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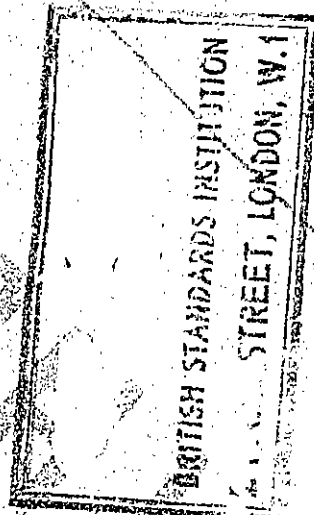


BRITISH STANDARD 449 : 1948

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THE USE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL IN BUILDING



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BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over one thousand, indexed and cross-indexed for reference, together with an abstract of each standard will be found in the Institution's Yearbook.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, either by the issue of amendment slips or revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition.

Users wishing to be kept informed of any alteration to this standard should notify the Sales Department of the Institution, giving the number and title of the standard.

References

This standard requires reference to the following British Standards :—

- B.S. 4. Dimensions and properties of channels and beams for structural purposes.
- B.S. 15. Structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction.
- B.S. 275. Dimensions of rivets ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter).
- B.S. 499. Nomenclature, definitions and symbols for welding and cutting.
- B.S. 538. Metal arc welding as applied to steel structures.
- B.S. 548. High tensile structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction.
- B.S. 592. Carbon steel castings for ships and for marine engine and general engineering purposes.
- B.S. 639. Covered electrodes for metal arc welding wrought iron and mild steel.
- B.S. 648. Schedule of unit weights of building materials.
- B.S. 693. Oxy-acetylene welding as applied to steel structures.
- B.S. 785. Rolled steel bars and hard drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement.
- B.S. 968. High tensile (fusion welding quality) structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction.

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

This revised British Standard has been prepared under the supervision of a technical committee of the Building Divisional Council, consisting of representatives of the following Government departments, and scientific and industrial organizations :—

Admiralty
Air Ministry
Association of Municipal Corporations
British Constructional Steelwork Association
British Iron and Steel Federation
British Railways
British Welding Research Association
Building Committee in Scotland
Building Industries National Council
Crown Agents for the Colonies
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
District Surveyor's Association
Imperial Chemical Industries
Institute of Builders
Institution of Civil Engineers
Institution of Municipal Engineers
Institution of Structural Engineers
London County Council
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Works
National Federation of Building Trades Employers
War Office

CONTENTS

	Page
Co-operating organizations	3
Foreword	7
Economy in design	7

SPECIFICATION

1. Scope	8
----------	---

PART ONE. DEFINITIONS

2. Definitions	8
----------------	---

PART TWO. MATERIALS

3a. Structural steel	9
3b. Electrodes	9
4. Other materials	9

PART THREE. LOADS

5. Dead loads	10
6. Superimposed floor loads	10
7. Superimposed loads on corridors, stairs and landings	10
8. Reductions in superimposed floor loads	12
9. Parapets and balustrades	12
10. Superimposed roof loads other than wind loads	12
11. Wind pressure	13
12. Wind pressure on buildings as a whole	16
13. Internal air pressure	18
14. Local effects of wind	19
15. Dynamic loads	19
16. Temperature range	20

PART FOUR. PERMISSIBLE STRESSES

17. Axial stresses in tension	20
18. Axial stresses in struts	21
19. Bending stresses	23
20. Shear stresses	25
21. Bearing stress	26
22. Combined stresses	26
23. Permissible stresses in rivets and bolts	27

	Page
24. Permissible stresses in welds	27
25. Stresses due to wind forces	28
26. Filler joists	28
27. Grillage beams	30
28. Steel castings	30

PART FIVE. DESIGN AND DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

29. Steel framework	30
(a) Simple design	30
(b) Semi-rigid design	31
(c) Fully rigid design	31
30. Resistance to horizontal forces	31
31. Overhang of walls	32
32. Minimum thickness of metal	32
33. Effective span of beams	32
34. Deflection of beams	32
35. Effective length of struts	33
36. Maximum slenderness ratio of struts	34
37. Eccentricity for stanchions and solid columns	34
38. Sectional areas	35
39. Angles in tension	35
40. Lug angles	36
41. Connections	36
42. Rivets and riveting	37
43. Bolts and bolting	39
44. Design of butt welds	39
45. Design of fillet welds	41
46. Intermittent welding of tension members	45
47. Web stiffeners	45
48. Plate girders	46
49. Separators and diaphragms	48
50. Compression members	48
51. Lacing	50
52. Battening	52
53. Washer-riveting or welding	53
54. Base plates and bearing plates	54
55. Purlins	54
56. Roof trusses and trussed girders	54
57. Bracing systems	55
58. Foundations	55

PART SIX. FABRICATION AND ERECTION

	Page
59. Inspection	56
WORK OFF SITE	
60. Straightening	56
61. Clearances	56
62. Cutting	56
63. Holing	56
64. Assembly	57
65. Riveting	57
66. Bolting	57
67. Welding	58
68. Machining	62
69. Slab bases and caps	62
70. Solid round steel columns	62
71. Marking	63
72. Painting	63
WORK ON SITE	
73. Plant and equipment	63
74. Storing and handling	63
75. Setting out	63
76. Security during erection	63
77. Site connections	64
78. Painting after erection	64
79. Bedding of stanchion bases, bedding and encasing of grillage beams, and bearings of beams and girders	64

