



>> September 21 -23, Moscow

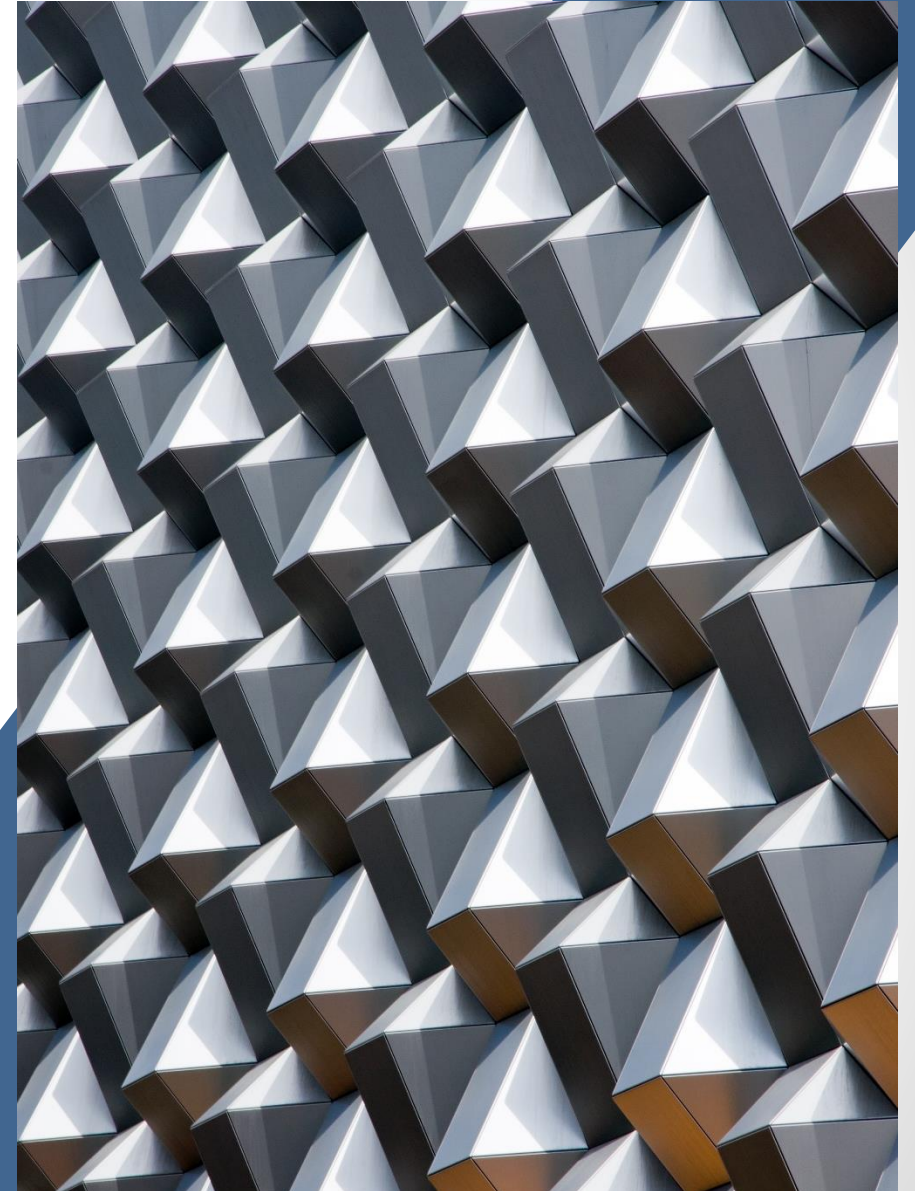
AlumForum 2021

International Forum «Aluminum in Architecture and Construction»

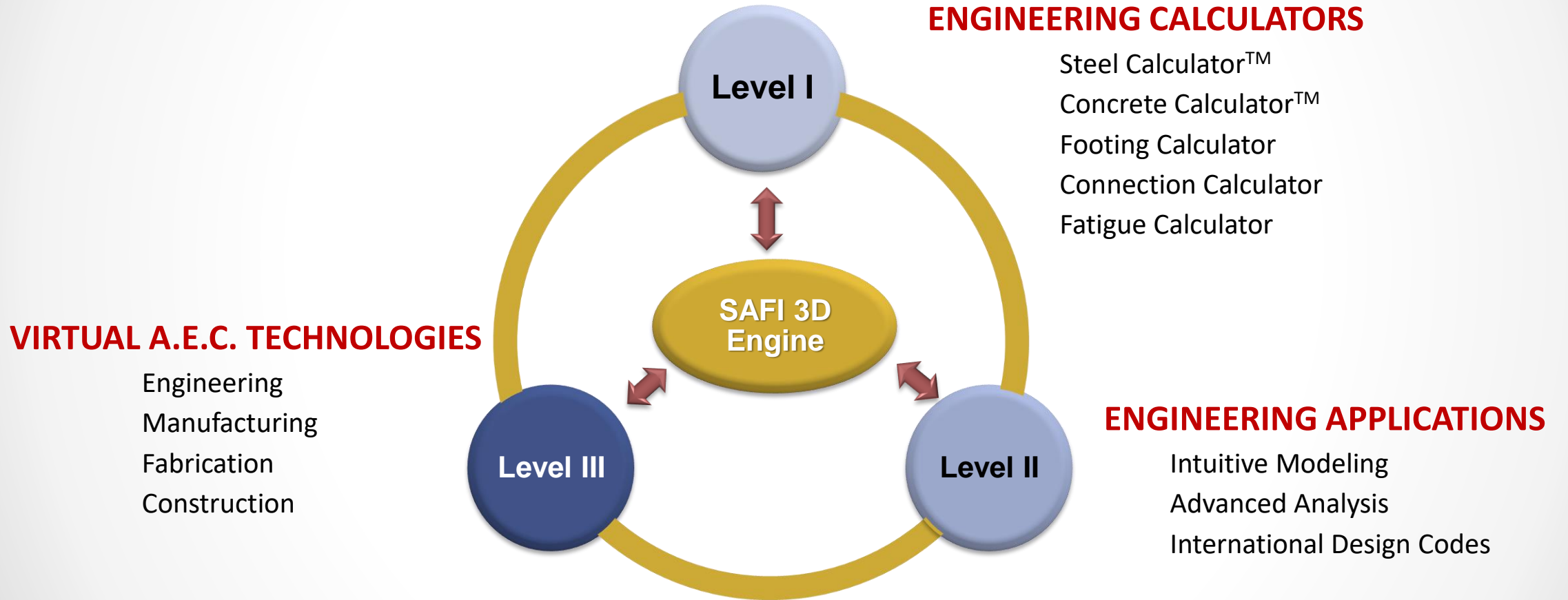
Rachik Elmaraghy, Ph.D., M.A.Sc. P.Eng., FCSCE

