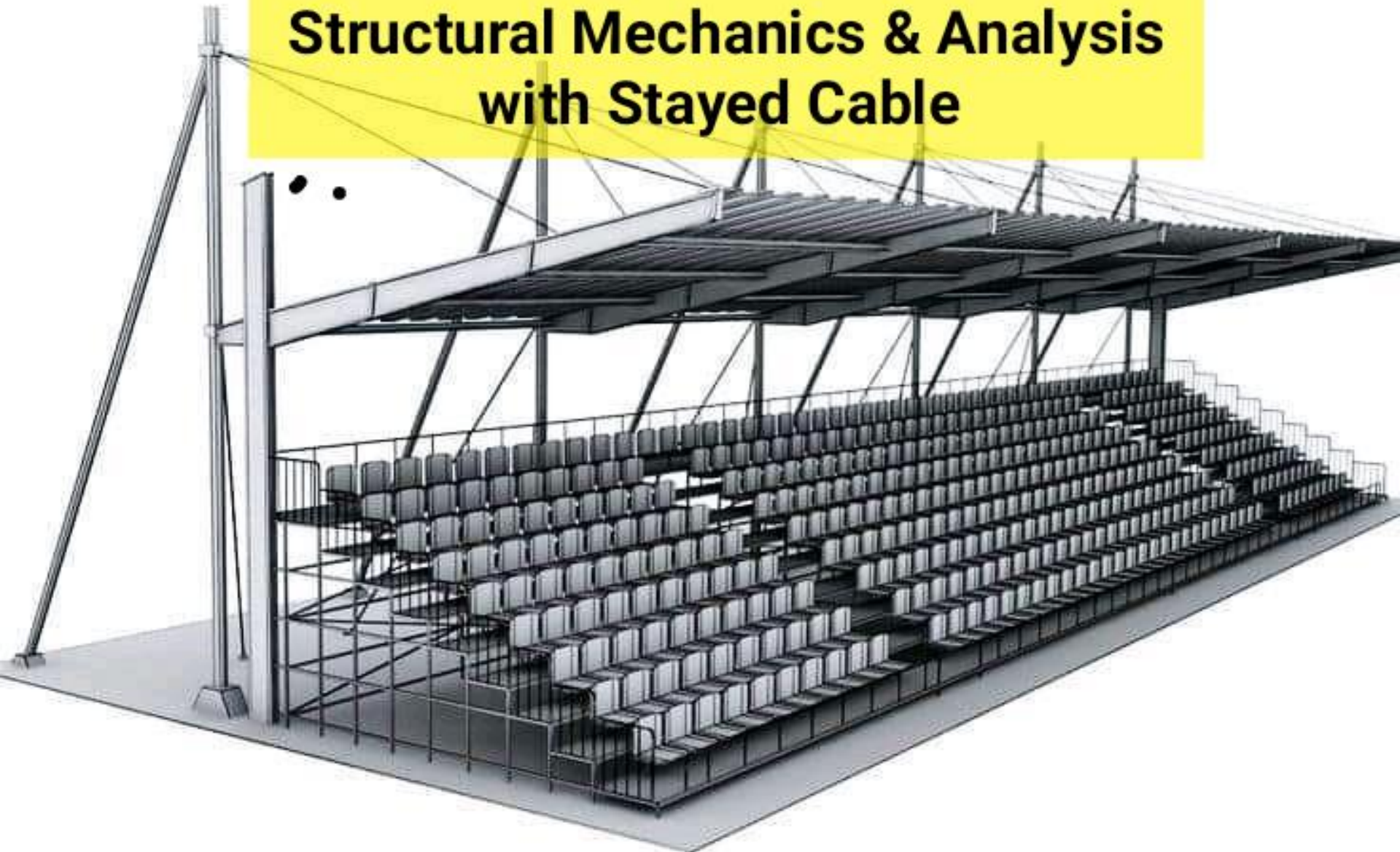


# GRANDSTAND DESIGN

## Cantilever Roof Structural Mechanics & Analysis with Stayed