

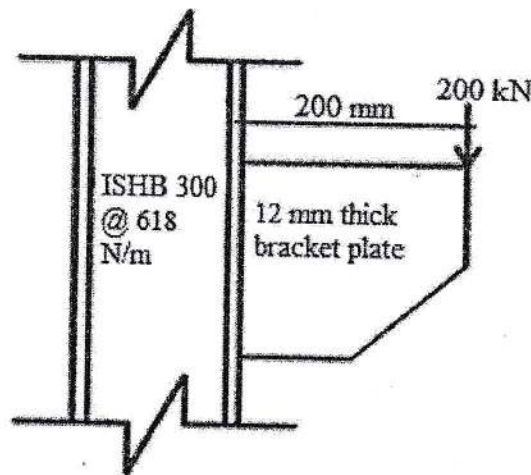
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2082 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular	
Level	BE	Full Marks 80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks 32
Year / Part	III / II	Time 3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Show the results with sketches when and where required.
- ✓ IS 800:2007 (Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel), Steel section book, IS 875 Part 3 and IS 883 (Design of Structural Timber in Building) are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Discuss about allowable strength in working stress method of design and different factor of safety in limit state method of design. [4]
- b) Explain the importance of local buckling and how it adversely affects the load carrying capacity of columns and beams? How is this accounted for in the design of steel members? [2+2]
- c) Design a tension member of double angle section connected on the both sides of gusset plate 12 mm thick. The member is subjected to an axial tension of 300 kN. Use M16 bolts of property class 4.6 for connection. [8]
2. a) Design a suitable fillet weld for the bracket as shown in figure, if working load $P = 200$ kN and eccentricity $e = 200$ mm. Thickness of the bracket plate is 12 mm and the column used is ISHB 300. [8]



- b) Design a double cover butt joint to transmit a working load of 300 kN to connect two flats 120 mm wide and 20 mm thick using M16 high strength bolts of property class 10.9. The cover plates are 12 mm thick. Assume that one shear plane intercepts the threads of the bolts. [8]
3. a) A compression member is built using two channels ISLC 400 placed toe to toe. The effective length of the member is 8 m. The width over the backs of two channels is 400 mm. The channels are properly connected by lacings. Calculate the safe load for the member. Design the lacing systems using M16 bolts of property class 4.6. [12]
- b) A column ISHB 350 carries an axial compressive factored load of 1500 kN. Design a suitable bolted gusset base. The base rests on M15 grade concrete pedestal. Use 24 mm diameter bolts of grade 4.6 for making the connections. [4]

4. a) Design a beam having clear span 4.5 m, subjected to imposed udl of 30 kN/m and point load 80 kN at mid span. Depth of beam is limited to 300 mm. Consider laterally restrained beam. [12]
- b) What is the effect of laterally restrained and unrestrained compression flange in bending? [4]
5. a) A building with large openings of size over 30 m and height 45 m is planned in a core city for a 50 years life. The building is planned to be located on a downward slope of 145 m high hill, the slope of which is 1 vertical and 3 horizontal. The building has to be constructed at a height of 100 m above the base of hill. Determine the design wind pressure. [8]
- b) Design a timber beam of deodar wood having clear span 4 m, support width 230 mm and subjected to uniformly distributed load of 20 kN/m including self-weight and point load 35 kN at mid span. [8]

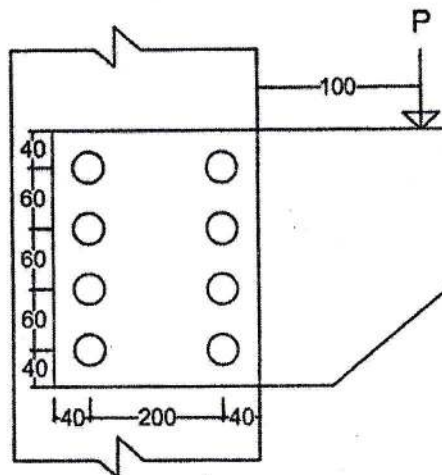
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2082 Kartik

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
- ✓ IS 800:2007, IS 883:1994, IS 875 (part 3): 1987 and IS 808:1989 are allowed

- Write the salient features of different methods of design of steel structures. Which design method is preferred and why? [2+2]
- List out the advantages of welded connection over the bolted connection. A bracket plate of thickness 12 mm is used to transfer a reaction of a beam to the column flange as shown in figure. Compute the maximum load that can be transferred if load is acting 100 mm from the column face. Use Bolt M 16 bolts of Grade 4.6. [2+10]



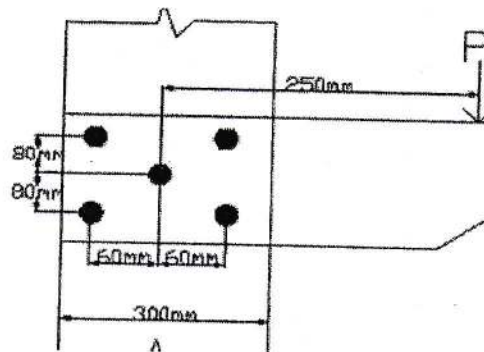
- A diagonal member of a roof truss has to resist a factored tensile load of 450 kN. Design the section and its connection using angle section with a 16 mm thick gusset plate. The length of the connection is limited to 340 mm. If required, design for lug angle too. The steel is of grade E250 and bolts of diameter 20 mm and grade 4.6 are to be used. Check for block shear is not required. [10]
- Design a laced column 10 m long to carry an axial 800 kN. The column is restrained in position but not restrained against rotation at both ends. Design the lacing system with welded connection. Design column for channel section placed back to back. [14]
- Determine maximum uniformly distributed load carrying capacity of a built beam with rolled beam section MB 300 and two cover plates with width 180 mm and thickness 12 mm. Also design bolted connection between cover plate and rolled beam section [12]
- Derive the relation for the calculation of economic depth of web for plate girder. [4]
- Discuss design steps for design of slab base. [6]
- The building is to be constructed in core city area for a 50 years' life. The size of the building is over 30 m. The height of the building is 36 m and is classified as first category building. Determine the wind pressure at the site. [8]
- Design a Teak wood select grade timber beam, having clear span 3.2 m, support width 200 mm, subjected to uniformly distributed load of 15 kN/m (including self-weight) and point load 50 kN at mid span [10]

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Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

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- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ IS 800:2007 (Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel), IS 808:1989 (Dimensions for Hot Rolled Steel Beam, Column, Channel and Angle Sections), IS 875 and IS 883:1994 (Design of Structural Timber in Building) are allowed to use
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. What is the importance of local buckling of plate elements of rolled steel sections? How is this accounted for in the design of steel members? [4]
2. Why is limit state method better than working stress method? Explain in brief. [4]
3. A bracket plate bolted to a vertical column is loaded as shown in figure. If M20 bolts of grade 4.6 are used, determine the maximum value of factored load P which can be carried safely. [10]



4. Design a bridge truss diagonal of single angle section subjected to factored tensile force of 250kN. The length of the diagonal member is 3 meters. The member is connected to a gusset plate 16 mm thick with one line of 20 mm diameter shop bolts of grade 4.6. Assume E250 grade steel. [10]
5. Design a column having length 8m and which carries factored load of 1200kN using channel section placed back-to-back using lacing system. The ends of the columns are effectively held in position at both ends but not restraint against rotation. Use bolted connection. [14]
6. Design a cantilever steel beam having effective span 1.5m, subjected to imposed UDL of 30kN/m and point load 50 kN at the free end. Consider laterally restrained beam. Check for deflection is not required. [10]
7. Define economic depth of plate girder, and derive equation for economic depth of plate girder. [6]
8. An industrial building of size in the range 20 m to 50 m and height 15 m is to be built in Kathmandu near a small hill with its life period 50 years. The hill is 120 m high with a slope of 1:3. The building is planned to be provided at a height of 90 m above the average ground level. The terrain is an open terrain with scattered obstructions in the range of 1.5 m to 10 m height. Find the design wind pressure. [8]
9. A timber column 3.5 m long has to support a load of 150 kN. Taking the column to be of Deodar wood, design the column as spaced column considering inside location. [6]
10. Design a timber beam of Sal wood having clear span 3 m, support width 230 mm and subjected to imposed load of 20 kN/m including self-weight. [6]

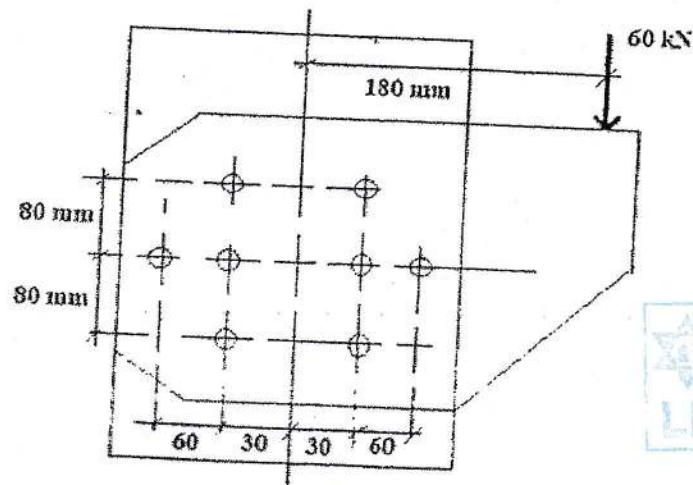
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2080 Ashwin

