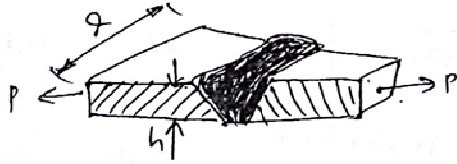


Design of Butt welds:

Single V butt joint:



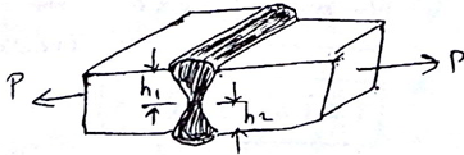
$$P = \text{Stress} \times \text{Area} \\ = \sigma \times h \times l$$

h - weld size

l = length of weld = width of plate

σ = Allowable or working stress of the weld.

Double V-butt joint:



$$P = \sigma (h_1 + h_2) \times l$$

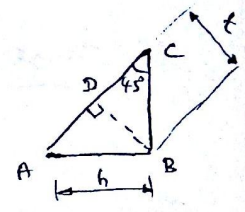
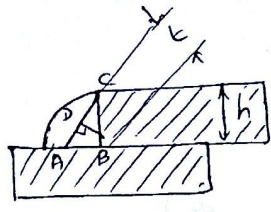
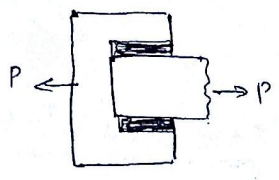
Design of fillet weld:

(4)

Two types of fillet weld:

- (i) Longitudinal (or) Parallel fillet weld
- (ii) Transverse fillet weld.

Parallel fillet weld:



$AB = BC = h = \text{size of weld}$

BD which is \perp to AC, is called 't' throat thickness.

In ΔBDA ,

$$\frac{BD}{AB} = \sin \theta$$

$$BD = AB \sin \theta = AB \sin 45 = h \times 0.707$$

$$t = 0.707h$$

Shear strength = $A \times \tau$

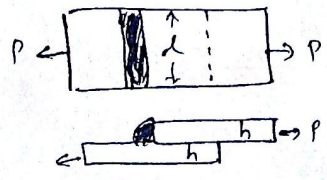
$$P = 0.707h \times l \times \tau$$

$P = 0.707h \times l \times \tau$ for single parallel fillet

$$P = 2 \times 0.707h \times l \times \tau$$

$P = 1.414 h \times l \times \tau$ for double parallel fillet

Transverse fillet:

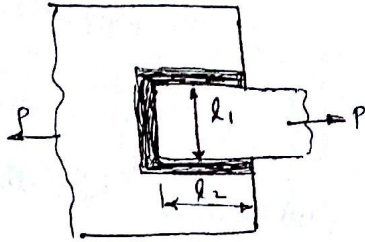


$P = 0.707h \times l \times \sigma$ for single Transverse fillet

$P = 1.414 h \times l \times \sigma$ for double Transverse fillet

(46)

Combination of Transverse and Parallel fillet weld:



$$P = P_{\text{transverse}} + P_{\text{parallel}}$$

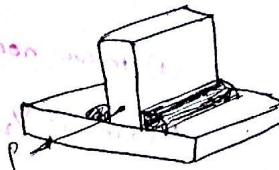
$$= 0.707 h l_1 \sigma + 1.414 h l_2 \tau$$

Design of T-joint:



$$P = 1.414 h l \sigma$$

(combination) with L-joint
 [transverse + parallel]



$$P = 1.414 h l \tau$$

Note:

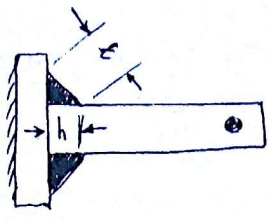
The design strength equations for various types of welded joints for different loading conditions are given in

PSCDB, P. No: 11.2

Eccentrically loaded welded joints:

Case (i): welded connections subjected to moment acting in a plane normal to the plane of the weld.