Cable

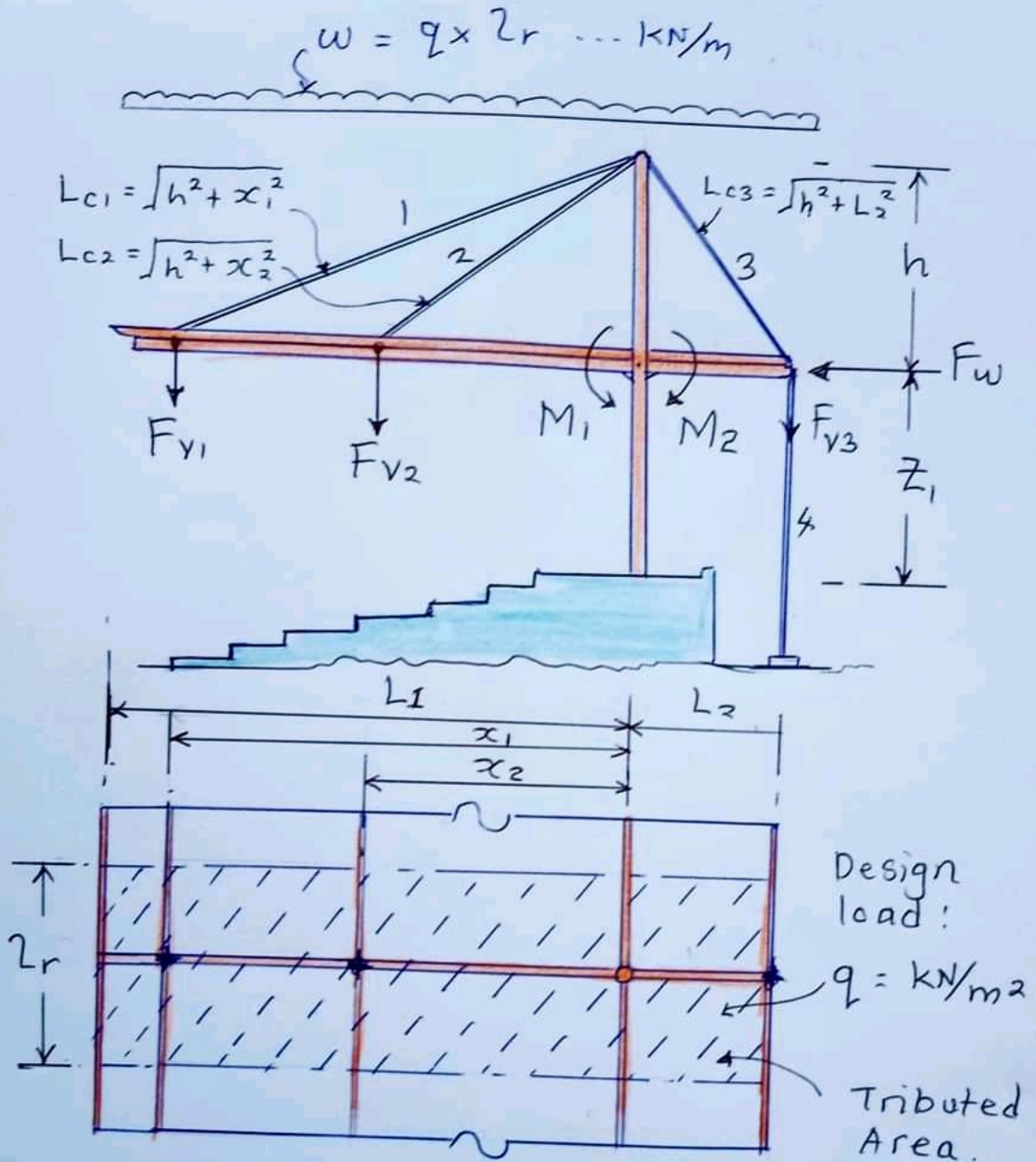


@TsOnlineAcademy

Note by: Shah Rizan Mohran

civil & structural knowledge.