Founder & CEO

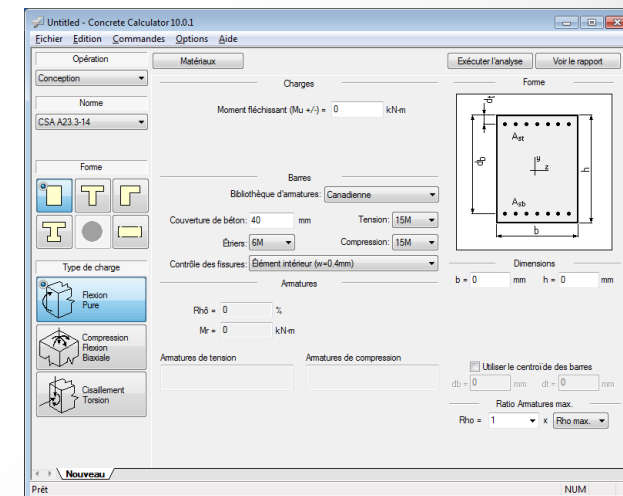
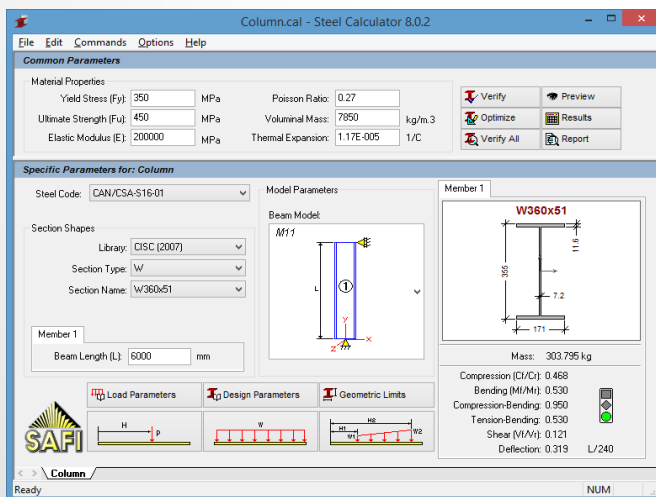
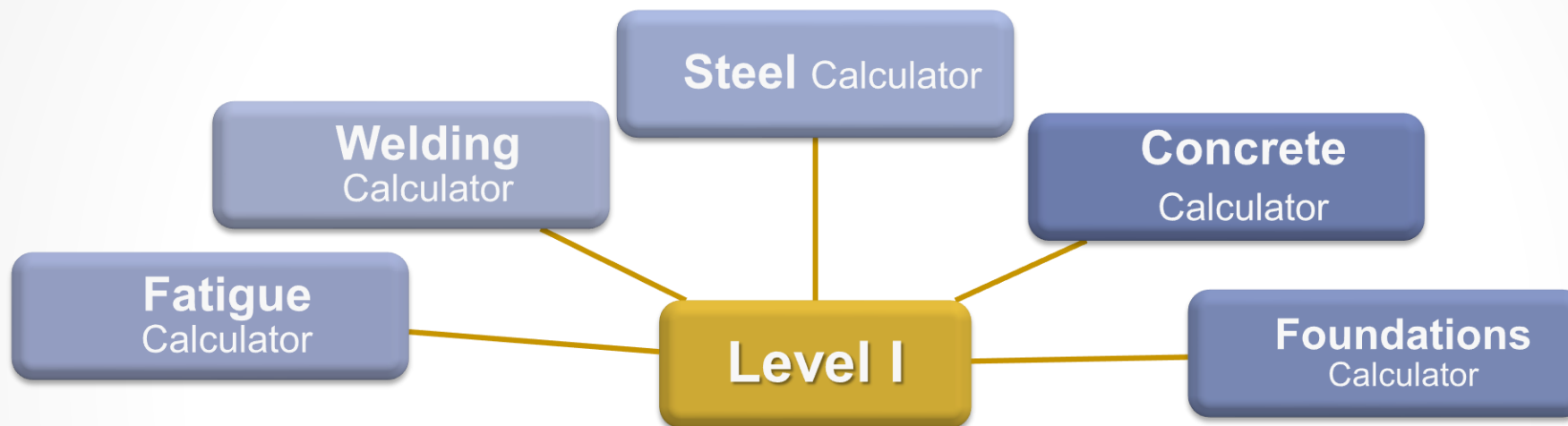
SAFI Canada – Est. 1986



