



Ahşap Yapılar

Bölüm 1

- Ahşap Malzemenin Özellikleri
- Hesap Kriterleri
- Enkesitlerin Dayanımı

Etki oranları

- Ödev (%20)
- Vize (%30)
- Final (%50)
- Bütünleme (%50)

Ödev

- Modern yapılarda ahşap malzemenin kullanımı
 - Büyük açıklıkların geçilmesi, çok katlı ahşap yapılar, lamine ahşap vb.
- Türkiye’de ahşap yapıların kullanımı neden yaygın değildir, nasıl artırılabilir?
- Bir ahşap yapı şantiyesine giderek fotoğraflayınız.



<http://www.woodenways.com>



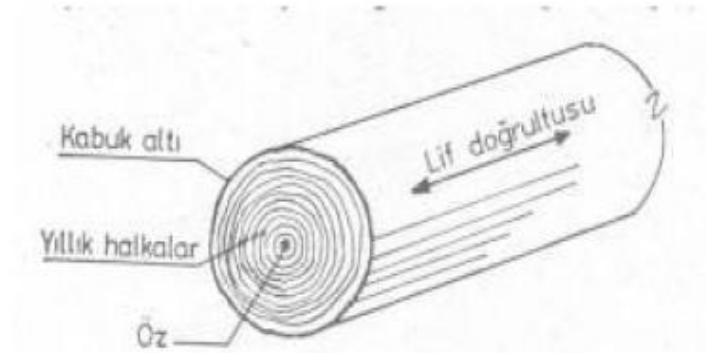
The Metropol Parasol, Sevilla, Spain (<https://setasdesevilla.com>)



Ahşap Malzemenin Özellikleri

- Mekanik Özellikler
- Emniyet Gerilmeleri
- Lifler
- Sınıflandırma ve Boyutlar

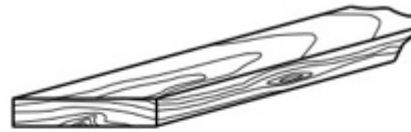
- Ahşap: Ağaçtan elde edilen, lifli, heterojen ve anizotrop bir dokuya sahip organik esaslı bir yapı malzemesidir.
- Ahşabın kesilerek standart boyutlara getirilmiş haline kereste denir.
- Ahşap malzemenin kimyasal bileşimi
 - Sellüloz (%60)
 - Ahşabın liflerini oluşturur.
 - Lif: içi boş borular (su taşımak için)
 - Lif boyu: 1-6mm
 - Lif çapı: 0,01-0,06mm (1/100)
 - Linyin (%28)
 - Liflerin (borucukların) dış cidarını oluşturur
 - Diğer maddeler (%12)
 - Lifleri birbirine bağlayan maddeye pektin adı verilir.





- Ahşap malzemenin elde edildiği ağaç türleri, doğada, çok değişik ve çok sayıdadır. Botanik yönden iki sınıfa ayırmak mümkündür.
 - İğne yapraklı ağaçlar (İnşaatlarda sıkça kullanılır)
 - Genellikle kereste yapımında kullanılır, kalas, kiriş, çatı, kalıp, iskele dikmesi olarak da sıkça kullanılır.
 - Çam sınıfı, Gökmar, Ardiç, Ladin, Sedir vb.
 - Geniş yapraklı ağaçlar (Ağırlıklı olarak mobilyacılıkta kullanılır)
 - Sık dokulu, işlenmesi zor, sert ve dayanıklı bir malzemedir.
 - Meşe, Kayın, Gürgen, Kestane, Kızılağaç, Kavak
- Ahşap yapısı gereği kusurlu bir malzemedir.

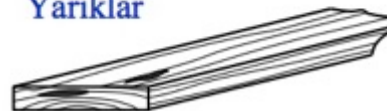
- Budaklar
- Lif eğikliği
- Lif kıvrıklığı
- Enkesit düzensizliği
- Çatlaklar



Budaklar



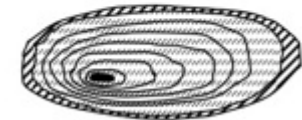
Yarıklar



Yıllık halkalara paralel çatlak



Çift Öz



Öz Kayması



- Heterojen ve anizotrop olan ahşabın mekanik özelliklerini incelemek zordur.
- Liflerin yönüne bağlı olarak mukavemet değeri büyük farklılık gösterir.
- Rutubet ahşabın mukavemet değerlerini olumsuz yönde etkiler.
 - Yeni kesilen bir ağaçta rutubet %50-130 kadar olabilir
 - Kendi haline bırakılan bir tomruk 2 ila 4 yıl gibi bir sürede anca kurur.
 - Malzemenin tam kuru hale gelebilmesi için 100-105°C'de ağırlığı sabit kalana kadar saklanması gerekir.
 - Piyasada kuru tabir edilen ahşap malzemede nem %18-22 arasındadır.
 - Fırında kurutulmuş ahşapta nem %8'in altına inebilir. Aşırı kurutmada çatlamlar meydana gelebilir.
 - Ahşabın mekanik özellikleri %12-15 nem derecesindeki numunelere göre saptanır.



$D_{15}(t/m^3)$ % 15 neme karşılık B.H.A.	SINIFLAR	TÜRLER
ÇIRALILAR		
0.4 - 0.5	Hafif	Kök nar, Ladin
0.5 - 0.6	Orta	Sarı Çam, Sahil Çamı
0.6 - 0.7	Ağır	Lariço Çamı
$0.7 < D$	Çok Ağır	Kara Çam
YAPRAKLILAR		
0.5	Çok Hafif	Kavak
0.5 - 0.65	Hafif	İhlamur, Akçaağaç Dişbudak, Meşe ve Kayın'ın yumuşak türleri
0.65 - 0.80	Orta	Meşe, Kayın, Dişbudak (sert türleri)
0.80 - 1	Ağır	Gürgen, Şimşir
$1 > D$	Çok Ağır	Tropikal türleri



Gerilme Türü	Sembol	Emniyet Gerilmeleri (kg/cm ²)			
		İğne Yapraklılar			Meşe Kayın
		I	II	III	
Eğilme	σ_{eem}	130	100	70	110
Liflere paralel çekme	$\sigma_{\text{çem}}$	105	85	0	110
Liflere paralel basınç	$\sigma_{bem //}$	110	85	60	100
Liflere dik basınç	$\sigma_{bem \perp}$	20	20	20	30
Makaslama	τ_{em}	9	9	9	10

Ahşap malzeme türü	Elastisite Modülü (kg/cm ²)		Kayma Modülü (kg/cm ²)
	Liflere Paralel $E_{//}$	Liflere Dik $E_{\perp}$	
İğne yapraklı	100000	3000	5000
Meşe, kayın	125000	6000	10000

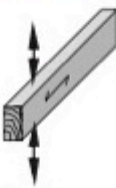


Ahşap Sınıfı	Dayanım Özellikleri (N/mm ²)						Rijitlik Özellikleri (kN/mm ²)				Karak. Yoğunluk (kg/m ³)	Ortalama Yoğunluk (kg/m ³)
	Eğilme	Çekme (liflere paralel)	Çekme (liflere dik)	Basınç (liflere paralel)	Basınç (liflere dik)	Kayma	Ortalama Elastisite Modülü (liflere paralel)	5% Elastisite Modülü (liflere paralel)	Ortalama Elastisite Modülü (liflere dik)	Ortalama Kayma Modülü		
	$f_{m,k}$	$f_{t,0,k}$	$f_{t,90,k}$	$f_{c,0,k}$	$f_{c,90,k}$	$f_{v,k}$	$E_{0,mean}$	$E_{0,05}$	$E_{90,mean}$	G_{mean}	ρ_k	ρ_{mean}
C14	14	8	0,4	16	2	3	7	4,7	0,23	0,44	290	350
C16	16	10	0,4	17	2,2	3,2	8	5,4	0,27	0,5	310	370
C18	18	11	0,4	18	2,2	3,4	9	6	0,3	0,56	320	380
C20	20	12	0,4	19	2,3	3,6	9,5	6,4	0,32	0,59	330	390
C22	22	13	0,4	20	2,4	3,8	10	6,7	0,33	0,63	340	410
C24	24	14	0,4	21	2,5	4	11	7,4	0,37	0,69	350	420
C27	27	16	0,4	22	2,6	4	11,5	7,7	0,38	0,72	370	450
C30	30	18	0,4	23	2,7	4	12	8	0,4	0,75	380	460
C35	35	21	0,4	25	2,8	4	13	8,7	0,43	0,81	400	480
C40	40	24	0,4	26	2,9	4	14	9,4	0,47	0,88	420	500
C45	45	27	0,4	27	3,1	4	15	10	0,5	0,94	440	520
C50	50	30	0,4	29	3,2	4	16	10,7	0,53	1	460	550



Ahşap Sınıfı	Dayanım Özellikleri (N/mm ²)						Rijitlik Özellikleri (kN/mm ²)				Karak. Yoğunluk (kg/m ³)	Ortalama Yoğunluk (kg/m ³)
	Eğilme	Çekme (liflere paralel)	Çekme (liflere dik)	Basınç (liflere paralel)	Basınç (liflere dik)	Kayma	Ortalama Elastisite Modülü (liflere paralel)	5% Elastisite Modülü (liflere paralel)	Ortalama Elastisite Modülü (liflere dik)	Ortalama Kayma Modülü		
	$f_{m,k}$	$f_{t,0,k}$	$f_{t,90,k}$	$f_{c,0,k}$	$f_{c,90,k}$	$f_{v,k}$	$E_{0,mean}$	$E_{0,05}$	$E_{90,mean}$	G_{mean}	ρ_k	ρ_{mean}
D18	18	11	0,6	18	7,5	3,4	9,5	8	0,63	0,59	475	570
D24	24	14	0,6	21	7,8	4	10	8,5	0,67	0,62	485	580
D30	30	18	0,6	23	8	4	11	9,2	0,73	0,69	530	640
D35	35	21	0,6	25	8,1	4	12	10,1	0,8	0,75	540	650
D40	40	24	0,6	26	8,3	4	13	10,9	0,86	0,81	550	660
D50	50	30	0,6	29	9,3	4	14	11,8	0,93	0,88	620	750
D60	60	36	0,6	32	10,5	4,5	17	14,3	1,13	1,06	700	840
D70	70	42	0,6	34	13,5	5	20	16,8	1,33	1,25	900	1080