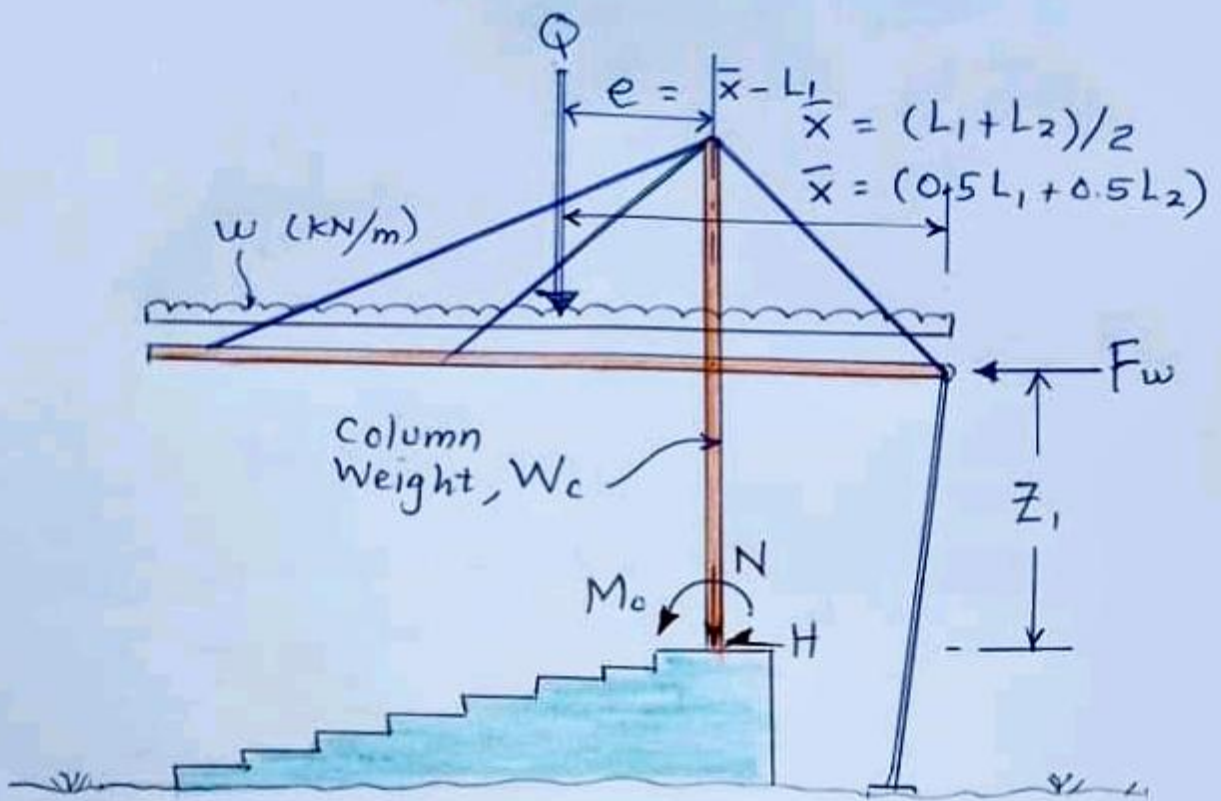
Date: 10/3/2022.



Moment;

$$M_1 = \frac{wL_1^2}{2} \quad \& \quad M_2 = \frac{wL_2^2}{2}$$





Overturning Moment:

$$M_o = Q \cdot e \pm F_w \cdot Z_1 \quad \dots \text{KNM}$$

Axial Load to Column base:

$$N = Q + W_c = w(L_1 + L_2) + W_c$$

Shear or Horizontal Force at base:

$$H = \frac{M_o}{Z_1} \quad (\text{max.}) \quad \dots \text{KN}$$

where:  $Q = w(L_1 + L_2)$

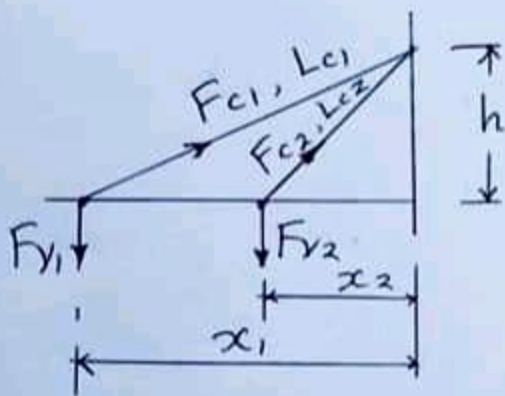
$$\bar{x} = \frac{(L_1 + L_2)}{2} \quad e = \bar{x} - L_1$$

