.46$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

Ft0d=0.508 kN,  $\sigma_{t0d} = Ft0d / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 0.508 / 6250 = 0.08$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> < 12.46 N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $f_{t0d}$  (Eq.6.1)

The check is satisfied

**Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5**

**Compression parallel to the grain, Fc0d=-8.028 kN** (EC5 §6.1.4)

Rectangular cross section, b=50 mm, h=125 mm, A= 6 250 mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{c0k}=23.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{c0d}=Kmod \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

Fc0d=-8.028 kN,  $\sigma_{c0d} = Fc0d / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 8.028 / 6250 = 1.28$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> < 15.92 N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $f_{c0d}$  (Eq.6.2)

The check is satisfied

**Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5**

**Shear, Fv=2.520 kN** (EC5 §6.1.7)

Rectangular cross section,  $b_{ef} = 0.67 \times 50 = 34$  mm, h=125 mm, A= 4 250 mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{vk}=4.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{vd}=Kmod \cdot f_{vk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 4.00 / 1.30 = 2.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

Fv=2.520 kN,  $\tau_{v0d} = 1.50 Fv0d / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 1.50 \times 2.520 / 4250 = 0.89$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> < 2.77 N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $f_{vd}$  (Eq.6.13)

The check is satisfied

**Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5**

**Bending, Myd=1.235 kNm, Mzd=0.000 kNm** (EC5 §6.1.6)

Rectangular cross section, b=50mm, h=125mm, A=6.250E+003mm<sup>2</sup>,  $W_y=1.302E+005$ mm<sup>3</sup>,  $W_z=5.208E+004$ mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{yk}=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{myd}=Kmod \cdot f_{yk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$f_{mk}=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{mzd}=Kmod \cdot f_{mk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section  $K_m=0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$\sigma_{myd} = Myd / W_{my,netto} = 1E+06 \times 1.235 / 1.302E+005 = 9.48$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$\sigma_{mzd} = Mzd / W_{mz,netto} = 1E+06 \times 0.000 / 5.208E+004 = 0.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

## Example of Monopitch roof

$$\sigma_{myd}/f_{myd} + K_m \cdot \sigma_{mzd}/f_{mzd} = 0.457 + 0.000 = 0.46 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.11})$$

$$K_m \cdot \sigma_{myd}/f_{myd} + \sigma_{mzd}/f_{mzd} = 0.320 + 0.000 = 0.32 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.12})$$

The check is satisfied

### **Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5**

**Combined bending and axial compression,  $F_{c0d} = -8.028 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M_{yd} = 1.235 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $M_{zd} = 0.000 \text{ kNm}$**  (EC5 §6.2.4)

Rectangular cross section,  $b = 50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $h = 125 \text{ mm}$ ,  $A = 6.250 \text{ E} + 003 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $W_y = 1.302 \text{ E} + 005 \text{ mm}^3$ ,  $W_z = 5.208 \text{ E} + 004 \text{ mm}^3$

Modification factor  $K_{mod} = 0.90$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M = 1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$$f_{c0k} = 23.00 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad f_{c0d} = K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{myk} = 30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad f_{myd} = K_{mod} \cdot f_{myk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{mzk} = 30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad f_{mzd} = K_{mod} \cdot f_{mzk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Rectangular cross section  $K_m = 0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$$\sigma_{c0d} = F_{c0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 8.028 / 6250 = 1.28 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{myd} = M_{yd} / W_{my,netto} = 1 \text{ E} + 06 \times 1.235 / 1.302 \text{ E} + 005 = 9.48 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{mzd} = M_{zd} / W_{mz,netto} = 1 \text{ E} + 06 \times 0.000 / 5.208 \text{ E} + 004 = 0.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$(\sigma_{c0d} / f_{c0d})^2 + \sigma_{myd} / f_{myd} + K_m \cdot \sigma_{mzd} / f_{mzd} = 0.007 + 0.457 + 0.000 = 0.46 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.19})$$

$$(\sigma_{c0d} / f_{c0d})^2 + K_m \cdot \sigma_{myd} / f_{myd} + \sigma_{mzd} / f_{mzd} = 0.007 + 0.320 + 0.000 = 0.33 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.20})$$

The check is satisfied

### **Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5**

**Column stability with bending,  $F_{c0d} = -8.028 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M_{yd} = 1.235 \text{ kNm}$ ,  $M_{zd} = 0.000 \text{ kNm}$**  (EC5 §6.3.2)

Rectangular cross section,  $b = 50 \text{ mm}$ ,  $h = 125 \text{ mm}$ ,  $A = 6.250 \text{ E} + 003 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $W_y = 1.302 \text{ E} + 005 \text{ mm}^3$ ,  $W_z = 5.208 \text{ E} + 004 \text{ mm}^3$

Modification factor  $K_{mod} = 0.90$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M = 1.30$  (Table 2.3,  $E_{005} = 8000 \text{ N/mm}^2$ )

$$f_{c0k} = 23.00 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad f_{c0d} = K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{myk} = 30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad f_{myd} = K_{mod} \cdot f_{myk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{mzk} = 30.00 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad f_{mzd} = K_{mod} \cdot f_{mzk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Rectangular cross section  $K_m = 0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$$\sigma_{c0d} = F_{c0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 8.028 / 6250 = 1.28 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{myd} = M_{yd} / W_{my,netto} = 1 \text{ E} + 06 \times 1.235 / 1.302 \text{ E} + 005 = 9.48 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{mzd} = M_{zd} / W_{mz,netto} = 1 \text{ E} + 06 \times 0.000 / 5.208 \text{ E} + 004 = 0.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

### Buckling length $S_k$

$$S_{ky} = 1.00 \times 2.436 = 2.436 \text{ m} = 2436 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{most unfavourable})$$

$$S_{kz} = 0.12 \times 2.436 = 0.300 \text{ m} = 300 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{effective length/total length} = 0.30 / 2.44 = 0.12)$$

### Slenderness

$$i_y = \sqrt{I_y / A} = 0.289 \times 125 = 36 \text{ mm}, \quad \lambda_y = 2436 / 36 = 67.67$$

$$i_z = \sqrt{I_z / A} = 0.289 \times 50 = 14 \text{ mm}, \quad \lambda_z = 300 / 14 = 21.43$$

### Critical stresses

$$\sigma_{c,crity} = \pi^2 E_{005} / \lambda_y^2 = 17.24 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad \lambda_{rel,y} = \sqrt{f_{c0k} / \sigma_{c,crity}} = 1.15 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.21})$$

$$\sigma_{c,critz} = \pi^2 E_{005} / \lambda_z^2 = 171.93 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad \lambda_{rel,z} = \sqrt{f_{c0k} / \sigma_{c,critz}} = 0.37 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.22})$$