Exam.		Back	
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 652)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ IS 800: 2007, IS 883: 1994, IS 875: 1987, IS SP 6-1 are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Write down the difference between working stress method and limit state method. [4]
- b) Check the safety of the following connection if 8-M16 bolt of property class 4.6 is used to connect 12 mm thick bracket to the flange of column. [12]



2. a) A diagonal member of roof carries a maximum pull of 300 kN. Design the section and its connection with a 16 mm thick gusset plate. The length of the connection is limited to 340 mm. Design the Lug angle also. Using M20 bolts of property class 4.6 and product grade C, the yield and ultimate strength of the angle are 250 MPa and 410 MPa respectively. [10]
- b) Design welded connection to connect an ISA 90×60×8 to a 12mm gusset plate to carry design load of 140 kN such that center of weld coincides with center of angle. [6]
3. Design a built up column 8 m long to carry a factored axial compressive load of 1125 kN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at both ends. Design the column with connecting system as battens with bolted connection. Use two channel back to back. Assume steel of grade Fe 410, E250 C and grade 4.6. [16]
4. An office hall measuring 12 m×4m consists of beams spaced at 3m c/c. RCC slab of 120 mm is cast over the beam. The imposed load is 3 kN/m². The beam is supported on 300 mm thick wall. The compression flange is supported throughout its length. Design intermediate beam and check for shear deflection, and lateral stability. [16]
5. a) Calculate wind pressure on a roof of an industrial building located near Martadi Bazar, Bajura (< 3000 m) at 160 m height and 220 m upwind from ridge of hill having design life of 50 years and permeability of around 8% if average slope of hill is 1:3 and total height of hill from base is 450 m. The span of roof truss is 25 m with pitch of 1/6 and height to eaves is 12m. [8]
- b) Design a timber column of effective length 3 m subjected to axial load of 300 kN and bending moment 50 kNm. The material is Sal wood and the column is located inside the building. [8]

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Examination Control Division
2078 Poush

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
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- ✓ IS 800:2007, IS 808:1989, IS 883:1994 and IS 875:1987 (Part III) are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

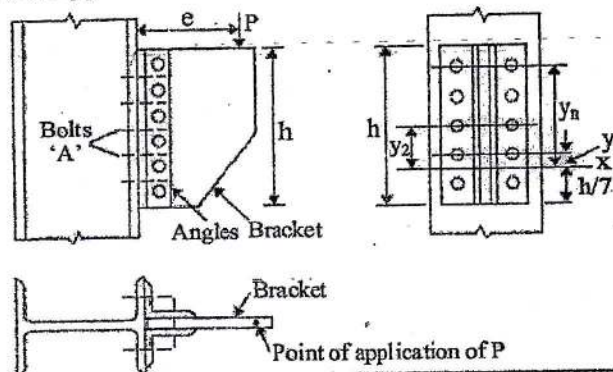
1. a) A ISLC 300@ 324.7 N/m (Fe 410 grade of steel) is to carry a factored tensile force of 600 kN. The channel section is to be welded at the site to a gusset plate 10 mm thick. Design a fillet weld, if the overlap is limited to 300 mm. [8]

b) A diagonal member of a roof truss carries a maximum pull of 300 kN. Design the section and its connection with 16 mm thick gusset plate. The length of the connection is limited to 340 mm. Design the lug angle also if required. The steel is grade Fe 410 and bolts of grade 4.6 are to be used. [8]

c) Explain about method of analysis and design of steel. [4]

2. a) Design a built up column 6 m long to carry a factored axial compressive load of 900 kN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at both ends. Design the column with connecting system as single lacing with bolted connection. Use two channel back to back. Assume steel of grade Fe410, E250 C and bolts grade 4.6. [10]

b) Design a connection of bracket using M20 bolts of product grade C and property class 4.6, if 12 mm thick bracket is connected by angle $100 \times 100 \times 10$ mm. The factored load of 200 kN acted at a eccentricity of 300 mm from the flange of column. (Design Bolt connection A only) [10]



3. a) Check the safety of a square column 200×200 mm in cross section. the effective length of the column is 2.5 m, the axial load and bending moment in the column are 30 kN and 1.5 kN-m respectively. The material is Sal wood and the column is located outside the building. [8]

b) The High Rise building at Sundhara Kathmandu is to be constructed for a 50 years life, the size of the building is over 30 m. The height of the building is 50 m. Determine the wind pressure at the site and force on the truss. Take basic wind speed of Kathmandu is 47 m/sec. [12]

4. a) A column ISHB 350@ 661 N/m carries an axial compressive factored load of 1700 kN. Design a suitable bolted gusset base. The base rest on M15 grade concrete pedestal. Use M24 bolts of grade 4.6 for making the connection. [8]

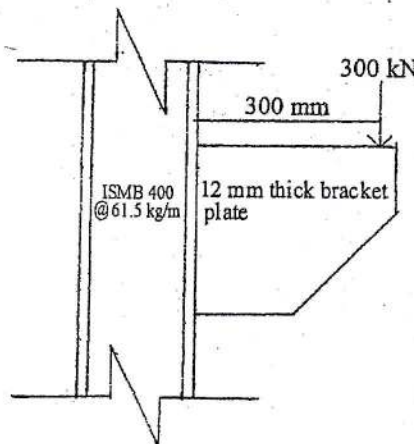
b) Design a simply supported beam having unsupported span of 4.0 m, support width 250 mm. Beam is subjected to imposed load (including self-weight) 30 kN/m and 120 kN from secondary beam at mid-span of beam. Depth of beam is limited 300 mm.

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- ✓ IS 800:2007, IS 875 – 1987 (part 3), IS 883 – 1994 and Structural Steel Sections Books are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Explain design methods of steel structure and also explain the failure of bolted connections. [3+3]
2. Design welded connection for the bracket-loaded with factored load 300 kN as shown in the figure. [10]



3. A single angle member carries a working axial tensile load of 250 kN. Design the member and the connection with a 10 mm gusset plate and a lug angle. The yield strength and ultimate strength of the material are 250 MPa and 410 MPa respectively. [12]
4. Design a built-up column with two channel sections placed toe-to-toe. The column is 9 m long and supports a factored axial compressive load of 1500 kN. The ends of the column are effectively held in position at both ends but not restrained against rotation. Design a single lacing system with bolted connection. Use E250 grade of steel, M16 bolt of property class 5.6. [14]
5. Design the column base for an ISHB 300 column to carry a factored load of 1000 kN. Assume Fe410 grade steel and M25 grade concrete. [6]
6. A simply supported steel joist of 6.0 m span has to support a load of 50 kN/m (inclusive of self-weight). The beam's compression flange is laterally supported. Design an appropriate section using steel of grade Fe410. [10]
7. Find the wind pressure for design of a sloping roof of span 25 m and roof slope of 1 to 5. The clear height of building at eaves level is 8 m. The basic wind speed is 47 m/s and terrain is open industrial area, building is class A and permeability is normal. [8]
8. Design a circular Sal wood column of length 4.5 m to be used in an open shed, to carry an axial load of 350 kN. [6]
9. A timber beam is 150 mm wide and 300 mm deep and is simply supported on a span of 6 m. It carries a uniformly distributed load of 3000 kN/m run over the whole span and three equal concentrated loads W each placed at mid span and quarter span points. If the stress in timber is not exceed 8 N/mm², find the maximum value of W. [8]

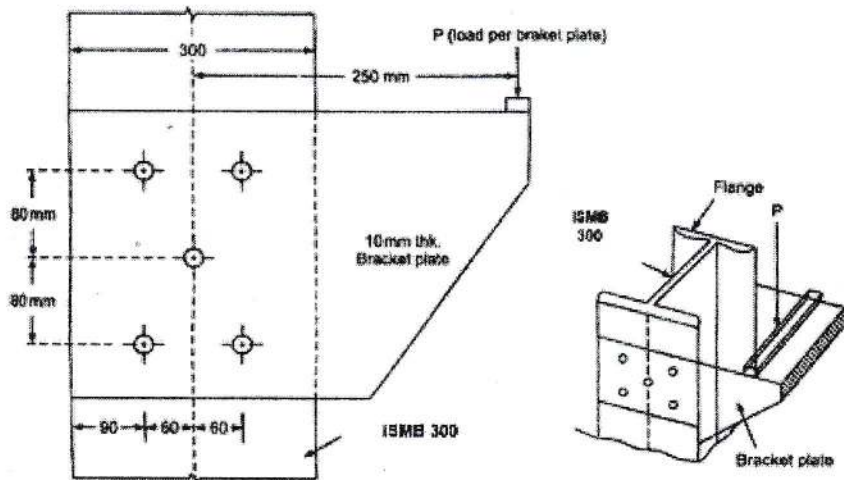
Exam.	Regular	
Level	BE	Full Marks 80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks 32
Year / Part	III / II	Time 3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

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- Discuss about characteristic strength, characteristic loads, design strength and design loads. [1+1+1+1]
- A bracket plate is bolted to the flange of column using 5 Nos. of M 20 bolts of grade 4.6 and is loaded as shown in the figure. Determine the maximum value of working load 'P' which can be carried safely. [8]



