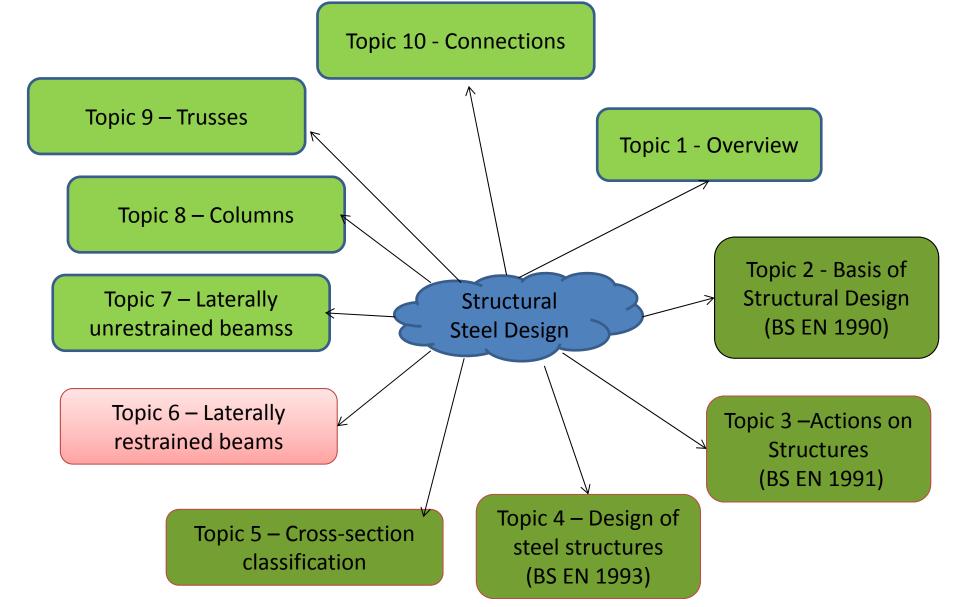
Structural Steel and Timber Design SAB3233

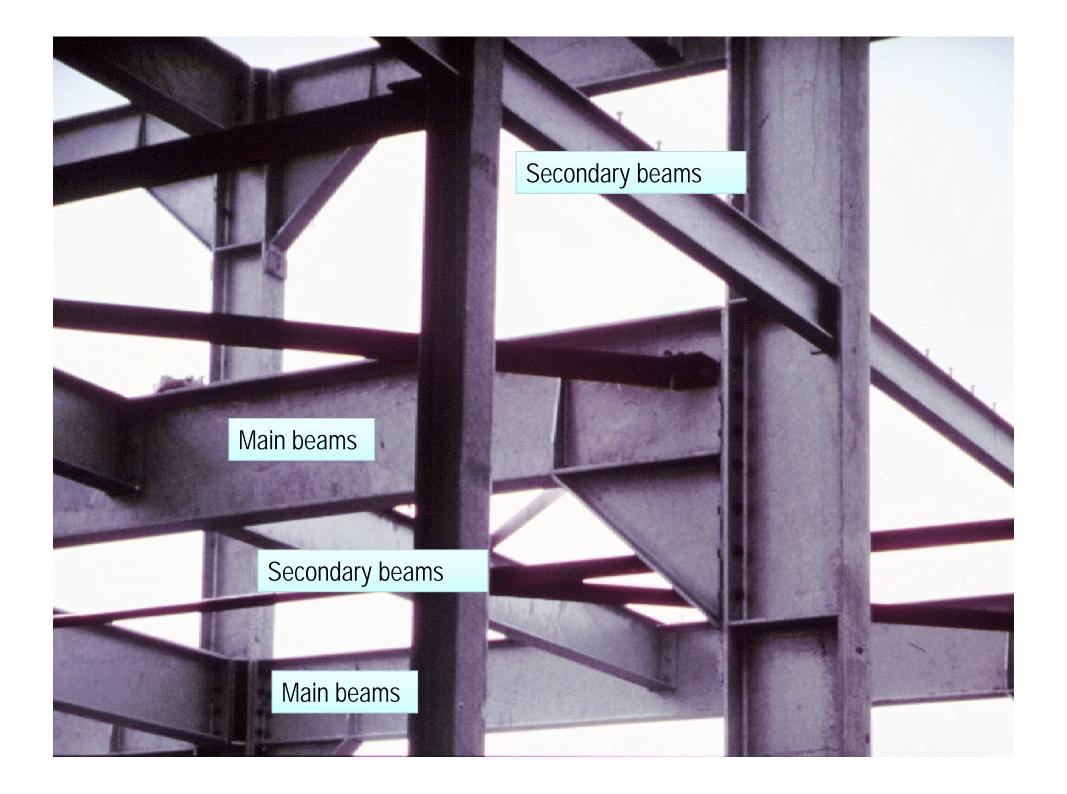
Topic 6 Laterally restrained beams

Prof Dr Shahrin Mohammad









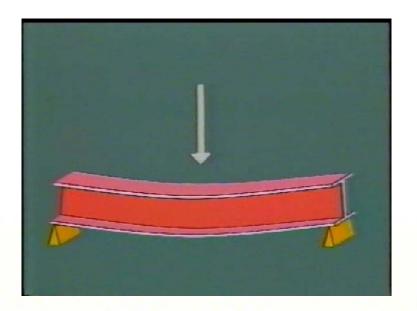




Beam is a member predominantly subject to bending. A beam is a structural member which is subject to transverse loads, and accordingly must be designed to withstand shear and moment. Generally, it will be bent about its major axis