Strength class		Characteristic strength properties (N/mm ²)						Stiffness properties (kN/mm ²)				Density (kg/m ³)		 Bending parallel to grain: f_m and E_0 Shear: f_v and G
		Bending	Tension	Tension	Compression	Compression	Shear	Mean	5%	Mean	Mean shear	Density	Mean	
		0	90	90	0	90		modulus of elasticity 0	modulus of elasticity 0	modulus of elasticity 90	modulus	(ρ_k)	density	
		($f_{m,k}$)	($f_{t,0,k}$)	($f_{t,90,k}$)	($f_{c,0,k}$)	($f_{c,90,k}$)	($f_{v,k}$)	($E_{0,mean}$)	($E_{0,05}$)	($E_{90,mean}$)	(G_{mean})	(ρ_k)	(ρ_{mean})	
Softwood and poplar species	C14	14	8	0.4	16	2.0	1.7	7.0	4.7	0.23	0.44	290	350	 Tension or compression parallel to grain: $f_{t,0}$, $f_{c,0}$ and E_0
	C16	16	10	0.5	17	2.2	1.8	8.0	5.4	0.27	0.50	310	370	
	C18	18	11	0.5	18	2.2	2.0	9.0	6.0	0.30	0.56	320	380	
	C20	20	12	0.5	19	2.3	2.2	9.5	6.4	0.32	0.59	330	390	
	C22	22	13	0.5	20	2.4	2.4	10.0	6.7	0.33	0.63	340	410	
	C24	24	14	0.5	21	2.5	2.5	11.0	7.4	0.37	0.69	350	420	
	C27	27	16	0.6	22	2.6	2.8	11.5	7.7	0.38	0.72	370	450	
	C30	30	18	0.6	23	2.7	3.0	12.0	8.0	0.40	0.75	380	460	
	C35	35	21	0.6	25	2.8	3.4	13.0	8.7	0.43	0.81	400	480	
	C40	40	24	0.6	26	2.9	3.8	14.0	9.4	0.47	0.88	420	500	
	C45	45	27	0.6	27	3.1	3.8	15.0	10.0	0.50	0.94	440	520	
	C50	50	30	0.6	29	3.2	3.8	16.0	10.7	0.53	1.00	460	550	
Hardwood species	D30	30	18	0.6	23	8.0	3.0	10.0	8.0	0.64	0.60	530	640	 Tension or compression perpendicular to grain: $f_{t,90}$, $f_{c,90}$ and E_{90}
	D35	35	21	0.6	25	8.4	3.4	10.0	8.7	0.69	0.65	560	670	
	D40	40	24	0.6	26	8.8	3.8	11.0	9.4	0.75	0.70	590	700	
	D50	50	30	0.6	29	9.7	4.6	14.0	11.8	0.93	0.88	650	780	
	D60	60	36	0.6	32	10.5	5.3	17.0	14.3	1.13	1.06	700	840	
	D70	70	42	0.6	34	13.5	6.0	20.0	16.8	1.33	1.25	900	1080	

Subscripts used are: 0, direction parallel to grain; 90, direction perpendicular to grain; m, bending; t, tension; c, compression; v, shear; k, characteristic.

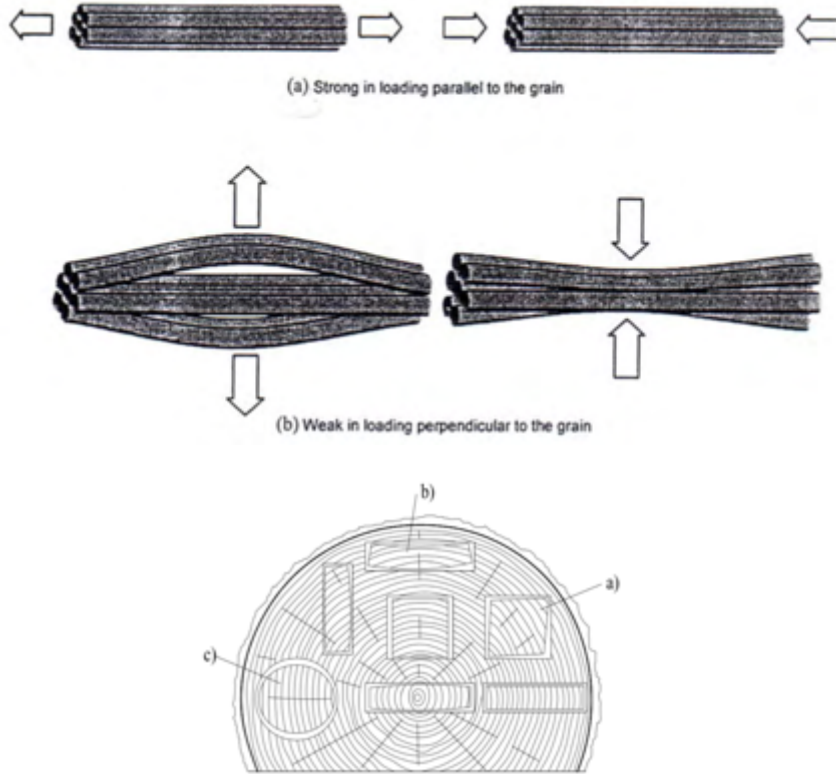


Fig. 2.5 Distortions of various cross sections after drying, cut from different locations in a log

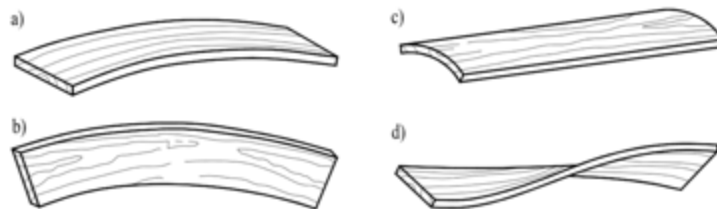
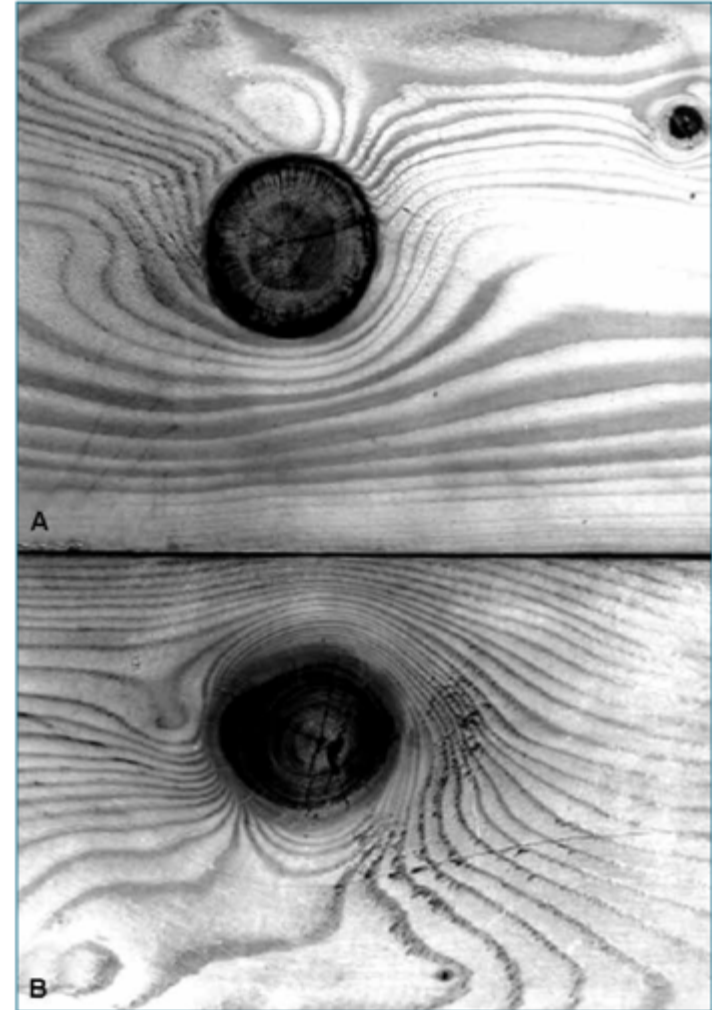
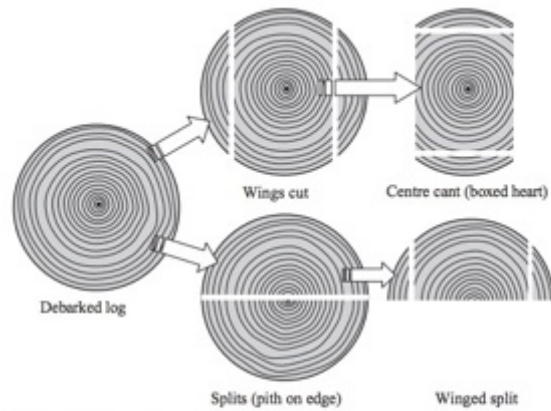
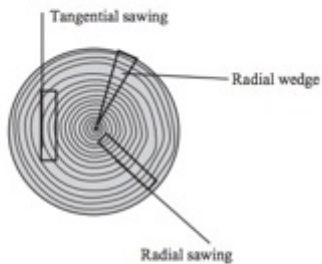