$\beta_c = 0.20$  (solid timber)

$$k_y = 0.5 [1 + \beta_c (\lambda_{rel,y} - 0.3) + \lambda_{rel,y}^2] = 1.25, \quad K_{cy} = 1 / (k_y + \sqrt{k_y^2 - \lambda_{rel,y}^2}) = 0.576 \quad (\text{Eq.6.27 6.25})$$

$$k_z = 0.5 [1 + \beta_c (\lambda_{rel,z} - 0.3) + \lambda_{rel,z}^2] = 0.57, \quad K_{cz} = 1 / (k_z + \sqrt{k_z^2 - \lambda_{rel,z}^2}) = 0.985 \quad (\text{Eq.6.28 6.26})$$

$$\sigma_{c0d} / (K_{cy} \cdot f_{c0d}) + \sigma_{myd} / f_{myd} + K_m \cdot \sigma_{mzd} / f_{mzd} = 0.140 + 0.457 + 0.000 = 0.60 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.23})$$

$$\sigma_{c0d} / (K_{cz} \cdot f_{c0d}) + K_m \cdot \sigma_{myd} / f_{myd} + \sigma_{mzd} / f_{mzd} = 0.082 + 0.320 + 0.000 = 0.40 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq.6.24})$$

The check is satisfied

## Example of Monopitch roof

### Rafter, elements: 1, 2, load combination No 5

**Lateral torsional stability of beams, Myd=1.235 kNm, Mzd=0.000 kNm** (EC5 §6.3.3)

Rectangular cross section, b=50mm, h=125mm, A=6.250E+003mm<sup>2</sup>, Wy=1.302E+005mm<sup>3</sup>, Wz=5.208E+004mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor γM=1.30 (Table 2.3)

fc0k=23.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fc0d=Kmod·fc0k/γM=0.90×23.00/1.30=15.92N/mm<sup>2</sup>

fmyk=30.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fmyd=Kmod·fmyk/γM=0.90×30.00/1.30=20.77N/mm<sup>2</sup>

fmzk=30.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fmzd=Kmod·fmzk/γM=0.90×30.00/1.30=20.77N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section Km=0.70 (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

omyd=Myd/Wmy,netto=1E+06×1.235/1.302E+005= 9.48 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

omzd=Mzd/Wmz,netto=1E+06×0.000/5.208E+004= 0.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

### Buckling length Sk

Sky= 1.00×2.436=2.436 m= 2436 mm (most unfavourable)

Skz= 0.12×2.436=0.300 m= 300 mm (effective length/total length=0.30/2.44=0.12)

### Slenderness

iy=√(Iy/A)=0.289×125= 36 mm, λy= 2436/ 36= 67.67

iz=√(Iz/A)=0.289×50= 14 mm, λz= 300/ 14= 21.43

σm,crit=0.78·b<sup>2</sup>·E005/(h·Lef)=0.78×50<sup>2</sup>×8000/(125×2192)= 56.92N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.6.32)

σm,crit=0.78·b<sup>2</sup>·E005/(h·Lef)=0.78×125<sup>2</sup>×8000/(50×300)=6500.00N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.6.32)

### Critical stresses

σm,crity= 56.92 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, λrel,my= √(fmyk/σm,crity)= 0.73 (EC5 Eq.6.30)

σm,critz= 6500.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, λrel,mz= √(fmzk/σm,critz)= 0.07 (EC5 Eq.6.30)

λrel,my=0.73, (λrel≤0.75), Kcrity=1.00 (EC5 Eq.6.34)

λrel,mz=0.07, (λrel≤0.75), Kcritz=1.00 (EC5 Eq.6.34)

omyd/(Kcrity·fmyd)+Km·omzd/(Kcritz·fmzd)=0.457+0.000= 0.46 < 1 (EC5 Eq.6.33)

Km·omyd/(Kcrity·fmyd)+omzd/(Kcritz·fmzd)=0.320+0.000= 0.32 < 1 (EC5 Eq.6.33)

The check is satisfied

**Negligible tensile stress, combined bending-tension check is omitted** (EC5 §6.2.3)

## Example of Monopitch roof

### 1.9.3. Ultimate limit state (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §6)

**Tie, elements: 3**

Loading [kN/m]	action	$\gamma_g$	$\gamma_q$	$\psi_0$
(Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	Permanent	1.35	0.00	1.00
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.60
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.50
(Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.00

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	-N/Kmod	+N/Kmod	V/Kmod	M/Kmod
1	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk$	Permanent	0.60	0.000	1.878	0.918	1.063
2	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	7.454	0.613	0.712
3	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	1.987	0.612	0.709
4	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	2.803	0.612	0.710
5	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	7.821	0.613	0.712
6	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	5.708	0.613	0.711
7	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk4$	Short-term	0.90	0.000	6.891	0.613	0.712
	Maximum values			0.000	7.821	0.918	1.063

### 1.9.4. Check of cross section Tie, elements: 3

**Tie, elements: 3, load combination No 5**

**Tension parallel to the grain, Ft0d=7.039 kN** (EC5 §6.1.2)

Rectangular cross section, b=50 mm, h=125 mm, A= 6 250 mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$ft0k=18.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $ft0d=Kmod \cdot ft0k / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 18.00 / 1.30 = 12.46$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

$Ft0d=7.039$  kN,  $\sigma t0d = Ft0d / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 7.039 / 6250 = 1.13$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> < 12.46 N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $ft0d$  (Eq.6.1)

The check is satisfied

**Tie, elements: 3, load combination No 1**

**Shear, Fv=0.551 kN** (EC5 §6.1.7)

Rectangular cross section, bef=0.67x50=34 mm, h=125 mm, A= 4 250 mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.60 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$fvk=4.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $fvd=Kmod \cdot fvk / \gamma_M = 0.60 \times 4.00 / 1.30 = 1.85$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

$Fv=0.551$  kN,  $\tau v0d = 1.50 Fv0d / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 1.50 \times 0.551 / 4250 = 0.19$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> < 1.85 N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $fvd$  (Eq.6.13)

The check is satisfied

**Tie, elements: 3, load combination No 1**

**Bending, Myd=0.638 kNm, Mzd=0.000 kNm** (EC5 §6.1.6)

Rectangular cross section, b=50mm, h=125mm, A=6.250E+003mm<sup>2</sup>,  $W_y=1.302E+005$ mm<sup>3</sup>,  $W_z=5.208E+004$ mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.60 (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$fmyk=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $fmyd=Kmod \cdot fmyk / \gamma_M = 0.60 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 13.85$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$fmzk=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $fmzd=Kmod \cdot fmzk / \gamma_M = 0.60 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 13.85$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section  $K_m=0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$\sigma myd = Myd / W_{my, netto} = 1E+06 \times 0.638 / 1.302E+005 = 4.90$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$\sigma mzd = Mzd / W_{mz, netto} = 1E+06 \times 0.000 / 5.208E+004 = 0.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$\sigma myd / fmyd + K_m \cdot \sigma mzd / fmzd = 0.354 + 0.000 = 0.35 < 1$  (EC5 Eq.6.11)

$K_m \cdot \sigma myd / fmyd + \sigma mzd / fmzd = 0.248 + 0.000 = 0.25 < 1$  (EC5 Eq.6.12)