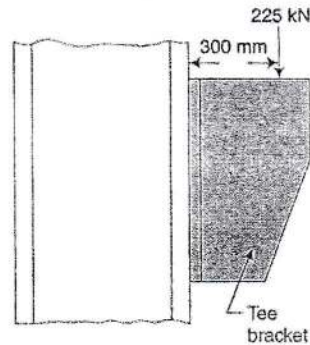
- The bottom chord of a truss is subjected to an axial pull of 400 kN. The length of joint available is only 300 mm. Design the tension member using single equal angle section connected with 16 mm thick gusset plate with requirements of lug angle if necessary. Use M 20 bolts of 4.6 grade. [8]
- Design a built-up column consisting of two channels placed toe-to-toe. The column carries an axial factored load of 1500 kN. The effective length of column is 10 m. Also, design the lacing system using welded connection. Take Fe 415 grade steel. [14]
- A hall of clear dimension 15 m × 6 m is to be covered by RCC slab flooring 12 cm thick resting over RC joist spaced at an interval of 3 m center to center. Terrazzo finishing 2 cm thick is to be provided over the RCC slab. The live load on slab is 4 kN/m². The joists are resting over 30 cm thick walls. Design the floor joist. Take unit weight of RCC and terrazzo floor finish of 24 kN/m³. Consider laterally supported beam. Check for lateral stability is required. [14]
- Discuss about procedure to estimate size of web plate and flange plate of a plate girder. [6]
- Design a slab base for ISSC 200 which has to carry a design axial load of 1200 kN resting on a concrete pedestal with M 20 grade of concrete. [8]
- Determine wind pressure on pitched roof of a building having height of eaves 10 m, rise of pitched roof 3.5 m, length of building 30 m and width of building 10 m. Building is located in dense forest of a hill having average hill slope 1:4, height of hill is 450 m and building is located at mid height of hill. Consider normal opening of building. [8]
- Design a built-up box column to carry axial load of 400 kN having length 4.5 m. Use 50 mm thick Teak planks. [10]

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- ✓ Attempt **All** questions.
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- ✓ Show the results with sketches when and where required
- ✓ IS 800:2007 (Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel), IS 808:1989 (Dimensions for Hot Rolled Steel Beam, Column, Channel and Angle Sections), IS 875 and IS 883:1994 (Design of Structural Timber in Building) are allowed to use
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Differentiate between working stress method of design and limit state method of design. [4]
2. Classify and describe steel sections according to their local buckling behavior. [4]
3. Design a bracket connection to transfer an end reaction of 225 kN due to factored load as shown in figure below. The end reaction from the girder acts at an eccentricity of 300 mm from the face of the column flange of thickness 12 mm. Design bolted joint connecting the Tee-flange of thickness 10 mm with the column flange. Use steel of grade E250 and M24 bolts of grade 4.6. [10]



4. Design a tension member single channel section for a truss member having length 3.2m to carry design tensile load of 280kN. Member is connected with gusset plate of thickness 10mm with one line of 20 mm diameter shop bolts of grade 4.6. Assume E250 grade steel. Check for the rupture and block shear failure. [10]
5. Design a built-up column using double channel-section placed toe-to-toe, having unsupported length 4 m, subjected to factored axial compressive load of 1000 kN. Use batten as lattice member and bolted connection to connect batten and column. The ends of the columns are effectively held in position at both ends but not restrained against rotation. [14]
6. Design splice plate and the connection for a column section ISHB 350 to support a factored axial load of 1000 kN. The connection is to be spliced at a height of 3 meters. Use M20 bolts of grade 4.6 and steel of grade E250. Assume the column ends are machined. [8]
7. An ISLB 600 is used as a simply supported beam over 7 m span. Determine the safe uniform load that the beam can carry in flexure when [3+5]
 - a) the compression flange of beam is restrained against lateral buckling.
 - b) the compression flange of beam is not restrained against lateral buckling with beam fully restrained in torsion but both the flanges are free to warp at the ends.

8. A building with large openings of size over 50 m and height 15 m is planned in a city to have a 100 years life. The building is planned to be located on a downward slope of 160 m high hill, the slope of which is 1 vertical and 3 horizontal. The building has to be constructed at a height of 100 m above the base of hill. The terrain is an open terrain with scattered obstruction, the heights of obstructions being in the range of 1.5 m to 10 m above the ground level. Determine the design wind pressure. [8]
9. Design a deodar wood beam to carry two-point loads 75 kN and 75 kN placed at $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ and $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the span. The beam has clear span of 4 meter with support width of 230 mm. Assume all necessary data. [6]
10. Design a Select grade Sal wood rectangular column having height 3.2m and subjected to axial compressive load of 200 kN and bending moment 30 kNm. [8]

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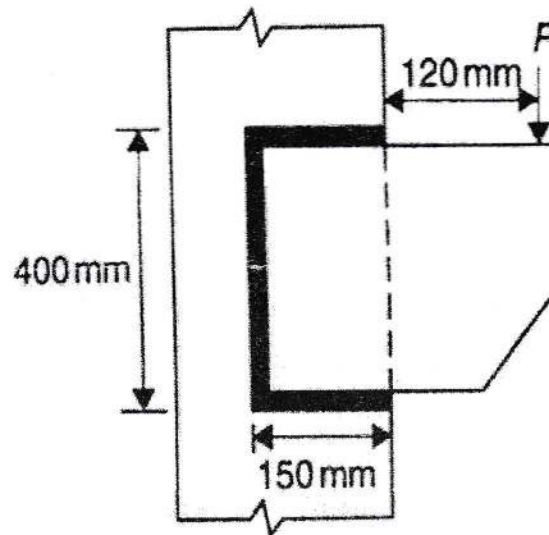
Exam. Level	Regular		
	BE	Full Marks	80
	BCE	Pass Marks	32
	Year / Part	III / II	Time
			3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

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- ✓ IS 800:2007, IS 883:1994, IS 875: 1987 and IS 808: 1989 are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.



1. a) Explain different failure mechanisms of bolted connection. Also discuss about combination of stresses developed in different type of eccentrically loaded bolted connection. [3+3]
- b) A bracket plate is shop welded to the flange of a column as shown in figure. If the size of the fillet weld is 5 mm, find the safe load P. [10]



2. a) Design a tensile member using single unequal angle section to carry design tensile load of 200kN. Use HSFG bolt of property class 6.8 to connect with gusset plate. [8]
- b) Design an I-section purlin for an industrial building to support a galvanized corrugated iron sheet roof from the following data: [8]
 - Spacing of the trusses = 5 m
 - Spacing of purlins = 1.5 m
 - Inclination of main rafter to horizontal = 30°
 - Weight of galvanized sheets taking into account laps and connecting bolts = 130 N/m^2
 - Wind load = 1 kN/m^2
3. a) Design a built-up column 8 m long to carry a factored axial compressive load of 1100 kN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at both ends. Design the column with connecting system as lacing with bolted connections. Use two channel sections back to back. Use steel of grade Fe 410. [14]
- b) Define the terms shear lag effect. [2]

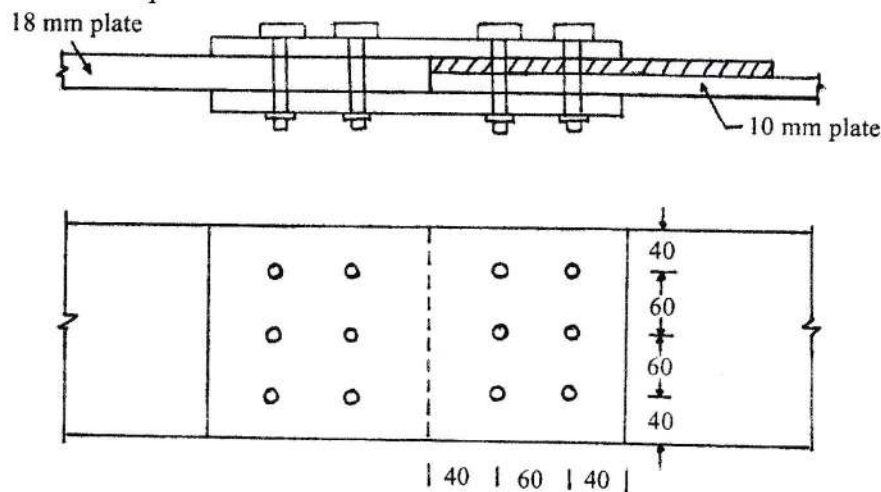
4. a) Determine uniformly distributed load carrying capacity of a laterally restrained built-up beam having MB 300 and two plates 200 mm×12 mm. Effective length of beam is 3.5 m. [8]
- b) Determine design axial compressive load carrying capacity of a double angle IS 150×75×12 provided at opposite side of gusset plate, length of member is 3.5 m. [8]
5. a) Design an intermediate Sal wood timber joist used in the roof of a hall from the following data: [8]
- Spacing of joist = 600 mm
Clear span of joist = 2.5 m
Dead load of roof covering = 2 kN/m²
Imposed load on roof = 1.5 kN/m²
The timber is of standard grade and used in inside location.
- b) What do you understand by lateral-torsional buckling and curtailment of flanges in plate girder? [2+3]
- c) Draw neat sketch of column gusseted base. [3]

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
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Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

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- ✓ Attempt All questions.
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- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Two plates, 10 mm and 18 mm thick are connected by a double cover butt joint using 6 mm plates as shown in figure below. Find the strength of the joint. Given M20 bolts of grade 4.6 and E250 plates are used. [8]



[All dimensions in mm]