Fig. 2.6 Distortions: a) bow; b) spring; c) cup; d) twist

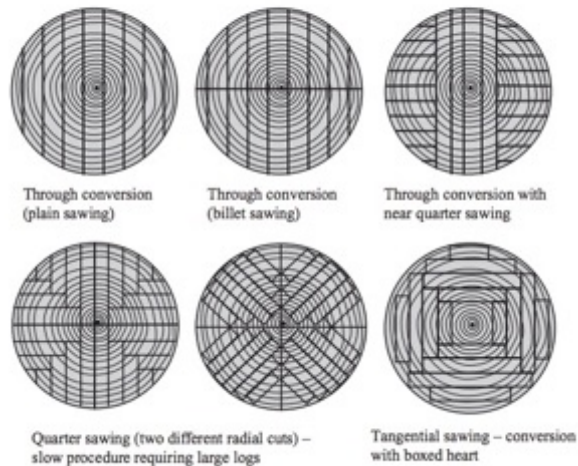




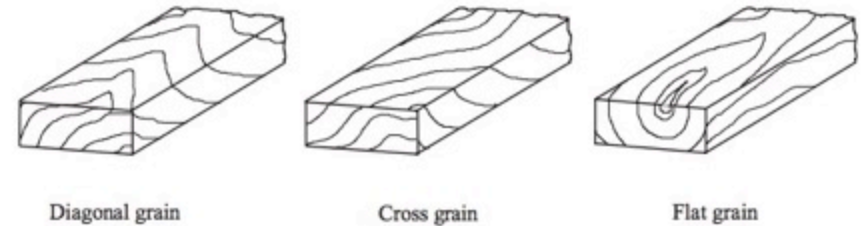
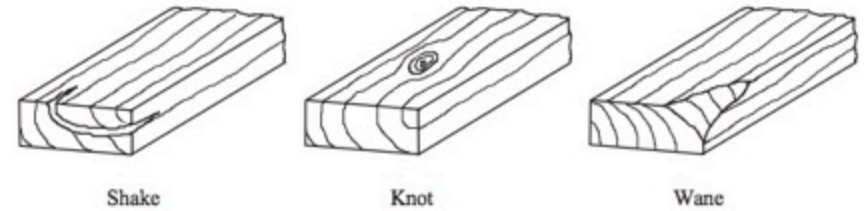
(a) Breakdown of a debarked log



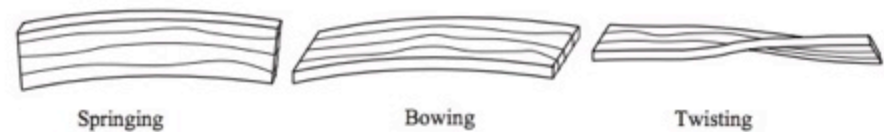
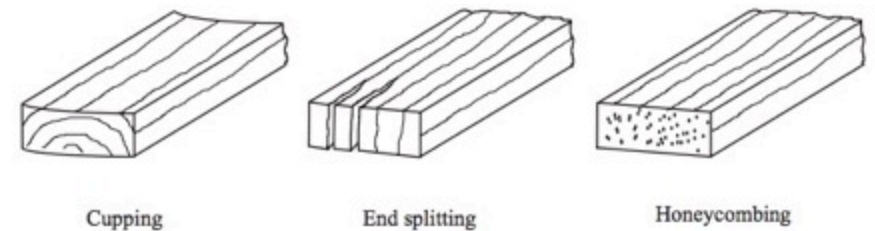
(b) Tangential and radial sawing



(c) Typical sawing patterns



(a) Natural and conversion defects





- Sınıflandırmada çoğunlukla malzemenin budaklı olup olmaması dikkate alınıyor.
 - Budak: Ağacın gövdesinden dışarıya doğru büyüyen dalların kesilmesiyle oluşuyor.
- Bunun haricinde liflerin ağaç eksenine paralel olmaması, enkesit düzensizlikleri, çatlaklar, lif kıvrıklığı gibi durumlara bakılarak uygun sertifika damgası vurulur.
- Pratikte en çok kalıp imalatlarında 5/10 ve 10/10 ölçülerinde II. Sınıf Çam tercih ediliyor.
- III. Sınıf Çam çatı imalatlarında tercih ediliyor, ancak çekme elemanlarında kullanmamaya özen gösterilmelidir.
- Daha budaksız olduğu için görsel anlamda önem verilen yapılarda I. Sınıf kullanılıyor.
- Kerestecilerde sıkça bulabileceğiniz kayın ağacı ise çama göre yaklaşık üç kat daha pahalı olduğu için pek tercih edilmiyor.
- Ahşap ev imalatlarında daha büyük kesitlere ihtiyaç oluyor, 15/15 veya 20/20 kesitlerinde dikmeler kullanılabilir.
- Tüm bunların haricinde farklı kesitler kullanmak istediğinizde, işçiliği kolay olduğu için rahatlıkla temin edebilirsiniz. (8/8, 12/19 vb.)



Hesap Kriterleri

- Yükler
- Hesap Yöntemi



- TS 647
 - Esas Yükler (EY)
 - Zati ağırlık
 - Diğer ölü yükler (Kaplama ağırlığı vb.)
 - Hareketli yükler (insan, mobilya, eşya vb.)
 - Kar yükleri
 - İlave Yükler (İY)
 - Rüzgar yükleri
 - Deprem yükleri
 - Araç
 - Hareketli vinç (Crane)
 - Fren
 - Kaldırma vb.



- Classification of actions
 - Permanent actions (G)
 - Self-weight, fixed equipment etc.
 - Variable actions (Q) (EN1991)
 - Imposed loading, wind, snow, thermal etc.
 - Accidental actions (A)
 - Explosion, impact loading etc.
- Reduction factors (ψ_0 , ψ_1 and ψ_2)

Variable action	ψ_0	ψ_1	ψ_2
Category of imposed loads on buildings (see EC1)			
Category A: domestic and residential areas	0.7	0.5	0.3
Category B: office areas	0.7	0.5	0.3
Category C: areas where people congregate	0.7	0.7	0.6
Category H: roofs (noting that imposed load should not be applied with snow load or wind action (see clause 3.3.2(1) in EC0)	0.7	0	0
Snow loads on buildings for sites with an altitude no greater than 1000 m above sea level	0.5	0.2	0
Wind loads on buildings	0.5	0.2	0

* Based on Table NA.A1.1, UKNA to EC0 [4].



- Yük etki süresi arttıkça ahşap ve ahşap esaslı elemanlarda dayanımda azalma olur. Bu etkiyi tasarımda dikkate alabilmek için yük etki sınıfları tanımlanmıştır.

Yük Etki Süresi Sınıfı	Süre	Yük Etkisi Örneği
Sürekli	10 yıldan fazla	öz ağırlık
Uzun	6 ay - 10 yıl	depolama
Orta	1 hafta – 6 ay	hareketli yük, kar
Kısa	1 haftadan az	kar, rüzgar
Çok kısa		rüzgar, kazara etkiyen yükler



- Emniyet Gerilmeleri Yöntemi (Allowable Stress Design – ASD)
 - Elemanlara etkiyen yüklere bağlı olarak gerilmeler (σ_i) bulunur.
 - Malzemenin sınır gerilmesi bir güvenlik katsayısına bölünerek emniyet gerilmeleri (σ_{em}) belirlenir.
 - Gerilme (σ_i) ile emniyet gerilmesi (σ_{em}) karşılaştırılır.

Gerilme Türü	Sembol	(EY için) Emniyet Gerilmeleri (kg/cm ²)			
		İğne Yapraklılar			Meşe Kayın
		I	II	III	
Eğilme	σ_{eem}	130	100	70	110
Liflere paralel çekme	$\sigma_{\zeta em}$	105	85	0	110
Liflere paralel basınç	$\sigma_{bem //}$	110	85	60	100
Liflere dik basınç	$\sigma_{bem \perp}$	20	20	20	30
Makaslama	τ_{em}	9	9	9	10

- Eleman gerilmeleri esas yükler (EY) altında tablodaki emniyet gerilmelerini aşamaz.
- Esas ve ilave yüklerin en elverişsiz kombinasyonundan bulunan gerilmeler irdelenirken emniyet gerilmeleri %15 arttırılır.
 - Örneğin: II. Sınıf Çam için EİY altındaki gerilmeler 115kg/cm²'yi geçmemelidir.



- Limit states design
 - Ultimate limit states
 - Associated with forms of structural failure/collapse
 - Loss of equilibrium of part or all of the structure
 - Failure by excessive deformation
 - Failure as a mechanism
 - Failure due to rupture
 - Failure due to loss of stability
 - Serviceability limit states
 - Associated with normal service conditions
 - Deformations that affect appearance, that cause damage to finishes or non-structural members, that affect user comfort and the functioning of the structure.
 - Vibrations that cause discomfort to users or limit the functionality of the structure.
 - Damage that adversely affects appearance, durability or the functionality of the structure.



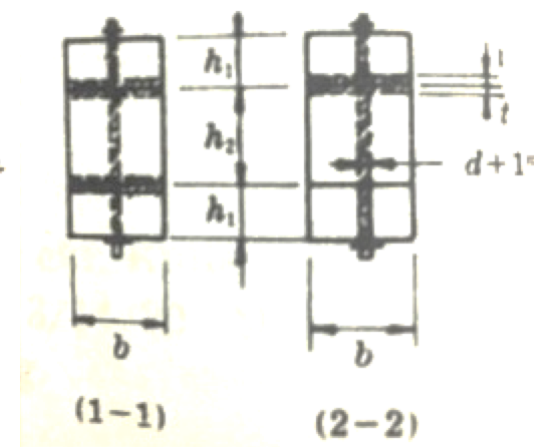
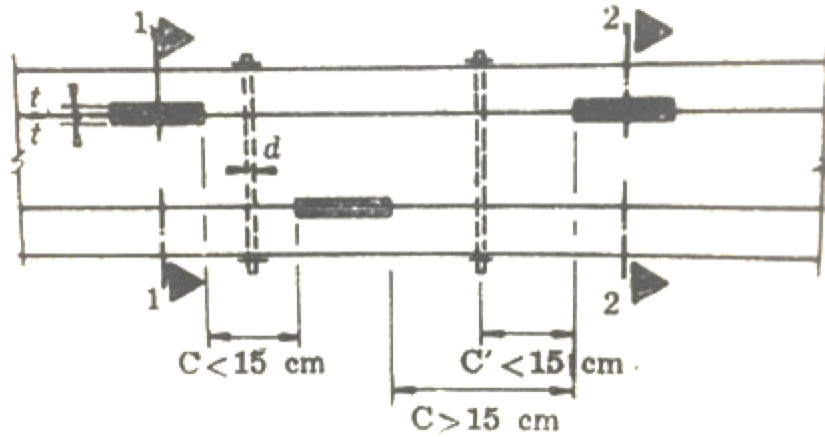
Enkesitlerin Dayanımı