The check is satisfied

## Example of Monopitch roof

### Tie, elements: 3 , load combination No 5

**Combined bending and axial tension, Ft0d=7.039kN, Myd=0.641kNm, Mzd=0.000kNm** (EC5 §6.2.3)

Rectangular cross section, b=50mm, h=125mm, A=6.250E+003mm<sup>2</sup>, Wy=1.302E+005mm<sup>3</sup>, Wz=5.208E+004mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.90 (Table 3.1), material factor γM=1.30 (Table 2.3)

ft0k=18.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, ft0d=Kmod·ft0k/γM=0.90×18.00/1.30=12.46N/mm<sup>2</sup>

fmyk=30.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fmyd=Kmod·fmyk/γM=0.90×30.00/1.30=20.77N/mm<sup>2</sup>

fmzk=30.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fmzd=Kmod·fmzk/γM=0.90×30.00/1.30=20.77N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section Km=0.70 (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

σt0d=Ft0d/Anetto=1000×7.039/6250= 1.13 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

σmyd=Myd/Wmy,netto=1E+06×0.641/1.302E+005= 4.92 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

σmzd=Mzd/Wmz,netto=1E+06×0.000/5.208E+004= 0.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

σt0d/ft0d+σmyd/fmyd+Km.σmzd/fmzd=0.090+0.237+0.000= 0.33 < 1 (EC5 Eq.6.17)

σt0d/ft0d+Km.σmyd/fmyd+σmzd/fmzd=0.090+0.166+0.000= 0.26 < 1 (EC5 Eq.6.18)

The check is satisfied

### Tie, elements: 3 , load combination No 1

**Combined bending and axial tension, Ft0d=1.127kN, Myd=0.638kNm, Mzd=0.000kNm** (EC5 §6.2.3)

Rectangular cross section, b=50mm, h=125mm, A=6.250E+003mm<sup>2</sup>, Wy=1.302E+005mm<sup>3</sup>, Wz=5.208E+004mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor Kmod=0.60 (Table 3.1), material factor γM=1.30 (Table 2.3)

ft0k=18.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, ft0d=Kmod·ft0k/γM=0.60×18.00/1.30=8.31N/mm<sup>2</sup>

fmyk=30.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fmyd=Kmod·fmyk/γM=0.60×30.00/1.30=13.85N/mm<sup>2</sup>

fmzk=30.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, fmzd=Kmod·fmzk/γM=0.60×30.00/1.30=13.85N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section Km=0.70 (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

σt0d=Ft0d/Anetto=1000×1.127/6250= 0.18 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

σmyd=Myd/Wmy,netto=1E+06×0.638/1.302E+005= 4.90 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

σmzd=Mzd/Wmz,netto=1E+06×0.000/5.208E+004= 0.00 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

σt0d/ft0d+σmyd/fmyd+Km.σmzd/fmzd=0.022+0.354+0.000= 0.38 < 1 (EC5 Eq.6.17)

σt0d/ft0d+Km.σmyd/fmyd+σmzd/fmzd=0.022+0.248+0.000= 0.27 < 1 (EC5 Eq.6.18)

The check is satisfied

## Example of Monopitch roof

### 1.9.5. Ultimate limit state (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §6)

Elements: 4

Loading [kN/m]	action	$\gamma_g$	$\gamma_q$	$\psi_o$
(Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	Permanent	1.35	0.00	1.00
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.60
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.50
(Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.00

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	-N/Kmod	+N/Kmod	V/Kmod	M/Kmod
1	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk$	Permanent	0.60	-0.366	0.000	0.008	0.011
2	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-1.556	0.000	0.011	0.011
3	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-0.244	0.000	0.005	0.007
4	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki$	Short-term	0.90	-0.572	0.000	0.007	0.007
5	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_o \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-1.680	0.000	0.011	0.011
6	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_o \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-1.032	0.000	0.009	0.007
7	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_o \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_o \cdot Qk4$	Short-term	0.90	-1.483	0.000	0.010	0.010
	Maximum values			-1.680	0.000	0.011	0.011

### 1.9.6. Check of cross section Elements: 4

Elements: 4, load combination No 5

Compression parallel to the grain,  $F_{c0d} = -1.512$  kN (EC5 §6.1.4)

Rectangular cross section,  $b=50$  mm,  $h=125$  mm,  $A= 6\,250$  mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=0.90$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{c0k}=23.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{c0d}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

$F_{c0d} = -1.512$  kN,  $\sigma_{c0d} = F_{c0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 1.512 / 6250 = 0.24$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> <  $15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $f_{c0d}$  (Eq.6.2)

The check is satisfied

Negligible shear stress, shear check is omitted (EC5 §6.1.7)

Negligible bending moment, bending check is omitted (EC5 §6.1.6)

Negligible bending moment, combined bending-compression check is omitted (EC5 §6.2.4)

Elements: 4, load combination No 5

Column stability,  $F_{c0d} = -1.512$  kN (EC5 §6.3.2)

Rectangular cross section,  $b=50$  mm,  $h=125$  mm,  $A=6.250E+003$  mm<sup>2</sup>,  $W_y=1.302E+005$  mm<sup>3</sup>,  $W_z=5.208E+004$  mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=0.90$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3,  $E_{005}=8000$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>)

$f_{c0k}=23.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{c0d}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$f_{myk}=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{myd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{myk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$f_{mzk}=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{mzd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{mzk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section  $K_m=0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$\sigma_{c0d} = F_{c0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 1.512 / 6250 = 0.24$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Buckling length  $S_k$

$S_{ky} = 1.00 \times 1.648 = 1.648$  m = 1648 mm (most unfavourable)

$S_{kz} = 1.00 \times 1.648 = 1.648$  m = 1648 mm (most unfavourable)

Slenderness

$i_y = \sqrt{(I_y/A)} = 0.289 \times 125 = 36$  mm,  $\lambda_y = 1648 / 36 = 45.78$

$i_z = \sqrt{(I_z/A)} = 0.289 \times 50 = 14$  mm,  $\lambda_z = 1648 / 14 = 117.73$



## Example of Monopitch roof

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### Critical stresses

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{c,crity} &= \pi^2 E 005 / \lambda y^2 = 37.67 \text{ N/mm}^2, \lambda_{rel,y} = \sqrt{(f_{c0k} / \sigma_{c,crity})} = 0.78 \text{ (EC5 Eq.6.21)} \\ \sigma_{c,critz} &= \pi^2 E 005 / \lambda z^2 = 5.70 \text{ N/mm}^2, \lambda_{rel,z} = \sqrt{(f_{c0k} / \sigma_{c,critz})} = 2.01 \text{ (EC5 Eq.6.22)}\end{aligned}$$