Types of restraining condition of beam

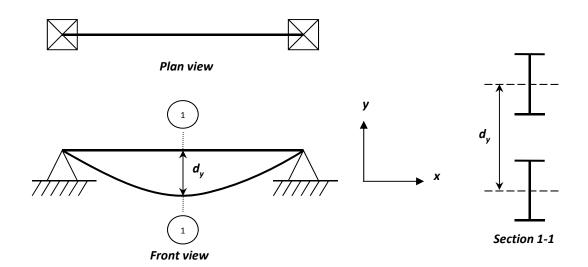
- In the design based on the standard, two types of restraining condition of beam i.e.
 - restrained beam and
 - unrestrained beam



Types of restraining condition of beam

Restrained Beam

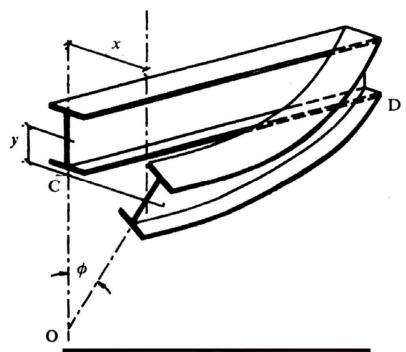
A beam where the compression flange is restrained against lateral deflection and rotation. Only vertical deflection exists.





Types of restraining condition of beam

- 2. Unrestrained Beam
- The compression flange is not restrained from deflect laterally and rotate about the plan of the section, which is called lateral torsional buckling
- Three components of displacement i.e. vertical, horizontal and torsional displacement

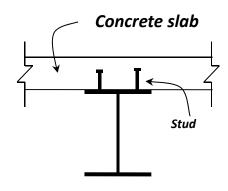


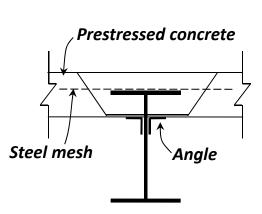


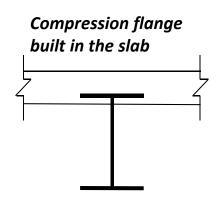


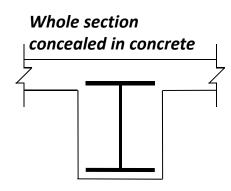
Restrained Beam

A full lateral restraint may be provided by concrete floor which sufficiently connected to the beam, or by sufficient bracing members added.











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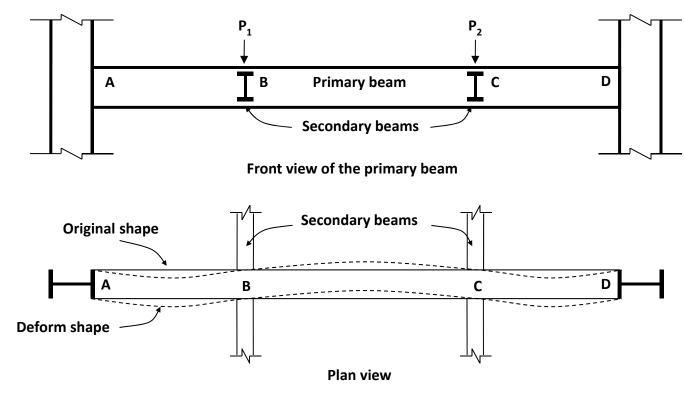






Restrained Beam

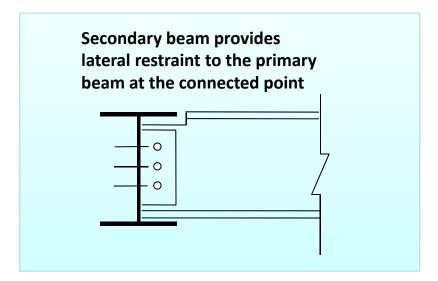
 Lateral restraint may be of along the span or at some points along the span.

