

Ligações Aparafusadas – Parte II



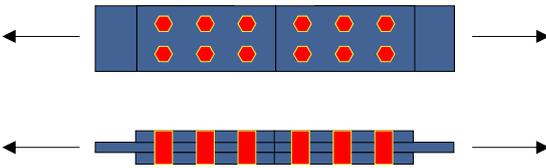
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Programa de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia Civil
 PGECIV - Mestrado Acadêmico
 Faculdade de Engenharia – FEN/UERJ
 Disciplina: Ligações em Estruturas de Aço e Mistas
 Professor: Luciano Rodrigues Ornelas de Lima

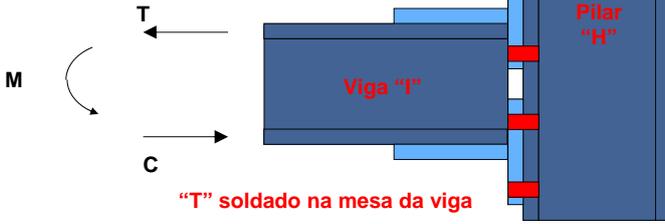



10. Comportamento Estrutural

■ **Cisalhamento**



■ **Tração**



"T" soldado na mesa da viga

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10. Comportamento Estrutural

- Tração e cisalhamento combinados

The diagram illustrates a structural connection. On the right, a vertical blue column labeled "Pilar 'H'" is shown. A blue T-profile labeled "Perfil 'T'" is attached to the column with three red bolts. A blue U-profile labeled "2 Perfis 'U'" is attached to the T-profile with two red bolts. On the left, three force vectors are shown: a horizontal arrow pointing left labeled "T", a vertical arrow pointing down labeled "C", and a diagonal arrow pointing down and left labeled "F".

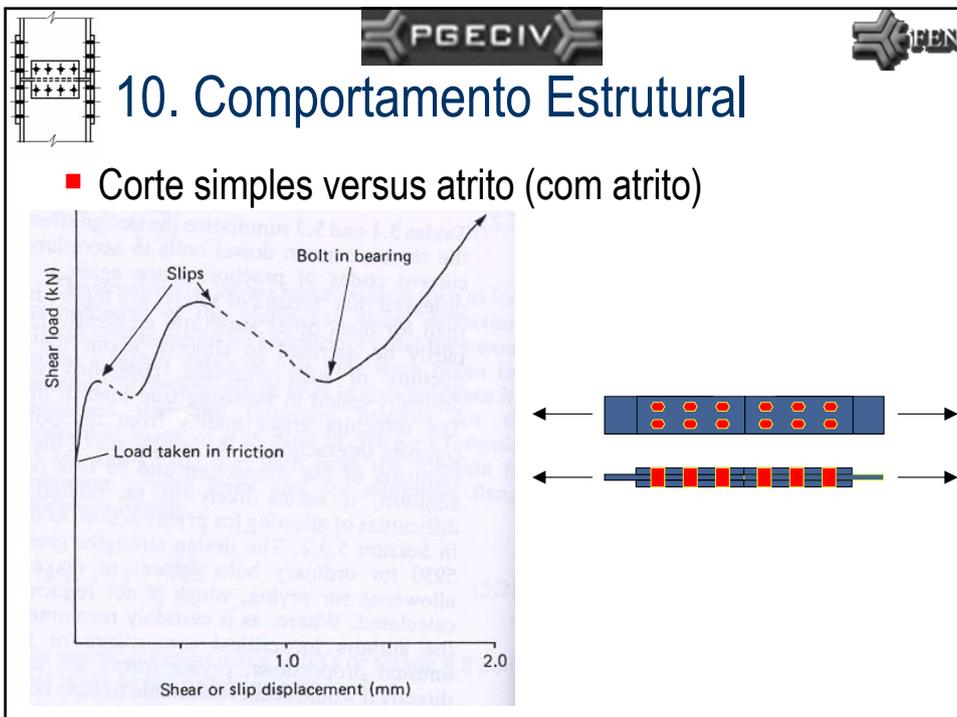
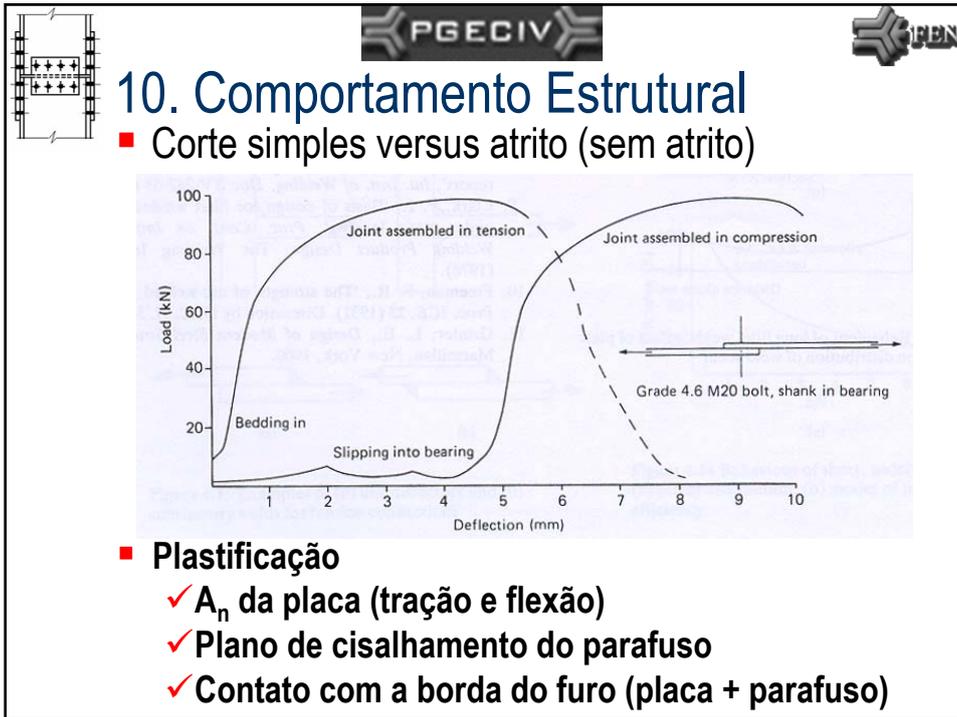
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10. Comportamento Estrutural