APPENDICES

A. Permissible stresses for high tensile steel to B.S. 548	65
B. Permissible stresses for high tensile steel to B.S. 968	68
C. Formula for working stresses of gross section for axially loaded struts	71
D. Derivation of the tables for angle struts	71
E. Illustrations of the effective lengths of stanchions	72

BRITISH STANDARD FOR

THE USE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL
IN BUILDING

FOREWORD

This British Standard was first issued in April, 1932, and was last revised in 1937. During the war temporary amendments were introduced, giving increased working stresses in steel to B.S. 15, 'Structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction' to secure a measure of economy in steel used in building, thus contributing towards the maximum steel output required to meet urgent national demands.

The present revision is based on 'Recommendations for the Design of steel structures made by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Steel Structures Committee 1936' and on British Standard Code of Practice CP 4 : 1944, 'Chapter V, Loading,' of the 'Code of functional requirements of buildings.'

Acknowledgments are made to the Codes of Practice Committee for Civil Engineering, Public Works and Building for their co-operation whilst engaged on the preparation of British Standard Code of Practice CP 113 (General series), 'The structural use of steel in buildings,' and to the Institution of Structural Engineers whose 'Report on steelwork for buildings' has proved of assistance.

Users of this British Standard should satisfy themselves that effective compliance is secured with local bye-laws and regulations and, for insurance purposes, with the rules of the Fire Offices Committee.

The attention of users is also called to the importance of making provision, where necessary, for water, gas, electricity and other services, having particular regard to Clause 19d of this standard and the working stresses employed.

The requirements of the welding clauses in this Standard have been formulated after reference to the British Standard for 'The metal arc welding of mild steel constructions' which is in course of preparation. These clauses may therefore be subject to revision when that standard is published.

ECONOMY IN DESIGN

This British Standard stipulates limits of stress and rules for design with the twofold purpose of ensuring normal safety and economy in the use of structural steel. While the stresses and other requirements are to be regarded as limiting values, the purpose in design should be to reach these limits in as

many parts of the structure as possible and to adopt a layout such that maximum structural efficiency is attained for a minimum use of steel. Careful consideration should therefore be given to the semi-rigid basis and fully rigid basis of design.

SPECIFICATION

SCOPE

1. This British Standard relates primarily to the use of structural steel in building. The requirements of the standard shall be deemed not to apply to structures fabricated from steel tubes, which will be covered by an addition to this British Standard (in course of preparation), nor to structures fabricated from light gauge sheet and strip steel.

PART ONE. DEFINITIONS

2. Definitions. For the purposes of this British Standard the following definitions shall apply :—

Beam Any rolled or pressed section or built-up structural member which supports load primarily by its internal resistance to bending.

Dead load The weight of all walls, floors, roofs, partitions and other permanent construction.

Effective lateral restraint Restraint which will produce sufficient resistance in a plane perpendicular to the plane of bending to restrain a loaded beam from buckling to either side at its point of application.

Filler joists Rolled steel I-beams or other suitable flanged sections forming a floor or roof slab in association with structural concrete.

Foundation That part of the building which is employed directly to distribute loading to the ground. It may include any retaining or other wall, based upon the ground, of sufficient strength and stability to carry its own weight together with all imposed loads and forces.

Panel wall A wall built between pillars, stanchions or other members and wholly supported by the steel framework.

Load factor The value by which the load causing failure of the structure to unserviceability, is divided to give the permissible working load on the structure.

Partition An internal vertical structure employed solely for the purpose of subdividing any storey of a building into sections, and which supports no load other than its own weight.

Strut A steel pillar, stanchion, column or other compression member.

Super-imposed load In respect of a building: all loads other than the dead load.

Welding terms The terms used in the welding clauses of this British Standard are defined in B.S. 499 'Nomenclature, definitions and symbols for welding and cutting.'

Wheel loads The equivalent static weights imposed by the wheels when the appliance of which the wheels form part is fully loaded.

Yield stress The yield stress in tension.

PART TWO. MATERIALS

STRUCTURAL STEEL

3. *a. Structural steel.* All structural steel used in buildings coming within the purview of this British Standard shall before fabrication comply with one or other of the following which is appropriate :—

B.S. 15 : 1948. Structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction,

B.S. 548 : 1934. High tensile structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction,

B.S. 968 : 1941. High tensile (fusion welding quality) structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction.

b. Electrodes. Electrodes used for the making of welds shall conform to the requirements of B.S. 639, 'Covered electrodes for metal arc welding wrought iron and mild steel (for hand operation)' Class A.

This British Standard does not at present provide for the use of high tensile steel electrodes (see Clause 24 *b*).

OTHER MATERIALS

4. Other materials used in association with steelwork shall conform to any byelaws or regulations to which the building has to conform.

Where an appropriate British Standard for a particular material exists the material shall also comply with that British Standard, except where it may conflict with, or differ from, any relevant byelaw or regulation.