$\beta_c = 0.20$  (solid timber)

$$\begin{aligned}k_y &= 0.5 [1 + \beta_c (\lambda_{rel,y} - 0.3) + \lambda_{rel,y}^2] = 0.85, K_{cy} = 1 / (k_y + \sqrt{(k_y^2 - \lambda_{rel,y}^2)}) = 0.836 \text{ (Eq.6.27 6.25)} \\ k_z &= 0.5 [1 + \beta_c (\lambda_{rel,z} - 0.3) + \lambda_{rel,z}^2] = 2.69, K_{cz} = 1 / (k_z + \sqrt{(k_z^2 - \lambda_{rel,z}^2)}) = 0.223 \text{ (Eq.6.28 6.26)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{c0d} / (K_{cy} \cdot f_{c0d}) = 0.02 < 1 \text{ (EC5 Eq.6.23)}$$

$$\sigma_{c0d} / (K_{cz} \cdot f_{c0d}) = 0.07 < 1 \text{ (EC5 Eq.6.24)}$$

The check is satisfied

**Negligible bending moment, lateral stability check is omitted** (EC5 §6.3.3)

## Example of Monopitch roof

### 1.9.7. Ultimate limit state (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §6)

Elements: 5

Loading [kN/m]	action	$\gamma_g$	$\gamma_q$	$\psi_0$
(Gk) Dead Gk1 = 0.196, Gk2 = 0.180	Permanent	1.35	0.00	1.00
(Qk1) Snow Qks = 0.960	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.60
(Qk2) Wind Qkw = 0.160	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.50
(Qki) Imposed (H) Qi = 0.240	Short-term	0.00	1.50	0.00

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	-N/Kmod	+N/Kmod	V/Kmod	M/Kmod
1	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk$	Permanent	0.60	-1.995	0.000	0.003	0.007
2	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-7.942	0.000	0.002	0.005
3	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-1.330	0.000	0.002	0.005
4	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki$	Short-term	0.90	-2.983	0.000	0.002	0.005
5	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk2$	Short-term	0.90	-7.942	0.000	0.002	0.005
6	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qk2 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1$	Short-term	0.90	-5.297	0.000	0.002	0.005
7	$\gamma_g \cdot Gk + \gamma_q \cdot Qki + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk1 + \gamma_q \cdot \psi_0 \cdot Qk4$	Short-term	0.90	-6.950	0.000	0.002	0.005
	Maximum values			-7.942	0.000	0.003	0.007

### 1.9.8. Check of cross section Elements: 5

Elements: 5, load combination No 5

Compression parallel to the grain,  $F_{c0d} = -7.148$  kN (EC5 §6.1.4)

Rectangular cross section,  $b=50$  mm,  $h=125$  mm,  $A=6250$  mm<sup>2</sup>

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=0.90$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3)

$f_{c0k}=23.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{c0d}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EC5 Eq.2.14)

$F_{c0d} = -7.148$  kN,  $\sigma_{c0d} = F_{c0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 7.148 / 6250 = 1.14$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> <  $15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> =  $f_{c0d}$  (Eq.6.2)

The check is satisfied

Elements: 5, load combination No 5

Column stability,  $F_{c0d} = -7.148$  kN (EC5 §6.3.2)

Rectangular cross section,  $b=50$  mm,  $h=125$  mm,  $A=6.250 \times 10^3$  mm<sup>2</sup>,  $W_y=1.302 \times 10^5$  mm<sup>3</sup>,  $W_z=5.208 \times 10^4$  mm<sup>3</sup>

Modification factor  $K_{mod}=0.90$  (Table 3.1), material factor  $\gamma_M=1.30$  (Table 2.3,  $E_{005}=8000$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>)

$f_{c0k}=23.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{c0d}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{c0k} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 23.00 / 1.30 = 15.92$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$f_{myk}=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{myd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{myk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$f_{mk}=30.00$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $f_{mzd}=K_{mod} \cdot f_{mk} / \gamma_M = 0.90 \times 30.00 / 1.30 = 20.77$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Rectangular cross section  $K_m=0.70$  (EC5 §6.1.6.(2))

$\sigma_{c0d} = F_{c0d} / A_{netto} = 1000 \times 7.148 / 6250 = 1.14$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Buckling length  $S_k$

$S_{ky} = 1.00 \times 2.388 = 2.388$  m = 2388 mm (most unfavourable)

$S_{kz} = 1.00 \times 2.388 = 2.388$  m = 2388 mm (most unfavourable)

Slenderness

$i_y = \sqrt{I_y / A} = 0.289 \times 125 = 36$  mm,  $\lambda_y = 2388 / 36 = 66.32$

$i_z = \sqrt{I_z / A} = 0.289 \times 50 = 14$  mm,  $\lambda_z = 2388 / 14 = 170.55$

Critical stresses

$\sigma_{c,crity} = \pi^2 E_{005} / \lambda_y^2 = 17.95$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $\lambda_{rel,y} = \sqrt{f_{c0k} / \sigma_{c,crity}} = 1.13$  (EC5 Eq.6.21)

$\sigma_{c,critz} = \pi^2 E_{005} / \lambda_z^2 = 2.71$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $\lambda_{rel,z} = \sqrt{f_{c0k} / \sigma_{c,critz}} = 2.91$  (EC5 Eq.6.22)

$\beta_c = 0.20$  (solid timber)

$k_y = 0.5 [1 + \beta_c (\lambda_{rel,y} - 0.3) + \lambda_{rel,y}^2] = 1.22$ ,  $K_{cy} = 1 / (k_y + \sqrt{k_y^2 - \lambda_{rel,y}^2}) = 0.592$  (Eq.6.27 6.25)

$k_z = 0.5 [1 + \beta_c (\lambda_{rel,z} - 0.3) + \lambda_{rel,z}^2] = 5.00$ ,  $K_{cz} = 1 / (k_z + \sqrt{k_z^2 - \lambda_{rel,z}^2}) = 0.110$  (Eq.6.28 6.26)

## Example of Monopitch roof

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$$\sigma_{0d} / (K_{cy} \cdot f_{c0d}) = 0.12 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq. 6.23})$$

$$\sigma_{0d} / (K_{cz} \cdot f_{c0d}) = 0.65 < 1 \quad (\text{EC5 Eq. 6.24})$$

The check is satisfied

### 1.10. Truss connections

#### 1.10.1. Lateral Load-carrying capacity of connections (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §8)

##### Connection nails and connection plates

Selected nails 4.0/35 mm (d=4.0mm, L=35mm). Metal plates, t=2.0 mm.

Yield strength for plate steel  $f_y=240$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Net plate area (minus holes)  $A_{net}=(0.75) \cdot b \cdot t$

##### Cross section properties

Thickness of timber d=50.0 mm, thickness of steel plate t=2.0 mm

##### Nail properties (EC5 §8.3.1)

Smooth nails, round cross section, no pre-drilling

Nail diameter d=4.0 mm, nail length l=35 mm.

