

IF YOU'VE EVER ASKED YOURSELF "WHY?" about something related to the code, all feel deign or construction, *Modern Steel Construction*' monthly Steel Interchange column is for you! Send us your question or comment on our blog @ai.c.o.g.

Stiffeners Required?

When a beam is subjected to a uniformly distributed load, the deflection is proportional to the fourth power of the span. Therefore, a beam with a span of 20 feet will deflect 16 times as much as a beam with a span of 10 feet. This is why it is important to have stiffeners in beams to reduce deflection and increase the load capacity of the beam.

In a beam-to-column connection, the stiffeners are required to transfer the moment from the beam to the column. The stiffeners are also required to provide lateral support for the beam. The stiffeners are typically made of steel and are welded to the beam and column. The stiffeners are also required to provide a path for the shear flow in the beam.

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Slip-Critical Faying Surfaces

The 2005 AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings (AISC 360-05) provides the following table for slip-critical faying surfaces:

Material	Slip Coefficient
RCSC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings (AISC 360-05)	0.33
ASTM A325/A490 Bolts	0.33

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Kurt Gustafson is a structural engineer with no experience.

As such, it should not be used for a bearing connection. The AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings (AISC 360-05) provides the following table for slip-critical faying surfaces:

It is a good idea to use...

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Kurt Gustafson, S.E., P.E.

steel interchange

Steel Interchange is a forum for exchange of technical and practical professional ideas and information on all phases of steel building and bridge construction. Opinion and suggestion are welcome on any subject covered in this magazine.

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