



Structural Analysis & Design Software



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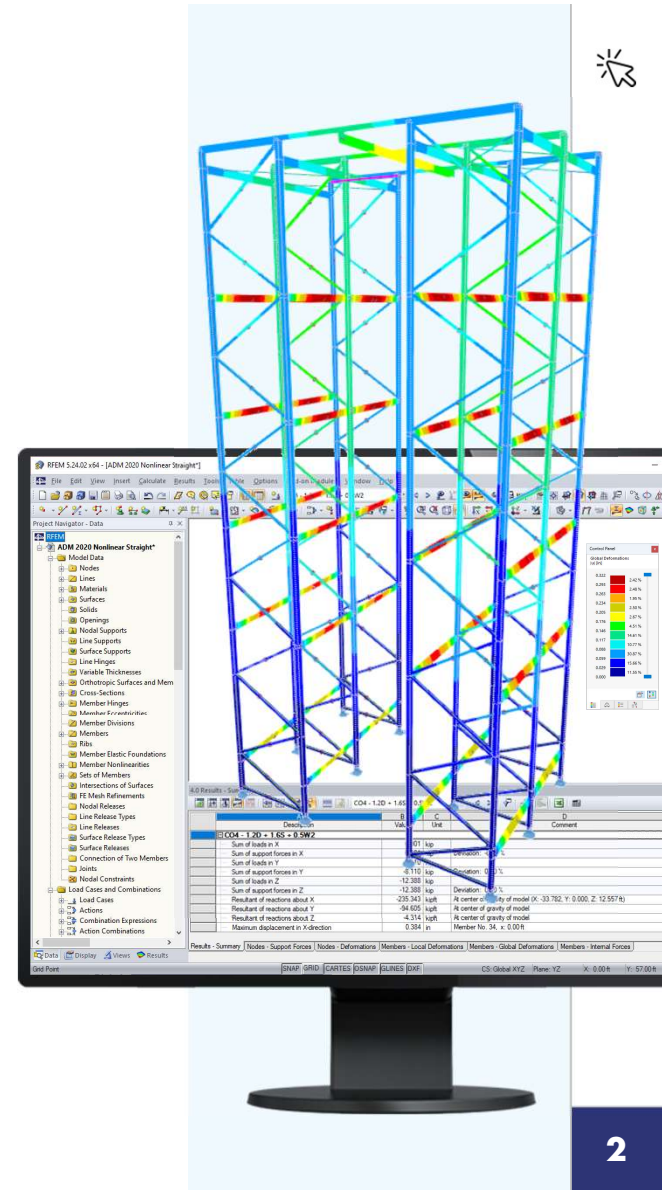
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Webinar

