

## LESSON 19: MORE INFLUENCE LINES:

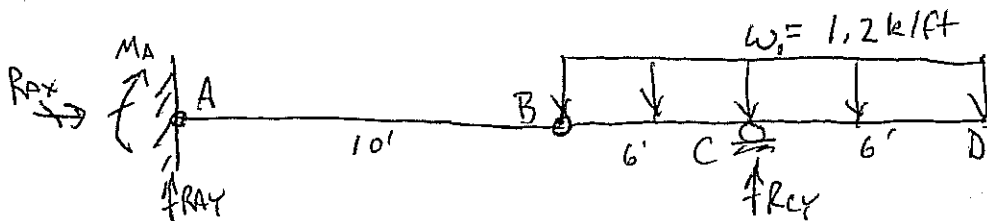
- DISTRIBUTED LOADS
- PATTERN LOADS
- APPLICATION TO TRUSSES

### A. DISTRIBUTED LOADS:

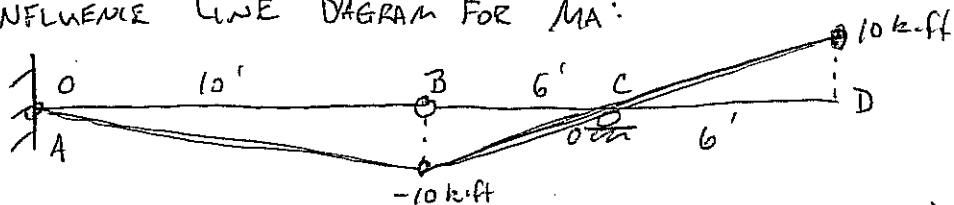
UNIFORM DST. LOADS:

LOAD EFFECT IS AREA UNDER INFLUENCE LINE DIAGRAM  
TIMES MAGNITUDE OF DISTRIBUTED LOAD:

EX: GIVEN INFLUENCE LINE DIAGRAM, FIND MOMENT ( $M_A$ )  
DUE TO DISTRIBUTED LOAD  $w_1$



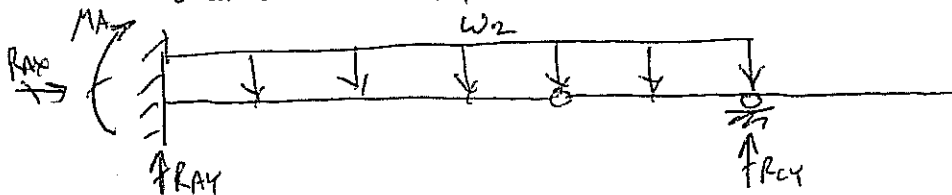
INFLUENCE LINE DIAGRAM FOR  $M_A$ :



$$M_A = \frac{1}{2}(10 \text{ k-ft})(6 \text{ ft})(1.2 \text{ k/ft}) + \frac{1}{2}(10 \text{ k-ft})(6 \text{ ft})(1.2 \text{ k/ft})$$

$$M_A = 0 \text{ k-ft}$$

What about  $w_2$ ?

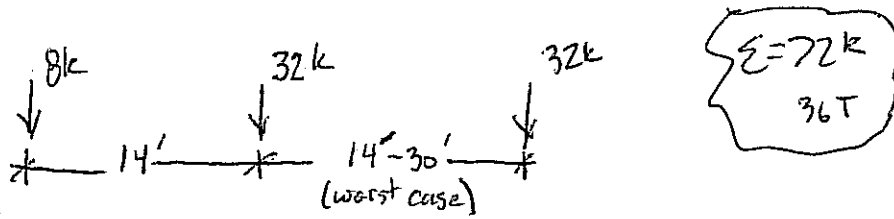


$$M_A = (1.2 \text{ k/ft}) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (16 \text{ ft}) (-10 \text{ k-ft})$$