SAFI Products Philosophy – Seamless Fully Integrated



Engineering Calculators – Level I

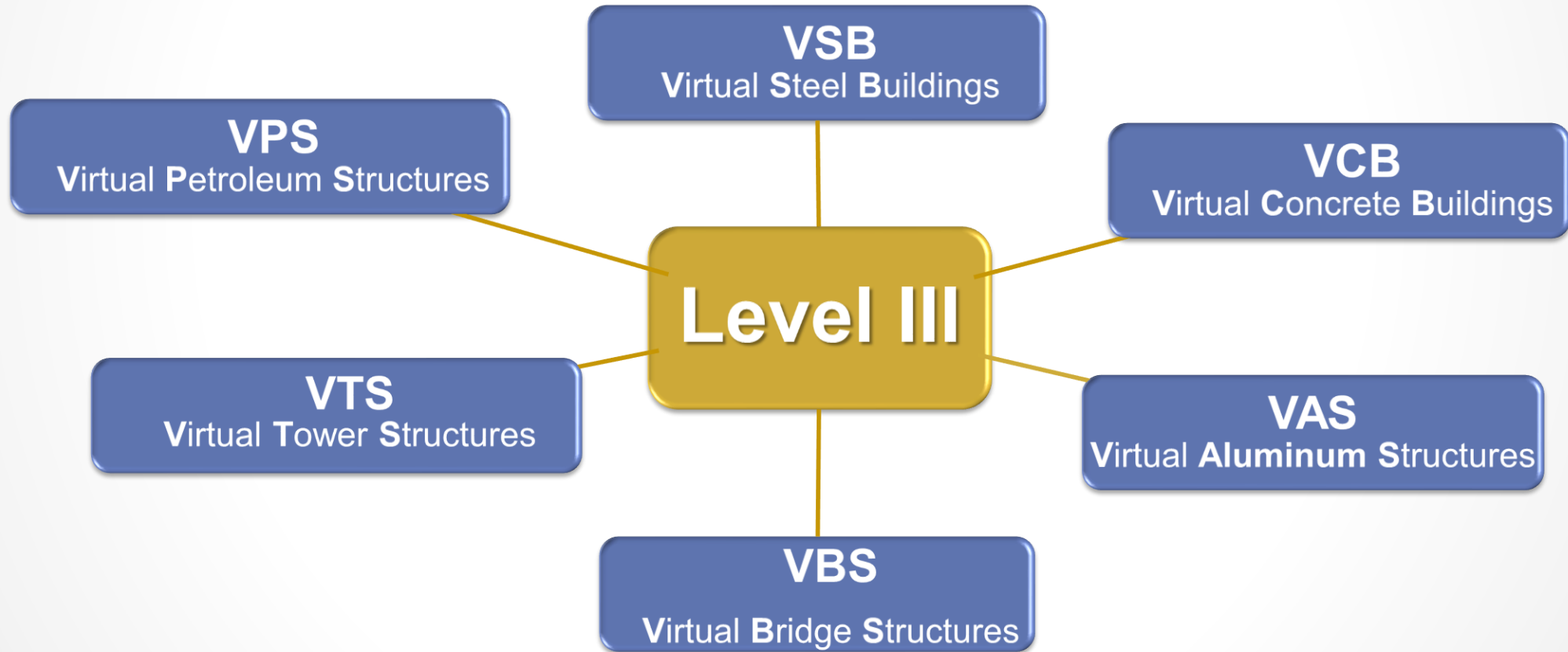


Integrated Structural Design Applications – Level II



A.E.C. Virtual Technologies – Level III

Seamless Integration / Engineering / Connections /
Detailing / Manufacturing & Fabrication



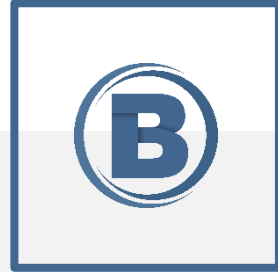
SAFI Structural Engineering Solutions – Aluminum capabilities



GSE Software

**GENERAL STRUCTURAL
ENGINEERING**

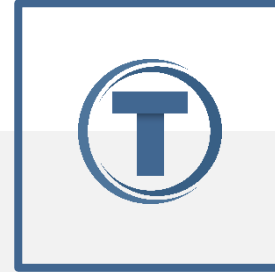
Steel, Concrete, Wood
and **Aluminum**
structures of all types.



BSE Software

**BRIDGE STRUCTURAL
ENGINEERING**

Steel, Concrete,
Composite and
Aluminum bridges.



TSE Software

**TOWER STRUCTURAL
ENGINEERING**

Electrical substations,
transmission towers and
telecom towers.



PSE Software

**PETROLEUM STRUCTURAL
ENGINEERING®**

Offshore and Onshore
drilling structures for oil,
gas and water drilling.

SAFI Structural Engineering Solutions – Aluminum capabilities

Aluminum in Transport and Road Infrastructure



HSE Software

HIGHWAY SIGN STRUCTURAL
ENGINEERING

Overhead structural sign
support, traffic signal
supports and high-mast
lighting towers.

HSE SOFTWARE - Steel & Aluminum Standards

The program supports the required specifications of the:

- **AASHTO LTS-13 ASD (6th edition)**
- **AASHTO LTS-15 LRFD (1st edition)**
- **Canadian CSA S6**



HSE SOFTWARE - Applications



The HSE software is a versatile program allowing users to design various structures for overhead signage for highway, roadway or traffic applications.

Overhead sign structures

The HSE software allows users to design highway overhead structural sign supports with various road sign panels such as simple panel, reinforced panel, variable message sign (VMS), walkway or secondary panel.

Traffic lights

The HSE software allows users to design various types of traffic light supports and signal mast arm structures.

High-mast lighting towers (HMLT)

The HSE software allows users to design various types of lighting solutions such as street lighting poles, high-mast lighting towers and lamp posts.

- Overhead sign structures
- Cantilever sign structures
- Gantry structures
- Traffic lights
- Traffic signal mast arms
- Street lighting poles
- Luminaire support structures
- High-mast lighting towers

HSE SOFTWARE – Highlighted technical features



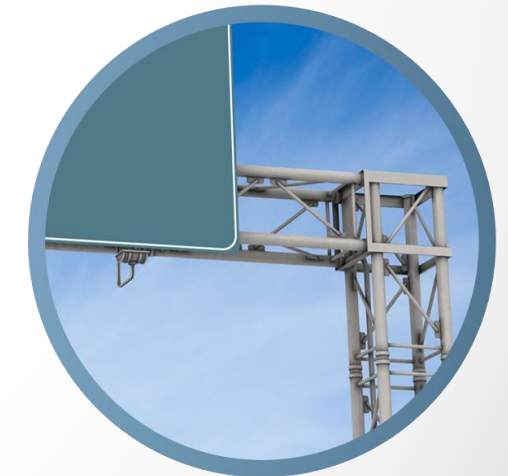
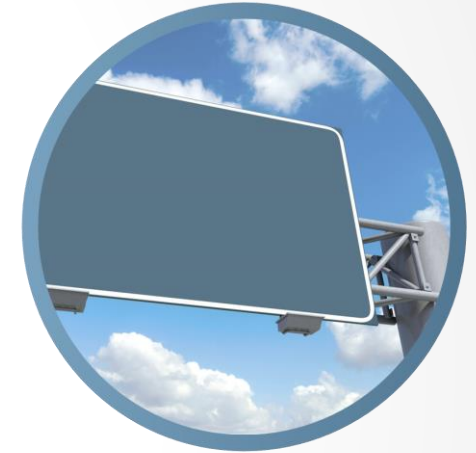
- The HSE Software is a technology built on powerful user-friendly interface
- Allows to generate Standard and Non-Standard structures related to the bridge sign industry.
- HSE covers the Analysis, Design and Fatigue of overhead structural sign support, traffic signal supports and high-mast lighting towers.
- Linear, non-Linear, seismic and dynamic analysis are available.
- Non-Linear Catenary cable may be included in general HSE models.
- Automatically determines the wind and ice loads acting on the elements of the model.
- Generate the equivalent fatigue loads such as galloping, natural wind gust and truck-induced gust to compute the fatigue limit states.
- The highway sign wizard also calculates the various design parameters required such as buckling parameters, aluminum weld parameters and fatigue parameters.