Vertical Force to cable joint:-

$$F_{V1} = \frac{M_1 \cdot x_1}{[x_1^2 + x_2^2]} \dots \text{KN}$$

$$F_{V2} = \frac{M_1 \cdot x_2}{[x_1^2 + x_2^2]} \dots \text{KN}$$

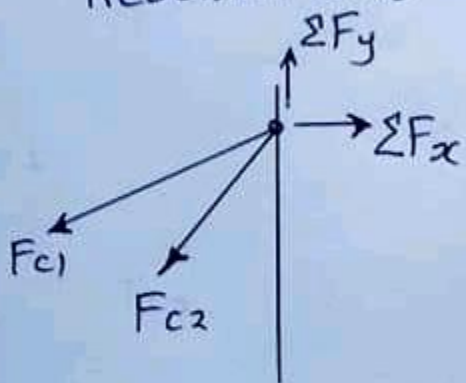
Tensile Force to stayed-cable :-



$$F_{C1} = \frac{F_{V1}}{\cos \theta_1} = F_{V1} \cdot \left( \frac{L_{c1}}{h} \right)$$

$$F_{C2} = \frac{F_{V2}}{\cos \theta_2} = F_{V2} \cdot \left( \frac{L_{c2}}{h} \right)$$

Reaction at joint at tower:



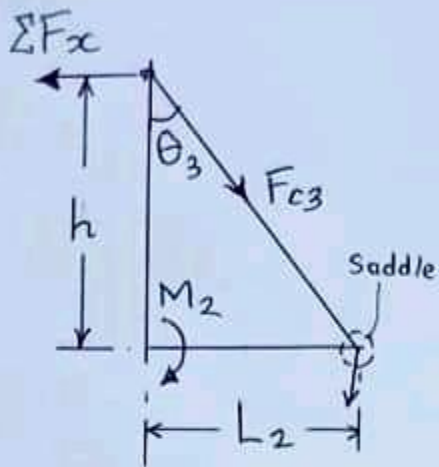
Vertical Force:-

$$\Sigma F_y = F_{V1} + F_{V2} \dots \text{KN}$$

Horizontal Force:-

$$\Sigma F_x = F_{C1} \cdot \sin \theta_1 + F_{C2} \cdot \sin \theta_2$$

$$\Sigma F_x = F_{C1} \cdot \frac{x_1}{L_{c1}} + F_{C2} \cdot \frac{x_2}{L_{c2}}$$

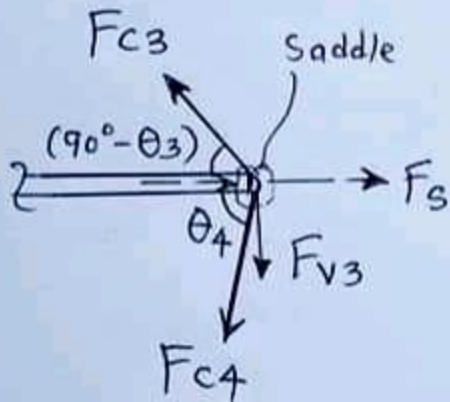


Tensile Force to cable 3:

$$F_{c3} = \frac{\Sigma F_x}{\sin \theta_3}$$

$$F_{c3} = \Sigma F_x \left( \frac{L_{c3}}{L_2} \right) \dots \text{KN.}$$

Shear or Vertical Force at saddle:

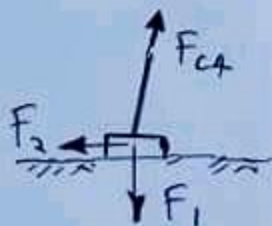


$$F_{v3} = \frac{M_2}{L_2} \dots \text{KN.}$$

Strut Force: 
$$F_s = \frac{F_{c3} \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \theta_3 + \theta_4)}{\sin(180^\circ - \theta_4)}$$

So, Tensile Force to cable 4,

$$F_{c4} = \frac{F_{c3} \cdot \sin(90^\circ + \theta_3)}{\sin(180^\circ - \theta_4)} \dots \text{KN.}$$



