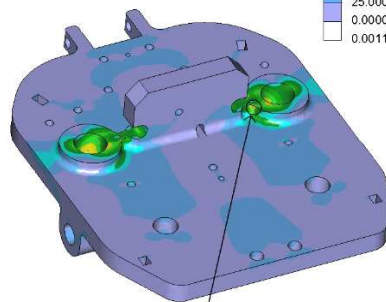


Example / FE-analysis

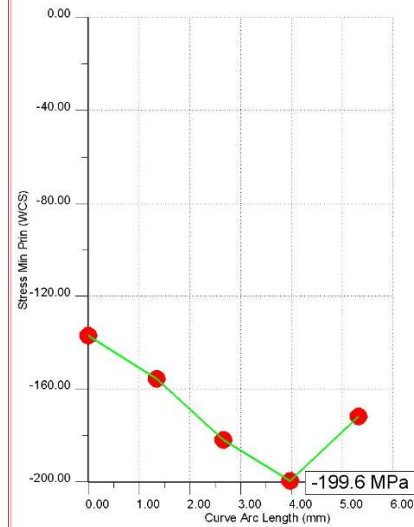
Stress von Mises (WCS)
(MPa)
Loadset:LoadSet1 : FEM_GRUNDPLATTE



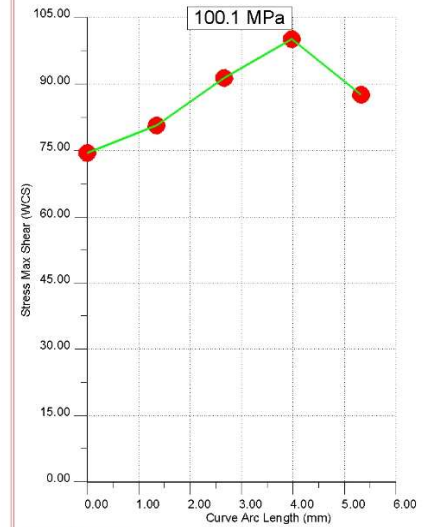
max. (welded)

Seilklemme

Stress Min Prin (WCS)
(MPa)
Curve
Loadset:LoadSet1 : FEM_GRUNDPLATTE



Stress Max Shear (WCS)
(MPa)
Curve
Loadset:LoadSet1 : FEM_GRUNDPLATTE



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1. General information

bla-bla-bla

bla-bla-bla

bla-bla-bla

2. Parameters and constants

$$Y_G = 1,35$$

safety factor
dead weight

$$Y_Q = 1,5$$

safety factor
person weight

3. Calculation of forces

$$F_{\max} = 10 \text{ kN}$$

maximum of static load

4. Static stress analysis

The static strength analysis based on structural stress occurs in accordance with FKM-instruction: Analytical Strength Assessment 6.th Edition