2. Which design philosophies are used for the design of steel structures? [4]
3. Design welded connection to connect ISA 100×100×10 with gusset plate of thickness 12mm. [6]
4. Design of braced built-up column using double channel-section, having unsupported length 3.0m, subjected to factored axial load of 1600 kN. Use single lacing as lattice member and bolted connection to connect lacing and column. The ends of the columns are effectively held in position at both ends but not restrained against rotation. [14]
5. Draw neat sketch of column slab base and write down design procedure. [6]
6. Design a laterally supported beam of 4 m span subjected to design imposed load of 45 kN/m and a concentrated load of 100 kN at mid span. The load is transferred through stiff bearings of 300 mm width at the supports. The depth of beam is limited to 350 mm. Also check for deflection. [12]
7. Describe process to determine optimum size of web and flange plate in plate girder. [3+3]
8. Describe design procedure of steel purlins in roof truss. [6]
9. A roof truss building (20m × 30m) has height 5m up to eaves level and rise of a truss is 2m and is designed for the highly- dense city (Kathmandu). The minimum lifetime of the structure is 50 years. The site should be located 15m above the mean ground level and 100m far. If the crest level of the ridge is 200m from mean ground level, determine the maximum wind force on the roof truss. [8]
10. Design a spaced column 3.5m long of Sal timber to carry 120kN load. [10]

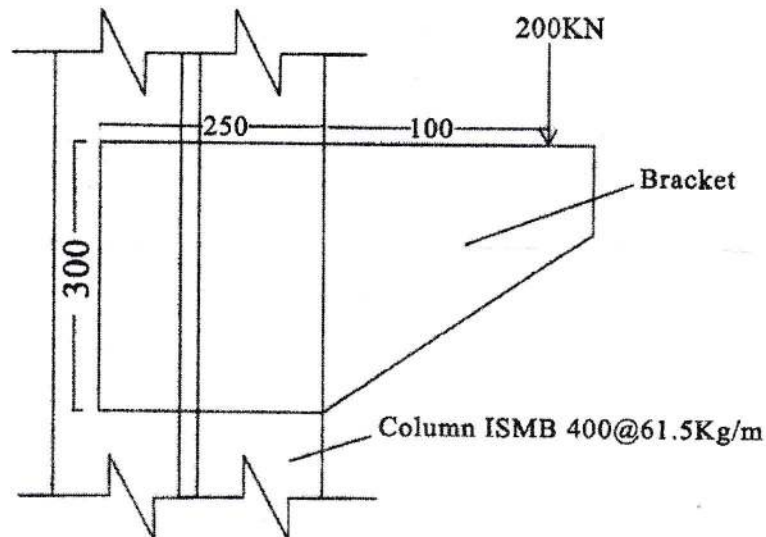
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Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ IS 800-2007, IS 875-1987, IS 883-1994 and Structural Steel Books are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) What is the safety and serviceability requirements of structures. [8]
- b) A bracket plate is welded to the flanges of a column section ISMB 400 @ 61.5kg/m as shown in figure below. If the width of weld is 250mm, depth 300mm and eccentricity from the face of column is 100mm. Determine the size of the weld to support a factorized load of 200KN. [12]



2. a) Calculate the moment carrying capacity of laterally unrestrained beam made of ISMB500 and length of member is equal to 6m. Assume necessary data suitably. [10]
- b) Design slab base for a column SC300 carrying factor axial load of 1200KN if concrete grade used is M20. [10]
3. a) Design a suitable angle section to carry a factored tensile force of 250KN assuming a single row of M20 bolts. The yield strength and ultimate strength of the material is 250MPa and 410MPa respectively. The length of member is 3m. [10]
- b) Design a 5m long rectangular box columns built up by 5cm thick Sal wood planks to carry on axial load 400KN. [10]
4. a) Determine wind load on a roof truss for an industrial building with 40m span and 100m length. The roofing is galvanized iron sheeting. The basic wind speed is 47m/s and terrain is open industrial area and building is class A. The clear height of building at the eaves level is 10m. [10]
- b) Design a gusseted base for a column ISHB 350 @ 710 N/m with two plates 450mm×20mm carrying factored load 2000KN. The column is to be supported on Concrete pedestal with M20 grade concrete. [10]

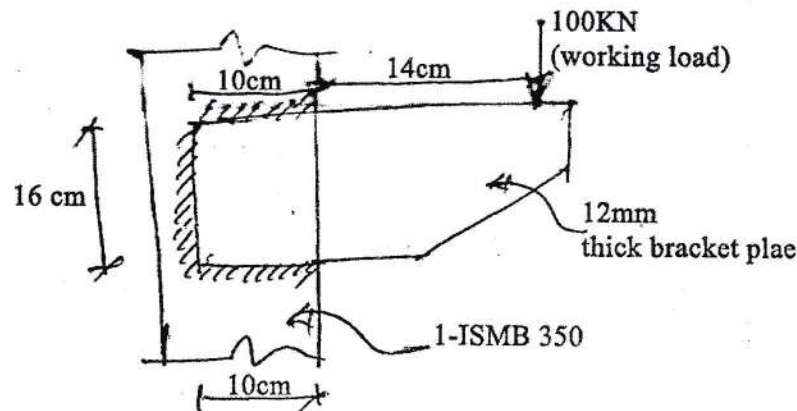
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2076 Baisakh

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structures (CE 651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Show the results with sketches when and where required.
- ✓ IS 800:2007 (Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel), Steel section book, IS 875 and IS 883:1994 (Design of Structural Timber n Building) are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

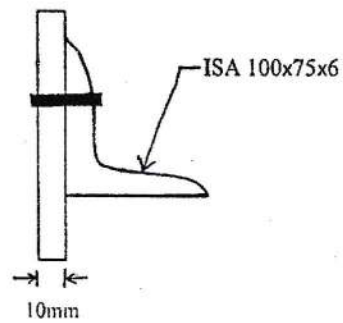
1. a) Design a built-up column to carry an axial load of 12 00kN and composed of two channels placed back to back. The effective length of the member is 6m. Design the column using battens system and Fe410 grade of steel. [12]
- b) Explain about the different components of welded plate girder with detail sketch. How can you select a section of welded plate girder. Give briefly design procedure. [4+4]
2. a) Write the difference between working stress method and limit state method with sketches. [6]
- b) Determine the size of fillet weld required to connect a bracket plate to the flange of a column as shown. [14]



3. a) An office hall measuring 16m x 6m consists of beams spaced at 3m c/c. RCC slab of 12cm is cast over the beam. The imposed load is 3kN/m^2 . The beam is supported on 300mm wall. The comparison flange is supported throughout its length. Design intermediate beam and check for shear, deflection and lateral stability. [14]
- b) Find the wind pressure for design of a sloping roof of span 10m and pitch $\frac{1}{4}$. The height of eaves is 9m above the ground. The building is situated in Kathmandu, where the basic wind speed is found to be 47 m/sec. and permeability is normal. [6]
4. a) A single unequal angle $100 \times 75 \times 6$ is connected to a 10mm thick gusseted plate at the ends with six 16mm diameter bolts to transfer tension as shown in figure below.

Determine the design tensile strength of the angle assuming that the yield and the ultimate stress of steel used are 250 MPa and 410 MPa if the gusset plate is connected to the longer leg. Also design connection for its full capacity.

[10]



b) Design a square Deodar wood column of length 4m to be used in an **open** shed, to carry an axial load of 250kN.

[6]

c) Explain about types of timber and its defects. Explain the bolted joints in **timber**.

[2+2]

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Exam.	Regular	
Level	BE	Full Marks 80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks 32
Year / Part	III / II	Time 3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE 651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt any **Four** questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
- ✓ **IS 800:2007, IS 808:1989, IS 883:1994 and IS 875:1987 (Part III) are allowed.**

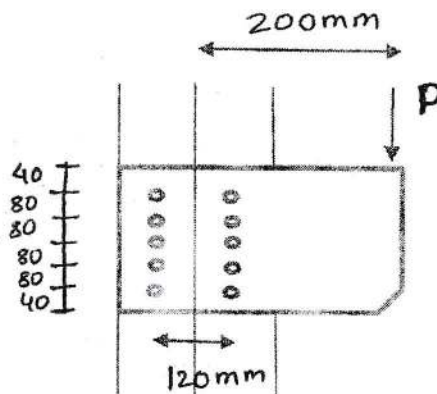
1. a) Discuss merits of Limit State Method of design over Working Stress Method of design in steel structure. [6]
b) Design an eccentrically loaded bolted connection to connect bracket plate of thickness 12 mm with flange of column ISMB 300. Bracket plate is subjected to design load 220 kN at 90 mm from inner face of column. [14]
2. a) Explain about Buckling Behaviour of column. [6]
b) Design a tensile member having length 2.5m, subjected to design axial load of 300 kN. Use double angle section provided at same side of gusset plate and M18 bolts to connect with gusset plate. [14]
3. a) Design a built up column using double channel section. Unsupported length of column is 6m, both end of column are restrained against lateral displacement but free in rotation. Column is subjected to design axial load of 1200 kN. Use battens. [10]
b) Design a simply supported beam having unsupported span of 6m, support width 250 mm. Beam is subjected to imposed load (including self-weight) 20 kN/m and 100 kN from secondary beam at mid-span of beam. Ends and mid of beam is laterally restrained. [10]
4. a) What is the plate girder? Explain about preliminary design of plate girder. [8]
b) Design a Sal timber rectangular column having length 4.0 m, subjected to axial compressive force 150 kN and bending moment 15 kNm. [12]
5. a) Find the wind pressure for design of roof truss of span 20 m and slope 30°. The height of the truss roof is 10m above the support. The building is in Kathmandu. [10]
b) Design and detail a tension splice to connect 250mm×16mm flat with 250mm×8mm flat using two cover plate of thickness 6mm each to carry a tension of 400kN. Use M20 high strength bolts of the property class 8.8 if,
(i) No slip is permitted at the ultimate load
(ii) Slip is permitted at the ultimate load. Take $f_y = 250$ MPa and $f_u = 410$ MPa [10]

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt **All** questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
- ✓ Use of IS: 800-2007, Steel Tables, IS: 883-1994 and IS: 875-1987, IS SP 6-1 are allowed.

