2707/302 STRUCTURES III June/July 2021 Time: 3 hours



# THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING MODULE III

STRUCTURES III

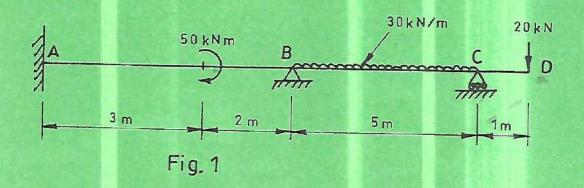
3 hours

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

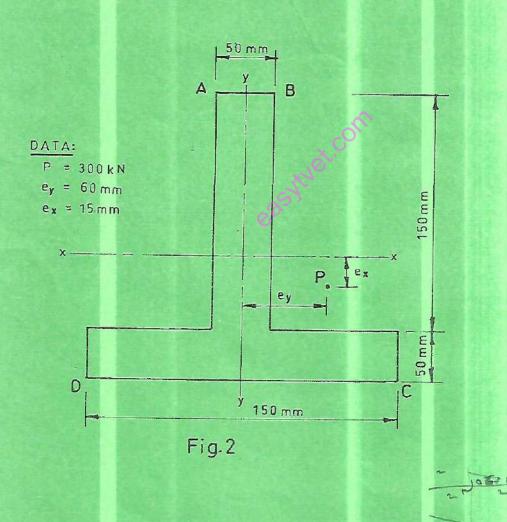
This paper consists of 10 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing. Using the method of three moment theorem, analyze the beam shown in figure 1 and hence sketch the bending moment diagram indicating values of critical points.

(20 marks)



2. Figure 2 shows a cross-section of an eccentrically loaded column. Determine the extreme fibre stresses at point A, B, C and D. (20 marks)



Timber beams of effective length 4.0 m, spaced at 1.0 m centre to centre are bearing on a 3. . masonry wall. The beams are to support a suspended timber floor. Design an internal beam for bending, shear, bearing and deflection using the following data.

Data

Section beam 50 mm x 250 mm,

Masonry wall thickness 100 mm,

Imposed load (inclusive of self weight) 2.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>.

Grade stresses: bending  $= 11.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$ 

> shear parallel to grain  $= 1.2 \text{ N/mm}^2$

2.2 N/mm<sup>2</sup> compression perpendicular

to grain

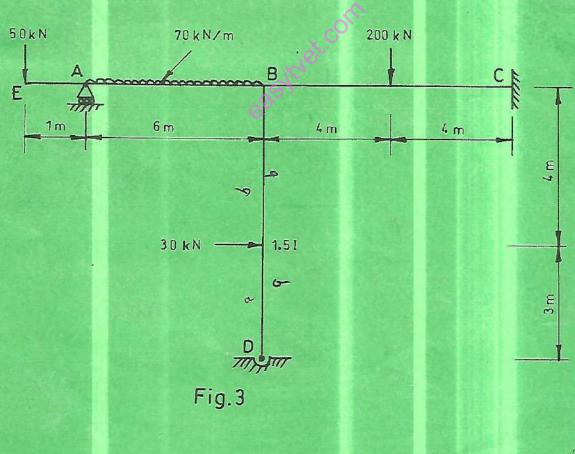
Assume medium term duration,

Permissible deflection =  $0.003 \times \text{span}$ 

$$K_7 = \left(\frac{300}{h}\right)^{0.11}$$

(20 marks)

4. . Using the method of moment distribution, analyze the frame shown in figure 3 and hence sketch the bending moment diagram showing the values at all critical points. (20 marks)

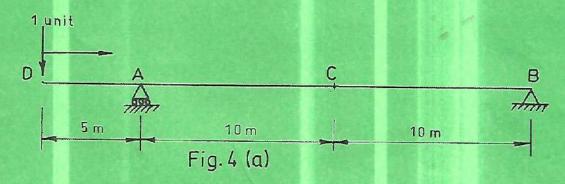


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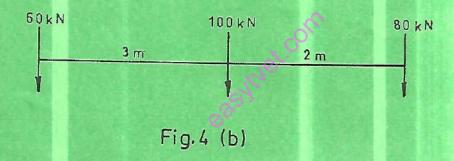
5. (a) Figure 4 (a) shows a beam supported at A and B. Sketch the influence line diagram for:

- (i) the reaction at A;
- (ii) the reaction at B;
- (iii) the reaction at C.

(10 marks)



(b) Determine the maximum bending moment at point C in figure 4 (a) when the beam is loaded with moving point loads as shown in **figure 4 (b)**. The beam crosses from D to B. (10 marks)



6. Figure 5 shows an eccentrically loaded bolted connection for a stanchion in grade S275 steel.

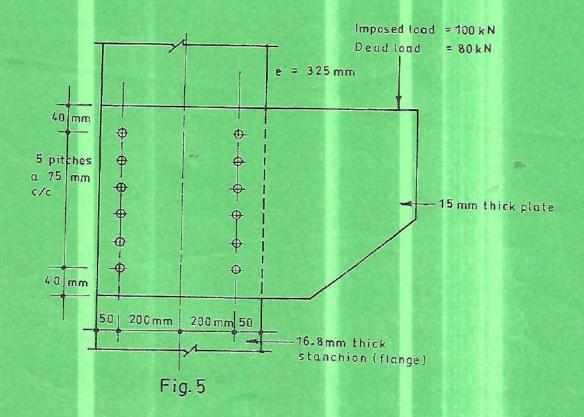
### Determine:

- (i) Load carried by the furthest bolt 'A'.
- (ii) The shear strength of one bolt.
- (iii) The bearing capacity of one bolt.
- (iv) The bearing capacity of the plate.

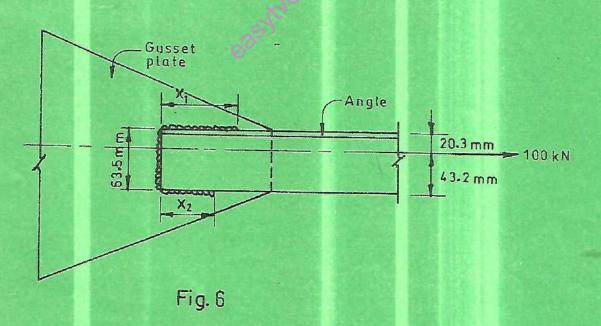
#### Take:

$$p_s$$
 = 160 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 $P_{bb}$  = 460 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
bolt diameter = 20 mm  
hole diameter = 22 mm

(20 marks)



7. (a) Figure 6 shows a welded connection for an angle using 6 mm fillet weld of strength 483 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Design the weld for direct shear. The load is acting through the centroidal axis of the angle as shown. (4 marks)



(b). Universal beams (UB) of effective length 6 m and spaced at 1 m centre to centre supports a suspended reinforced concrete floor slab 125 mm thick. Select a suitable section for an internal beam in grade S275 steel and check for shear, bending and deflection using the following data:

Unit weight of concrete =  $24 \text{ kN/m}^3$ Imposed load =  $3 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Finishes =  $1.2 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Py =  $275 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Young's modulus of elasticity =  $205 \text{ kN/mm}^2$ Permissible deflection =  $\frac{\text{Span}}{360}$ 

(16 marks)

8. (a) List five reasons for casing stanchions.

(5 marks)

(b) Figure 7 shows the loading condition on a stanchion of actual length 8.0 m, which is fixed at one end and pinned at the other end. Check the adequacy of  $305 \times 305 \times 118$  kg/m UC in grade \$ 275 steel. (15 marks)