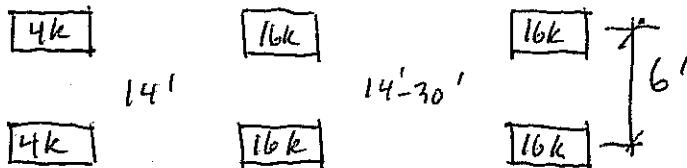
$$M_A = -96 \text{ k-ft}$$

B. PATTERN LOADS:

→ Which patterns? Equivalent Standard Axial Load (ESAL)



HS-20-44 Standard Truck Load  
2-AXLE TRUCK WITH SINGLE-AXLE TRAILER  
(AASHTO STANDARD LOAD FOR BRIDGES)



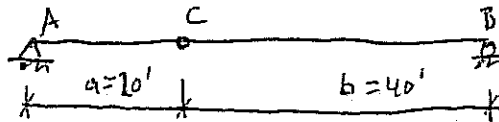
PLAN VIEW

→ INCREASE-DECREASE METHOD

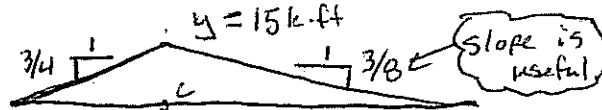
- METHOD TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF PATTERN LOADS
- APPLY PATTERN LOAD IN SUCCESSIVE POSITIONS, KEEP PEAK VALUE

EXAMPLE

SAMPLE BEAM

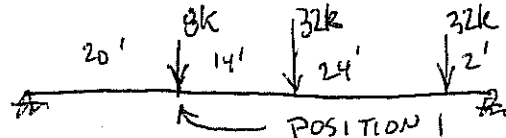


SAMPLE INFLUENCE DIAGRAM:  $M_c$



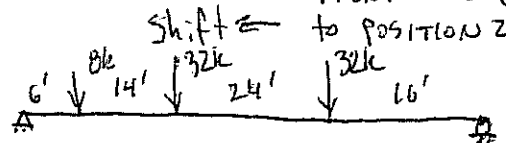
FORWARD AT POSITION 1

SAMPLE PATTERN AT POSITION 1



FORWARD AT POSITION 2

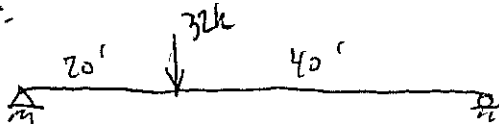
SAMPLE PATTERN AT POSITION 2



NET INCREASE KEEP GOING

FORWARD AT POSITION 2

SAMPLE PATTERN AT POSITION 2



NET DECREASE, STOP

WORST CASE, FORWARD PASSES POS. 2

where is worst case location?

Peak of Influence Dia.

Change in Moment

INCREASE:  $(32+32)(3/8)(14) = 336 \text{ k-ft}$

DECREASE:  $(8)(3/4)(14) = 84 \text{ k-ft}$

Net =  $252 \text{ k-ft}$

INCREASE:  $(32)(3/8)(24) = 288 \text{ k-ft}$

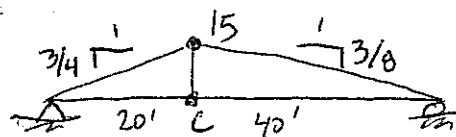
DECREASE:  $8(3/4)(6) + 32(3/4)(20) = 516 \text{ k-ft}$

Net =  $-228 \text{ k-ft}$

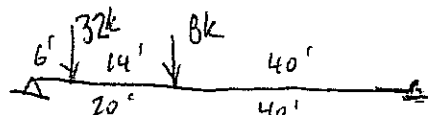
EXAMPLE CONT...