1. a) In at truss angle ISA 100 100×8 is subjected to the factored tension of 200 kN. It is to be connected to a gusset using fillet welds at the toe and back. Find the length of weld required. Take Fe 410 steel. [10]
- b) Design a double angle section to carry a tension of 400 kN. The end, connection to be made using M20 bolts at product grade C and property class 5.6. Assuming the angle sections are provided on the both sides of gusset plate. The steel used are E 250. [10]
2. a) Design a built up column 10 m along to carry a factored axial compressive load of 1000 kN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at both ends. Design the column with connecting system as single lacing with bolted connection. Use two channel back to back. Assume steel of grade Fe 410, E250 C and bolts grade 4.6. [14]
- b) Explain about design process and Basis for design. [6]
3. a) Determine the safe load P that can be carried by the joint shown in figure below. Use M20 bolts of grade 4.6. The thickness of the flange of I-section is 9.1 mm and that of bracket plate 10 mm thick. [4]



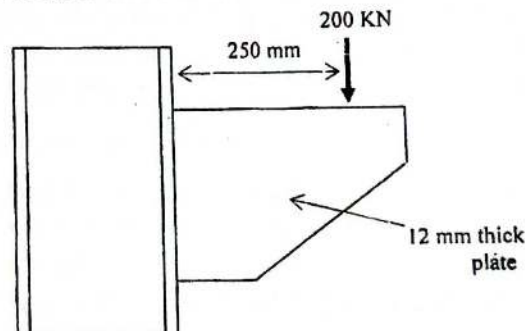
- b) Check the safety of a square column 200×200 mm in cross section. The effective length of the column is 2.5 m, the axial load and bending moment in the column are 30 kN and 1.5 kN-m respectively. The material is Debdar wood and the column is located outside the building. [8]
- c) The High Rise building at Kathmandu is to be constructed for a 50 years life; the size of the building is over 30 m. The height of the building is 50 m. determine the wind pressure at the site and force on the truss. Where basic wind speed of Kathmandu is 47 m/sec. [8]
4. a) A simply supported beam of span 6 m supports a reinforcement concrete slab. The compressive flange of the beam is restrained due to its connection with the slab. The beam is subjected to a dead load of 10 kN/m and imposed load of 30 kN. Design the beam. Assume the beam is sufficiently stiff against bearing. [14]
- b) Explain about structural timber and factors affecting the strength of timber. Write the design basis. [4+2]

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

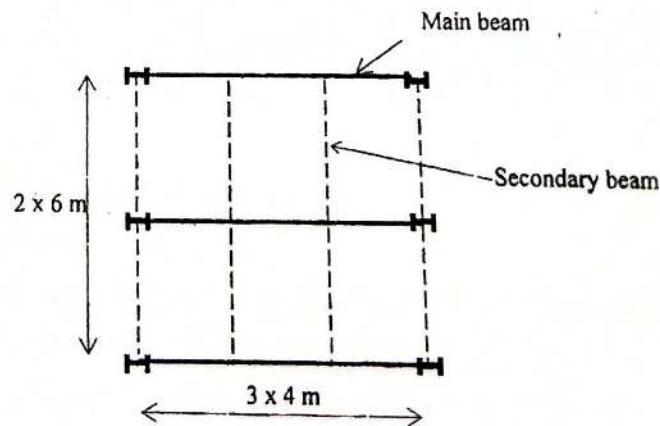
Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ IS 800 - 2007, IS 875 - 1987, IS 883 - 1994 and Structural Steel Section Books are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Design bolted connection for the bracket loaded as shown in figure. [12]



- b) Design a fillet welded channel section to act as a tension member subjected to an axial tensile load of 200 kN. [8]
2. Design a column section subjected to axial load of 1500 kN using rolled steel 'I' sections. Height of the column is 8 m. Both ends of column are fixed and exits sway condition. Also design lateral bracing of column using battening system. [20]
3. a) Write the design process and basis of design of steel structures. [10]
- b) A floor 12 m × 12 m in plan as shown in figure to be covered with a floor made up of secondary and main beams. The secondary beams of 5 kN/m are spaced at 3 m intervals. It supports reinforced concrete slab 125 mm thick and floor finish 0.5 kN/m². If live load on the floor is 3 kN/m², design main beam located at end of floor for bending. Compression flange of main beam is laterally restrained. [10]



4. a) Design a timber column of Sal species to carry the axial load of 50 kN. Unsupported length of column is 4 m. [10]
- b) Specify the types of timber columns according to their slenderness ratio. How the slenderness ratio is defined in solid, built-up and spaced column. [10]

Exam.			
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
 - ✓ Attempt All questions.
 - ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
 - ✓ IS 800-2007, IS 875-1987, IS 883-1994 and Structural steel Section Books are allowed to use.
 - ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
-
1. Design a tension member of double angle section connected on the both sides of gusset plate. Member is subjected to an axial tension of 300 KN. [8]
 2. Design a simply supported beam with an effective span of 6m for bending, shear and lateral stability. Beam carries a uniformly distributed load of 60 KN/m inclusive of self-weight. The beam is laterally supported. [14]
 3. A timber beam of Sal of select grade carries an udl of 15 KN/m inclusive of its self-weight. The clear span of beam is 4m. Design the timber beam. Take bearing length of support = 230 mm. [12]
 4. A bracket plate 12 mm thick transmits a load of 100 KN at an eccentricity of 25 cm to a column section SC 250 through 14-16 mm diameter. Product grade C and property class 4.6 bolts arranged in two vertical rows 10 cm apart. The pitch of the bolt is 8 cm and load lies in the plane of the bolts. Check the safety of the bolted joints. The grade of steel is Fe410. [10]
 5. Design a built up column to carry an axial load of 1100 KN. The length of column is 8m and is effectively held in position at both ends but not restrained against rotation. Use single lacing system with bolted connection. Grade of steel E250, M10 Bolt, 4.6 grade. The built up column should consist of double channel back to back. [12]
 6. Define the terms structural steel, factor of safety and partial safety factor. Explain briefly, how structural steel can resist loads even after local yielding. [3+3]
 7. An ISHB 250 @ 536 N/m column carrying a factored axial load of 900KN. The column ends are machined. Design the splice connection. Use M16 bolts. [8]
 8. Explain the method of calculation of wind load on roof truss. [4]
 9. Design a solid wood column to resist a factored axial load of 75 KN and Factored moment of 12 KNm. The column is made of Sal wood and is 2m long. [6]

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Examination Control Division
2073 Bhadra

Exam.	Level	Programme	Year / Part	Regular	
				Full Marks	80
	BE	BCE	III / II	Pass Marks	32
				Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Use of IS 800-2007, IS 883-1994, IS 875 and steel tables are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

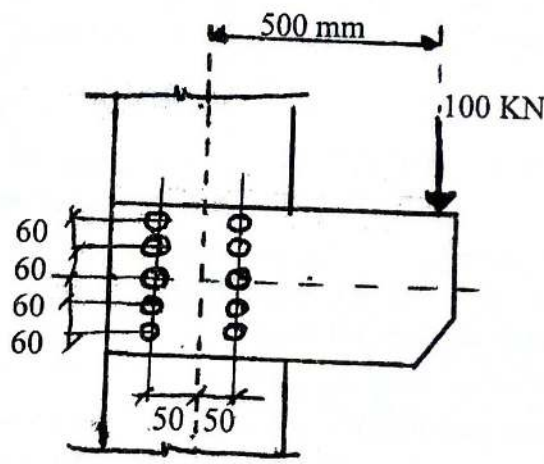
1. a) Describe different methods of design with their basic assumptions. [8]
 b) How the steel sections are classified according to their local buckling behaviors? [4]
 c) A single angle ISA 100×75×8 mm is connected to 12 mm thick gusset plate at the ends with six bolts of M20 in one row to transfer tension. Determine the design tensile strength of the angle if gusset is connected to the 100 mm leg. Take $f_y = 250$ MPa, and $F_u = 410$ MPa, pr.cl.4.6. [8]
2. a) Explain the method of wind load calculation in the sloped roof as per IS875. [5]
 b) A 7.5m long built-up and laced column has to carry a factored axial load of 1250KN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at each end. Design the column with single lacing system. Connection shall consist of two channels placed back to back at a suitable spacing. [15]
3. a) Design a built up beam having laterally unsupported span of 4 m, support width 300 mm. Beam is subjected to design imposed load of 40 KN/m and 100 KN at mid span. Depth of beam is limited to 350 mm. [15]
 b) Describe use of stiffeners in plate girder with their types and their function. [5]
4. a) Design a single bolted double cover butt joint to connect boiler plates of thickness 12mm for maximum efficiency. Use M16 bolts of grade 4.6. Boiler plates are of Fe410. Find the efficiency of the joint. [10]
 b) Design a timber beam of sal wood having clear span 2.5 m, support width 300 mm and subjected to imposed load of 20 KN/m. [10]

