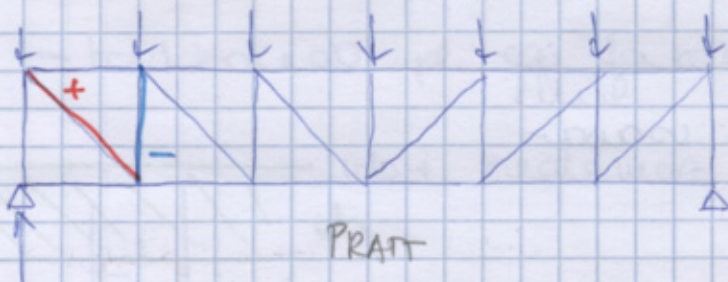
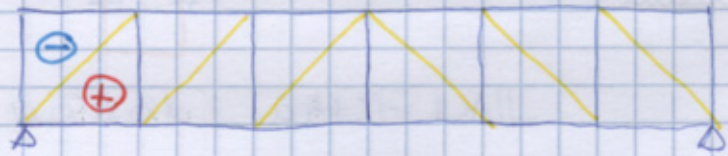


KÖZPONTOS KÜZÁS



PRATT

→ kihasználja a problémát

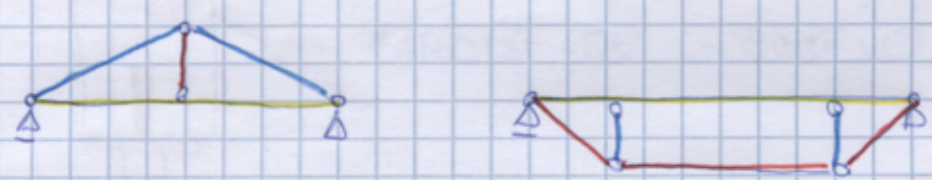


HOWE

→ kiélt nem becslesse  
mivel a faival →  
ez a mo. kedvezőbb →  
kisebbs kiélti teker



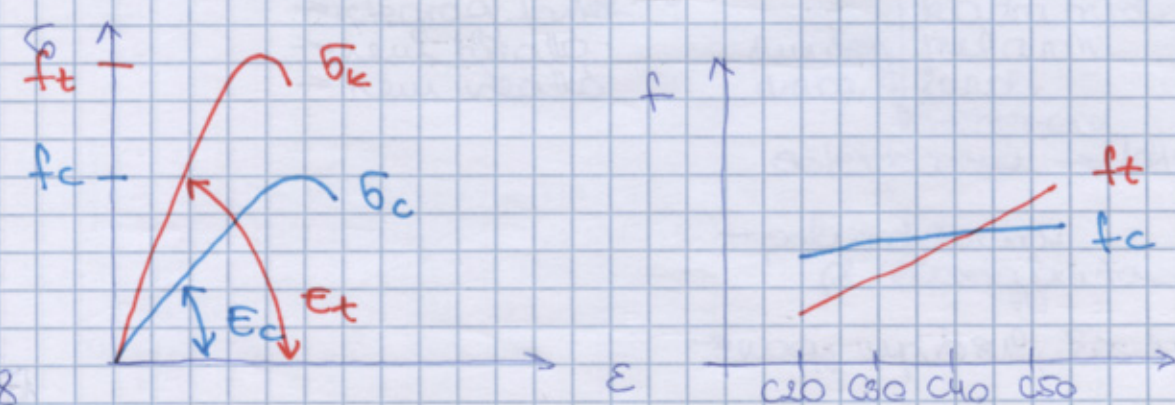
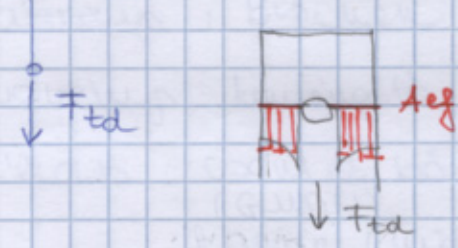
→ valószínűleg önsúlyra jellemző  
→ felkötésekre lehet összekönni  
a problémákat