- Resistência ao Cisalhamento
 - ✓ O cisalhamento é a forma mais comum de solicitação de um parafuso e pode ser resistida por parafusos de alta resistência tanto por atrito quanto por corte
 - ✓ Parafusos comuns por não possuírem uma protensão confiável são supostos não resistir por atrito, resistindo apenas ao corte.

The diagrams show two types of bolted connections. The top diagram, labeled "m=1", shows a bolt passing through two plates. A force "P" is applied to the left plate, and an equal force "P" is applied to the right plate. The bolt is shown with a nut and washer. The bottom diagram, labeled "m=2", shows a bolt passing through three plates. A force "P" is applied to the left plate, and forces "P/2" are applied to the two right plates. The bolt is shown with a nut and washer.

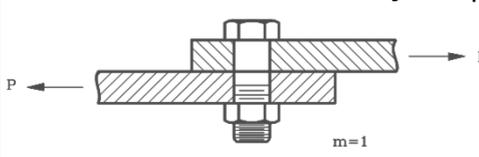


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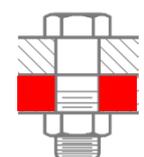
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10. Comportamento Estrutural

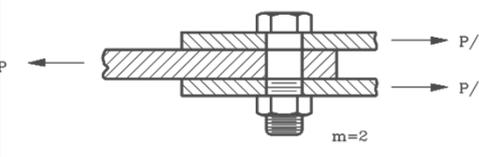
- Corte simples (tração na seção líquida)
 - ✓ Distância às bordas perto dos valores mínimos
 - ✓ Ruína
 - ✓ Escoamento da seção líquida tracionada da placa