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Use of IS 800-2007, IS 883-1994, IS 875 and steel tables are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Why limit state method is better than working stress method. Explain in brief. [5]
- b) Design a built up column 10 m long to carry a factored axial compressive load of 1080 kN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at both ends. Design the column with connecting system as battens with bolted connection. Use two channel back to back assume steel of grade Fe 410, E250A and bolts grade 4.6. [15]
2. a) Write design procedure of steel purlin in roof truss. [5]
- b) Design a simply supported I-section beam of span 6 m supports a RCC slab. The compression flange beam is restrained due to its connection with the slab. The beam is subjected to a dead load of 25 kN/m and an imposed load of 20 kN/m. Design the beam. Assume the beam is sufficiently stiff against bearing. [15]
3. a) A shaft transmits load of 100 kN at an eccentricity of 500 mm across a bracket plate bolted to a stanchion. Two rows of bolts 100 mm apart are provided with five bolts per row. The pitch of bolts in each row is 60 mm. Find the greatest force induced in bolt. [8]



- b) Explain the design concepts of plug and slot weld and its requirement for the connection of members. [5]
- c) Design a solid sal (Select grade) wood column to resist an axial load of 500 kN and moment of 50 kN-m. The length of column is 2 m. [7]
4. a) The High Rise building at Sundhara Kathmandu is to be constructed for a 50 years life, the size of the building is $40 \times 30 \text{ m}^2$. The height of the building is 50 m. Determine the wind pressure at the site and force on the truss. Where basic wind speed of Kathmandu is 47 m/sec. [10]
- b) Design a slab base for a column ISHB 350 @ 710.2 N/m subjected to an factored axial compressive load of 1000 kN. Concrete pedestal of grade M20. [6]
- c) What is effect of laterally restrained and unrestrained compression flange in bending moment carrying capacity of beam? [4]

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
- ✓ IS 800-2007, IS 875-1987, IS 883-1994 and Structural Steel Section Book is allowed to use.

1. a) Explain about grade and classification of structural steel as per Indian Standard. [8]
 b) Design a single angle to carry a tension of 100 kN. The end connection is to be done using M20 bolts of product Grade C and property class 4.6. The yield and ultimate strength of the steel are 250 MPa and 410 MPa respectively. [12]
2. a) What are the basic assumptions of Working Stress Design method? [4]
 b) Design column to carry an axial load of 1200 kN. The column is effectively held in position but not restrained against rotation at both ends. Design the column using two channels placed toe to toe if center to center distance between connections is 6 m. Design the column using lacing and Fe 410 steel. [16]
3. a) The building is to be constructed in core city area for a 50 years life, the size of the building is over 30 m. The height of the building is 36 m and is classified as 1st category building. Determine the wind pressure at the site and force on the truss. [10]
 b) What do you mean by safety and serviceability requirements of steel structures? Explain it. [4]
 c) Design a slab base for a column ISHB 350@ 710.2 N/m subjected to an factored axial compressive load of 1000 kN. Concrete pedestal of grade M20. [6]
4. a) Design a simply supported I-section to support the slab of a hall 9m×24m with beams spaced at 3 m c/c. The thickness of the slab is 100 mm. Consider a floor finish load of 0.5 kN/m² and live load of 3 kN/m². The grade of the steel is E250. Assume that an adequate lateral support is provided to the compression flange. [12]
 b) Design a built up salwood column fabricated with 50 mm thick and 250 mm width planks to carry an axial load of 925 kN. The effective length of the column is 3.5 m. Take $E = 12700 \text{ N/mm}^2$, $f_{cp} = 10.6 \text{ N/mm}^2$ constant $U = 0.6$ and $q = 1$. [8]

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Use of IS: 800-2007, Steel Tables, IS: 883-1994 and IS: 875-1987 are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Design a suitable bolted bracket connections of a 12 mm thick bracket plate to the flange of a ISHB 300 @ 577 N/m to carry a vertical factored load of 600 KN at an eccentricity of 300 mm from face of column. Consider the eccentric load not lying in the plane of bolted joints. Use M24 of grade 4.6. [12]
- b) Find the ultimate design strength of angle 100×100×10 mm in tension which is connected to a gusset 12 mm thick through 100 mm leg using M20 bolts of product Grade C and property class 4.6 in single line. Assume that the bolt threads are outside the shear plane. The yield and ultimate strength of the steel are 250 MPa and 410 MPa respectively. [8]
2. a) Design a built up column 10 m long to carry a factored axial compressive load of 1000 kN. The column is restrained in position but not in direction at both ends. Design the column with connecting system as lacing with bolted or welded connection. Use two channel back to back. Assume steel of grade Fe 410, E250 C and bolts grade 4.6. [12]
- b) Design a slab base for a column ISMB 350 @ 52.4 kg/m to carry a service load of 850 KN. Assume Fe410 grade steel and M25 concrete. [8]
3. a) Design a simply supported beam of span 3.5 m subjected to a factored bending moment of 470 KN-m and factored shear of 180 KN. The beam is laterally unsupported. Steel grade of Fe 410. Check for web buckling, web crippling and maximum deflection is required. [14]
- b) Design a built up salwood column fabricated with 50 mm thick and 250 mm width planks to carry an axial load of 925 kN. The effective length of the column is 3.5 m. Take $E = 12700 \text{ N/mm}^2$, $f_{cp} = 10.6 \text{ N/mm}^2$ constant $U = 0.6$ and $q = 1$. [6]
4. a) The bottom chord of a truss is subjected to an axial pull of 400 KN. The length of joint available is only 300 mm. Design the tension member using s single equal angle section with requirements of LUG ANGLE if necessary. Use M20 bolts of 4.6 grade and steel as Fe410. [12]
- b) The building is to be constructed in core city area for a 50 years life. The size of the building is over 30 m. The height of the building is 36 m and is classified as 1st category building. Determine the wind pressure at the site and force on the truss. [8]

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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
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Exam.	Regular / Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Use of IS: 800-2007, IS: 875 (II) IS: 1730-1989 and IS: 809-1989 (Steel tables); IS: 883-1995, (Timber) are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

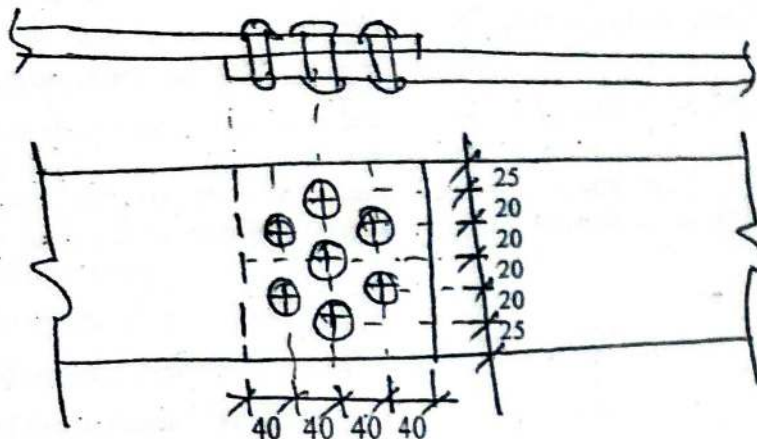
1. a) In truss ISA $90 \times 90 \times 12$ mm is subjected to the factored tension load of 100 kN. It is to be connected to a gusset using fillet welds at the toe and back. Find the length of welds required so that the centre of gravity of the welds lies in plane of the centre of gravity of angle. Fe410 [10]
- b) Find the ultimate load carrying capacity of 2 ISA $100 \times 100 \times 8$ mm in tension which is connected to both sides of gusset plate 12 mm thick using M16 bolts of property class 5.6 in single line. One shear is in shaft and another is in thread. The yield and ultimate strength of the steel are 250 MPa and 410 MPa respectively. [10]
2. a) A hall measuring $15 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ consists of beams spaced at 3 m c/c. R.C.C. slab of 110 mm is cast over the beam. The imposed load is 4 kN/m^2 . The beam is supported on 250 mm wall. Design intermediate beam and check for shear, deflection and lateral stability. [15]
- b) Write about factor of safety and partial safety factors used in steel structures. [5]
3. a) Design a built-up column of the effective length of 5 m to carry an axial load of 900 kN using two channels and single lacing. Design the connections using bolt. The grade of the steel is Fe410. [14]
- b) Explain about elements of plate girders, web and flange splices of plates. [6]
4. a) A timber column 225×225 in cross section having an unsupported length of 3 m. Assuming the column to be of sal wood of selected grade, find the safe axial load. [8]
- b) Find the design wind pressure on a sloping roof of span 10 m and pitch $\frac{1}{4}$. The height of the eaves is 6 m above ground. The building is situated in Madras and its permeability is normal. [6]
- c) Design a slab base for a column SC220 to transfer an axial load of 1000 kN. Take Fe410 grade steel and M30 for concrete. [6]

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Inter Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

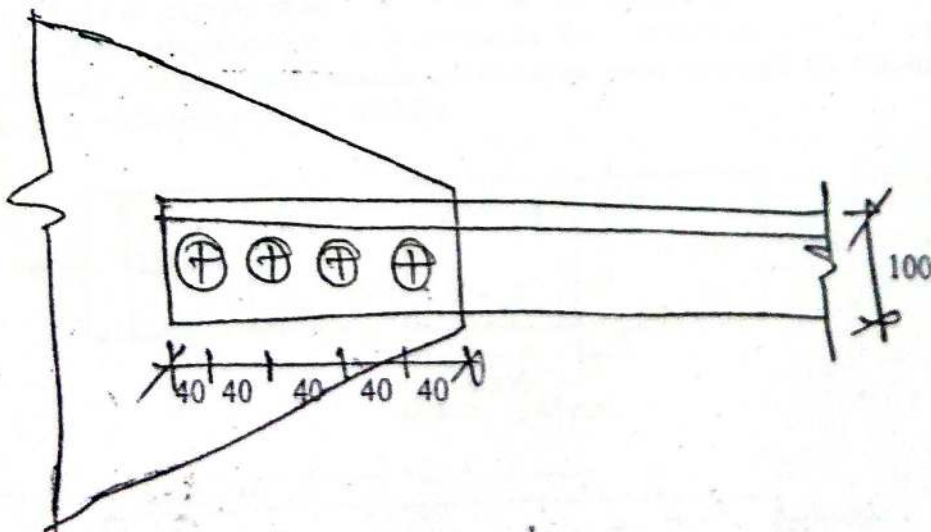
Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structures (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Use of IS:800-2007, IS1730-1989 and IS809:1989 (Steel tables); IS883-1995 (timber) are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Two plates of 16 mm thick are jointed by M16 bolts of property class 8.6 in a triple staggered lap joint as shown. Show how the joint will fail and calculate efficiency of the joint. Assume Fe410 grade of plate. [10]