- Çekme Çubukları
- Basınç Çubukları
- Eğilme Çubukları (Eğilme – Makaslama (Kesme) – Ezilme – Sehim)
- Eğilme + Eksenel Yükleme



$$\sigma = \frac{S}{F_n} \leq \sigma_{\text{cem}}$$

- S: Çubuğa aksenal olarak etkiyen çekme kuvveti
- F_n : Faydalı enkesit alanı $F_n = F - \Delta F$
 - F: Brüt alan
 - ΔF : Boşluk (kayıp) alanı
- ΔF nasıl hesaplanır?
 - Çivili birleşimlerde;
 - Çivi çapı (d) 4,2mm'den büyükse: $\Delta F = 0,20F$
 - $d < 4,2\text{mm}$ ise $\Delta F = 0$
 - Kama ve bulonlu birleşimlerde;
 - Kesitteki boşluklar hesaplanır.
 - Boşluklar arasındaki temiz mesafe 15cm'den az ise aynı kesitteymiş gibi hesaplanır.
- Tek taraflı ekleme parçalarında çekme kuvveti 1,5 kat artırılarak hesap yapılmalıdır. (TS 647 – Madde 1.5.3)



- Kama kalınlığı: $2t$
- Bulon çapı: d
- Bulon delik çapı: $d+1\text{mm}$
- Alt ve üst eleman kalınlığı: h_1
- Orta eleman kalınlığı: h_2
- 1-1 kesiti
 - Alt-üst elemanlarda: $\Delta F = b \times t + (h_1 - t) \times (d+0,1)$
 - Orta elemanda: $\Delta F = 2 \times b \times t + (h_2 - 2t) \times (d+0,1)$
- 2-2 kesiti
 - Alt elemanda: $\Delta F = h_1 \times (d+0,1)$
 - Üst elemanda: $\Delta F = b \times t + (h_1 - t) \times (d+0,1)$
 - Orta elemanda: $\Delta F = b \times t + (h_2 - t) \times (d+0,1)$



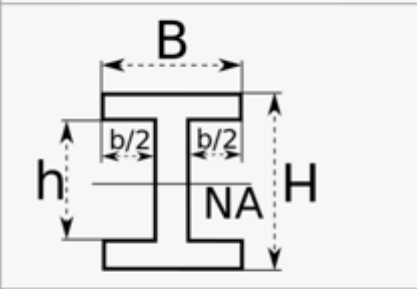
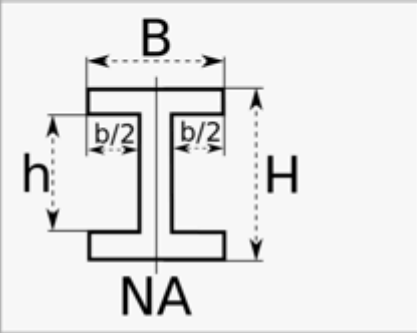
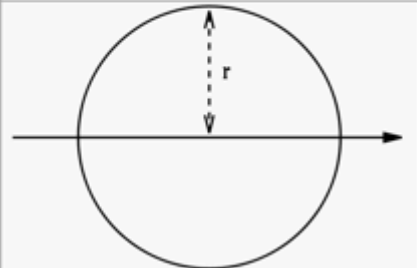
<http://pacificpostbeam.com/details/>



- Çekme kuvvetinin tam eksenel olmaması durumunda, kesitte ($M = S \times e$) kadar bir moment oluşacaktır.
- S: Çekme kuvveti
- e: Eksenden kaçıklık (eksantrisite)
- Bu durumda gerilme tahkiki aşağıdaki gibi yapılır:

$$\sigma = \frac{S}{F_n} + \frac{\sigma_{\text{çem}}}{\sigma_{e \text{ em}}} \frac{M}{W_n} \leq \sigma_{\text{çem}}$$

- $M = S \times e$
- W_n = Kesitin mukavemet momenti

	$S = \frac{bh^2}{6}$	Solid arrow represents neutral axis
	$S = \frac{BH^2}{6} - \frac{bh^3}{6H}$	NA indicates neutral axis
	$S = \frac{B^2(H-h)}{6} + \frac{(B-b)^3h}{6B}$	NA indicates neutral axis
	$S = \frac{\pi r^3}{4} = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}^{[4]}$	Solid arrow represents neutral axis



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2	b	h	F	I _x	W _x	i _x	I _y	W _y	i _y
3	cm	cm	cm ²	cm ⁴	cm ³	cm	cm ⁴	cm ³	cm
4	b	h	=b*h	=b*h ³ /12	=b*h ² /6	=KAREKÖK(E4/D4)	=h*b ³ /12	=h*b ² /6	=KAREKÖK(H4/D4)

b	h	F	I _x	W _x	i _x	I _y	W _y	i _y
cm	cm	cm ²	cm ⁴	cm ³	cm	cm ⁴	cm ³	cm
5	5	25	52,08	20,83	1,44	52,08	20,83	1,44
5	8	40	213,33	53,33	2,31	83,33	33,33	1,44
5	10	50	416,67	83,33	2,89	104,17	41,67	1,44
6	6	36	108,00	36,00	1,73	108,00	36,00	1,73
6	8	48	256,00	64,00	2,31	144,00	48,00	1,73
6	10	60	500,00	100,00	2,89	180,00	60,00	1,73
6	12	72	864,00	144,00	3,46	216,00	72,00	1,73
8	8	64	341,33	85,33	2,31	341,33	85,33	2,31
8	10	80	666,67	133,33	2,89	426,67	106,67	2,31
8	12	96	1152,00	192,00	3,46	512,00	128,00	2,31
8	16	128	2730,67	341,33	4,62	682,67	170,67	2,31
8	20	160	5333,33	533,33	5,77	853,33	213,33	2,31
10	10	100	833,33	166,67	2,89	833,33	166,67	2,89
10	12	120	1440,00	240,00	3,46	1000,00	200,00	2,89
10	16	160	3413,33	426,67	4,62	1333,33	266,67	2,89
10	20	200	6666,67	666,67	5,77	1666,67	333,33	2,89
10	24	240	11520,00	960,00	6,93	2000,00	400,00	2,89



• $\sigma_{t,0,d} \leq f_{t,0,d}$ (EC5, eq 6.1)

• $\sigma_{t,0,d}$: design tensile stress parallel to the grain

• N_d : design axial load

• A_{net} : net cross-sectional area

• $f_{t,0,d}$: design tensile strength parallel to grain

• k_{mod} : modification factor for load duration and service classes

• EC5, Table 3.1

• k_{sys} : strength factor for load-sharing systems

• EC5 6.6 System strength

• k_h : size effect modification factor

• EC5 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 6.4.3

• $f_{t,0,k}$: characteristic tensile strength

• EN 338, Table 1

• γ_M : partial factor for a material property

• EC5, Table 2.3

$$\sigma_{t,0,d} = \frac{N_d}{A_{net}}$$

$$f_{t,0,d} = \frac{k_{mod} \cdot k_{sys} \cdot k_h \cdot f_{t,0,k}}{\gamma_M}$$

$$k_h = \begin{cases} 1.0 & \text{if } h \geq 150 \text{ mm} \\ \left(\frac{150 \text{ mm}}{h} \right)^{0.2} & \text{if } 1.3 > \left(\frac{150 \text{ mm}}{h} \right)^{0.2} \\ 1.3 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Fundamental combinations:	
Solid timber	1,3
Glued laminated timber	1,25
LVL, plywood, OSB,	1,2
Particleboards	1,3
Fibreboards, hard	1,3
Fibreboards, medium	1,3
Fibreboards, MDF	1,3
Fibreboards, soft	1,3
Connections	1,3
Punched metal plate fasteners	1,25
Accidental combinations	1,0



$$\sigma = S/F \leq \sigma_{dem}$$

- S: Çubuğa aksenal olarak etkiyen basınç kuvveti
- F: Enkesit alanı
- σ_{dem} : Burkulma emniyet gerilmesi $\sigma_{dem} = \frac{\sigma_k}{v}$
 - v: Güvenlik katsayısı (3,5~4,5)

$$\sigma_{dem} = \frac{\sigma_{bem\parallel}}{\omega} \rightarrow \sigma = \frac{S\omega}{F} \leq \sigma_{bem\parallel}$$

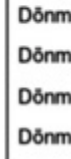
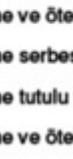
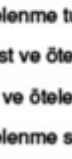
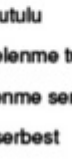
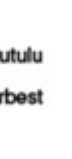
- ω : Burkulma katsayısı (Narinliğe bağlıdır)
- λ : Narinlik
 - i: Atalet yarıçapı $\lambda = \frac{S_k}{i} \quad i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{F}}$
 - $S_k = k \times s$
 - k: Çubuk uçlarının mesnetlenme koşullarına bağlı bir katsayı
 - s: Çubuğun gerçek boyu