lx határozatlan

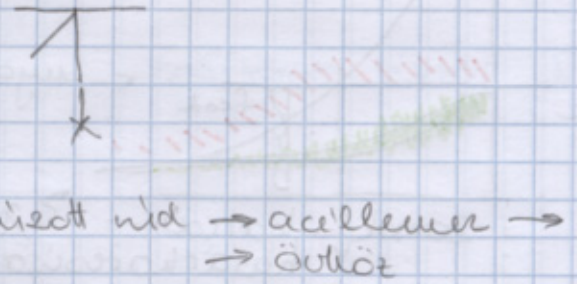
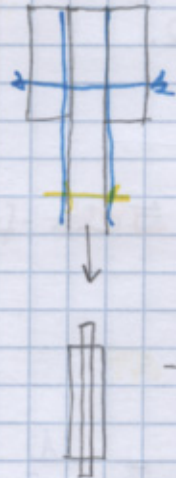
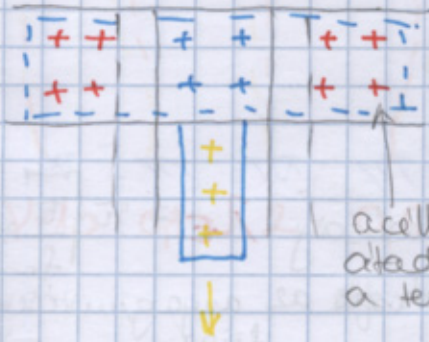
$$\frac{F_{td}}{A} = \sigma_{t,td} \leq f_{t,td} = k_{mod} \frac{f_{tk}}{\gamma_M}$$

← effektív / gyújtott km-tel kell számolni



fa minőség: - milyen könnyű megkötést → szűrség  
 - hibamentesség

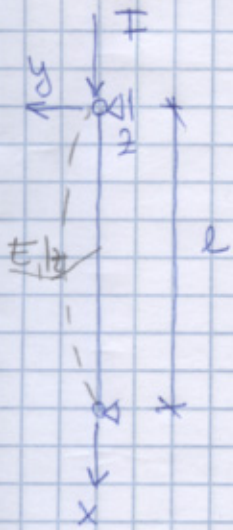
• készlet mind befelé



→ készlet mind → acéllemez → övkar  
 → keskenyebb és előnyösebb  
 bizonyos határokra belül  
 (ha túl sok vagy az tűrvelem  
 szempontból nem ideális)

→ kapcsolat kevesebbet bír, mint az anyag

### KÖZPONTOS NYOMÁS



$$f_{c,rd} \geq \sigma_{c,rd}$$

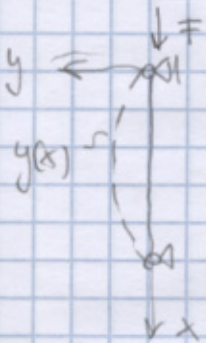
$$F_{c,rd} = A \cdot f_{c,rd}$$

↑ teljes kör terület jelenti

→ stab. vesztes → kikapcsolás

Euler

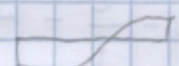
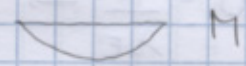
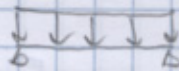
$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2}$$



$$F \cdot y = M$$

$$y'' = -\frac{M}{EI}$$

$$y'' + \frac{F}{EI} y = 0$$



$y(x)$  elfordulás



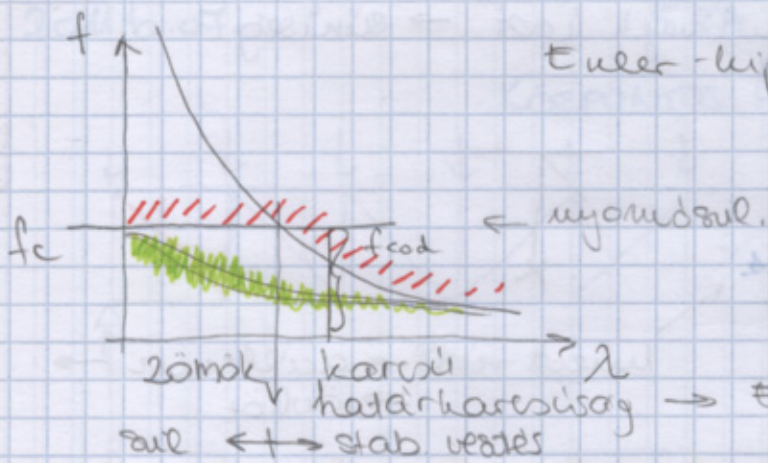
$y(x)$  kikapcsolás

$$\frac{F_{cr}}{A} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2 A}$$

$$\frac{l}{i} = \lambda$$

$$f_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\frac{l^2}{i^2}} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