HSE SOFTWARE - Overhead sign structures



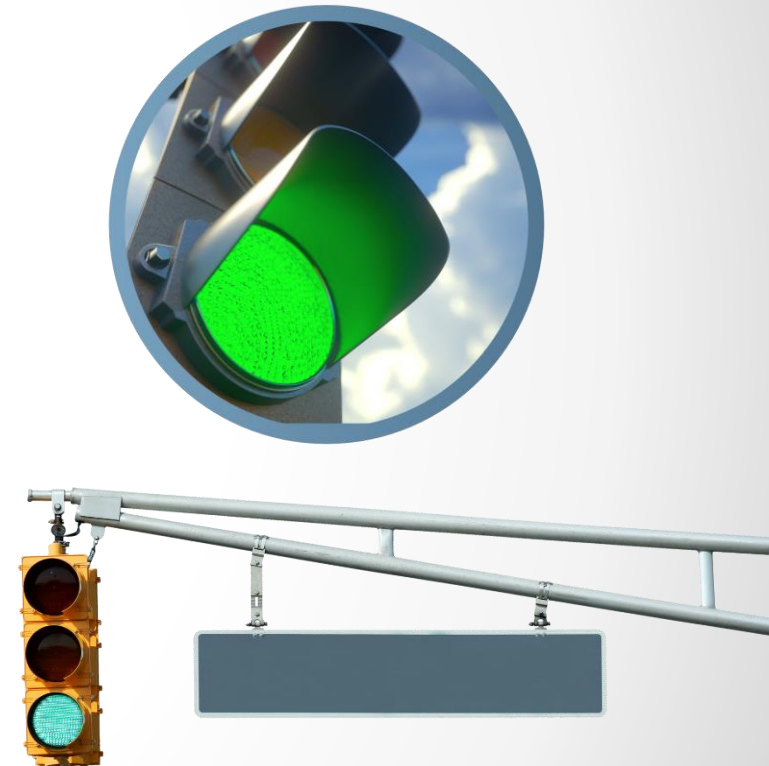
Highway and roadway sign structures

- The software allows users to design highway overhead structural sign supports with various road sign panels such as:
 - Simple panel, reinforced panel, variable message sign (VMS), walkway or secondary panel.
- Wind, ice, and gravity loads are automatically calculated by the program.
- The fatigue limit states are also computed by the software.



Traffic signal support structures

- The software allows users to design various types of traffic light supports and signal mast arm structures.
- The program takes into consideration truck-induced gust loads caused by the passage of trucks under traffic structures as well as the galloping force based on the frontal projected area of each traffic signal including all other devices attached to the arm masts.

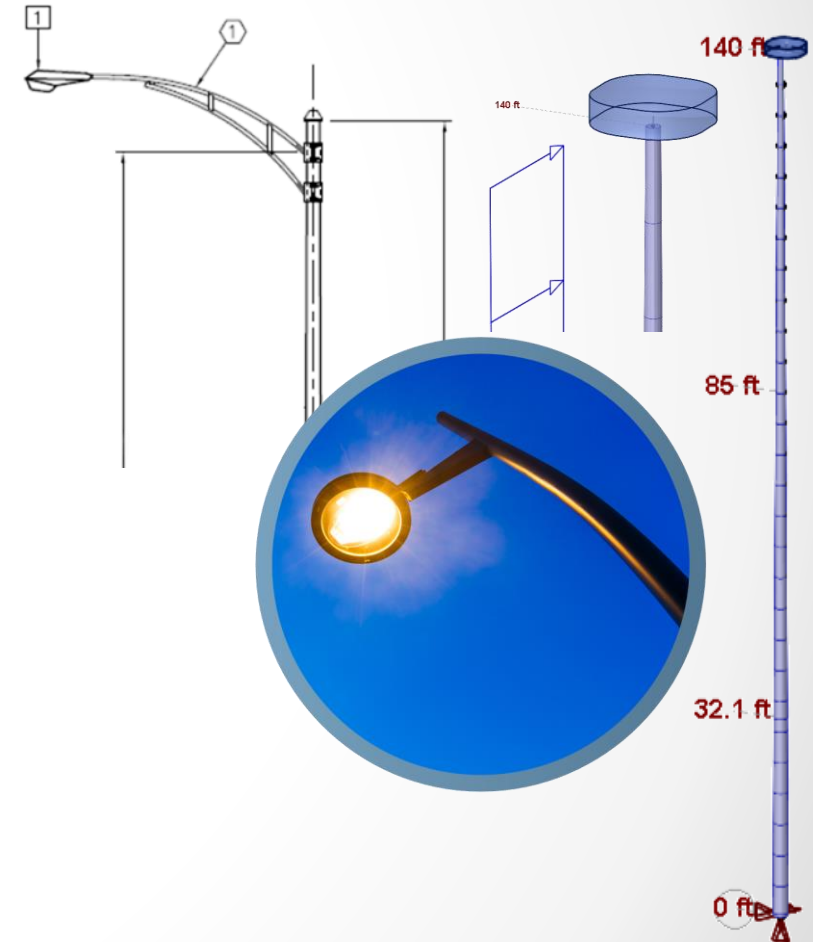


HSE SOFTWARE – Street lighting



Street lighting poles and High-mast lighting towers (HMLT)

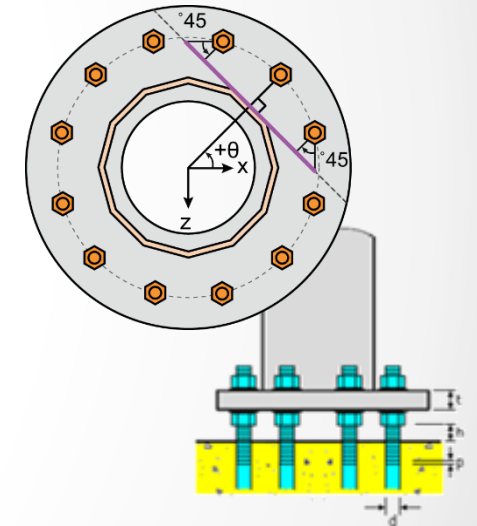
- The software allows users to design various types of lighting solutions such as street lighting poles, high-mast lighting towers and lamp posts.
- The program takes into consideration natural wind gusts that may induce cyclic loads in lighting structures.