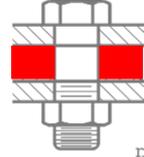
m=1



Flexão adicional
diminui a resistência
 $0,9 \times A_n \times f_y$



m=2



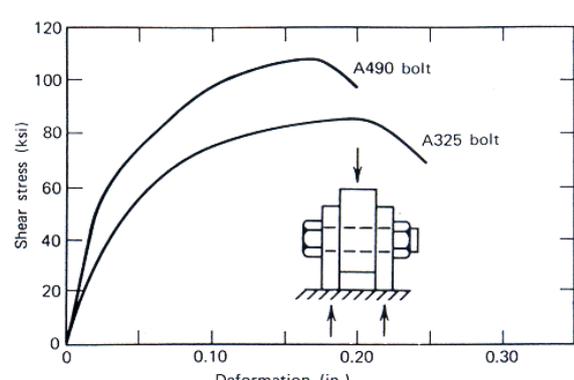
2 planos de corte
 $1,05 \times A_n \times f_y$

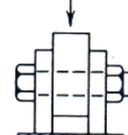
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10. Comportamento Estrutural

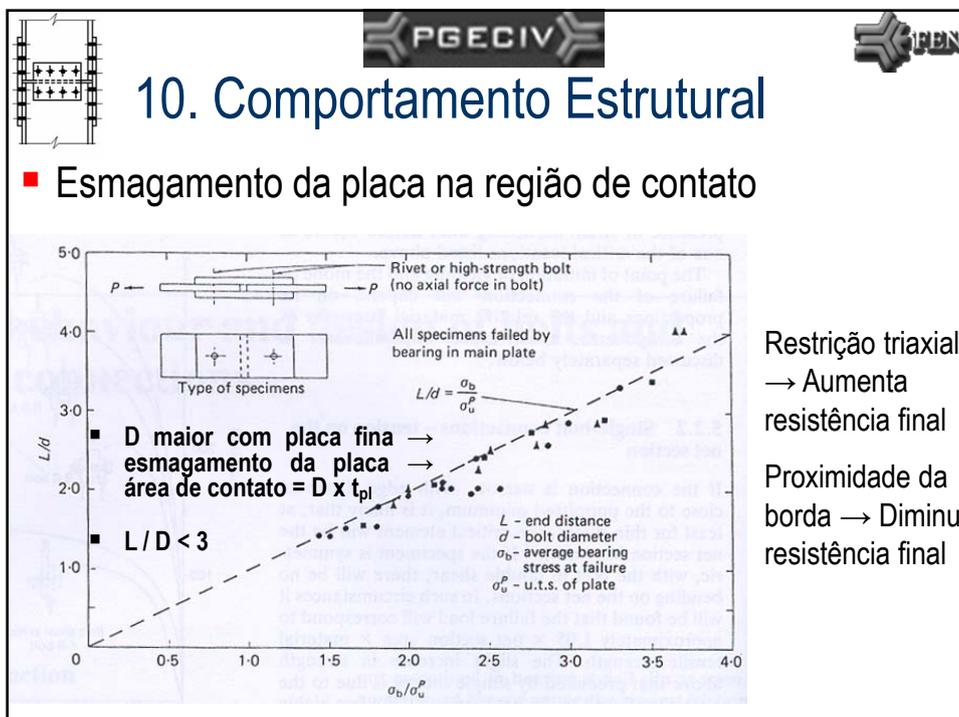
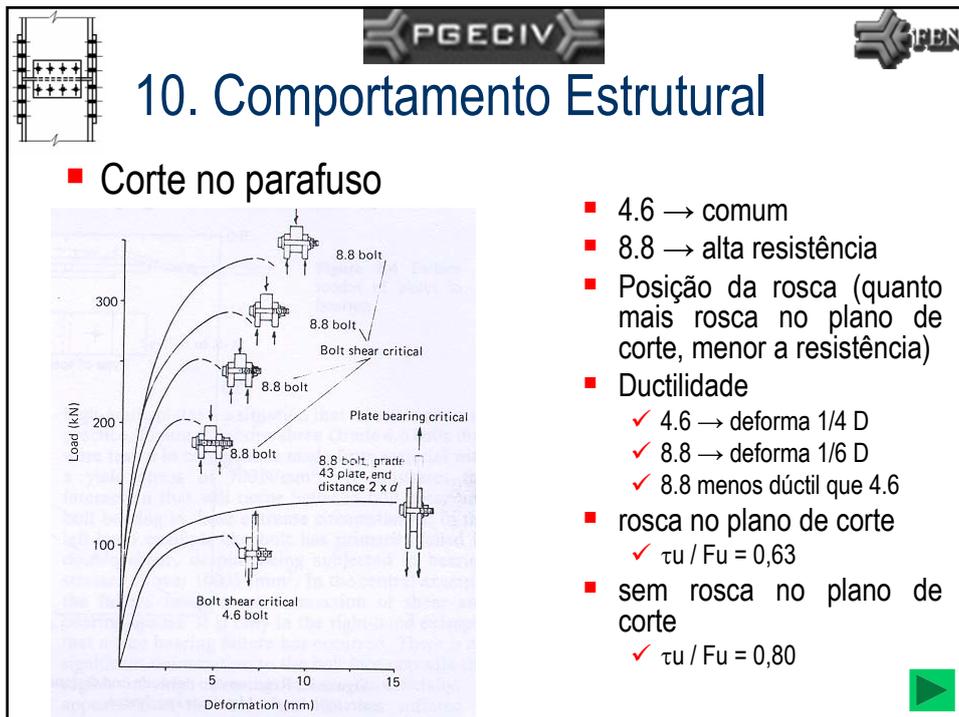
- Corte no parafuso (Fisher)