- b) Longer leg of a ISA 100 × 75 × 8 is connected to a gusset plate of thickness 10 mm by M16 bolts of property class 8.8 as shown. If Fe410 grade steel is used, determine the design tensile strength of the angle. [10]



2. a) Design a simply supported I section to support a moment of 700 kNm. The beam is laterally supported and grade of steel is Fe410. [14]
b) What do you mean by structural steel? Explain classification of structural steel sections. [6]
3. a) Design a bridge compression member using two channels placed back to back to carry a factorial load of 1200 kN, if effective length of column is 8.5 m. Also design the single racing system using tie bar. [5+7]
b) Explain about design steps of column bases. [8]
4. a) A high rise building is to be constructed in Kathmandu at city area for a 50 year life, the size of building is over 30 m. The height of building is 36 m and it is classified as 1st category building. Determine the wind pressure at the site and force on truss members. [10]
b) Design a 5 m long rectangular box column built by 60 mm thick deodar planks to carry an axial load of 350 kN. [10]

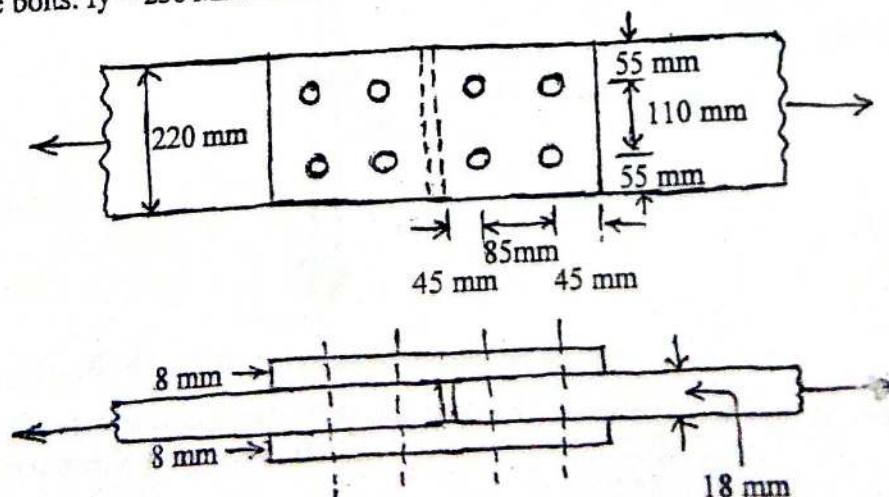
Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Steel & Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Show the results with sketches when and where required.
- ✓ IS 800 : 2007 (Code of Practice for general construction in steel), Steel section book, IS 875 and IS 883 : 1994 (Design of Structural Timber in Building) are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) A bridge compression member is built using two channels ISLC 400 @ 45.8 kg/m placed toe to toe. The effective length of the member is 8.0 m. The width over the backs of two channels is 40 cm. The channels are properly connected by lacings. [12]
 - i) Calculate the safe load for the member.
 - ii) Design the lacing systems using M16 properly class 4.6 grade bolts.
- b) Design the base plate for the column ISHB 450 to carry a factored load of 1400 kN. Take E250 grade of steel and M20 grade of concrete. [8]
2. a) A office hall of clear dimension 18 m × 6 m is provided with 12 cm thick RC slab over rolled steel beams 3 m c/c. A wearing coat of 2 cm thick lime concrete is provided over RC concrete slab. The compression flange would be supported throughout its length by providing grooves in slabs. Design an intermediate beam with the following data. [14]

Live load = 5.5 kN/m²
Unit wt. of cement concrete = 25 kN/m³
Unit wt. of lime concrete = 18 kN/m³
- b) Find the design wind pressure on a sloping roof of span 10 m and pitch 1/4. The height of the eaves is 5 m above ground. The building is situated in Delhi and its permeability is normal. [6]
3. a) Two 18 mm thick steel flats are spliced by two 8 mm thick plates with four M18 high strength bolts of property class 10.9. Determine the ultimate design load carrying capacity of the connection (i) if slip is permitted at the ultimate load and (ii) if slip is not permitted at ultimate load. Assume that one shear plane intercepts the threads of the bolts. $f_y = 250$ MPa and $f_u = 410$ MPa. [14]



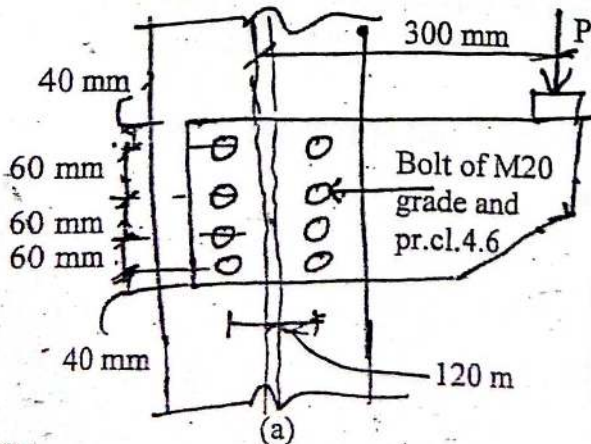
- b) Explain why limit state design method has become more popular than the working stress design method. [6]
4. a) Design a suitable angle section to carry a tensile force of 250 kN (Factored). The end connection is to be done by using (i) fillet welds (ii) bolts. The yield and ultimate strengths of the steel are 250 MPa and 410 MPa, respectively. [12]
- b) Differentiate between the terms "factor of safety" and "partial safety factor" in the structural steel design. Design a circular salwood column to be used in an open shed, to carry an axial load of 200 kN. The column is 3.5 m high. [8]

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

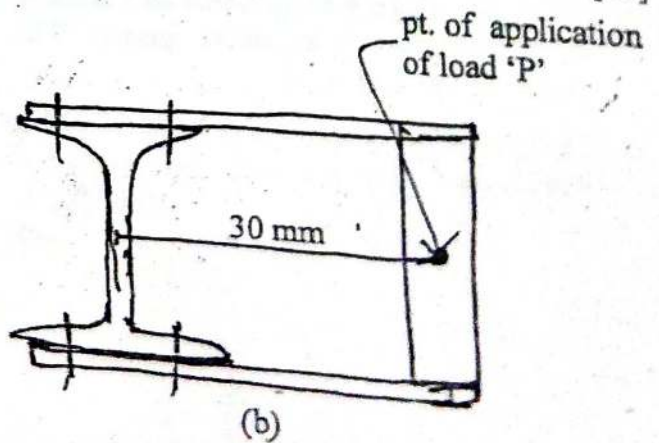
Subject: - Design of Steel and Timber Structure (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Show the results with sketches when and where required.
- ✓ IS 800 : 2007 (Code of practice for general construction in steel), Steel section book, IS 875 and IS 883 : 1994 (Design of structural Timber in Building) are allowed to use.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) Design a single angle (unequal angle) to carry a working tensile load of 150 KN, If the end connection is done using fillet welds. The yield and ultimate strength of the steel are 250 MPa and 410 MPa respectively. [10]
 - b) Design a single equal angle to carry a compression of 50 KN. The centre to centre distance between the end connections is 2.0 M. Assume that at least two bolts are used for the end connections. [10]
 2. a) A building is situated in Birgunj, where the basic wind speed is found to be 60 m/sec. Find the wind pressure for the design of sloping roof of the building having following data: [6]

Angle of slope of roof, $\alpha = 28^\circ$
 Building height ratio, $h/w = 0.75$
 $K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 = 0.70$
 - b) A simply supported steel beam of 6 m effective span carries a total uniformly distributed load of 46 KN/m (inclusive of self-weight). Design the beam (Fe 410 steel) if the compression flange is restrained throughout the span against lateral bending. Apply all the necessary checks. [14]
 3. a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of steel structures compared to timber structures. [4]
 - b) Explain in salient features of the working stress method and limit state method for structural steel design. [4]
 - c) If two bracket plates are connected to the flanges of the column SC 250 as shown in figure below find the design load 'P' that can be applied at an eccentricity of 300 mm. [12]
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(a)



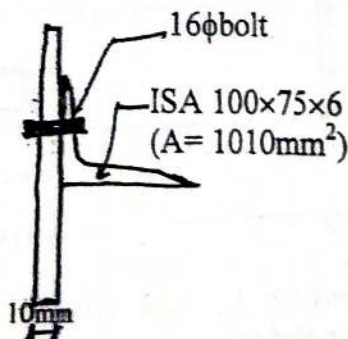
(b)
4. a) Design a deodar column 4 m long to carry an axial load of 300 kN. [10]
 - b) Design the foundation base for an ISHB 350 column to carry factored load of 120 KN. Assume steel and M20 concrete. [10]

Exam.	Regular (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: -Design of Steel and Timber Structural (CE651)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt any **Four** questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
- ✓ Use of IS:800-2007, Steel tables: IS 883-1994; IS 875:1987 (timber) are allowed.