##### Distance between nails (EC5 Table 8.2)

as most unfavourable is chosen  $a_1=14d=14 \times 4.0=56$  mm,  $a_2=5d=20$  mm

##### Characteristic value for yield moment (EC5 §8.3.1.1)

$M_{yrk}=0.30f_{ud} \cdot d^2=0.30 \times 600 \times 4.0^2=6617$  Nmm ( $f_u=600$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>) (EN1995-1-1 Eq.8.14)

##### Characteristic value of embedment strength (EC5 §8.3.1.1)

$f_{hk}=0.082 \rho_k / d^{0.3}=20.56$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>, ( $\rho_k=380$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, d=4.0mm) (EN1995-1-1 Eq.8.15)

##### Permanent action

###### Capacity of laterally loaded nails -Single shear connection (EC5 §8.2.3)

t<sub>2</sub>=33.0 mm (nail depth), thickness of steel plate  $t=2.0 \leq 0.5d=0.5 \times 4.0=2.0$  mm

F<sub>vrk</sub>=the minimum of the values (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 Eq.8.9(a), 8.9(b))

$0.40f_{hk} \cdot t \cdot d=1.086$  kN

$1.15 \sqrt{2M_{yrk} \cdot f_{hk} \cdot d}=1.200$  kN

Lateral load-carrying capacity of nail  $R_d=K_{mod} \cdot F_{vrk} / \gamma_M=0.60 \times 1.086 / 1.30=0.501$  kN

##### Medium-term action

###### Capacity of laterally loaded nails -Single shear connection (EC5 §8.2.3)

t<sub>2</sub>=33.0 mm (nail depth), thickness of steel plate  $t=2.0 \leq 0.5d=0.5 \times 4.0=2.0$  mm

F<sub>vrk</sub>=the minimum of the values (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 Eq.8.9(a), 8.9(b))

$0.40f_{hk} \cdot t \cdot d=1.086$  kN

$1.15 \sqrt{2M_{yrk} \cdot f_{hk} \cdot d}=1.200$  kN

Lateral load-carrying capacity of nail  $R_d=K_{mod} \cdot F_{vrk} / \gamma_M=0.80 \times 1.086 / 1.30=0.668$  kN

##### Short-term action

###### Capacity of laterally loaded nails -Single shear connection (EC5 §8.2.3)

t<sub>2</sub>=33.0 mm (nail depth), thickness of steel plate  $t=2.0 \leq 0.5d=0.5 \times 4.0=2.0$  mm

F<sub>vrk</sub>=the minimum of the values (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009 Eq.8.9(a), 8.9(b))

$0.40f_{hk} \cdot t \cdot d=1.086$  kN

$1.15 \sqrt{2M_{yrk} \cdot f_{hk} \cdot d}=1.200$  kN

Lateral load-carrying capacity of nail  $R_d=K_{mod} \cdot F_{vrk} / \gamma_M=0.90 \times 1.086 / 1.30=0.752$  kN

##### Assumptions for the design of nailed connections

The design of connections is based on plastic analysis. The forces at the nails are all reaching the same limit value. The metal plate capacity is based on plastic section modulus. The compressive design force is reduced to  $0.50 \times F_d$

**1.10.2. Ultimate limit state**

**Design of nailed connection at node : 2** (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §8.3)

Connection with double (2) metal plates on the two faces of the truss.

**Connection check between elements 2 and 4, at node 2**

Fastener characteristics:

Two(2) metal 2.0mm plates with dimensions

BxH=135mmx80mm, and thickness 2.0mm

Nails 4.0/35 mm (d=4.0mm, L=35mm),

4 nails on each of the connected elements

Distance between nails a1=56 mm, a2=20 mm

Yield strength for plate steel fy=240 N/mm²

Net plate area (minus holes) Anet=(0.75)·b·t

Fa= force at the center of the connection

Ma= moment at the center of the connection

Maximum force at corner nail Fn=Fa/n+Ma/Wp

n: number of nails, a: nail section area

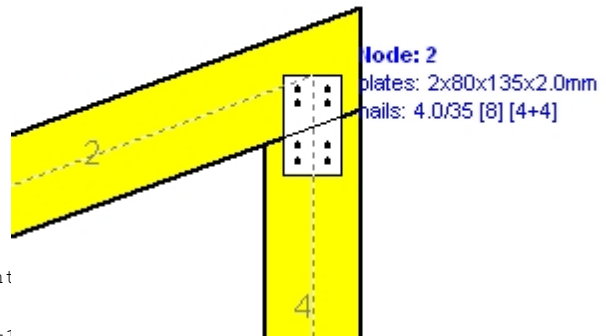
A=nxa: total area of nails

r: distance of corner nail from connection cent

Wp: section modulus of connection

n= 4, (kef=1.0, neff=n), A=50mm², r=16mm, Wp = 1124mm³

σ and σd plate normal and bearing stress N/mm²



**Forces at node 2 ,from element 2, at the center of the joint F(force) M(moment)**

**Check capacity of connection**

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	Fn (kN)	Rd (kN)
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.110	-0.003	0.027 <	0.501
2	yg.Gk+yq.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-0.700	-0.018	0.174 <	0.752
3	yg.Gk+yq.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.221	-0.006	0.055 <	0.752
4	yg.Gk+yq.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-0.258	-0.007	0.064 <	0.752
5	yg.Gk+yq.Qk1+yq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.756	-0.019	0.188 <	0.752
6	yg.Gk+yq.Qk2+yq.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-0.575	-0.015	0.143 <	0.752
7	yg.Gk+yq.Qki+yq.ψo.Qk1+yq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.667	-0.017	0.166 <	0.752

**Check capacity of connection plate**

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	σ	σd (N/mm²)
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.110	-0.003	1 <	131
2	yg.Gk+yq.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-0.700	-0.018	7 <	196
3	yg.Gk+yq.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.221	-0.006	2 <	196
4	yg.Gk+yq.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-0.258	-0.007	2 <	196
5	yg.Gk+yq.Qk1+yq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.756	-0.019	7 <	196
6	yg.Gk+yq.Qk2+yq.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-0.575	-0.015	5 <	196
7	yg.Gk+yq.Qki+yq.ψo.Qk1+yq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.667	-0.017	6 <	196

**1.10.3. Ultimate limit state**

**Design of nailed connection at node : 1** (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §8.3)

Connection with double (2) metal plates on the two faces of the truss.

## Example of Monopitch roof

### Connection check between elements 1 and 3, at node 1

Fastener characteristics:

Two(2) metal 2.0mm plates with dimensions

BxH=95mmx165mm, and thickness 2.0mm

Nails 4.0/35 mm (d=4.0mm, L=35mm),

5 nails on each of the connected elements

Distance between nails a1=56 mm, a2=20 mm

Yield strength for plate steel fy=240 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Net plate area (minus holes) Anet=(0.75)·b·t