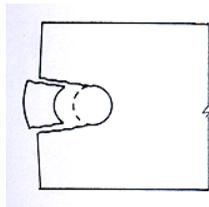
	F _y (MPa)	F _u (MPa)
A325	635	825
A490	895	1035

- Testes em laboratório → tensão nominal (F/A) no plano de corte na ruína de um parafuso é da ordem de 60% da tensão última a tração F_u

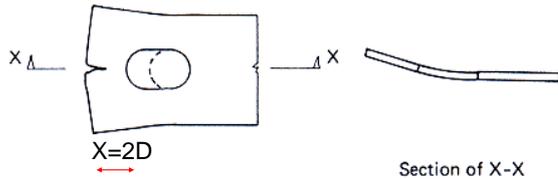


10. Comportamento Estrutural

- Falhas por esmagamento da placa na borda do furo

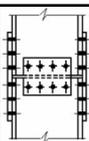


- Cisalhamento (placas largas)



- Escoamento da seção líquida (placas curtas)
- $\sigma_{ult} = 1,9 F_y$
- Flexão (1 plano de corte)
- $\sigma_{ult} = 1,75 F_y$

- Roscas → não diminuem a resistência ao esmagamento da chapa
- Deformam as placas provocando sulcos
- Aumentam a resistência final da placa

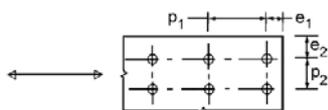


10. Comportamento Estrutural

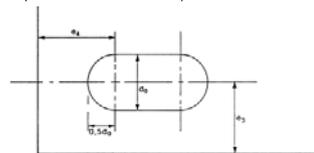
- Distâncias mínimas de furos – Eurocode 3 pt. 1.8

Table 3.3: Minimum and maximum spacing, end and edge distances

Distances and spacings, see Figure 3.1	Minimum	Maximum ^{1) 2) 3)}		
		Structures made from steels conforming to EN 10025 except steels conforming to EN 10025-5		Structures made from steels conforming to EN 10025-5
		Steel exposed to the weather or other corrosive influences	Steel not exposed to the weather or other corrosive influences	Steel used unprotected
End distance e_1	$1,2d_0$	$4t + 40$ mm		The larger of $8t$ or 125 mm
Edge distance e_2	$1,2d_0$	$4t + 40$ mm		The larger of $8t$ or 125 mm
Distance e_3 in slotted holes	$1,5d_0$ ⁴⁾			
Distance e_4 in slotted holes	$1,5d_0$ ⁴⁾			



a) Symbols for spacing of fasteners



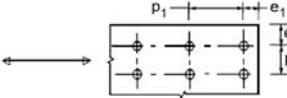
c) End and edge distances for slotted holes