MUST REPEAT FOR OTHER DIRECTION

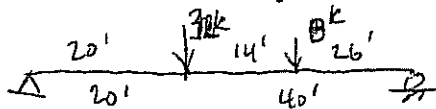
BACKWARD



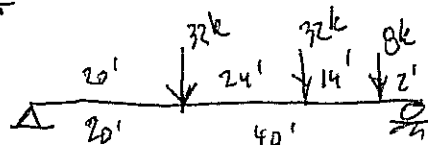
BACKWARD POSITION 1



BACKWARD POSITION 2  
INCREASE KEEP GOING



BACKWARD PASS POSITION 3



INCREASE,  
OUT OF LOADS WORST CASE, BACKWARD PASS  
IS POS. 3

INCREASE:  $(14)(32)(3/4) = 336 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

DECREASE:  $(14)(8)(3/8) = 42 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

Net:  $+294 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{k}$

INCREASE:  $20(32)(3/4) = 480 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

DECREASE:  $(24)(32+8)(3/8) = 360 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

Net:  $+120 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

MOMENT @ C  
FORWARD PASS  
POS. 2

$$M_c = 8\left(\frac{6}{20}\right)(15) + (32)(15) + 32\left(\frac{16}{40}\right)(15)$$

$M_c = 708 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

↑ CONTROLS.

MOMENT @ C  
BACKWARD PASS  
POS. 3

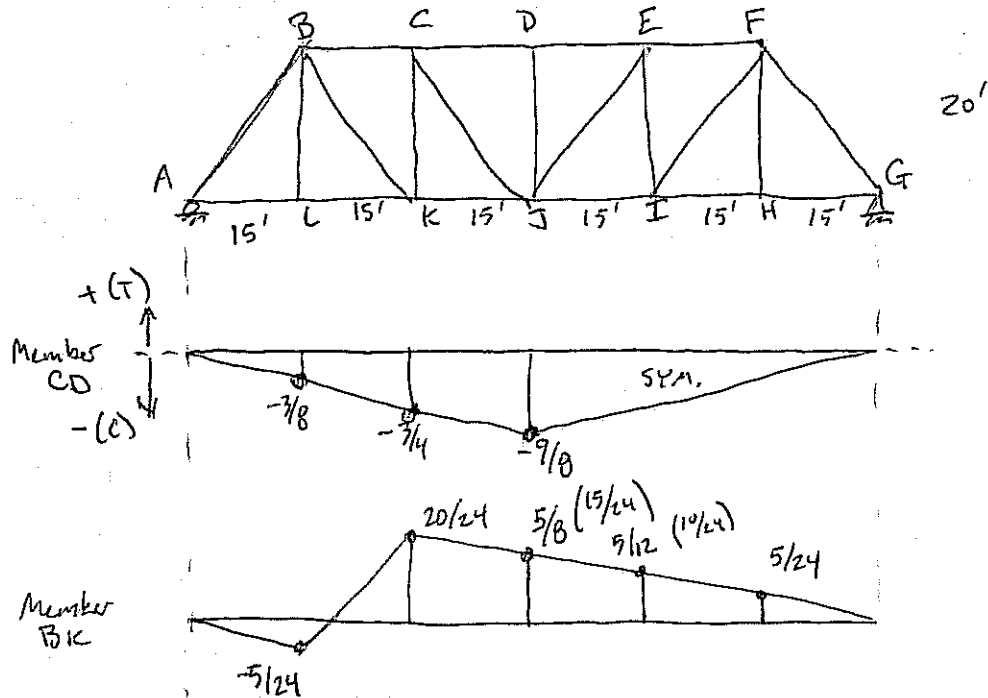
$$M_c = 32(15) + 32\left(\frac{16}{40}\right)(15) + 8\left(\frac{2}{40}\right)(15)$$

$M_c = 678 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

## C. INFLUENCE DIAGRAMS IN TRUSSES

- CAN COMPUTE INFLUENCE LINE DIAGRAMS FOR EVERY BAR
- REQUIRES SUCCESSIVE APPLICATIONS OF UNIT LOADS AND SOLUTION OF INTERNAL BAR FORCES (connect via straight lines.)
- Very long & tedious
- Good for computers to do.
- Method of sections useful for single bar

EX:



AND SO FORTH...