AISI S100 / CSA S136 Cold-Formed Steel Design in RFEM 6



Questions During the Presentation

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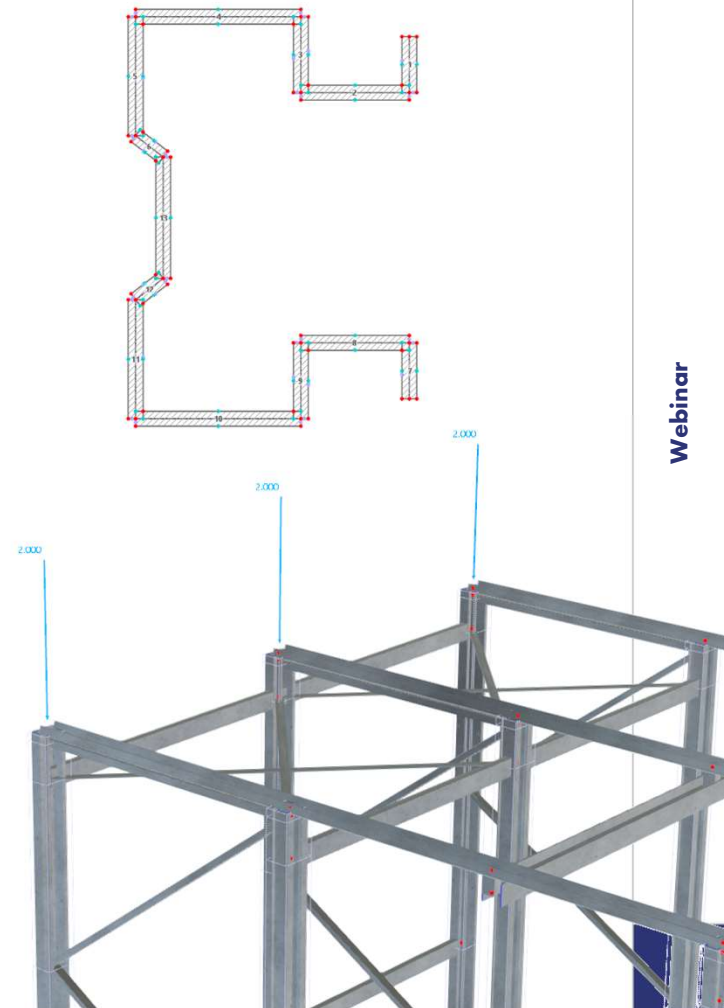
Content

- 01 Custom cross-section calculation in RSECTION
- 02 Modeling and loading review in RFEM 6
- 03 Direct Analysis Method for stability design
- 04 Direct Strength Method and Finite Strip Method advantages
- 05 Design of members in Steel Design Add-on



Member Buckling Behavior

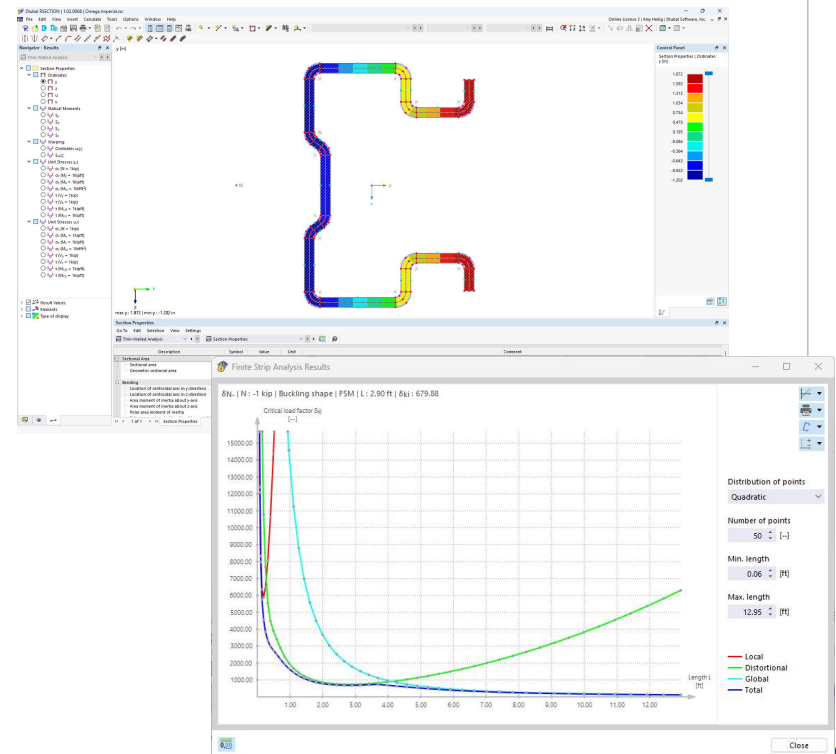
- **Failure buckling modes caused by compressive stress (bending moment or axial force)**
- **Three buckling modes considered for thin-walled sections**
 - Local buckling – Elements bend with no translation at fold lines; short half-wavelength (i.e., the length at which the buckling shape repeats along the member length)
 - Global buckling – lateral bending of the entire member including flexural, torsional, flexural-torsional, lateral-torsional; one long half-wavelength dependent on unbraced length
 - Distortional buckling – combination of local/global failure with some translation at fold lines; half-wavelength between local/global
- **Two methods to address buckling**
 - Effective Width Method
 - Direct Strength Method