λ	Burkulma Katsayıları									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.04
10	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08
20	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.14
30	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.25
40	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.40
50	1.42	1.44	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.60
60	1.62	1.64	1.67	1.69	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.80	1.82	1.85
70	1.88	1.91	1.94	1.97	2.00	2.03	2.06	2.10	2.13	2.16
80	2.20	2.23	2.27	2.31	2.35	2.38	2.42	2.46	2.50	2.54
90	2.58	2.62	2.66	2.70	2.74	2.78	2.82	2.87	2.91	2.95
100	3.00	3.06	3.12	3.18	3.24	3.31	3.37	3.44	3.50	3.57
110	3.63	3.70	3.76	3.83	3.90	3.97	4.04	4.11	4.18	4.25
120	4.32	4.39	4.46	4.54	4.61	4.68	4.76	4.84	4.92	4.99
130	5.07	5.15	5.23	5.31	5.39	5.47	5.55	5.63	5.71	5.80
140	5.88	5.96	6.05	6.13	6.22	6.31	6.39	6.48	6.57	6.66
150	6.75	6.84	6.93	7.02	7.11	7.21	7.30	7.39	7.49	7.58
160	7.68	7.78	7.87	7.97	8.07	8.17	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57
170	8.67	8.77	8.88	8.98	9.08	9.19	9.29	9.40	9.51	9.61
180	9.72	9.83	9.94	10.05	10.16	10.27	10.38	10.49	10.60	10.72
190	10.83	10.94	11.06	11.17	11.29	11.41	11.52	11.64	11.76	11.88
200	12.00	12.12	12.24	12.36	12.48	12.61	12.73	12.85	12.98	13.10
210	13.23	13.36	13.48	13.61	13.74	13.87	14.00	14.13	14.26	14.39
220	14.52	14.65	14.79	14.92	15.05	15.19	15.32	15.46	15.60	15.73
230	15.87	16.01	16.15	16.29	16.43	16.57	16.71	16.85	16.99	17.14
240	17.28	17.42	17.57	17.71	17.86	18.01	18.15	18.30	18.45	18.60
250	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tablonun okunması:

$$\lambda=77 \rightarrow \omega=2,10$$

$$\sigma = \frac{S\omega}{F} \leq \sigma_{bem\parallel}$$

Basınç çubuğunun burkulma şekli	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Teorik burkulma boyu çarpanı (K)	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Tavsiye edilen boyu çarpanı (K)	0.65	0.80	1.2	1.0	2.10	2.0
Mesnet tanımları						
	Dönme ve ötelenme tutulu					
	Dönme serbest ve ötelenme tutulu					
	Dönme tutulu ve ötelenme serbest					
	Dönme ve ötelenme serbest					

$$\sigma_{c,0,d} \leq f_{c,0,d} \text{ (IF } \lambda_{rel,y} \leq 0.3 \text{ and } \lambda_{rel,z} \leq 0.3)$$

$$\sigma_{c,0,d} \leq k_{c,i} f_{c,0,d} \text{ (IF } \lambda_{rel,y} > 0.3 \text{ (and/or) } \lambda_{rel,z} > 0.3)$$

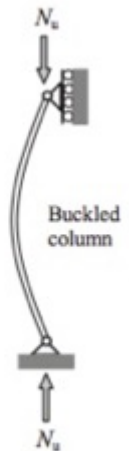
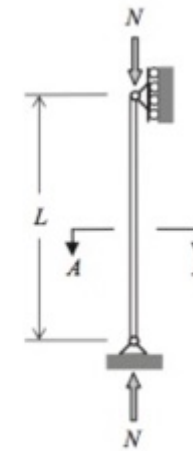
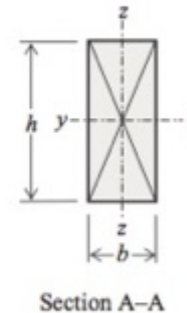
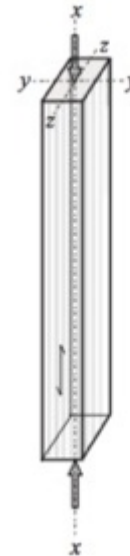
($k_{c,i} = k_{c,y}$ or $k_{c,z}$)

$$\sigma_{c,0,d} = \frac{N_d}{A}$$

$$f_{c,0,d} = \frac{k_{mod} \cdot k_{sys} \cdot f_{c,0,k}}{\gamma_M}$$

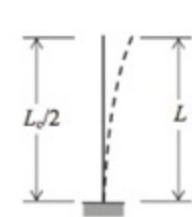
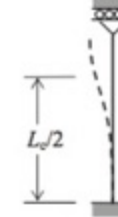
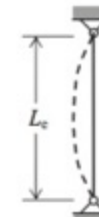
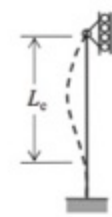
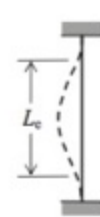
$$\lambda_{rel,y} = \frac{\lambda_y}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{f_{c,0,k}}{E_{0.05}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{rel,z} = \frac{\lambda_z}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{f_{c,0,k}}{E_{0.05}}}$$

$$\lambda_y = \frac{L_{e,y}}{i_y} = \frac{L_{e,y}}{h/\sqrt{12}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_z = \frac{L_{e,z}}{i_z} = \frac{L_{e,z}}{b/\sqrt{12}}$$



Support condition at the ends of the member	L_e/L
Held effectively in position and direction at both ends	0.7
Held effectively in position at both ends and in direction at one end	0.85
Held effectively in position at both ends but not in direction	1
Held effectively in position and direction at one end and in direction but not position at the other end	1.5
Held effectively in position and direction at one end and completely free at the other end	2

*Based on Table 21, BS 5268-2:2002 [2].



- k_{mod} : modification factor for load duration and service classes
 - EC5, Table 3.1
- k_{sys} : strength factor for load-sharing systems
 - EC5 6.6 System strength
- $f_{c,0,k}$: characteristic compressive strength
 - EN 338, Table 1
- γ_M : partial factor for a material property
 - EC5, Table 2.3



Strength class C14			Strength class C16			Strength class C18			Strength class C22		
$f_{c,0,k}$ 14 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 4700 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 16 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 5400 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 18 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 6000 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 22 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 6700 N/mm ²		
λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$
16.153	0.300	1.000	16.797	0.300	1.000	17.207	0.300	1.000	17.250	0.300	1.000
20	0.371	0.984	20	0.357	0.987	20	0.349	0.989	20	0.348	0.989
25	0.464	0.960	25	0.446	0.965	25	0.436	0.968	25	0.435	0.968
30	0.557	0.932	30	0.536	0.939	30	0.523	0.943	30	0.522	0.944
35	0.650	0.899	35	0.625	0.908	35	0.610	0.914	35	0.609	0.915
40	0.743	0.856	40	0.714	0.870	40	0.697	0.878	40	0.696	0.879
45	0.836	0.804	45	0.804	0.823	45	0.785	0.834	45	0.783	0.835
50	0.929	0.741	50	0.893	0.766	50	0.872	0.781	50	0.870	0.782
55	1.021	0.673	55	0.982	0.702	55	0.959	0.720	55	0.957	0.721
60	1.114	0.605	60	1.072	0.636	60	1.046	0.655	60	1.043	0.657
65	1.207	0.540	65	1.161	0.572	65	1.133	0.591	65	1.130	0.593
70	1.300	0.482	70	1.250	0.512	70	1.220	0.531	70	1.217	0.533
75	1.393	0.430	75	1.339	0.459	75	1.308	0.477	75	1.304	0.479
80	1.484	0.387	80	1.429	0.412	80	1.395	0.429	80	1.391	0.431
85	1.579	0.347	85	1.518	0.371	85	1.482	0.387	85	1.478	0.389
90	1.671	0.313	90	1.607	0.336	90	1.569	0.351	90	1.565	0.352
95	1.764	0.284	95	1.697	0.305	95	1.656	0.318	95	1.652	0.320
100	1.857	0.258	100	1.786	0.278	100	1.743	0.290	100	1.739	0.291
105	1.950	0.236	105	1.875	0.254	105	1.831	0.265	105	1.826	0.267
110	2.043	0.217	110	1.965	0.233	110	1.918	0.244	110	1.913	0.245
115	2.136	0.199	115	2.054	0.214	115	2.005	0.224	115	2.000	0.225
120	2.229	0.184	120	2.143	0.198	120	2.092	0.207	120	2.087	0.208
125	2.322	0.170	125	2.232	0.183	125	2.179	0.192	125	2.174	0.193
130	2.414	0.158	130	2.322	0.170	130	2.266	0.178	130	2.261	0.179
135	2.507	0.147	135	2.411	0.158	135	2.354	0.166	135	2.348	0.167
140	2.600	0.137	140	2.500	0.148	140	2.441	0.155	140	2.435	0.155
145	2.693	0.128	145	2.590	0.138	145	2.528	0.145	145	2.522	0.145
150	2.786	0.120	150	2.679	0.129	150	2.615	0.136	150	2.609	0.136
155	2.879	0.113	155	2.768	0.122	155	2.702	0.127	155	2.696	0.128
160	2.972	0.106	160	2.858	0.114	160	2.789	0.120	160	2.783	0.120
165	3.064	0.100	165	2.947	0.108	165	2.877	0.113	165	2.870	0.113
170	3.157	0.094	170	3.036	0.102	170	2.964	0.107	170	2.956	0.107
175	3.250	0.089	175	3.125	0.096	175	3.051	0.101	175	3.043	0.101
180	3.343	0.084	180	3.215	0.091	180	3.138	0.095	180	3.130	0.096

Note: The relative slenderness ratio, λ_{rel} , has been included for information.

