COLUMNS

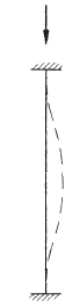

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Columns –

Structural members installed in a vertical attitude and subject to vertical loads are known as columns. The loads on a column have the effect of compressing the column and attempting to deflect the column laterally. As with beams, the method by which a column is mounted affects the load-carrying capability of the column. The effect of each method is quantified by the value "K", given for each support condition shown below.

Loads on a column may be concentric (directly in line with the column's vertical axis) or eccentric (offset horizontally from the vertical axis). PHD provides allowable column loads for concentric loading conditions. In addition, the tables accompanying the channels contain a value called the "radius of gyration". This value can be used by a qualified structural engineer to analyze the effect of eccentric loads on strut columns.

Common mounting methods for columns include:

Fixed Top, Fixed Bottom –

Both the top and bottom of the column are rigidly mounted in such a way that rotation and displacement are prevented. The value of "K" for this configuration is .65. See Figure 1.

Pinned Top, Pinned Bottom –

Both the top and bottom of the column are mounted in such a way that rotation is permitted but displacement is prevented. The value of "K" for this configuration is 1.0. See Figure 2.

Pinned Top, Fixed Bottom –

The top of the column is pinned to allow rotation, and the bottom of the column is rigidly mounted in such a way that rotation and displacement are prevented. This is a common method. And is the "standard" for which PHD allowable column loads are listed. The value of "K" for this configuration is .80.
See Figure 3.

Free Top, Fixed Bottom –

The bottom of the column is rigidly mounted. The top of the column is free to move laterally, but is restrained to prevent rotation. The value of "K" for this configuration is 1.2. See Figure 4.

As stated above, allowable column loads published in this catalog are based on the "Pinned Top, Fixed Bottom" mounting configuration, which has a "K" factor of .80. For any of the other mounting configurations, a qualified design professional can use the "K" values given to calculate the allowable column load.

BOLT TORQUE

Bolt Torque							
Bolt Size		1/4	5/16	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4
Rec.	ft-lbs	6	11	19	50	100	125
Torque	N-m	(8)	(15)	(26)	(68)	(136)	(170)

Bolt Torque –

Bolt torque values are given to ensure the proper connection between PHD Metal Framing components. It is important to understand that there is a direct, but not necessarily consistent, relationship between bolt torque and tension in the bolt. Too much tension in the bolt can cause it to break or crush the component parts. Too little tension in the bolt can prevent the connection from developing its full load capacity. The torque values given have been developed over many years of experience and testing.

These are based on using a properly calibrated torque wrench with a clean dry (non-lubricated) PHD fitting, bolt and nut. A lubricated bolt or nut can cause extremely high tension in the connection and may lead to bolt failure. It must be noted that the accuracy of commercial torque wrenches varies widely and it is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that proper bolt torque has been achieved.

Unless otherwise specified, all dimensions on drawings and in charts are in inches and dimensions shown in parentheses are in millimeters.