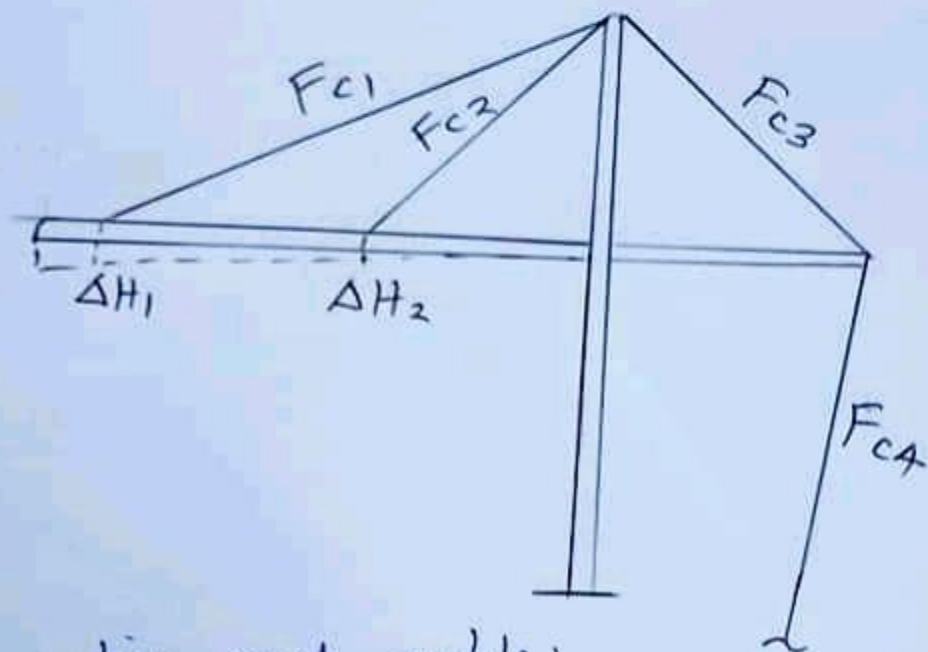
$$F_1 = F_{v3} \quad \& \quad F_2 = \sqrt{F_{c4}^2 - F_1^2}$$



Elongation & displacement:

$A_c$  = provide cross-area of cable.

$E$  = Modulus Elasticity.



Elongation each cable:

$$\Delta L_1 = \frac{F_{c1} \cdot L_{c1}}{A_c \cdot E} \quad ; \quad \Delta L_2 = \frac{F_{c2} \cdot L_{c2}}{A_c \cdot E}$$

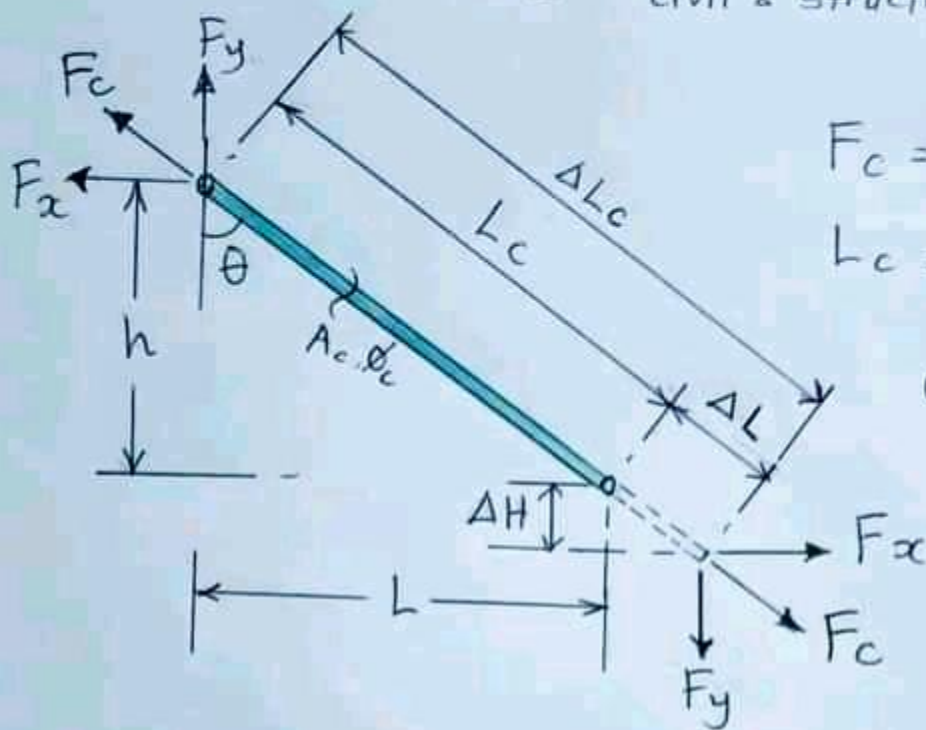
$$\Delta L_3 = \frac{F_{c3} \cdot L_{c3}}{A_c \cdot E} \quad ; \quad \Delta L_4 = \frac{F_{c4} \cdot L_{c4}}{A_c \cdot E}$$