$\beta_c=0.2$ (for solid timber)



Strength class C24			Strength class C27			Strength class C30			Strength class C35		
$f_{c,0,k}$ 21 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 7400 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 22 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 7700 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 23 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 8000 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 25 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 8700 N/mm ²		
λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$
17.692	0.300	1.000	17.632	0.300	1.000	17.577	0.300	1.000	17.582	0.300	1.000
20	0.339	0.991	20	0.340	0.991	20	0.341	0.991	20	0.341	0.991
25	0.424	0.971	25	0.425	0.970	25	0.427	0.970	25	0.427	0.970
30	0.509	0.948	30	0.510	0.947	30	0.512	0.947	30	0.512	0.947
35	0.593	0.920	35	0.596	0.919	35	0.597	0.919	35	0.597	0.919
40	0.678	0.887	40	0.681	0.886	40	0.683	0.885	40	0.683	0.885
45	0.763	0.846	45	0.766	0.844	45	0.768	0.843	45	0.768	0.843
50	0.848	0.796	50	0.851	0.794	50	0.853	0.793	50	0.853	0.793
55	0.933	0.739	55	0.936	0.736	55	0.939	0.734	55	0.938	0.734
60	1.017	0.676	60	1.021	0.674	60	1.024	0.671	60	1.024	0.672
65	1.102	0.614	65	1.106	0.611	65	1.109	0.608	65	1.109	0.608
70	1.187	0.554	70	1.191	0.551	70	1.195	0.548	70	1.194	0.549
75	1.272	0.499	75	1.276	0.496	75	1.280	0.494	75	1.280	0.494
80	1.357	0.450	80	1.361	0.447	80	1.365	0.445	80	1.365	0.445
85	1.441	0.406	85	1.446	0.404	85	1.451	0.402	85	1.450	0.402
90	1.526	0.368	90	1.531	0.366	90	1.536	0.364	90	1.536	0.364
95	1.611	0.335	95	1.616	0.333	95	1.621	0.331	95	1.621	0.331
100	1.696	0.305	100	1.701	0.303	100	1.707	0.302	100	1.706	0.302
105	1.780	0.279	105	1.787	0.278	105	1.792	0.276	105	1.792	0.276
110	1.865	0.256	110	1.872	0.255	110	1.877	0.253	110	1.877	0.253
115	1.950	0.236	115	1.957	0.235	115	1.963	0.233	115	1.962	0.233
120	2.035	0.218	120	2.042	0.217	120	2.048	0.216	120	2.048	0.216
125	2.120	0.202	125	2.127	0.201	125	2.133	0.200	125	2.133	0.200
130	2.204	0.188	130	2.212	0.186	130	2.219	0.185	130	2.218	0.185
135	2.289	0.175	135	2.297	0.174	135	2.304	0.173	135	2.304	0.173
140	2.374	0.163	140	2.382	0.162	140	2.389	0.161	140	2.389	0.161
145	2.459	0.153	145	2.467	0.152	145	2.475	0.151	145	2.474	0.151
150	2.544	0.143	150	2.552	0.142	150	2.560	0.141	150	2.559	0.141
155	2.628	0.134	155	2.637	0.133	155	2.645	0.133	155	2.645	0.133
160	2.713	0.126	160	2.722	0.126	160	2.731	0.125	160	2.730	0.125
165	2.798	0.119	165	2.807	0.118	165	2.816	0.118	165	2.815	0.118
170	2.883	0.112	170	2.892	0.112	170	2.901	0.111	170	2.901	0.111
175	2.967	0.106	175	2.978	0.106	175	2.987	0.105	175	2.986	0.105
180	3.052	0.101	180	3.063	0.100	180	3.072	0.099	180	3.071	0.100

Note: The relative slenderness ratio, λ_{rel} , has been included for information.

$\beta_c=0.2$ (for solid timber)



Strength class C40			Strength class C45			Strength class C50		
$f_{c,0,k}$ 26 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 9400 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 27 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 10 000 N/mm ²			$f_{c,0,k}$ 29 N/mm ² $E_{0.05}$ 10 700 N/mm ²		
λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$	λ	λ_{rel}	$k_{c,y}(k_{c,z})$
17.920	0.300	1.000	17.920	0.300	1.000	17.920	0.300	1.000
20	0.335	0.992	20	0.331	0.993	20	0.331	0.993
25	0.419	0.972	25	0.413	0.973	25	0.414	0.973
30	0.502	0.950	30	0.496	0.951	30	0.497	0.951
35	0.586	0.923	35	0.579	0.925	35	0.580	0.925
40	0.670	0.890	40	0.662	0.894	40	0.663	0.893
45	0.753	0.851	45	0.744	0.855	45	0.746	0.855
50	0.837	0.803	50	0.827	0.809	50	0.829	0.808
55	0.921	0.747	55	0.910	0.755	55	0.911	0.754
60	1.004	0.686	60	0.992	0.695	60	0.994	0.694
65	1.088	0.624	65	1.075	0.633	65	1.077	0.632
70	1.172	0.564	70	1.158	0.574	70	1.160	0.572
75	1.256	0.509	75	1.240	0.518	75	1.243	0.517
80	1.339	0.459	80	1.323	0.468	80	1.326	0.467
85	1.423	0.415	85	1.406	0.424	85	1.409	0.422
90	1.507	0.376	90	1.489	0.384	90	1.491	0.383
95	1.590	0.342	95	1.571	0.350	95	1.574	0.348
100	1.674	0.312	100	1.654	0.319	100	1.657	0.318
105	1.758	0.286	105	1.737	0.292	105	1.740	0.291
110	1.841	0.263	110	1.819	0.268	110	1.823	0.267
115	1.925	0.242	115	1.902	0.247	115	1.906	0.246
120	2.009	0.223	120	1.985	0.229	120	1.989	0.228
125	2.093	0.207	125	2.067	0.212	125	2.071	0.211
130	2.176	0.192	130	2.150	0.197	130	2.154	0.196
135	2.260	0.179	135	2.233	0.183	135	2.237	0.183
140	2.344	0.167	140	2.316	0.171	140	2.320	0.170
145	2.427	0.156	145	2.398	0.160	145	2.403	0.159
150	2.511	0.147	150	2.481	0.150	150	2.486	0.149
155	2.595	0.138	155	2.564	0.141	155	2.569	0.140
160	2.267	0.130	160	2.646	0.133	160	2.651	0.132
165	2.762	0.122	165	2.729	0.125	165	2.734	0.124
170	2.846	0.115	170	2.812	0.118	170	2.817	0.118
175	2.930	0.109	175	2.894	0.112	175	2.900	0.111
180	3.013	0.103	180	2.977	0.106	180	2.983	0.105

Note: The relative slenderness ratio, λ_{rel} , has been included for information.

$\beta_c=0.2$ (for solid timber)



<https://thepostandbeam.wordpress.com>



<http://buildpedia.com>



- Kirişler direkt olarak duvara, ahşap bir mesnete veya bir başka ahşap elemana oturabilirler.
- Hesap açıklığı (l) direkt duvar üzerine oturan kirişlerde temiz açıklığın %5 arttırılmasıyla hesaplanır.
- Diğer mesnetlenmelerde mesnet eksenleri arasındaki mesafe alınır.
- Şu tahkikler yapılmalıdır

- Eğilme gerilmesi

$$\sigma_e = \frac{M_{max}}{W} \leq \sigma_{eem}$$

- Makaslama gerilmesi

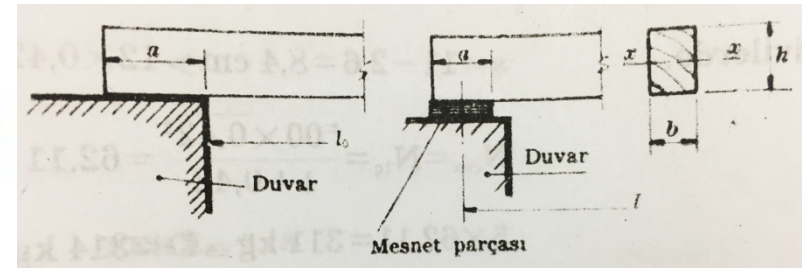
$$\tau = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q_{max}}{F} \leq \tau_{em}$$

- Sehim (düzgün yayılı yük)

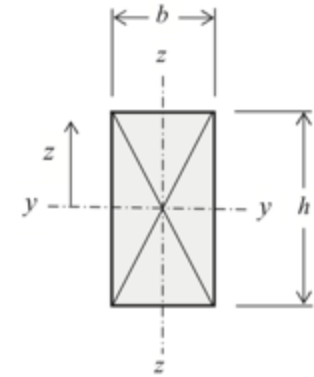
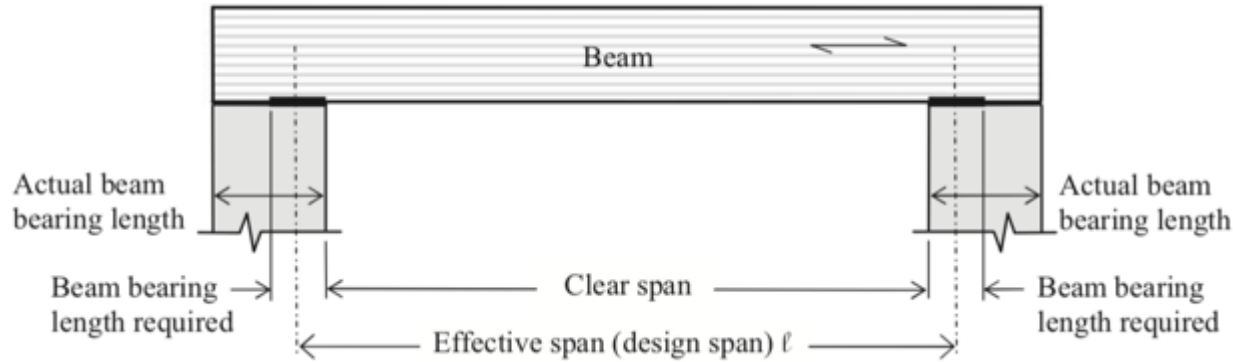
$$f = \frac{5}{48} \frac{M_{max} l^2}{E \times I} \leq \frac{l}{k}$$

- Mesnet ezilmesi

$$\sigma_{b\perp} = \frac{Q_{max}}{a \times b} \leq \sigma_{bem\perp}$$



$$k = \begin{cases} 300 & \text{kirişler} \\ 200 & \text{aşık ve mertekler} \\ 150 & \text{konsol kirişler} \end{cases}$$



$$\sigma_{m,y,d} = \frac{M_{y,d}}{W_y} \quad \sigma_{m,z,d} = \frac{M_{z,d}}{W_z} \quad f_{m,y/z,d} = \frac{k_{mod} \cdot k_{sys} \cdot k_h \cdot f_{m,k}}{\gamma_M}$$