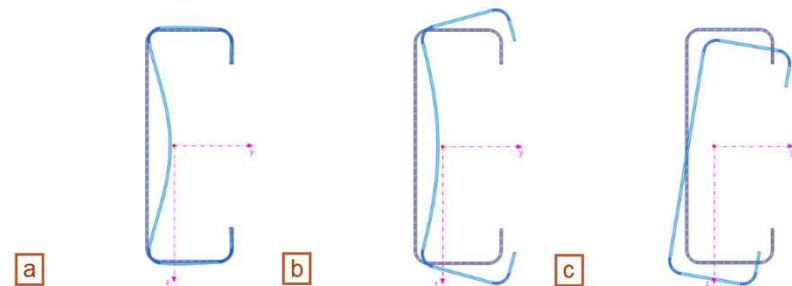
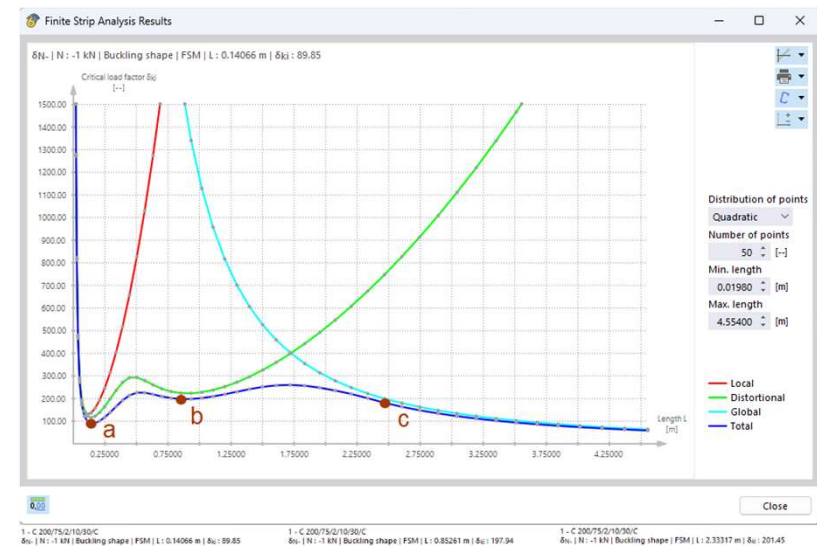
Effective Width Method vs. Direct Strength Method

- **Effective Width Method**
 - Effective section calculation required for each element
 - No interaction between elements for overall member behavior
- **Direct Strength Method (RFEM Method)**
 - No effective width calculations required
 - No iterations required
 - Gross cross-sectional properties are used
 - Interaction of all elements for all stability limit states
 - Compatibility and equilibrium maintained at element junctures
 - Applicable to a broad range of sections
 - More accurate strength prediction than effective width method



Finite Strip Method (FSM)