- Structure design for compression, tension, bending, shear, torsion and warping, slenderness, deflection and fatigue
- Anchor rods verification
- Base plate design and verification

Computation of base plates

The HSE software allows users to compute the resistance and the thickness of base plates with levelling nuts.



HSE SOFTWARE - Loading features



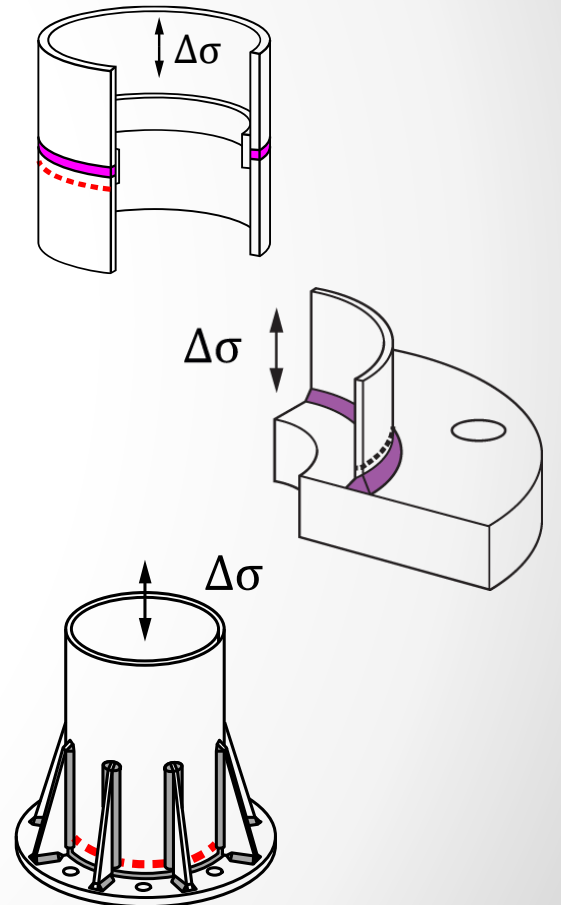
BY SAFI™

- Automated self-weight
- Automated wind and ice loads
- Concentrated and distributed loads
- Automated fatigue (Galopping, Natural Wind Gust, Truck-Induced Gust)
- Thermal gradient loads
- Seismic analysis capabilities
- Automated load combinations

HSE SOFTWARE - Fatigue



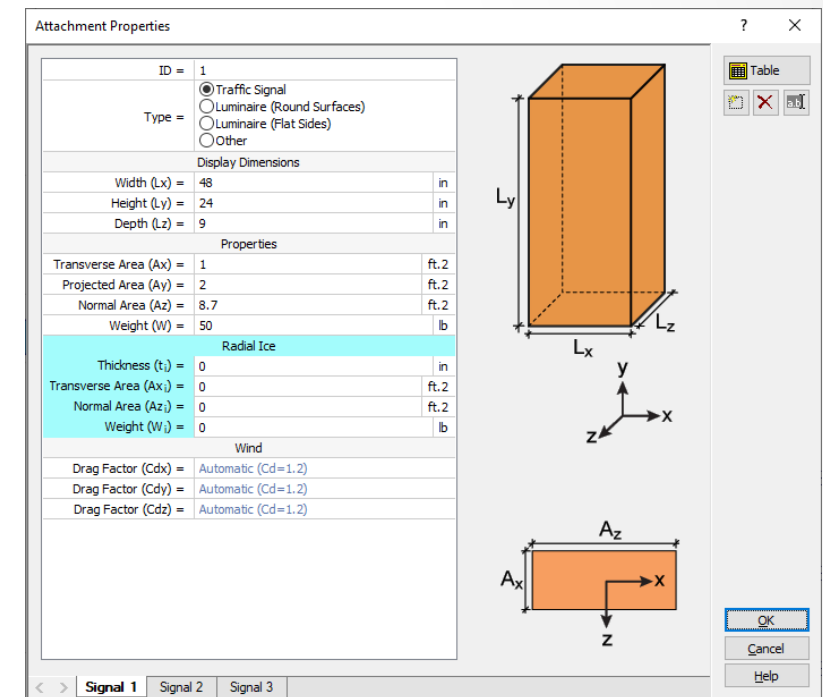
- Fatigue verification according to chapter 11 of AASHTO LTS-13 (ASD) and AASHTO LTS-15 (LRFD).
- Verification of stresses according to the Constant Amplitude Fatigue Threshold (CAFT).
- The AASHTO LTS standards provides fatigue calculation for the three following types of structures: signs, traffic lights and luminaires.
- This choice has an influence on the displayed fatigue options.
- The HSE software also allows to run the fatigue calculations for the HMLT (High-Mast Lighting Towers) by using the approach defined in the AASHTO LTS.