# Euler-hiperbola



$\lambda_E = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{f_c}}$   
 az az anyagminőségtől függ  
 Euler-féle karcsúság

$$F_{crit} = f_{cr} \cdot A =$$

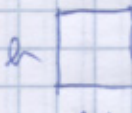
$$\lambda_{cr} = \frac{f_{cr}}{f_{c,0}} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2 f_c} = \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda^2}{\frac{\pi^2 E}{f_c}}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{rel}^2} \quad (\text{hiperbola})$$

1., karcsúság:  $\lambda_y = \frac{l_{y,eff}}{i_y}$   
 $\lambda_z = \frac{l_{z,eff}}{i_z}$  }  $\lambda_{max} = \max \left\{ \lambda_y, \lambda_z \right\}$

2.,  $\lambda_{rel} = \frac{\lambda_{max}}{\lambda_E}$

3.,  $k_c = k_c(\lambda_{rel})$

4.,  $F_{cd} = k_c A f_{cd}$

$m = 3000 \text{ mm}$  E-M:  

 $\lambda_{rel} = 1,0 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_E} \rightarrow \lambda = 60$

$$\lambda_{60} = 60 = \frac{l}{i} = \frac{3000}{i} \rightarrow i = 50$$

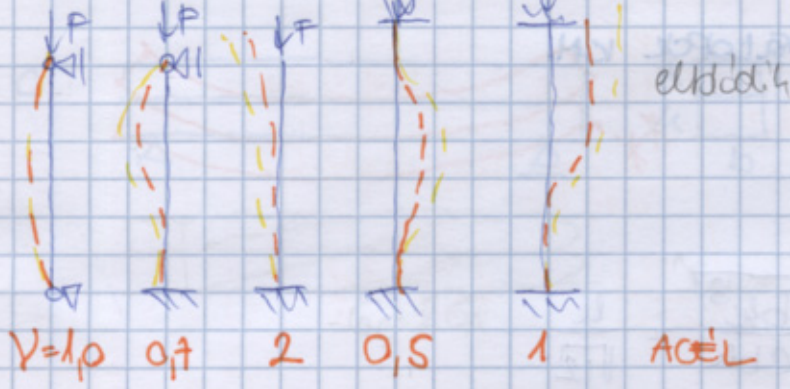
$$i = 50 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{12}} \rightarrow \boxed{b = 173 \text{ mm}}$$

VALÓR:

$$\lambda_{rel} = 0,3 \rightarrow \lambda = 18$$

$$\lambda = 18 = \frac{l}{i} = \frac{3000}{i} \rightarrow i = \frac{3000}{18} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{12}} \rightarrow \boxed{b = 577 \text{ mm}}$$

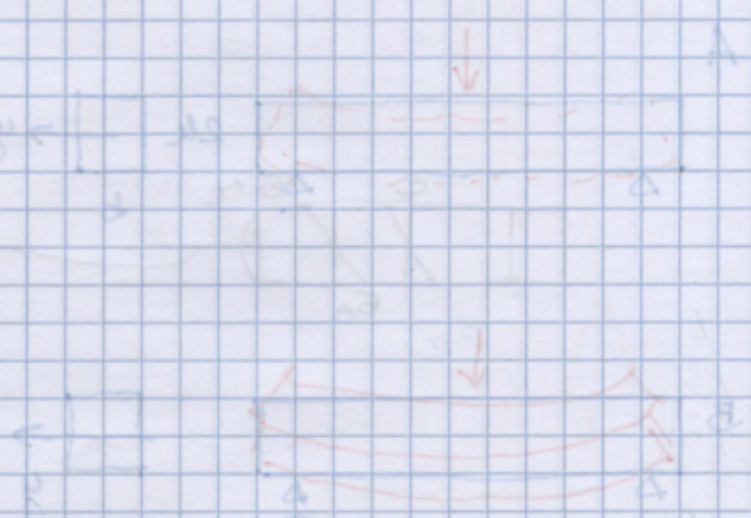
KIHAJLÁSI HÁSZ



elfordul

10 0,8 2,2 0,65 1,2 FA

→ nagyobb kihajlás : kedvezőtlen valóságra → csp. lazal



$\gamma_{\text{rel}} = \frac{\Delta}{h}$        $\Delta = \frac{P \cdot h^3}{12 \cdot EI}$        $\gamma_{\text{rel}} = \frac{P \cdot h^2}{12 \cdot EI}$