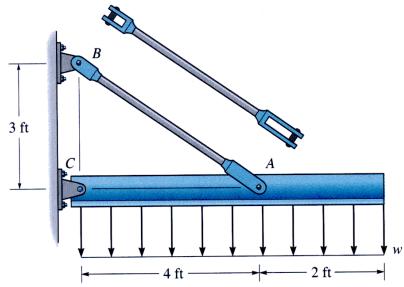
Exam 1 – Stress; Strain; Axial Structures

Name: Section: A

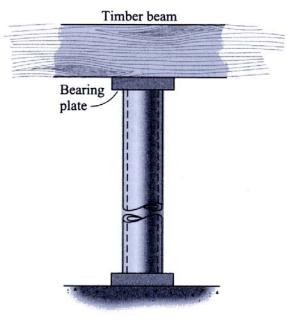
1. The hanger assembly is used to support a distributed loading of w = 0.8 kip/ft. The 0.4-in.-diameter bolt at *A* is in double shear and has an allowable shear stress $\tau_{allow} = 25$ ksi. The 0.5-in.-diameter rod AB has an allowable normal stress $\sigma_{allow} = 38$ ksi. Determine the factor of safety FS_{bolt} and FS_{rod} for the bolt and rod, respectively.



Exam 1 – Stress; Strain; Axial Structures

Name: Section: A

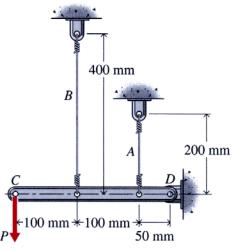
- 2. The steel (E = 29,000 ksi) pipe column has an outside diameter of 6 in., a wall thickness of 0.6 in., and a length of 24 in. The solid-circular bearing plate has a diameter of 8 in. The axial load imposed on the column by the timber beam is 30 kip. Determine:
 - a) the normal stress in the column.
 - b) the bearing stress between the column and the bearing plate.
 - c) the bearing stress between the bearing plate and the timber beam.
 - d) the change in length of the column.
 - e) the axial normal strain in the column.



Exam 1 – Stress; Strain; Axial Structures

Name: Section: A

- 3. Rigid member *CD* is subjected to load P = 5 kN. Members *A* and *B* are steel (E = 200 GPa) wires, and each has a cross-sectional area of 80 mm². Determine:
 - a) the normal force in each wire N_A and N_B .
 - b) the vertical displacement δ_c of point C.



Exam 1 – Stress; Strain; Axial Structures

4. Nine ³/₄-in.-diameter steel ($E_s = 30,000$ ksi) reinforcement bars were used when the short concrete ($E_c = 4500$ ksi) pier was constructed. After a load *P* of 150 kip was applied to the pier, the temperature increased 100°F. The coefficient of thermal expansion for steel and concrete are $\alpha_s = 6.6 \times 10^{-6}$ /°F and $\alpha_c = 6.0 \times 10^{-6}$ /°F, respectively. Determine the normal force in the concrete N_c and in the steel bars N_s.