1. a) Design a double cover butt joint to transmit a working load of 300KN to connect two flats 100mm wide and 20mm thick using M16 high strength bolts of property class 10.9 if slip is permitted at design load. The cover plates are 12mm thick. Assume that one shear plane intercepts the threads of the bolts. [10]
- b) The center to center distance between the end connections of a discontinuous strut consisting of two L75 75×8 is 3.0m. Calculate the design load carrying capacity in compression if angles are connected to the same side of a gusset by more than one bolt in each angle. The grade of the steel is E250. [10]
2. a) Find the design wind pressure on a slopping roof of span 10 meter and pitch $\frac{1}{4}$. The height of eaves is 5 meter above ground. The building is situated in Delhi and its permeability is normal. Assume $K_1 = 1$; $K_2 = 0.8$; $K_3 = 1$. [6]
- (b) Design a built-up column of the effective length of 6m to carry an axial load of 1000KN using two channels and laces. Design the connections using welds. The grade of the steel is E250C. [14]
3. a) A beam of effective span 6.0m carries a uniformly distributed load of 30KN/m with a concentrated load of 16KN at mid span. The depth of the beam is limited to 300mm. Design the beam with additional plates to the flanges. Assume that the beam is laterally supported throughout. The grade of steel is E250. M16 bolts of property class 4.6 and product grade C may be used for connection. Checks for shear, deflection and lateral stability are necessary. [16]
- b) Discuss briefly the different types of limit states in steel design. [4]
4. a) Design the base plate for a ISHB 350 column to carry factored load of 1200KN. Take E250 grade of steel and M20 grade of concrete. [10]
- (b) A single unequal angle 100×75×6 is connected to a 10mm thick gusset plate at the ends with six 16mm diameter bolts to transfer tension as shown in figure below. Determine the design tensile strength of the angle assuming that the yield and the ultimate stress of steel used are 250MPa and 410MPa if the gusset is connected to the 100mm leg. Also design connection for its full capacity. [10]



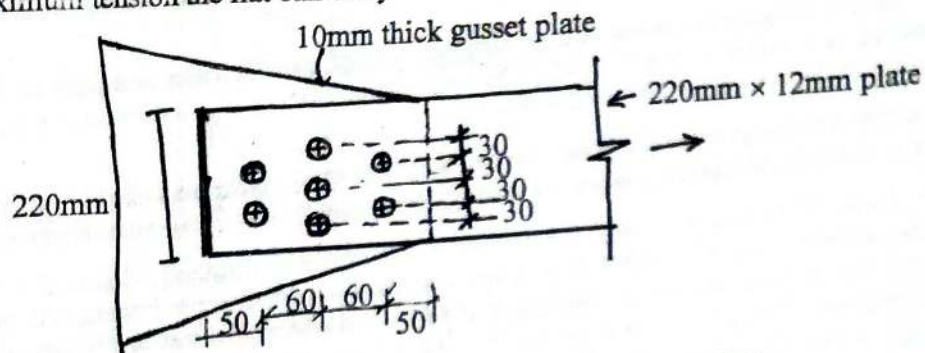
5. (a) Describe design methods and design basis for timber structure. [4]
- (b) Design a 4m long square column of deodar planks to carry an axial load of 350KN. Take outside location and select grade of timber. [12]
- (c) Explain simple timber beam and flitched beam with neat sketches. [4]

		Regular / Back	
Exam.		Full Marks	80
Level	BE	Pass Marks	32
Programme	BCE	Time	3 hrs.
Year / Part	III / II		

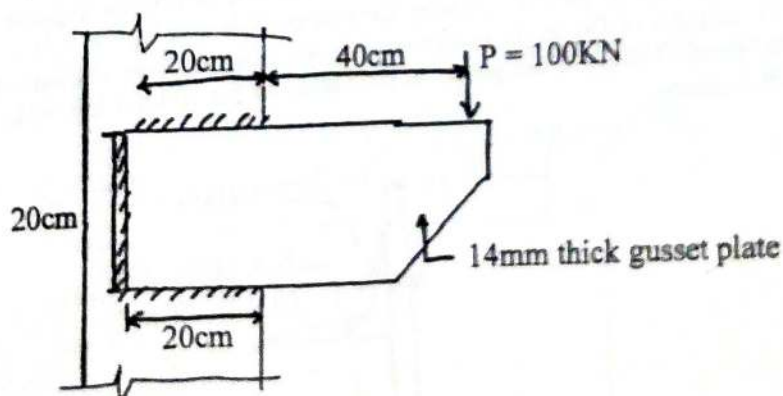
Subject: - Design of Timber and Steel Structures

- Subject: - Design of Timber and Steel**
- Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt any **Four** questions.
 - ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
 - ✓ IS 800, IS 875, IS 883 and structural steel selection book is allowed to use.
 - ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. a) A flat plate ($220\text{mm} \times 12\text{mm}$) is loaded in tension and connected with 10mm thick gusset plate as shown. If the rivets are 20mm dia power driven shop rivets, calculate the maximum tension the flat can carry.



- b) Describe the horizontal load resisting system in steel structure building.
2. a) For the electric connection as shown, determine whether the joint is safe or not. Size of the fillet weld is 8mm and load P is equal to 100kN. Assume that permissible shear stress in the weld is 108 MPa.



- b) For a steel of yield stress as f_y , what are the permissible stresses in tension, compression, bending, shear and bearing according to IS 800?
3. a) Design a column to carry an axial load of 800 kN using two channels laced together. The length of the column is 6 m and is effectively held in position at both ends but not restrained against rotation.
- b) Describe the process to find thickness of slab base foundation. Show the sketch.

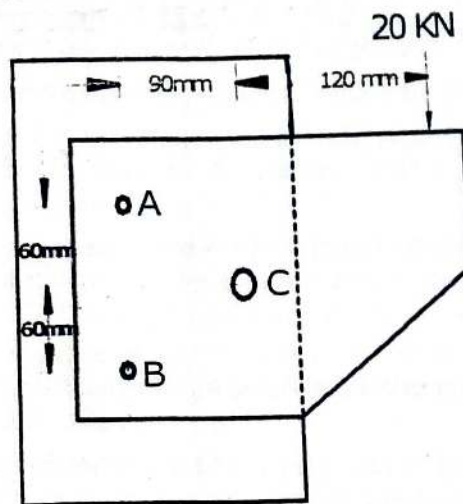
Exam.	Back
Level	BE
Programme	BCE
Year / Part	III / II
Full Marks	80
Pass Marks	32
Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Design of Timber and Steel Structures

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt any **Four** questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Use of IS:800-1984, IS 1730-1989 and IS 809:1989 or Steel section book, IS883-1995 and IS 875 are allowed.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

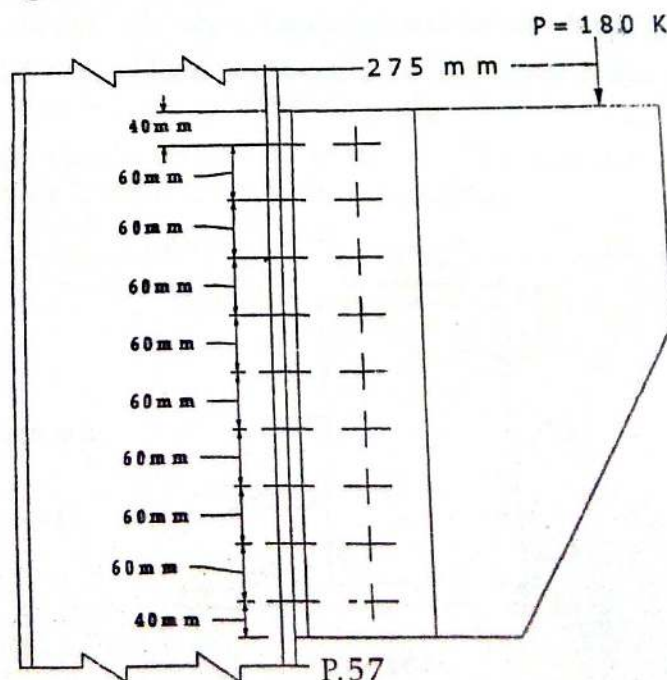
1. a) Explain the types of failures on riveted joints. [6]

b) Calculate the shear stress in the rivet B and C for the connection shown in figure below. Rivets A and B have 16mm diameter while C has a diameter of 20mm. [14]



2. a) Show the idealized stress-strain diagram for mild steel and high tensile steel used in the design of steel structures. [6]

b) Design the connection between the bracket angles 2-ISA 110 × 110 × 8 mm and column using (i) power driven (hot) shop rivets (ii) Power driven (cold) shop rivets, as shown in figure below. [14]



4. a) Design a beam of 6m span carrying UDL of 20KN/m including self wt. The beam is laterally restrained by a concrete slab and is simply supported at the ends on wall of 350mm width. Check for shear, deflection, web crippling and buckling. [14]
- b) Derive a relation for economical depth of a girder. [6]
5. a) Design a purlin using suitable section for a roof-truss. Span of roof = 10m, spacing of truss is 4m and pitch is 1/4. Assume vertical load of 500N/m (including self wt) and wind load 2 KN/m. [10]
- b) If a sal-wood column of 25cm $\times$ 25cm has a length of 4m, determine whether the column can carry 200KN axial load and 20KNm bending moment. Assume suitable data if necessary. [10]