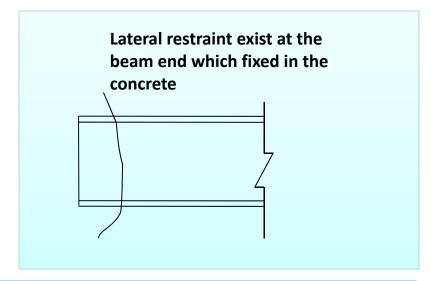


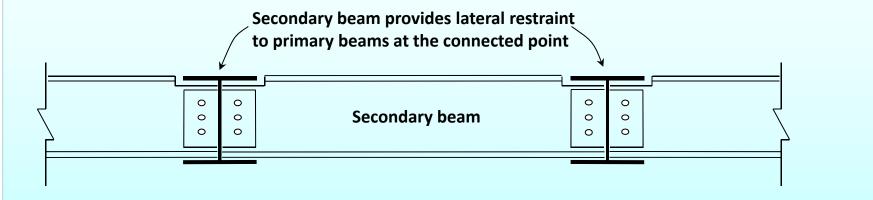
Points A, B, C and D are restrained from deform laterally by the secondary beams and the connection at column



LATERAL RESTRAINT



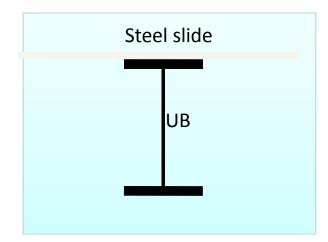


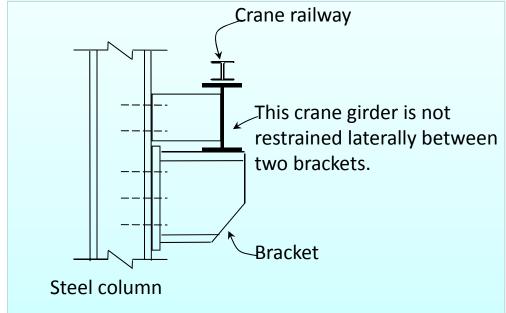


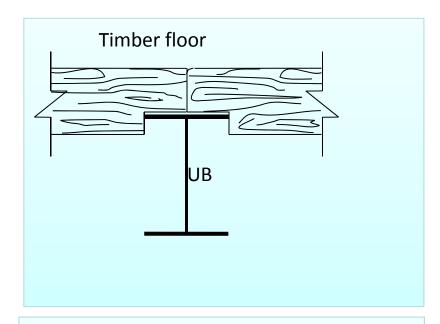
Unrestrained Beam

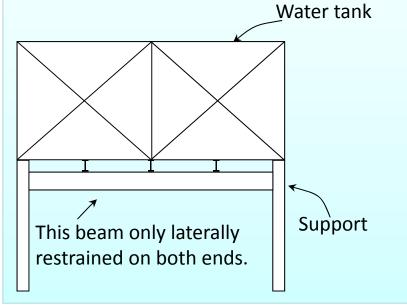
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Examples:



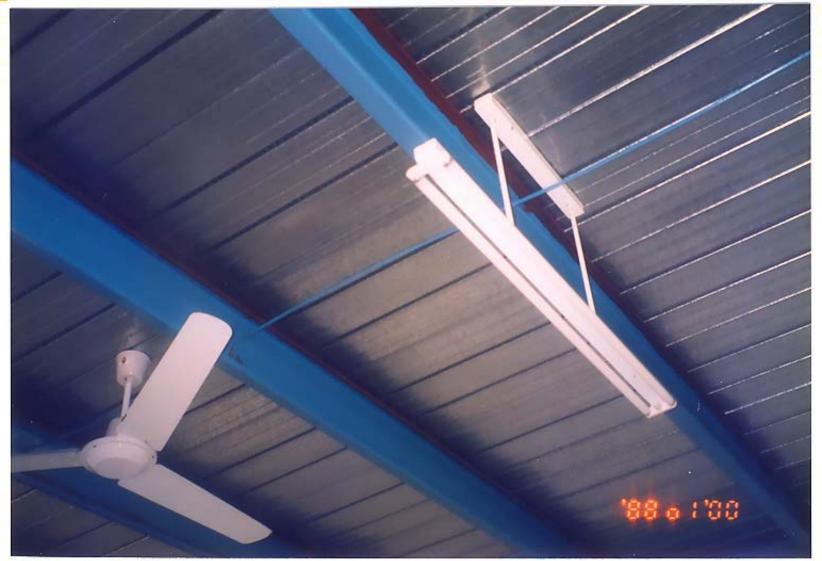








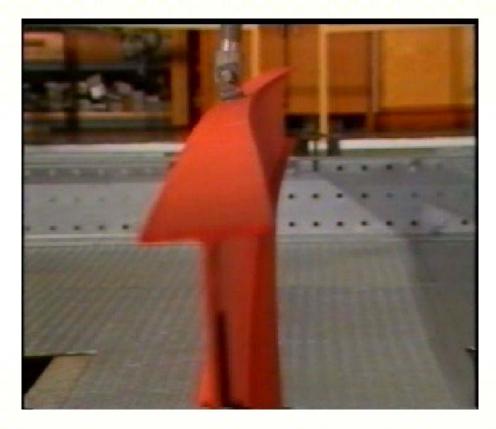
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