HSE SOFTWARE - LUMINAIRES, TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND OTHER ATTACHMENTS



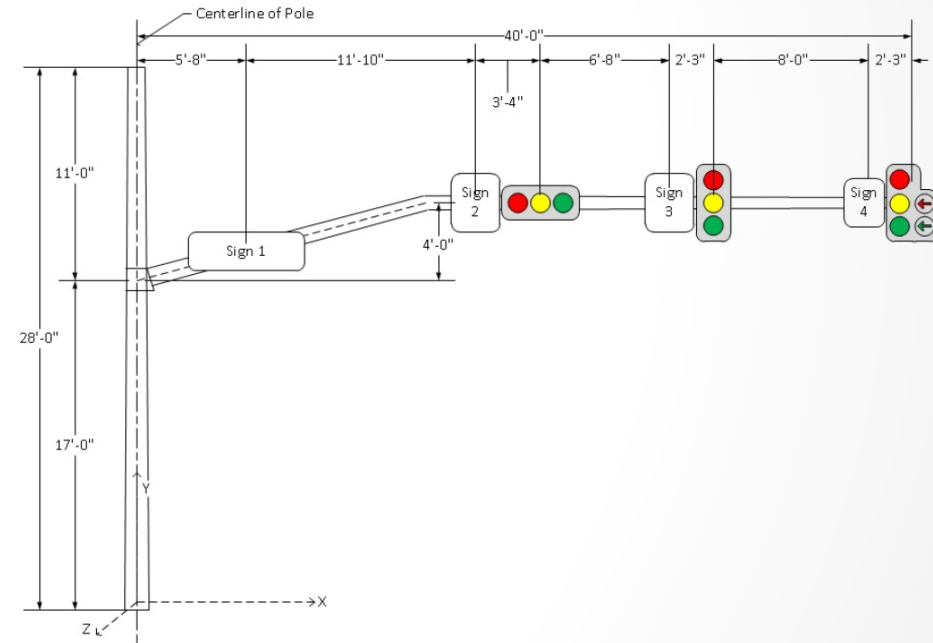
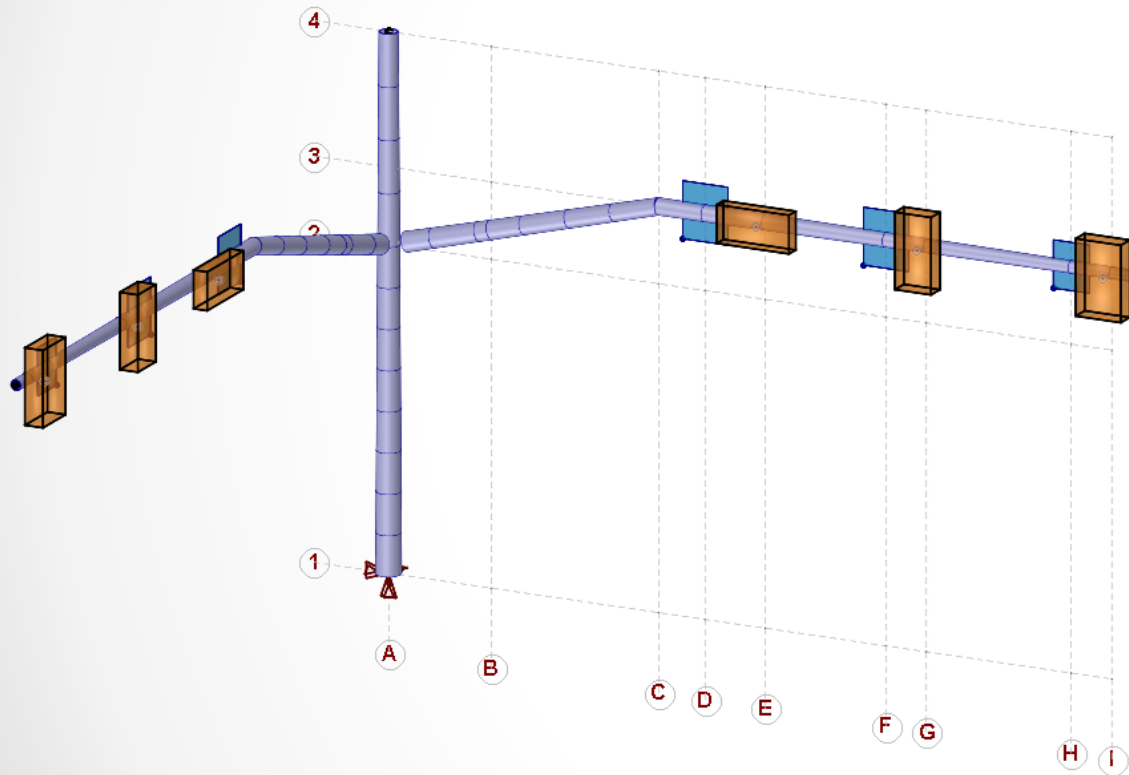
- The HSE Software Attachments command allows to create a list of traffic signals, luminaires and other accessories attached to the structure.
- These accessories can later be attached to the structure with the Add Luminaire/Traffic Signal command.
- It is also possible to validate the wind and ice loads automatically generated on the attachments.



HSE SOFTWARE - LUMINAIRES, TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND OTHER ATTACHMENTS



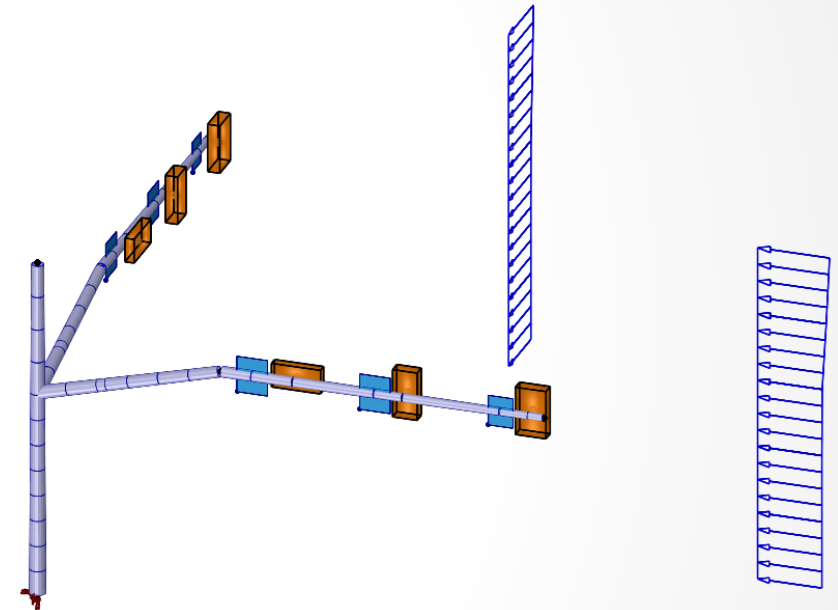
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HSE SOFTWARE - PANELS IN XY AND YZ PLANES



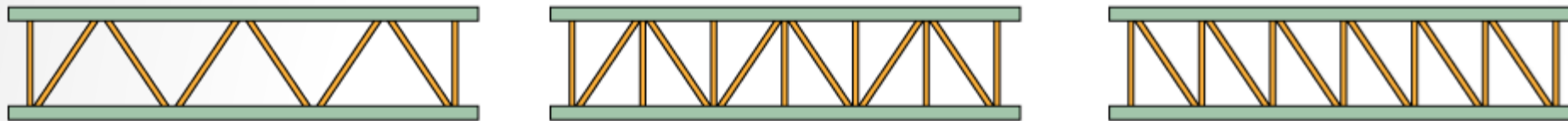
- The HSE software allows to create structures like a traffic signal pole with two arms at 90 degrees with attach panels and attachments in XY and YZ planes.
- For the AASHTO LTS-13 (ASD) and S6, the Wind Direction option in the Highway sign load wizard allows to compute the wind for these structures.
- The wind is applied on all possible directions according to the selected option available.