$$E = 210000 \text{ MPa}$$

Young's modulus, table 3.3.3

$$R_e = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

yield strength for sheet thickness up to 40 mm, table 5.1.24

$$R_m = 470 \text{ MPa}$$

tensile strength, table 5.1.24

$$\epsilon_{ertr} = 0,05$$

tolerable elongation, table 3.3.3

4.1 Characteristic values of stress calculated with FEA

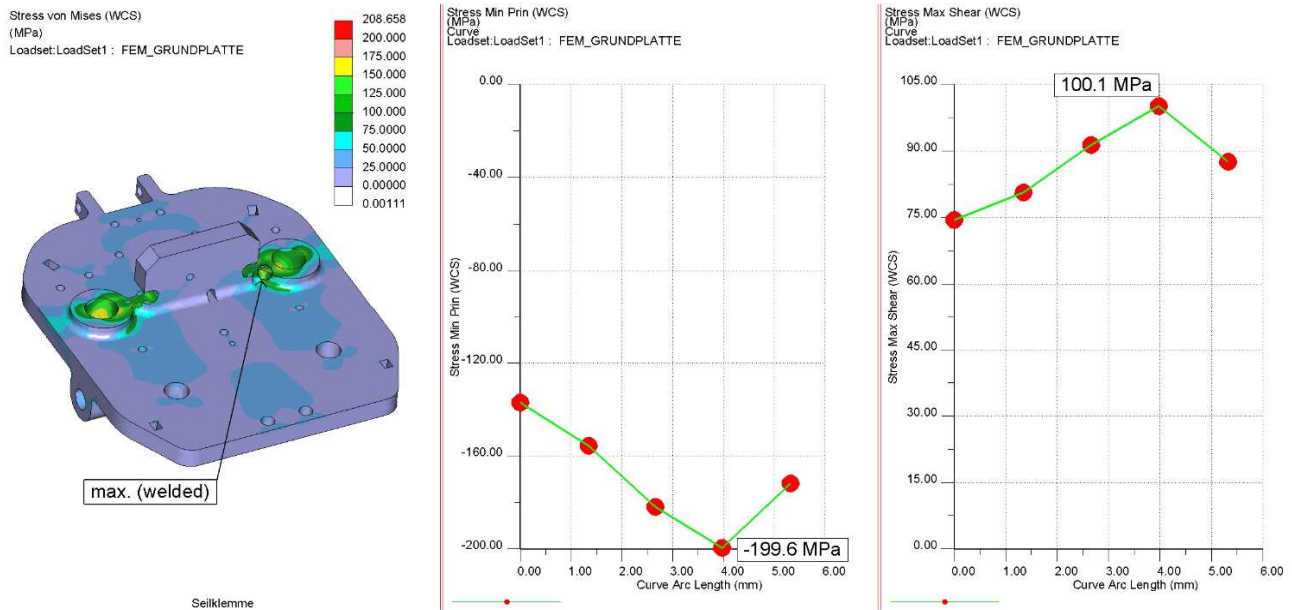


Figure 1: Color plots of the maximum stress

$\sigma_v = 208,7 \text{ MPa}$ maximum von-Mises equivalent stress in basis material

$\sigma_q = 199,6 \text{ MPa}$ maximum normal stress lateral to weldseam (according to amount maximum main normal stress)

$\tau = 100,1 \text{ MPa}$ shear stress along the weldseam at the same point

equivalent stress (3.1.14) at weld toe:

$$\sigma_{vw} = \sqrt{\sigma_q^2 + \tau^2} = 223,29 \text{ MPa}$$

4.2 Material parameters

$$R_p = R_e = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$R_m = 470 \text{ MPa}$$

4.3 Construction characteristic values

$$n_{pl} = \sqrt{\frac{E \cdot \varepsilon_{ertr}}{R_p}} = 5,4$$

malleable support factor, 3.3.13
(local failing)

$$\alpha_w = 0,8$$

weldseam factor of the fillet weld,
table 3.3.5

4.4 Component strenght

$$\sigma_{SK} = R_p \cdot n_{pl} = 1944,22 \text{ MPa}$$

local in basis material, 3.4.2

$$\sigma_{SK,w} = R_p \cdot n_{pl} \cdot \alpha_w = 1555,38 \text{ MPa}$$

local in weldseam, 3.4.4

4.5 Safety factors

$$j_s = 3,5$$

safety factor for components (GB 8408)

$$j_m = 1,85$$

basis safety factor against breaking,
middle damage result,
high probability of occurrence of the stress,
table 3.5.1

$K_{T,m} = 1,0$ common temperature, 3.2.20

$\frac{R_p}{R_m} = 0,77$ high yield strength ratio ($>0,75$)

$j_z = 1,0$ additional partial safety factor,
table 3.5.2, 3.5.3

$j_{ges} = j_s \cdot j_z \cdot \frac{j_m}{K_{T,m}} \cdot \frac{R_p}{R_m} = 4,96$ derived from 3.5.5

4.6 Proof

in non-welded area:

$$a_{SK} = \frac{\sigma_v}{\frac{\sigma_{SK}}{j_{ges}}} = 53,24 \quad \%$$

in basis material, 3.6.14

The strength proof has been provided.

at weld toe:

$$a_{SK} = \frac{\sigma_{vw}}{\frac{\sigma_{SK,w}}{j_{ges}}} = 71,2 \quad \%$$

in the weldseam, 3.6.16

The strength proof has been provided.