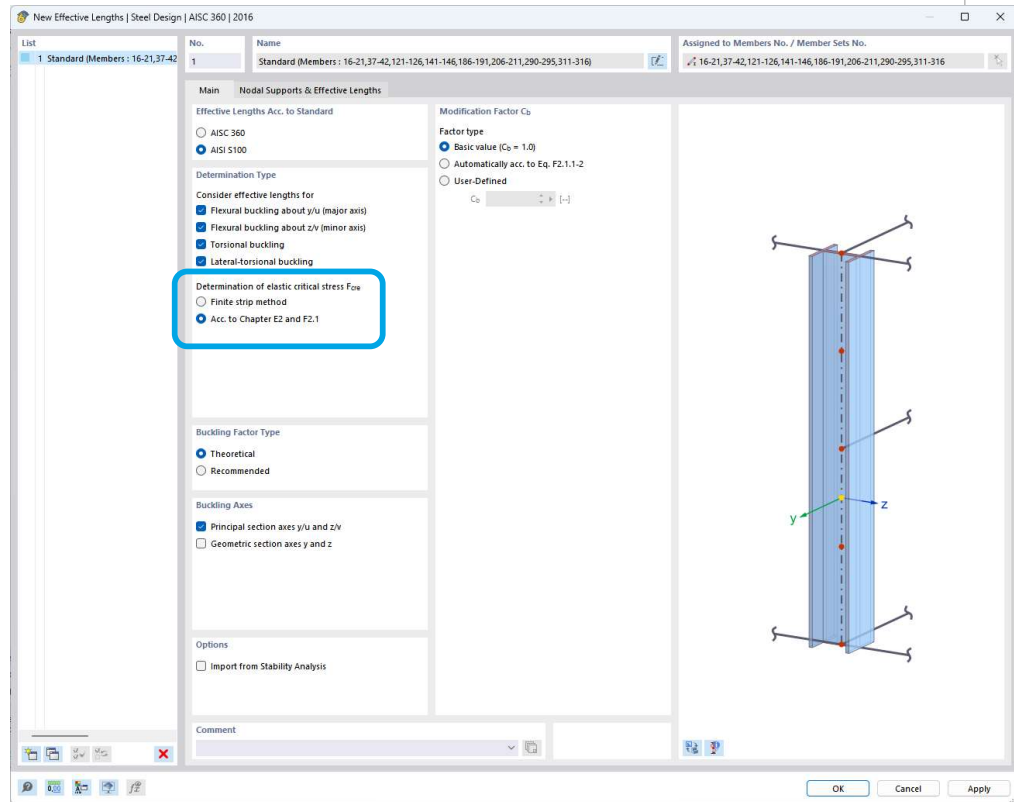
- Critical elastic stress/force is required for buckling design
- FSM is an acceptable numerical solution method for Direct Strength Method (AISI S100-16 App. 2.2)
- Simply supported member buckling analyzed with plate bending strips
- Unique buckling mode curve generated for each cross-section (local [a], distortional [b], global [c])
- 7 FSM signature graphs available in RFEM
- "Total" curve combines all modes for quick evaluation based on curve minima
- [KB 1809](#), [KB 1841](#), and [KB 1801](#) on the Dlubal website



RFEM and Stability Design

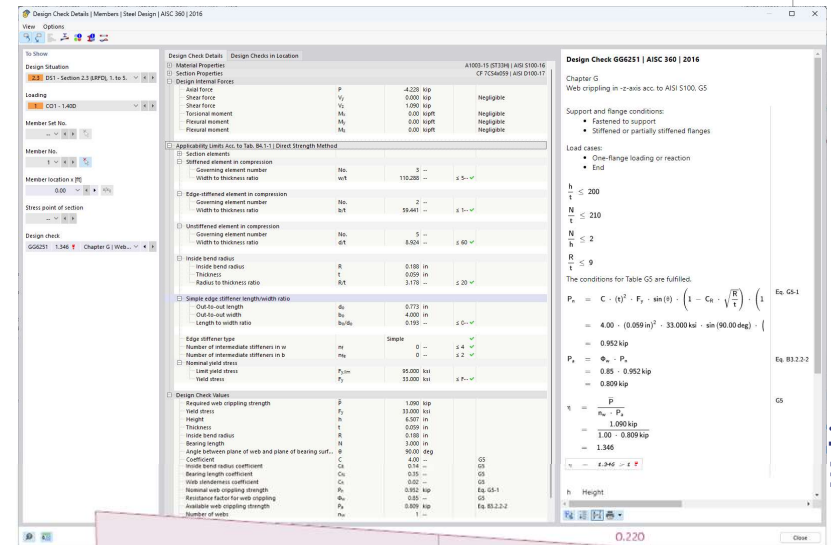
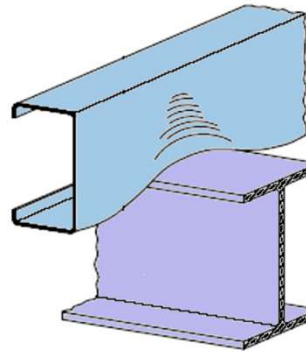
- **Finite Strip Method (Numerical Method)**
 - Applicable for local, distortional, and global elastic buckling failures
 - Flexural and torsional stability failure modes grouped together for global buckling regardless if option is unchecked (limitation with FSM graphs)
 - Longest effective length (KL) for flexural and torsional considered together for global buckling regardless if smaller effective length is defined