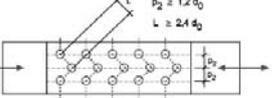

10. Comportamento Estrutural

■ Distâncias mínimas de furos – Eurocode 3 pt. 1.8

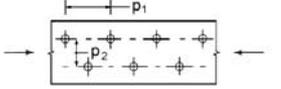
Spacing p_1	$2,2d_0$	The smaller of $14t$ or 200 mm	The smaller of $14t$ or 200 mm	The smaller of $14t_{\min}$ or 175 mm
Spacing $p_{1,0}$		The smaller of $14t$ or 200 mm		
Spacing $p_{1,i}$		The smaller of $28t$ or 400 mm		
Spacing p_2 ⁵⁾	$2,4d_0$	The smaller of $14t$ or 200 mm	The smaller of $14t$ or 200 mm	The smaller of $14t_{\min}$ or 175 mm



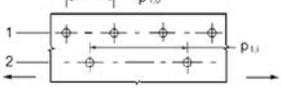
a) Symbols for spacing of fasteners



b) Symbols for staggered spacing



c) Staggered spacing – compression



d) Spacing in tension members




10. Comportamento Estrutural

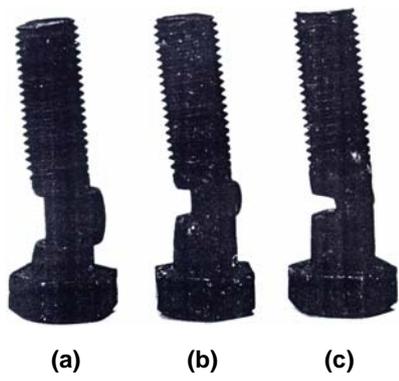
■ Distâncias mínimas de furos – Eurocode 3 pt. 1.8

- 1) Maximum values for spacings, edge and end distances are unlimited, except in the following cases:
 - for compression members in order to avoid local buckling and to prevent corrosion in exposed members and;
 - for exposed tension members to prevent corrosion.
- 2) The local buckling resistance of the plate in compression between the fasteners should be calculated according to EN 1993-1-1 using $0,6 p_1$ as buckling length. Local buckling between the fasteners need not to be checked if p_1/t is smaller than 9ϵ . The edge distance should not exceed the local buckling requirements for an outstand element in the compression members, see EN 1993-1-1. The end distance is not affected by this requirement.
- 3) t is the thickness of the thinner outer connected part.
- 4) The dimensional limits for slotted holes are given in 2.8 Reference Standards: Group 7.
- 5) For staggered rows of fasteners a minimum line spacing of $p_2 = 1,2d_0$ may be used, provided that the minimum distance, L , between any two fasteners is greater than $2,4d_0$, see Figure 3.1b).




10. Comportamento Estrutural

■ Esmagamento do parafuso

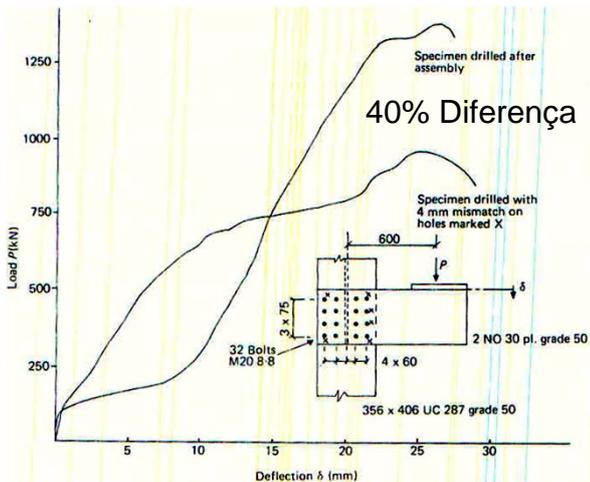


- Restrição circunferencial
- Aços muito resistentes
- (a) cisalhamento duplo (1000N/mm²)
- (b) cisalhamento + esmagamento (bearing)
- (c) esmagamento
 - ✓ O material fluiu longitudinalmente aumentando o comprimento do parafuso $\sigma_{u,pl} = 2 F_y$ (caso raro)