● Güçlü ekseninde eğilme $\rightarrow \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} \leq 1$ (when $\lambda_{rel,m} \leq 0.75$)

$$\frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1$$

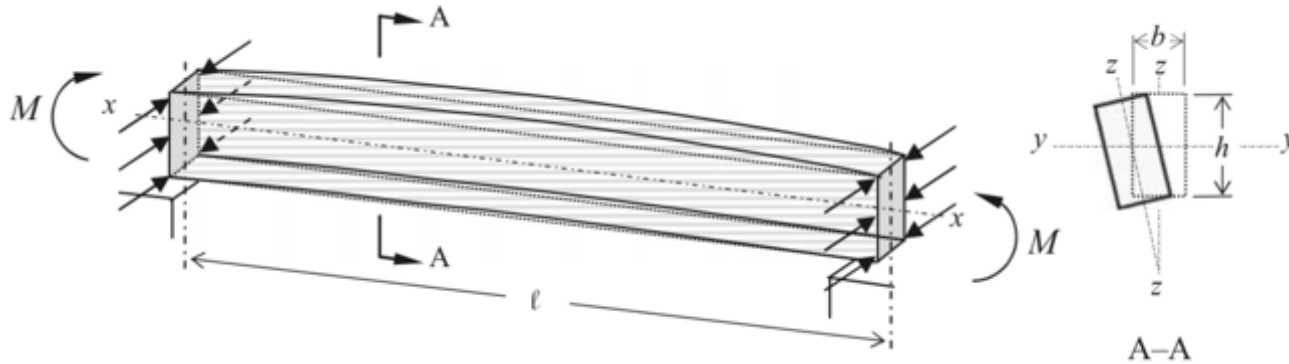
● Her iki ekseninde eğilme $\rightarrow \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1$

$$k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1$$

- k_{mod} : modification factor for load duration and service classes
 - EC5, Table 3.1
- k_{sys} : strength factor for load-sharing systems
 - EC5 6.6 System strength
- k_h : size effect modification factor
 - EC5 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 6.4.3
- γ_M : partial factor for a material property
 - EC5, Table 2.3
- k_m : modification factor for stress distribution
 - EC5 6.1.6(2)
 - 0.7 (for rectangular solid timber and LVL)
 - 1.0 (for others)

(EC5, equation (6.11))

(EC5, equation (6.12))



$$\lambda_{rel,m} > 0.75$$

$$M_{y,crit} = \frac{\pi}{\ell} \sqrt{\frac{E_{0,05} I_z G_{0,05} I_{tor}}{(1 - (I_z/I_y))}} \Rightarrow M_{y,crit} = \frac{\pi (b^3 h) \sqrt{E_{0,05} G_{0,05} ((1 - 0.63(b/h))/(1 - (b/h)^2))}}{6\ell}$$

- Solid rectangular timber softwood beam

- Pure moment condition
- Simply supported beam
- Beam ends are prevented from moving laterally
- Free to rotate in plan
- Fully restrained against torsional rotation
- An effective length (l_{ef}) is used instead of design span (l)

$$M_{y,crit} = \frac{\pi (b^3 h) \sqrt{E_{0,05} G_{0,05}}}{6\ell}$$

$$\sigma_{m,crit} = \frac{M_{y,crit}}{W_y} = \frac{0.78 b^2}{h \ell} E_{0,05}$$



For solid softwood rectangular beams when the critical bending stress is less than or equal to the elastic limit of the material:

$$\sigma_{m,crit} = \frac{0.78b^2}{h\ell_{ef}} E_{0.05}$$

$$(\lambda_{rel,m})^2 \sigma_{m,crit} = f_{m,k}$$

$$\lambda_{rel,m} = \sqrt{\frac{f_{m,k}}{\sigma_{m,crit}}}$$

Beam end condition: restrained in position laterally; restrained torsionally; free to rotate in plan	Applied loading	$\ell_{ef}/\ell^* -$ EC5	$\ell_{ef}/\ell^* -$ other cases
Simply supported	Constant moment	1.0	
	Uniformly distributed load	0.9	
	Concentrated load at mid span	0.8	
	Point loads at quarter and three quarter points		0.96
	Moment (M) at one end and $M/2$ in opposite direction at the other end		0.76
	Moment (M) at one end and zero moment at the other end		0.53
Fully fixed at both ends	Uniformly distributed load		0.78
	Concentrated load at mid span		0.64
Simply supported and restrained from lateral torsional movement at mid span	Concentrated load at mid span		0.28
Cantilever [†]	Uniformly distributed load	0.5	
	Concentrated load at the free end	0.8	

* The ratio between the effective length ℓ_{ef} and the design span ℓ is valid for a beam loaded at its centre of gravity. If the load is applied at the compression face of the beam, ℓ_{ef} should be increased by $2h$ (where h is the depth of the beam) and, for a load at the tension face of the beam, may be decreased by $0.5h$.

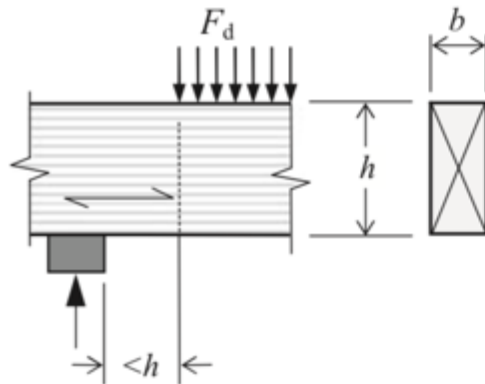
[†] For this case, at the fixed end the cantilever is restrained laterally in position, restrained torsionally and prevented from rotating in plan while free to move laterally and rotate at the other end.



$$\sigma_{m,d} \leq k_{crit} f_{m,d}$$

(EC5, equation (6.33))

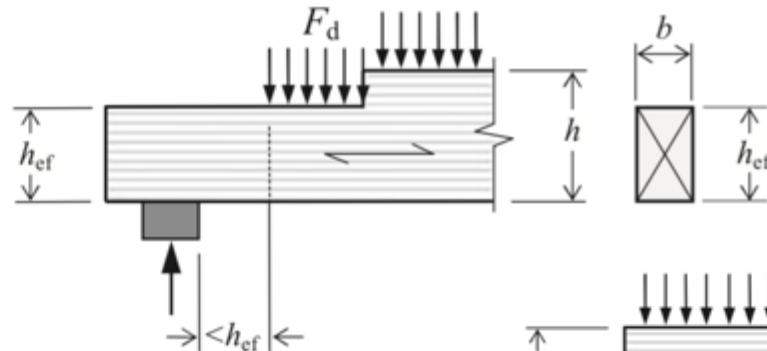
Strength class		C14	C16	C18	C20	C22	C24
Characteristic bending strength (N/mm ²)		14	16	18	20	22	24
Relative slenderness ratio for bending, $\lambda_{rel,m}$	Value of k_{crit}	$k_{crit} \times f_{m,k}$ (N/mm ²)	$k_{crit} \times f_{m,k}$ (N/mm ²)	$k_{crit} \times f_{m,k}$ (N/mm ²)	$k_{crit} \times f_{m,k}$ (N/mm ²)	$k_{crit} \times f_{m,k}$ (N/mm ²)	$k_{crit} \times f_{m,k}$ (N/mm ²)
Up to 0.75	1.0	14	16	18	20	22	24
0.8	0.960	13.440	15.360	17.280	19.200	21.120	23.040
0.85	0.923	12.915	14.760	16.605	18.45	20.295	22.140
0.9	0.885	12.390	14.160	15.930	17.700	19.470	21.240
0.95	0.848	11.865	13.560	15.255	16.950	18.645	20.340
1.0	0.810	11.340	12.960	14.580	16.200	17.820	19.440
1.1	0.735	10.290	11.760	13.230	14.700	16.170	17.640
1.2	0.660	9.240	10.560	11.880	13.200	14.520	15.840
1.3	0.585	8.190	9.360	10.530	11.700	12.870	14.040
1.4	0.510	7.140	8.160	9.180	10.200	11.220	12.240
1.5	0.444	6.222	7.111	8.000	8.889	9.778	10.667
1.6	0.391	5.469	6.250	7.031	7.813	8.594	9.375
1.7	0.346	4.844	5.536	6.228	6.920	7.612	8.304
1.8	0.309	4.321	4.938	5.556	6.173	6.790	7.407
1.9	0.277	3.878	4.432	4.986	5.540	6.094	6.648
2.0	0.250	3.500	4.000	4.500	5.000	5.500	6.000
2.1	0.227	3.175	3.628	4.082	4.535	4.989	5.442
2.2	0.207	2.893	3.306	3.719	4.132	4.545	4.959
2.3	0.189	2.647	3.025	3.403	3.781	4.159	4.537
2.4	0.174	2.431	2.778	3.125	3.472	3.819	4.167
2.5	0.160	2.240	2.560	2.880	3.200	3.520	3.840
2.6	0.148	2.071	2.367	2.663	2.959	3.254	3.550
2.7	0.137	1.920	2.195	2.469	2.743	3.018	3.292
2.8	0.128	1.786	2.041	2.296	2.551	2.806	3.061
2.9	0.119	1.665	1.902	2.140	2.378	2.616	2.854
3.0	0.111	1.556	1.778	2.000	2.222	2.444	2.667



(a) Without a notch

$$\tau_d = \frac{3V_d}{2bh} \leq f_{v,d}$$

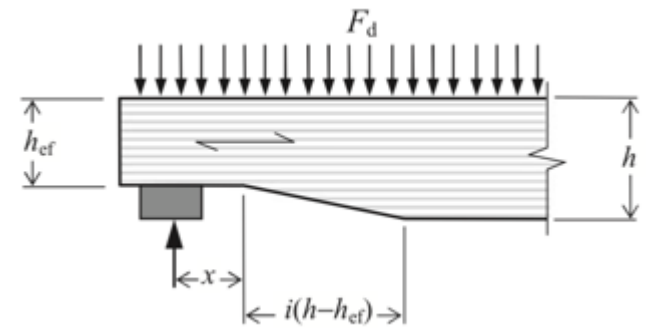
$$f_{v,d} = \frac{k_{\text{mod}} k_{\text{sys}} f_{v,k}}{\gamma_M}$$



