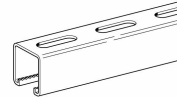
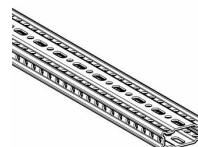
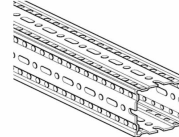
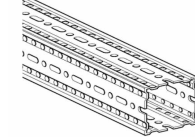
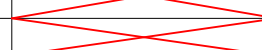
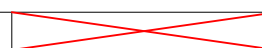
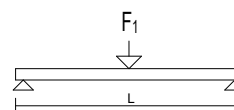
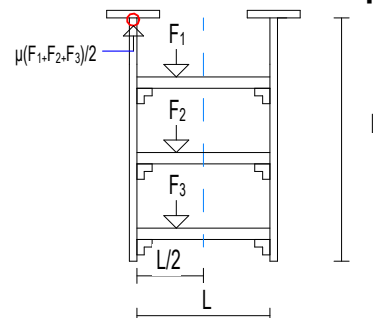
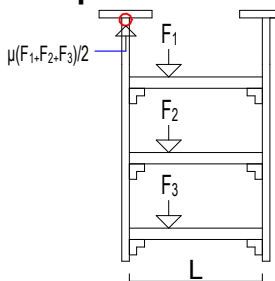
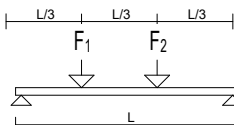
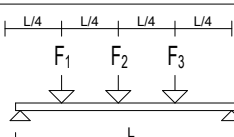
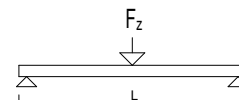


The diagram illustrates a multi-story building frame structure. The vertical dimensions are labeled H_1 , H_2 , H_3 , H_4 , and H_5 from top to bottom. The horizontal dimensions are labeled L , 2.1 , and 2.2 . The structure is subjected to various loads: F_1 (uniformly distributed load on the top floor), F_2 (uniformly distributed load on the second floor), F_3 and F_4 (uniformly distributed loads on the third floor), F_5 and F_6 (point loads on the fourth floor), and F_7 and F_8 (point loads on the fifth floor). The structure is supported by a fixed base at the bottom. The floor levels are numbered 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 from top to bottom. The columns are labeled 2.1 and 2.2.

For comprehensive guidelines and additional information, contact the project management team.

DATA INPUT - SIZING				DATA INPUT - LOADS					
Item	Un	Value	Validated	Item	Un	Value	Max Span (m)	Value (kN)	Validated
H ₁	mm	1570		F ₁	kN/m	0.0981	1.5	0.14715	
H ₂	mm	1870		F ₂	kN/m	0.0981	1.5	0.14715	
H ₃	mm	2170		F ₃	kN/m	0.1961	1.5	0.29415	
H ₄	mm	2740		F ₄	kN/m	0.1961	1.5	0.29415	
H ₅	mm	3213		F ₅	kN/m	1.2000	3.0	3.6000	
H	mm	3416		F ₆	kN/m	1.2000	3.0	3.6000	
L	mm	742		F ₇	kN/m	1.2000	3.0	3.6000	
				F ₈	kN/m	1.2000	3.0	3.6000	

		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
	Profile ID	Formula	Profile Selection				
	1.1	F ₁					
	1.2	F ₂					
	1.3	F ₃ +F ₄					
1.4	F ₅ +F ₆						
1.5	F ₇ +F ₈						
Vertical Profiles	H _{max} (mm)		Max. Loads (kN)				
	All Sizes						
	Profile ID	Formula	Profile Selection				
	2.1	F ₁ +F ₂ +...F ₈					
	2.2						

Horizontal Loads Calculation Method		Vertical Loads Calculation Method	
Point Load	Example:	Load Distribution Assumption	Example:
	For a horizontal beam with a Lenght of 1000mm, the Maximum Loads supported for the different configuration of Loads are the following:		
Distributed Load	- Single Point Load - 12.06 kN - Distributed Load - 24.13 kN/m - 2 Point Load - 18.10 kN - 3 Point Load - 18.09 kN	Notes:	1. Initial Assumptions: - 3 levels; - Loads Not Centered; - Coefficient $\mu = 1,2$; - Maximum axial resistance of the vertical profile: 20kN
2 Point Loads		1. Maximum working forces to be calculated as Pointed Load	2. For this case: $\mu(F_1+F_2+F_3)/2 \leq F_{max}$ $F_1, F_2, F_3 \leq (20 \cdot 2)/1,2$ $F_1, F_2, F_3 \leq (20 \cdot 2)/1,2$ $F_1, F_2, F_3 \leq 33,33kN$
	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.	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. The user only needs to compare the sum of the F _n Load values with the supported values in the table and select the appropriate beam type.
3 Point Loads		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	
	 F ₂ [kN] as a permanent load over L		

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