Vertical Displacement:

$$\Delta H_1 = \frac{F_{c1} \cdot L_{c1}^2}{A_c \cdot E \cdot h} \quad \& \quad \Delta H_2 = \frac{F_{c2} \cdot L_{c2}^2}{A_c \cdot E \cdot h}$$

# ELONGATION & VERTICAL DISPLACEMENT

By: Shah Rizan Mahran  
civil & structural knowledge.



$$F_c = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2}$$

$$L_c = \sqrt{L^2 + h^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{h}{L_c}$$

Elongation of cable:

$$\Delta L = \frac{F_c \cdot L_c}{A_c \cdot E} \quad \dots \text{ mm}$$

Vertical Displacement (Deflection)

$$\Delta H = \frac{F_c \cdot L_c}{A_c \cdot E \cdot \cos \theta} = \frac{F_c \cdot L_c}{A_c \cdot E} \left( \frac{L_c}{h} \right)$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{F_c \cdot L_c^2}{A_c \cdot E \cdot h}$$

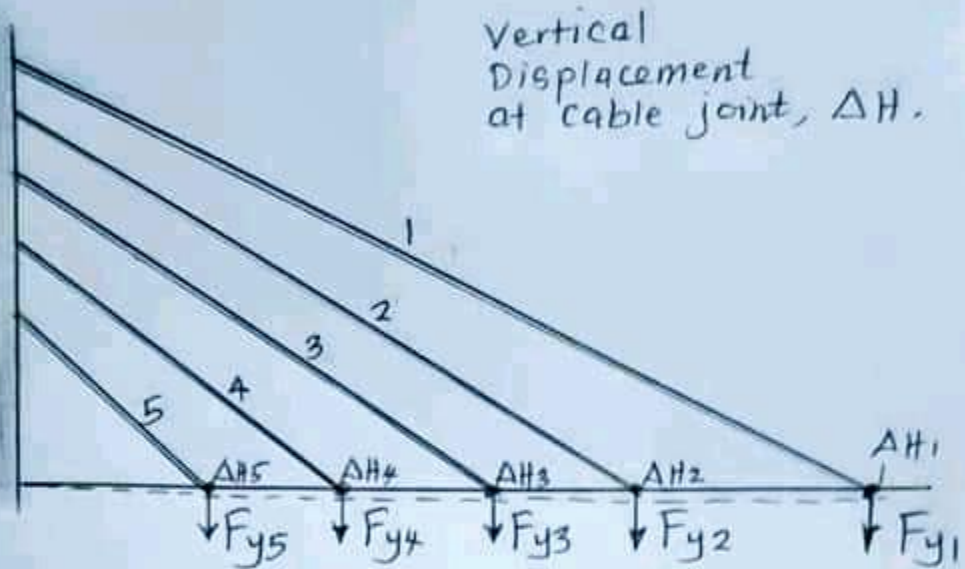


Table 1:

Data Input: Cable strength,  $f_{ut} = \text{_____} \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Modulus Elasticity,  $E = \text{_____}$

cable Ref.	Dimension			$F_y$	$F_x$	$F_c$	$\Delta L$	$\Delta H$
	$h$	$L$	$L_c$					
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

where:

$$A_c = \frac{F_c}{f_{ut}} \dots \text{mm}^2 \quad \& \quad \phi_{c\text{cal}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A_c}{\pi}}$$

(Diameter).









**The Smart  
Online Academy**  
For Your Bright Future



TOO ALL CREATIVE CIVIL ENGINEERS

# we're Offering



**75% OFF**

JOIN OUR COURSES

LIMITED TIME OFFER

**CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES** 🔍

**Join Now**

Quantity Surveying

Rate Analysis

Estimation & Cost

Bill of Quantity-BOQ

Billing and Budget

Bar Bending Schedule

Valuation

Tendering & Contract



**+919559621157**