10. Comportamento Estrutural

■ Ligações múltiplas (+ de 1 parafuso)

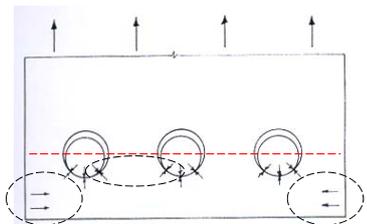


- Seção líquida → membros tracionados → caminho crítico
- Desalinhamento de parafusos → alguns parafusos em contato com a chapa



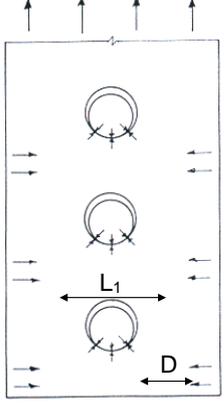

10. Comportamento Estrutural

■ Esmagamento da placa em ligações múltiplas



Transversal ao carregamento

- Sentidos opostos se cancelam
- Necessário somente restrição nas extremidades da placa



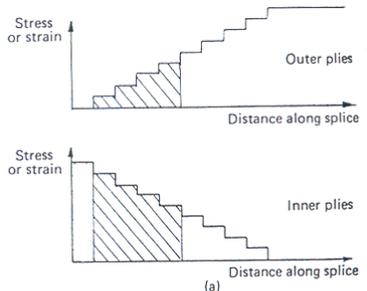
Paralelo ao carregamento

- Efeito acumulativo da carga na direção transversal
- Se $L_1 < 2,5 D$ → senão redução na resistência ao esmagamento da chapa

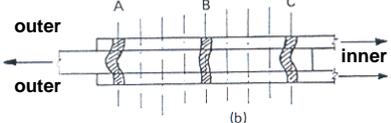



10. Comportamento Estrutural

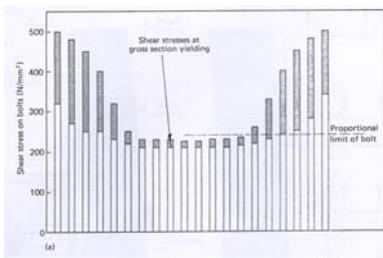
■ Ligações muito longas



(a)



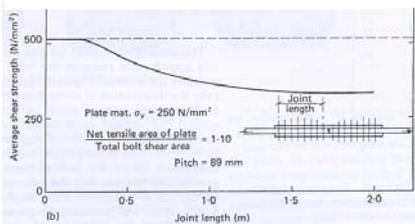
(b)



(c)

- Perda de eficiência em ligações muito longas
- Comprimento efetivo

- Emendas tracionadas
- Deformações maiores nas extremidades



(b)




10. Comportamento Estrutural

- Ligações muito longas – Eurocode 3 pt. 1.8

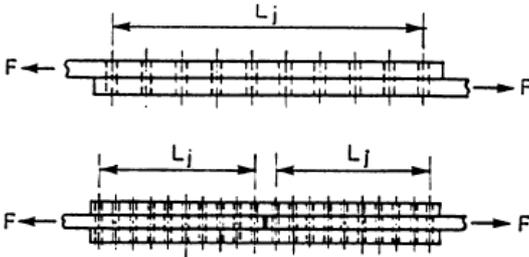


Figure 3.7: Long joints




10. Comportamento Estrutural

- Ligações muito longas – Eurocode 3 pt. 1.8
 - When the distance L_j between the centres of the end fasteners in a joint, measured in the direction of force transfer $> 15 d$, shear resistance of all the fasteners should be reduced by multiplying it by a reduction factor β_{L_f} , given by:

$$\beta_{L_f} = 1 - \frac{L_j - 15d}{200d}$$
 - but $\beta_{L_f} \leq 1.0$ and $\beta_{L_f} \geq 0.75$
 - This provision does not apply where there is a uniform distribution of force transfer over the length of the joint, e.g. the transfer of shear force between the web and the flange of a section