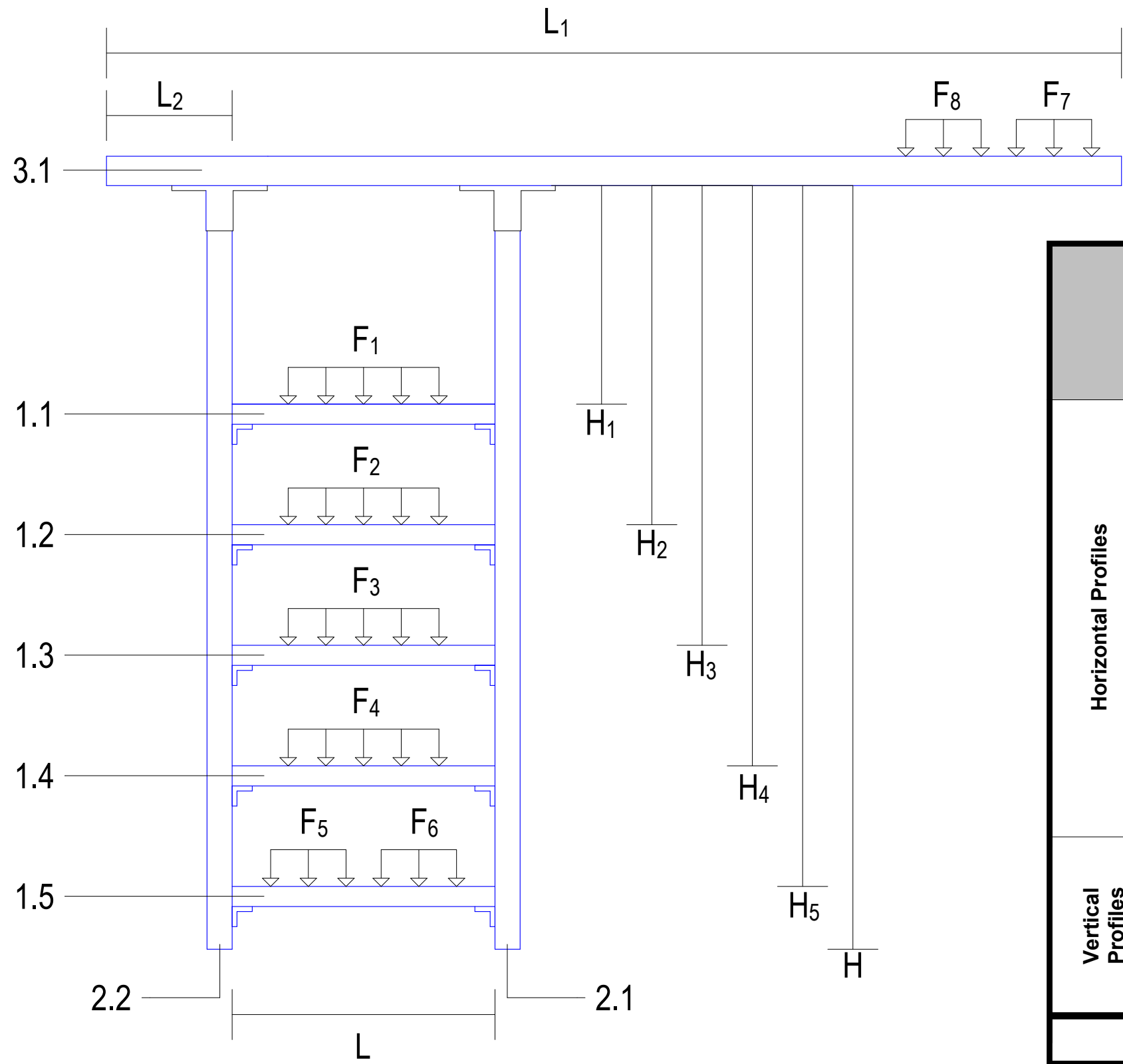

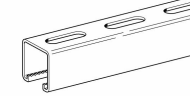

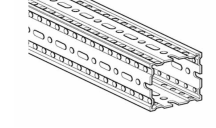
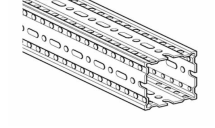