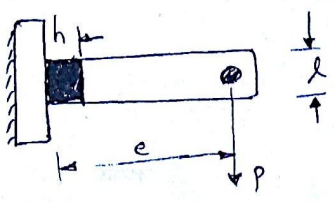
- (i) Direct shear force due to force 'P'.
- (ii) Bending stress due to bending moment (Pxe)



(i) double Parallel fillet

$$P = 1.414 h l \tau$$

$$\tau = \frac{P}{1.414 h l}$$



(ii) Bending stress due to Bending moment

$$\frac{M_b}{I} = \frac{\sigma_b}{y}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M_b \times y}{I} = \frac{M_b}{I/y} = \frac{M_b}{Z_w}$$

$$Z_w = \frac{1}{6} t l^2 = \frac{1}{6} 0.707 h l^2 \dots \text{single side}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M_b}{Z_w} \quad Z_w = \frac{2 \times 0.707 h l^2}{6} \dots \text{for both side}$$

$$= \frac{P \times e \times 6}{2 \times 0.707 h l^2}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{4.24 P e}{h l^2}$$

(i) max. normal stress ($\sigma_{t(max)}$)

$$\sigma_{t(max)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma_b + \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 4\tau^2} \right]$$

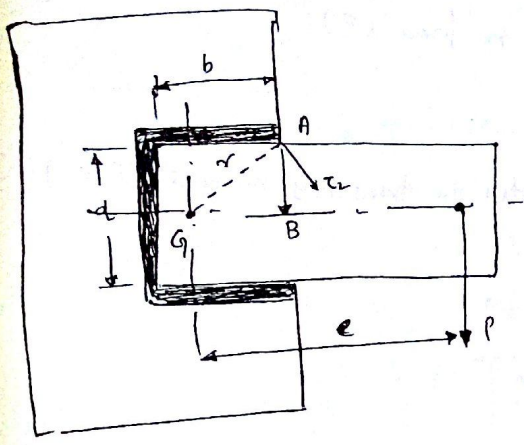
Resultant stress due to direct shear and bending stress is obtained by

$$\tau_{res} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

Case (ii): welded connections subjected to moment in the plane of the weld.

(a) Direct (or) Primary stress due to load ($P_1 = P$)

(b) Secondary shear due to turning moment ($P \times e$) of load P which tends to rotate the joint about 'G'.



i) direct shear stress

$$A = 0.707h(2b + d)$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{P}{0.707h(2b + d)}$$

(ii) Secondary shear stress

$$\tau_2 = \frac{M_t \times r}{J_w}$$

$$M_t = P \times e$$

$$r = \sqrt{G_B^2 + A B^2}$$

$$J_w = P S S D B, P. No: 11.5$$

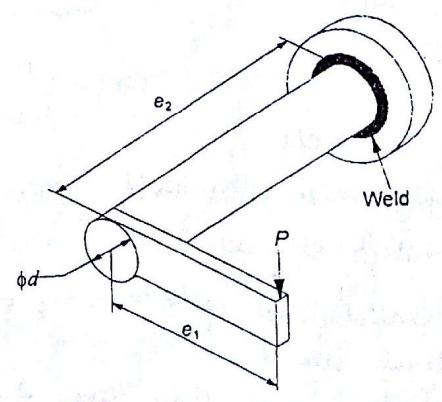
$$\tau_2 = \frac{P \times e \times r}{J_w}$$

$$\tau_{Res} = \sqrt{\tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2 + 2\tau_1\tau_2 \cos \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{G_B}{G_A} = \frac{G_B}{r}$$

The resultant stress should not exceed τ_{max} .

Case (iii):
Welded connections subjected to direct shear, bending and torsional loads:



(i) Direct shear force due to load (P):

$$\tau_1 = P/A$$

(ii) Secondary shear stress due to twisting moment (Pxez)

$$\tau_2 = \frac{M_t \cdot r}{J_w}$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{P \cdot x e z \cdot r}{J_w}$$

$$\text{Resultant stress } (\tau_{res}) = \sqrt{\tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2}$$

(iii) Bending stress

$$\sigma_b = \frac{P \cdot x e}{Z_w}$$

Resultant stress due to τ and σ_b is

$$\tau_{res} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

Note: The resultant stress should not exceed τ_{max} .

Stress Concentration factor:

Stress concentration is present at the weldment because of abrupt changes in cross section.

<u>Type of weld:</u>	<u>Stress concentration factor</u>
1. Static load	1
2. Reinforced butt weld	1.2
3. Toe of transverse fillet weld or Normal fillet weld	1.5
4. End of parallel fillet weld or longitudinal weld	2.0
5. T-butt joint with sharp corner	2.0