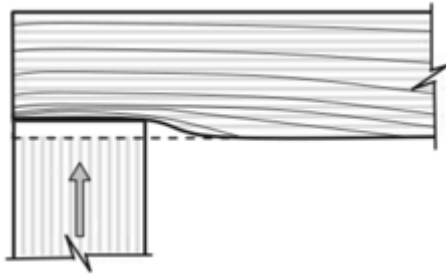
(b) With a notch

$$\tau_d = \frac{3V_d}{2bh_{\text{ef}}}$$

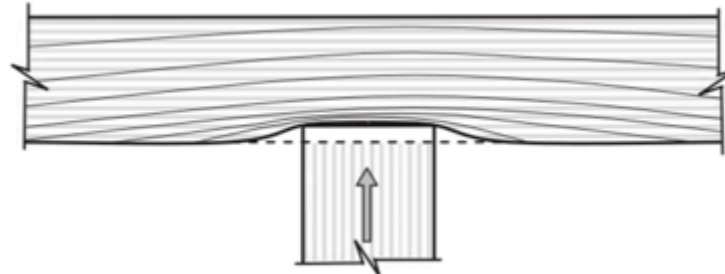
$$\tau_d = k_v f_{v,d}$$



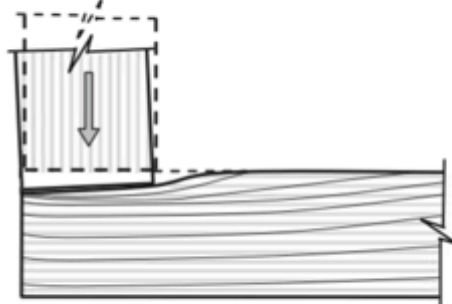
- k_v : notch factor (EC5 6.5.2)



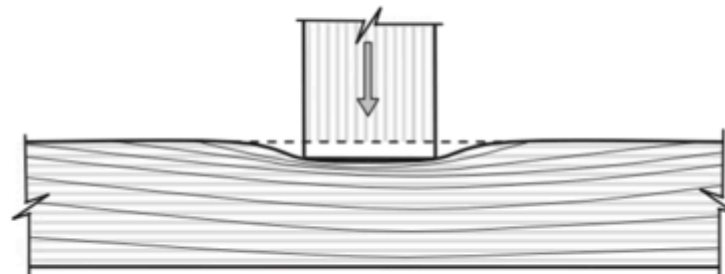
(a) Bearing over a rigid support at beam end



(b) Bearing over a rigid support along beam length



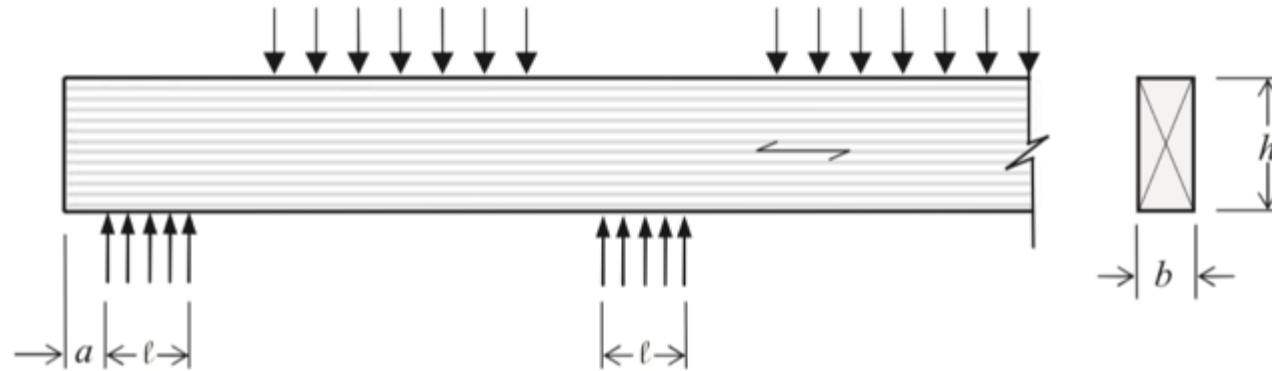
(c) Bearing under a concentrated load at beam end



(d) Bearing under a concentrated load along beam length

$$\sigma_{c,90,d} \leq k_{c,90} f_{c,90,d}$$

$$f_{c,90,d} = \frac{k_{\text{mod}} \cdot k_{\text{sys}} \cdot f_{c,90,k}}{\gamma_M}$$



- (i) When the distance from the end of the beam to the face of the support, a , is $\leq h/3$,

$$k_{c,90} = \left(2.38 - \frac{\ell}{250} \right) \left(1 + \frac{h}{12\ell} \right) \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.4)})$$

- (ii) When $a > h/3$ and at internal supports,

$$k_{c,90} = \left(2.38 - \frac{\ell}{250} \right) \left(1 + \frac{h}{6\ell} \right) \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.5)})$$

where ℓ is the contact length of the bearing surface in mm.



● TS647

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{F_n} + \frac{\sigma_{bem||}}{\sigma_{eem}} \cdot \frac{M}{W_n} \leq \sigma_{ben1} \quad (25 \text{ a})$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma_{\text{çem}}}{\sigma_{eem}} \cdot \frac{M}{W_n} - \frac{N}{F_n} \leq \sigma_{\text{çem}} \quad (25 \text{ b})$$

Bundan sonra flambaj gerçeğlemesi

$$\sigma_w = \frac{W.N}{F} + \frac{\sigma_{bem||}}{\sigma_{eem}} \cdot \frac{M}{W} \leq \sigma_{ben1} \quad (26)$$

- 1.5.2 - Tasarım sırasında eksantrik çekme kuvvetlerinin etkileyeceği ön görülen çubuklar ile çekme kuvvetlerine ek olarak eksenlerine dik kuvvetlerin etkisi altında bulunan çekme çubuklarında hesaplanacak en büyük gerilmelerin Madde 1.2.6'da belirtilmiş bulunan emniyet gerilmesi değerlerini geçmemesi sağlanmalıdır.



● «Eğilme + Basınç» - Yanal burkulma önlenmiş ($\lambda_{rel,m} \leq 0.75$)

- $\lambda_{rel,y}$ and $\lambda_{rel,z}$ are ≤ 0.3
- Failure will be based on the compressive strength of the member

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_{c,0,d}}{f_{c,0,d}}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.19)})$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_{c,0,d}}{f_{c,0,d}}\right)^2 + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.20)})$$

- $\lambda_{rel,y}$ and/or $\lambda_{rel,z}$ is > 0.3
- Failure will be based on the compressive strength of the member multiplied by the associated instability factor $k_{c,y}$ or $k_{c,z}$

$$\frac{\sigma_{c,0,d}}{k_{c,y} f_{c,0,d}} + \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.23)})$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{c,0,d}}{k_{c,z} f_{c,0,d}} + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.24)})$$

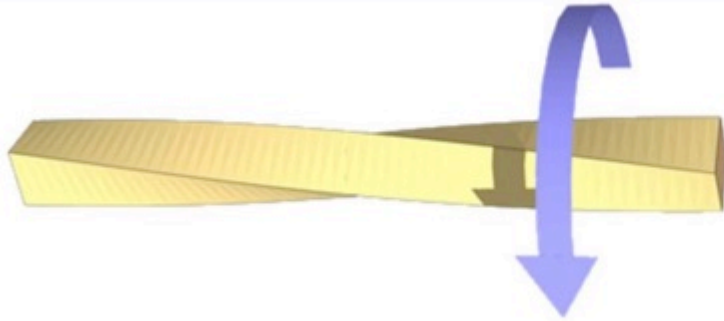
- Sadece güçlü eksen etrafında «Eğilme + Basınç» yükü altında yanal burkulmayı da dikkate alan durum ($\lambda_{rel,m} > 0.75$)

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_{m,d}}{k_{crit} f_{m,d}}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma_{c,d}}{k_{c,z} f_{c,0,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.35)})$$

● «Eğilme + Çekme»

$$\frac{\sigma_{t,0,d}}{f_{t,0,d}} + \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.17)})$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{t,0,d}}{f_{t,0,d}} + k_m \frac{\sigma_{m,y,d}}{f_{m,y,d}} + \frac{\sigma_{m,z,d}}{f_{m,z,d}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{EC5, equation (6.18)})$$



$$\tau_{tor,d} = \frac{M_{tor}}{W_{tor}}$$

$$\tau_{tor,d} \leq k_{shape} \cdot f_{v,d}$$

$$k_{shape} = \begin{cases} 1,2 & \text{dairesel enkesit} \\ \min \begin{cases} 1 + 0,15 \frac{h}{b} \\ 2,0 \end{cases} & \text{dikdörtgen enkesit} \end{cases}$$



- Deformation due to bending and shear

Table 7.2 – Examples of limiting values for deflections of beams

	w_{inst}	$w_{net,fin}$	w_{fin}
Beam on two supports	$\ell/300$ to $\ell/500$	$\ell/250$ to $\ell/350$	$\ell/150$ to $\ell/300$
Cantilevering beams	$\ell/150$ to $\ell/250$	$\ell/125$ to $\ell/175$	$\ell/75$ to $\ell/150$

- Deformation due to compression over supports

- Vibration

- It shall be ensured that the actions which can be reasonably anticipated on a member, component or structure, do not cause vibrations that can impair the function of the structure or cause unacceptable discomfort to the users.
- The vibration level should be estimated by measurements or by calculation taking into account the expected stiffness of the member, component or structure and the modal damping ratio.
- For floors, unless other values are proven to be more appropriate, a modal damping ratio of $\zeta = 0,01$ (i.e 1 %) should be assumed.
 - Machine-enforced vibrations
 - Residential - Footstep (footfall) induced vibrations



- Ahşap ve Çelik Yapı Elemanları (Prof. Dr. Yalman Odabaşı ISBN 975-486-214-1)
- Dokuz Eylül İnşaat Mühendisliği Yapı Malzemesi I (Kamile Tosun)
- İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi – TS EN 1995-1-1 Ahşap Yapıların Tasarımı (Y.Doç. Dr. Cenk Üstündağ)
- EN1995-1-1:2004. *Eurocode5: Design of Timber Structures. Part1-1: General - Common Rules and Rules for Buildings*
- Structural Timber Design to Eurocode 5 (Jack Porteous and Abdy Kermani ISBN: 978-14051-4638-8)