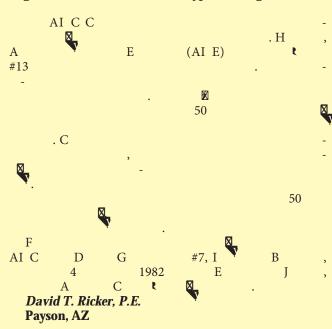
How does the AISC Code of Standard Practice address the possible tolerance for vertical and horizontal alignment of crane rail in a mill type building?



What is the correct procedure for checking a structural steel tube wall for local failure due to a load applied by a clip angle?



Salt Lake City, UT via Email

AWS 94 Code 2.3.2.4 states "The effective throat shall be the short distance from the joint root to the weld face of the diagrammatic weld." In the AISC Specification it states the same with the addition of "except that, for fillet welds made by the submerged arc process, the effective throat thickness shall be taken equal to the leg size for 3/8" and smaller fillet welds, and equal to the theoretical throat plus 0.11" for fillet welds larger than 3/8".

Via email

Another answer:



crane transversing its girder for interpretation of the b_f variable and resolution of the requirement if equation K1-7 is not met.

First part, should one use the wider compression flange width of the top channel for b_t in the computation of equation K1-7, or the narrower width of the bottom flange.

Second part, if equation K1-7 results in requiring bearing stiffeners, where are they located (i.e. mid span?) since the concentrated load is transient? Also in the commentary section it states that, if the loaded flange is not restrained then the addition of bearing stiffeners alone will be ineffective. From this statement it would appear that both restraint and bearing stiffeners are required, whereas Section K5 states that bearing stiffeners shall be provided in the webs of members with flanges not restrained against relative movement by stiffeners or lateral bracing and subject to concentrated compressive loads when compressive forces exceed the limits established by Equation K1-7.

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