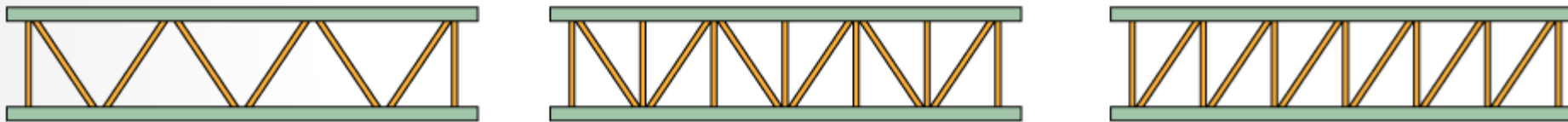
HSE SOFTWARE - POWERFUL BEAM GENERATION



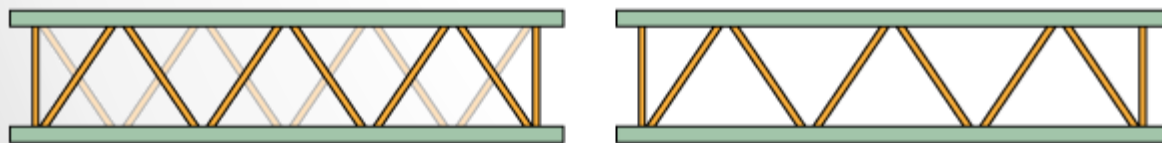
- Many features for the generation of beams are available to HSE users. For example, it is possible to select different panel models (Warren, Pony Warren or Pratt) for the beam diagonals.



- These panel models can be reverted with the Discontinuous diagonals option.



- When the invert opposite face option is unchecked, it is possible to align the arrangement of the diagonals on the opposite face of the beam.

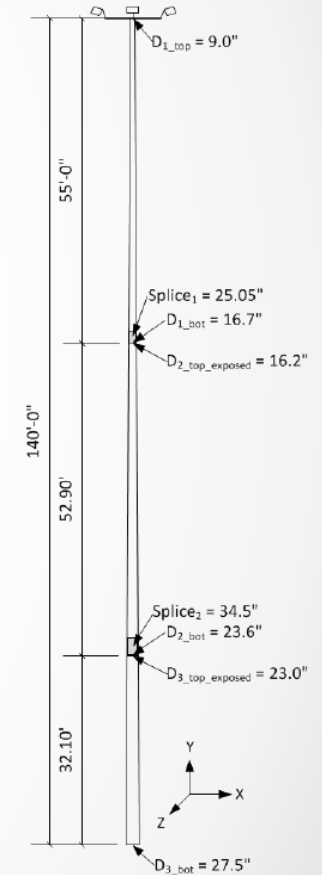
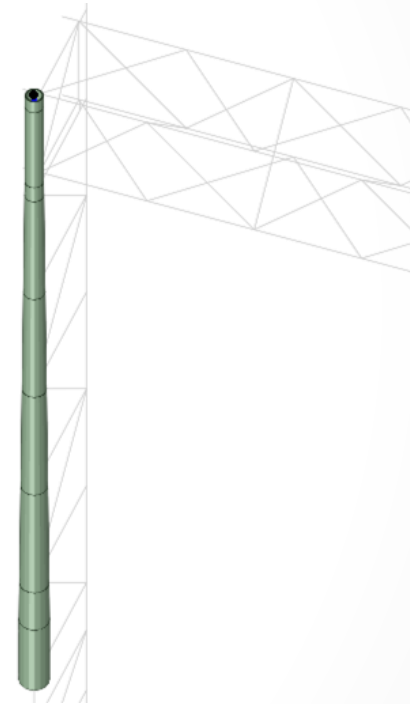


HSE SOFTWARE - POWERFUL COLUMN GENERATION



BY SAFI™

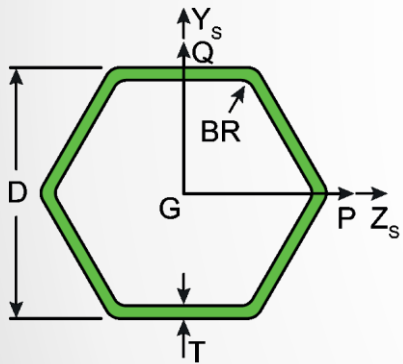
- The HSE software allows to seamlessly edit variable inertia columns after the model generation.
- Regular or Variable inertia sections.
- For example, a column can be divided at any position and the variable inertia section properties will automatically be adjusted.



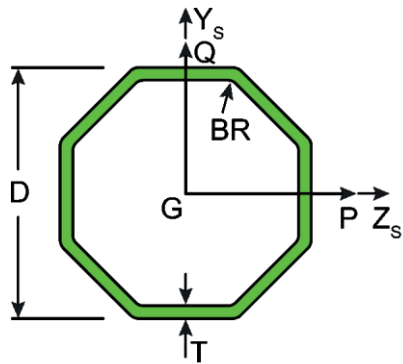
HSE SOFTWARE – Polygonal sections



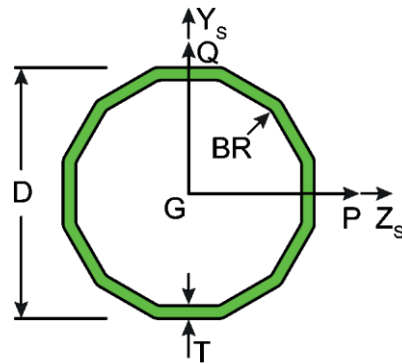
In addition to all existing section shapes (circular, rectangular, I, L, 2L, T, and more), the HSE Highway Sign Structural Engineering software allows the use of tubular polygonal sections.