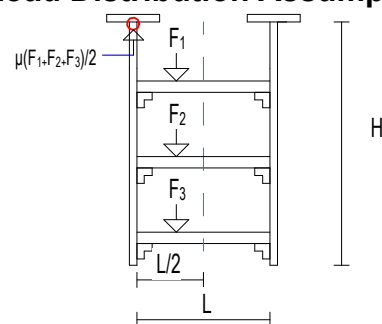
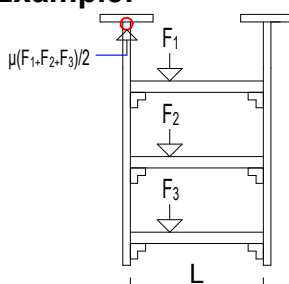


FORM 1A



DATA INPUT FORM

DATA INPUT - SIZING				DATA INPUT - LOADS					
Item	Un	Value	Validated	Item	Un	Value	Max Span (m)	Value (kN)	Validated
H ₁	mm	320		F ₁	kN/m	0.4413	1.3	0.57369	
H ₂	mm	620		F ₂	kN/m	0.4413	1.3	0.57369	
H ₃	mm	1220		F ₃	kN/m	0.0981	1.3	0.12753	
H ₄	mm	1520		F ₄	kN/m	0.0981	1.3	0.12753	
H ₅	mm	1820		F ₅	kN/m	0.1961	1.3	0.25493	
H	mm	1983		F ₆	kN/m	0.1961	1.3	0.25493	
L	mm	742		F ₇	kN/m	1.0297	1.3	1.33861	
L ₁	mm	2400		F ₈	kN/m	1.0297	1.3	1.33861	
L ₂	mm	106							

		Type:	Rod	Pressix CC 41	siFramo 80/30	siFramo 80	siFramo 100
							
Horizontal Profiles	L _{max} (mm)	Cut Lenght (mm)	Max. Loads (kN)				
	500	493		10.50	67.97	119.94	362.58
	600	593		7.29	47.20	83.29	251.79
	750	742		4.67	30.21	53.31	161.15
	1000	990		2.63	16.99	29.99	90.64
	1200	1189		1.82	11.80	20.82	62.95
	2400	2400		0.45	2.95	5.21	15.74
	Profile ID	Formula	Profile Selection				
	1.1	F ₁					
	1.2	F ₂					
Vertical Profiles	H _{max} (mm)	Max. Loads (kN)					
	All Sizes						
	Profile ID	Formula	Profile Selection				
	2.1	F ₁ +F ₂ +...F ₆					
	2.2						
Horizontal Loads Calculation Method				Vertical Loads Calculation Method			
Point Load		Example: For a horizontal beam with a Lenght of 1000mm, the Maximum Loads supported for the different configuration of Loads are the following: - Single Point Load - 12.06 kN - Distributed Load - 24.13 kN/m - 2 Point Load - 18.10 kN - 3 Point Load - 18.09 kN		Load Distribution Assumption		Example:	
Distributed Load							
2 Point Loads		Based on these values, for the purpose of this Catalogue, we will consider that the Load will always be a Point Load in the center of the beam, which is the worst case scenario.		Notes: 1. Maximum working forces to be calculated as Pointed Load 2. The worst scenario should consider that the forces are off-center of the horizontal profiles and that will cause a bigger effort in the critical point of the vertical profile 3. $\mu(F_1+F_2+F_3)/2 \leq F_{max}$ μ is the coefficient that assumes that the forces are not centered, concentrating more efforts on one side of the structure		1. Initial Assumptions: - 3 levels; - Loads Not Centered; - Coefficient $\mu = 1,2$; - Maximum axial resistance of the vertical profile: 20kN	
3 Point Loads						2. For this case: $\mu(F_1+F_2+F_3)/2 \leq F_{max}$ $F_1+F_2+F_3 \leq (20 \cdot 2)/1,2$ $F_1+F_2+F_3 \leq (20 \cdot 2)/1,2$ $F_1+F_2+F_3 \leq 33,33kN$	
						3. The user only needs to compare the sum of the Fn Load values with the supported values in the table and select the appropriate beam type.	
		