Fa= force at the center of the connection

Ma= moment at the center of the connection

Maximum force at corner nail Fn=Fa/n+Ma/Wp

n: number of nails, a: nail section area

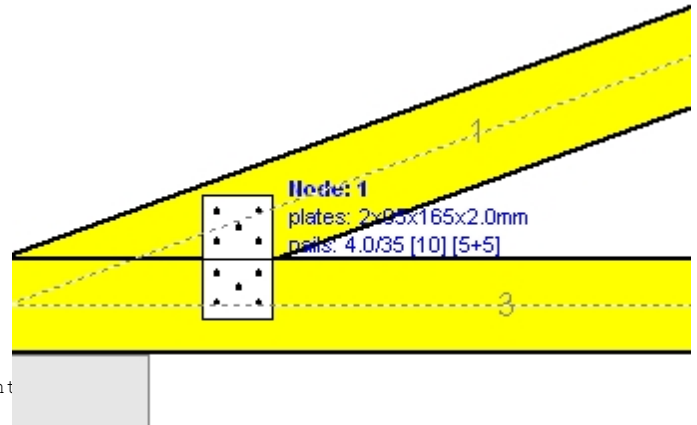
A=nxa: total area of nails

r: distance of corner nail from connection cent

Wp: section modulus of connection

n= 5, (kef=1.0, neff=n), A=63mm<sup>2</sup>, r=29mm, Wp =2140mm<sup>3</sup>

σ and σd plate normal and bearing stress N/mm<sup>2</sup>



### Forces at node 1 ,from element 1, at the center of the joint F(force) M(moment)

#### Check capacity of connection

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	Fn (kN)	Rd (kN)
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.647	-0.011	0.089 <	0.501
2	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.879	-0.083	0.583 <	0.752
3	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-1.052	-0.018	0.148 <	0.752
4	yg.Gk+yg.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.455	-0.029	0.212 <	0.752
5	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-4.081	-0.087	0.613 <	0.752
6	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2+yg.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.991	-0.062	0.445 <	0.752
7	yg.Gk+yg.Qki+yg.ψo.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.596	-0.076	0.539 <	0.752

#### Check capacity of connection plate

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	σ	σd (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.647	-0.011	4 <	131
2	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.879	-0.083	26 <	196
3	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-1.052	-0.018	6 <	196
4	yg.Gk+yg.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.455	-0.029	9 <	196
5	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-4.081	-0.087	27 <	196
6	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2+yg.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.991	-0.062	20 <	196
7	yg.Gk+yg.Qki+yg.ψo.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.596	-0.076	24 <	196

### 1.10.4. Ultimate limit state

Design of nailed connection at node : 4 (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §8.3)

Connection with double (2) metal plates on the two faces of the truss.

## Example of Monopitch roof

### Connection check of element 5, with elements 1 and 2, at node 4

Fastener characteristics:

Two(2) metal 2.0mm plates with dimensions

BxH=200mmx60mm, and thickness 2.0mm

Nails 4.0/35 mm (d=4.0mm, L=35mm),

4 nails on each of the connected elements

Distance between nails a<sub>1</sub>=20 mm, a<sub>2</sub>=20 mm

Yield strength for plate steel f<sub>y</sub>=240 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Net plate area (minus holes) A<sub>net</sub>=(0.75)·b·t

F<sub>a</sub>= force at the center of the connection

M<sub>a</sub>= moment at the center of the connection

Maximum force at corner nail F<sub>n</sub>=F<sub>a</sub>/n+M<sub>a</sub>/W<sub>p</sub>

n: number of nails, a: nail section area

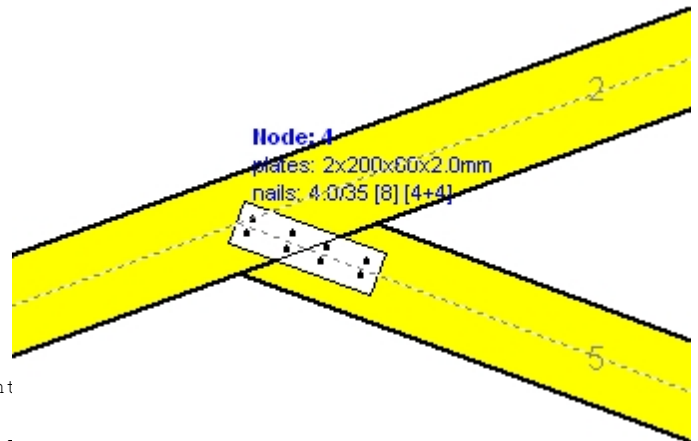
A=n·a: total area of nails

r: distance of corner nail from connection cent

W<sub>p</sub>: section modulus of connection

n= 4, (k<sub>ef</sub>=1.0, n<sub>eff</sub>=n), A=50mm<sup>2</sup>, r=10mm, W<sub>p</sub> = 7.14mm<sup>3</sup>

σ and σ<sub>d</sub> plate normal and bearing stress N/mm<sup>2</sup>



### Forces at node 4 ,from element 5, at the center of the joint F(force) M(moment)

#### Check capacity of connection

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	F <sub>a</sub> (kN)	M <sub>a</sub> (kNm)	F <sub>n</sub> (kN)	R <sub>d</sub> (kN)
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.598	0.000	0.075 <	0.501
2	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	0.000	0.447 <	0.752
3	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.598	0.000	0.075 <	0.752
4	yg.Gk+yg.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.342	0.000	0.168 <	0.752
5	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	0.000	0.447 <	0.752
6	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2+yg.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.384	0.000	0.298 <	0.752
7	yg.Gk+yg.Qki+yg.ψo.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.128	0.000	0.391 <	0.752

#### Check capacity of connection plate

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	F <sub>a</sub> (kN)	M <sub>a</sub> (kNm)	σ	σ <sub>d</sub> (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.598	0.000	3 <	131
2	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	0.000	20 <	196
3	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.598	0.000	3 <	196
4	yg.Gk+yg.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.342	0.000	7 <	196
5	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	0.000	20 <	196
6	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2+yg.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.384	0.000	13 <	196
7	yg.Gk+yg.Qki+yg.ψo.Qk1+yg.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.128	0.000	17 <	196

### 1.10.5. Ultimate limit state

Design of nailed connection at node : 3 (EC5 EN1995-1-1:2009, §8.3)

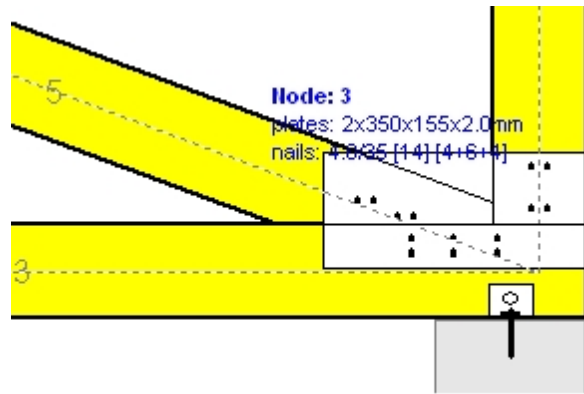
Connection with double (2) metal plates on the two faces of the truss.