- **Acc. to Chapter E2 and F2.1 (Analytical Method)**
 - Only applicable for global buckling (FSM still used for local and distortional buckling)
 - Can consider varying effective lengths independently for flexural and torsional failure modes and global buckling



Web Crippling Design

- **AISI S100-16 Sect. G5 Web Crippling w/o Holes**
- **AISI S100-16 Sect. H3 Combined Bending and Web Crippling**
- **Applicable for sections acc. to Table G5-1 – G5-4 (built-up I-beams, single web channels, C-sections, single web Z-sections, hat sections)**
- **Member must have 0° rotation set**
- **“Steel” Design Supports applied to member for reference to G5 tables**



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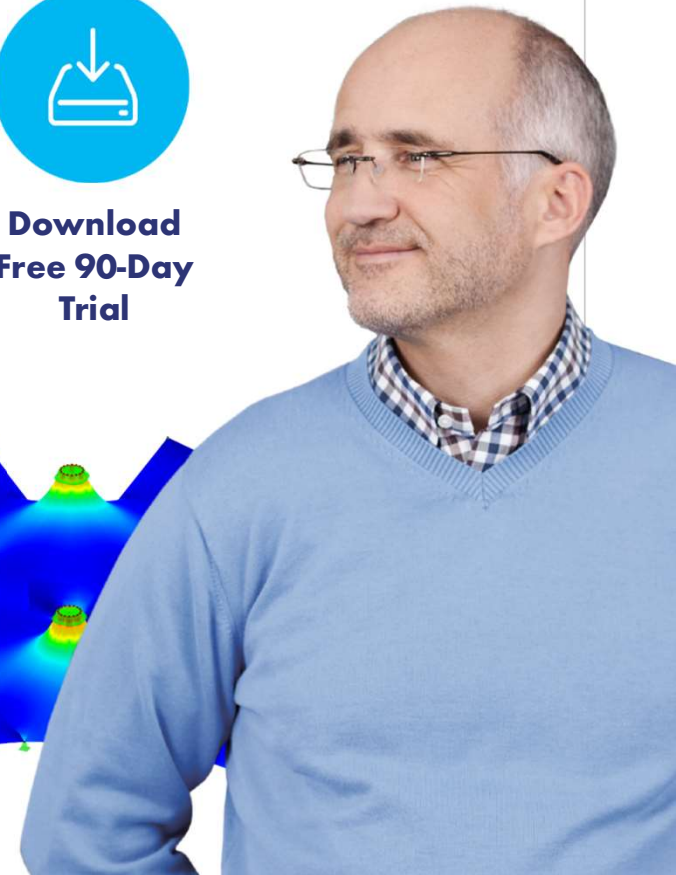
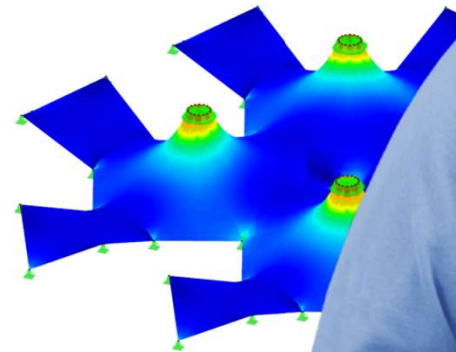
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