**Example of Monopitch roof**

**Connection check of element 4 and 5, with element 3, at node 3**

Fastener characteristics:

Two(2) metal 2.0mm plates with dimensions  
 $B \times H = 350\text{mm} \times 155\text{mm}$ , and thickness 2.0mm  
 Nails 4.0/35 mm ( $d = 4.0\text{mm}$ ,  $L = 35\text{mm}$ ),  
 6 nails on each of the connected elements  
 Distance between nails  $a_1 = 56\text{mm}$ ,  $a_2 = 20\text{mm}$   
 Yield strength for plate steel  $f_y = 240\text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Net plate area (minus holes)  $A_{net} = (0.75) \cdot b \cdot t$   
 $F_a$  = force at the center of the connection  
 $M_a$  = moment at the center of the connection  
 Maximum force at corner nail  $F_n = F_a/n + M_a/W_p$   
 $n$ : number of nails,  $a$ : nail section area  
 $A = n \cdot a$ : total area of nails  
 $r$ : distance of corner nail from connection cent  
 $W_p$ : section modulus of connection  
 $n = 6$ , ( $k_{ef} = 1.0$ ,  $n_{eff} = n$ ),  $A = 75\text{mm}^2$ ,  $r = 41\text{mm}$ ,  $W_p = 5502\text{mm}^3$   
 $\sigma$  and  $\sigma_d$  plate normal and bearing stress  $\text{N/mm}^2$



**Forces at node 3, from elements 4, 5, at the center of the joint F(force) M(moment)**

**Check capacity of connection**

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	Fn (kN)	Rd (kN)
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.647	0.012	0.072 <	0.501
2	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.878	0.095	0.473 <	0.752
3	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.647	0.012	0.072 <	0.752
4	yg.Gk+yg.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.455	0.032	0.172 <	0.752
5	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1+yg.psi.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.907	0.095	0.475 <	0.752
6	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2+yg.psi.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.586	0.062	0.313 <	0.752
7	yg.Gk+yg.Qki+yg.psi.Qk1+yg.psi.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.422	0.083	0.414 <	0.752

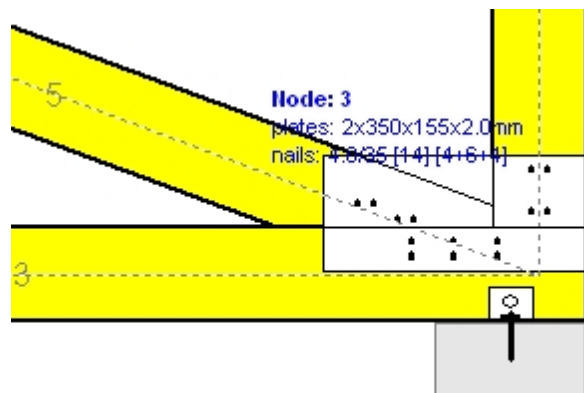
**Check capacity of connection plate**

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	$\sigma$	$\sigma_d (\text{N/mm}^2)$
1	yg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.647	0.012	1 <	131
2	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.878	0.095	5 <	196
3	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.647	0.012	1 <	196
4	yg.Gk+yg.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.455	0.032	2 <	196
5	yg.Gk+yg.Qk1+yg.psi.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.907	0.095	5 <	196
6	yg.Gk+yg.Qk2+yg.psi.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.586	0.062	3 <	196
7	yg.Gk+yg.Qki+yg.psi.Qk1+yg.psi.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.422	0.083	4 <	196

**Connection check of element 5, with elements 3 and 4, at node 3**

Fastener characteristics:

Two(2) metal 2.0mm plates with dimensions  
 $B \times H = 350\text{mm} \times 155\text{mm}$ , and thickness 2.0mm  
 Nails 4.0/35 mm ( $d = 4.0\text{mm}$ ,  $L = 35\text{mm}$ ),  
 4 nails on each of the connected elements  
 Distance between nails  $a_1 = 56\text{mm}$ ,  $a_2 = 20\text{mm}$   
 Yield strength for plate steel  $f_y = 240\text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Net plate area (minus holes)  $A_{net} = (0.75) \cdot b \cdot t$   
 $F_a$  = force at the center of the connection  
 $M_a$  = moment at the center of the connection  
 Maximum force at corner nail  $F_n = F_a/n + M_a/W_p$   
 $n$ : number of nails,  $a$ : nail section area  
 $A = n \cdot a$ : total area of nails  
 $r$ : distance of corner nail from connection cent  
 $W_p$ : section modulus of connection  
 $n = 4$ , ( $k_{ef} = 1.0$ ,  $n_{eff} = n$ ),  $A = 50\text{mm}^2$ ,  $r = 10\text{mm}$ ,  $W_p = 711\text{mm}^3$   
 $\sigma$  and  $\sigma_d$  plate normal and bearing stress  $\text{N/mm}^2$





**Example of Monopitch roof**

**Forces at node 3 ,from element 5, at the center of the joint F(force) M(moment)**

**Check capacity of connection**

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	Fn (kN)	Rd (kN)
1	γg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.598	-0.002	0.089 <	0.501
2	γg.Gk+γq.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	-0.002	0.460 <	0.752
3	γg.Gk+γq.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.598	-0.002	0.089 <	0.752
4	γg.Gk+γq.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.342	-0.002	0.182 <	0.752
5	γg.Gk+γq.Qk1+γq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	-0.002	0.460 <	0.752
6	γg.Gk+γq.Qk2+γq.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.384	-0.002	0.312 <	0.752
7	γg.Gk+γq.Qki+γq.ψo.Qk1+γq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.128	-0.002	0.405 <	0.752

**Check capacity of connection plate**

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	σ	σd (N/mm²)
1	γg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.598	-0.002	1 <	131
2	γg.Gk+γq.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	-0.002	8 <	196
3	γg.Gk+γq.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.598	-0.002	1 <	196
4	γg.Gk+γq.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-1.342	-0.002	3 <	196
5	γg.Gk+γq.Qk1+γq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.574	-0.002	8 <	196
6	γg.Gk+γq.Qk2+γq.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-2.384	-0.002	5 <	196
7	γg.Gk+γq.Qki+γq.ψo.Qk1+γq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-3.128	-0.002	7 <	196

**Connection check of element 4, with elements 3 and 5, at node 3**

Fastener characteristics:

Two(2) metal 2.0mm plates with dimensions

BxH=350mmx155mm, and thickness 2.0mm

Nails 4.0/35 mm (d=4.0mm, L=35mm),

4 nails on each of the connected elements

Distance between nails a1=56 mm, a2=20 mm

Yield strength for plate steel fy=240 N/mm²

Net plate area (minus holes) Anet=(0.75)·b·t

Fa= force at the center of the connection

Ma= moment at the center of the connection

Maximum force at corner nail Fn=Fa/n+Ma/Wp

n: number of nails, a: nail section area

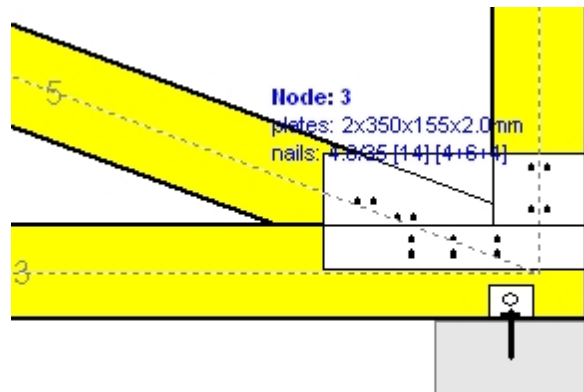
A=nxa: total area of nails

r: distance of corner nail from connection cent

Wp: section modulus of connection

n= 4, (kef=1.0, neff=n), A=50mm², r=21mm, Wp = 1479mm³

σ and σd plate normal and bearing stress N/mm²



**Forces at node 3 ,from element 4, at the center of the joint F(force) M(moment)**

**Check capacity of connection**

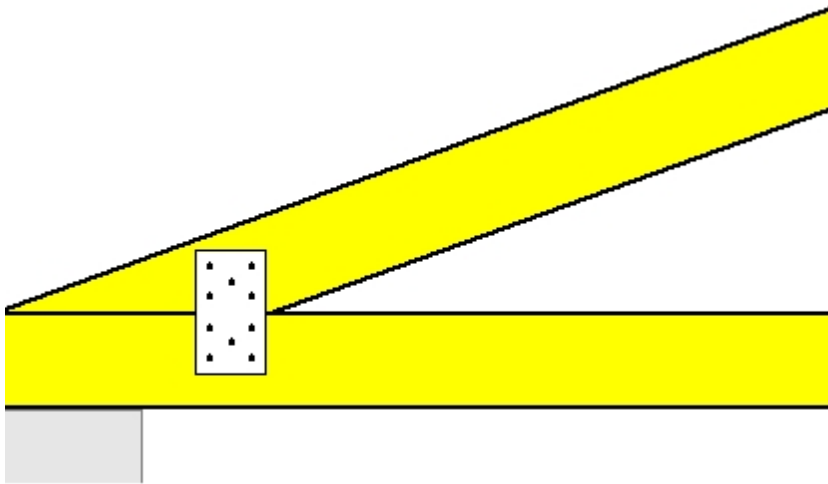
L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	Fn (kN)	Rd (kN)
1	γg.Gk	Permanent	0.60	-0.110	-0.003	0.026 <	0.501
2	γg.Gk+γq.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-0.700	-0.003	0.100 <	0.752
3	γg.Gk+γq.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.110	-0.003	0.026 <	0.752
4	γg.Gk+γq.Qki	Short-term	0.90	-0.258	-0.003	0.045 <	0.752
5	γg.Gk+γq.Qk1+γq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.756	-0.003	0.106 <	0.752
6	γg.Gk+γq.Qk2+γq.ψo.Qk1	Short-term	0.90	-0.464	-0.003	0.070 <	0.752
7	γg.Gk+γq.Qki+γq.ψo.Qk1+γq.ψo.Qk2	Short-term	0.90	-0.667	-0.003	0.095 <	0.752

## Example of Monopitch roof

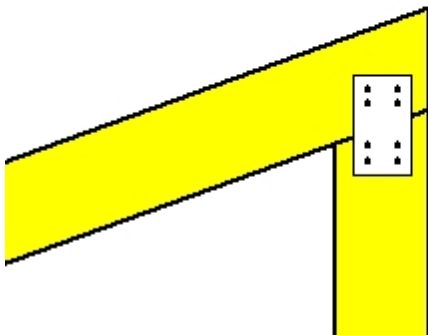
### Check capacity of connection plate

L.C.	Load combination	duration class	kmod	Fa (kN)	Ma (kNm)	$\sigma$	$\sigma_d$ (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
1	$\gamma_g.G_k$	Permanent	0.60	-0.110	-0.003	0 <	131
2	$\gamma_g.G_k + \gamma_q.Q_{k1}$	Short-term	0.90	-0.700	-0.003	1 <	196
3	$\gamma_g.G_k + \gamma_q.Q_{k2}$	Short-term	0.90	-0.110	-0.003	0 <	196
4	$\gamma_g.G_k + \gamma_q.Q_{ki}$	Short-term	0.90	-0.258	-0.003	0 <	196
5	$\gamma_g.G_k + \gamma_q.Q_{k1} + \gamma_{\psi_0}.\psi_0.Q_{k2}$	Short-term	0.90	-0.756	-0.003	1 <	196
6	$\gamma_g.G_k + \gamma_q.Q_{k2} + \gamma_{\psi_0}.\psi_0.Q_{k1}$	Short-term	0.90	-0.464	-0.003	0 <	196
7	$\gamma_g.G_k + \gamma_q.Q_{ki} + \gamma_{\psi_0}.\psi_0.Q_{k1} + \gamma_{\psi_0}.\psi_0.Q_{k2}$	Short-term	0.90	-0.667	-0.003	1 <	196

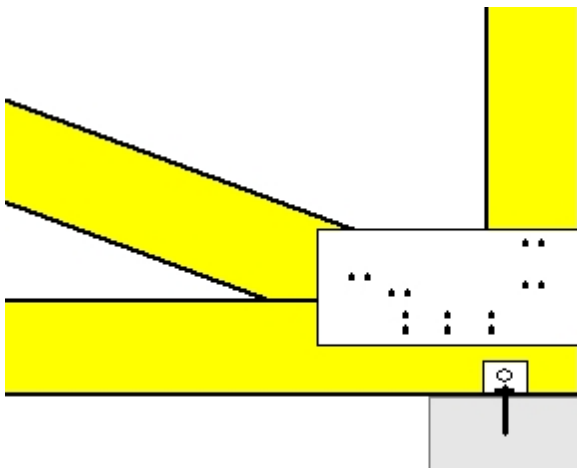




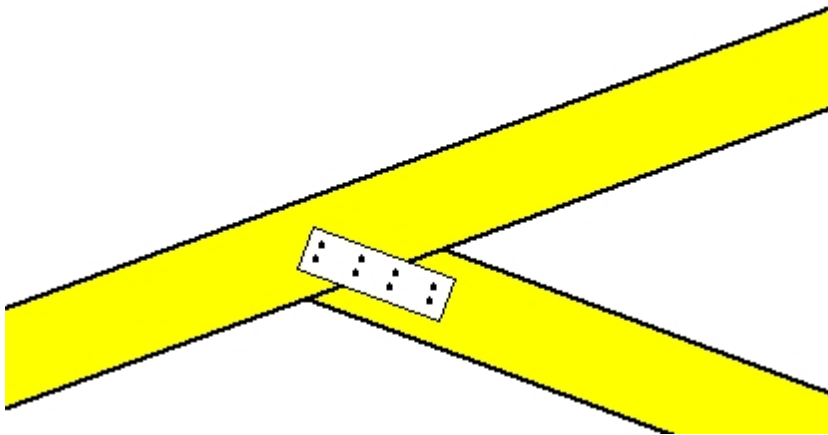
Connection at node 1  
(node at  $x=0.307$  m,  $y=0.063$  m)  
plates: 2x95x165x2.0mm  
Nails  
nails: 4.0/35 [10] [5+5]



Connection at node 2  
(node at  $x=4.526$  m,  $y=1.648$  m)  
plates: 2x80x135x2.0mm  
Nails  
nails: 4.0/35 [8] [4+4]



Connection at node 3  
(node at  $x=4.526$  m,  $y=0.000$  m)  
plates: 2x350x155x2.0mm  
Nails  
nails: 4.0/35 [14] [4+6+4]



Connection at node 4

(node at  $x=2.289$  m,  $y=0.833$  m)

plates: 2x200x60x2.0mm

Nails

nails: 4.0/35 [8] [4+4]