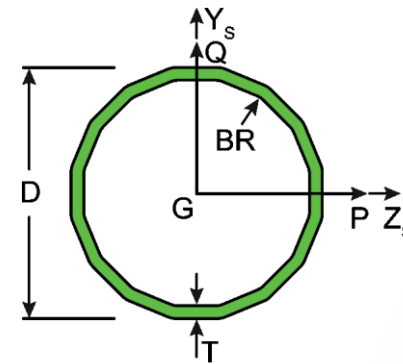
6-sided tube



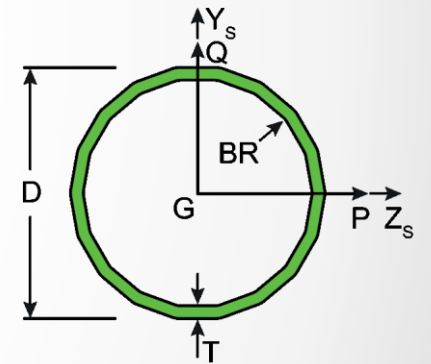
8-sided tube



12-sided tube



16-sided tube

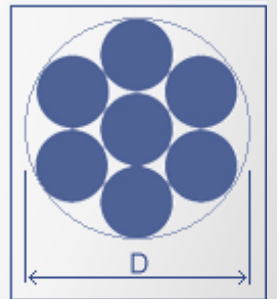
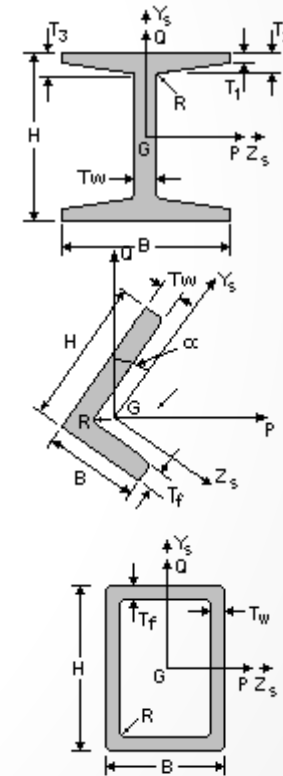


18-sided tube

HSE SOFTWARE – Sections properties



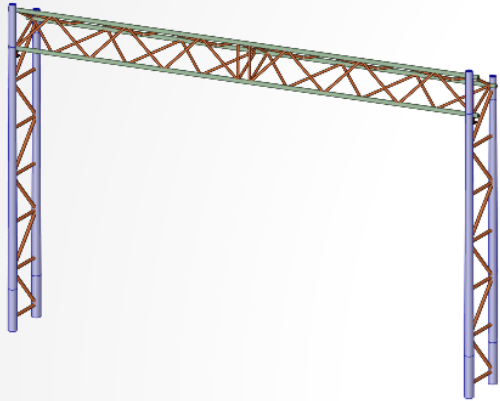
- In Library of standard Sections (CISC, AISC, European and Indian)
- Non-standard
- Tapered sections (variable inertia)
- Library of cable sections
- Built-up sections
- Plate and Shells (finite elements)
- Custom sections



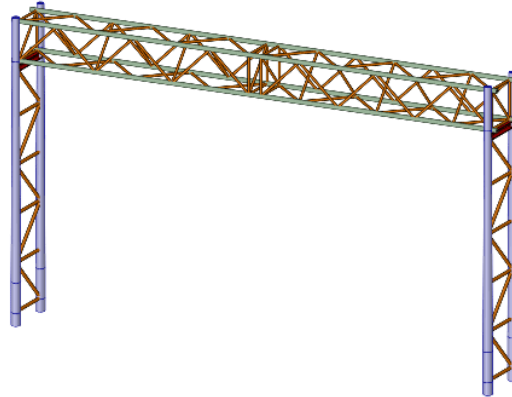
HSE Software - Automated models



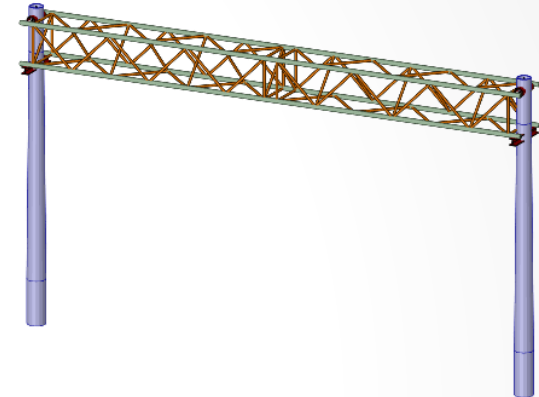
BY SAFI™



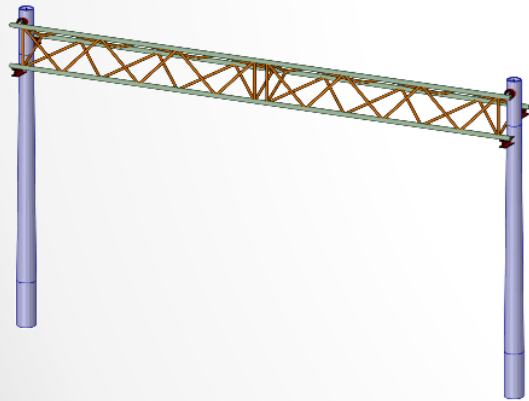
Latticed column with 4-sided latticed beam



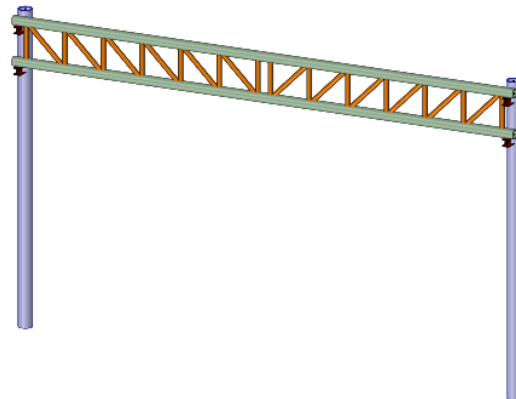
Latticed column with 3-sided latticed beam



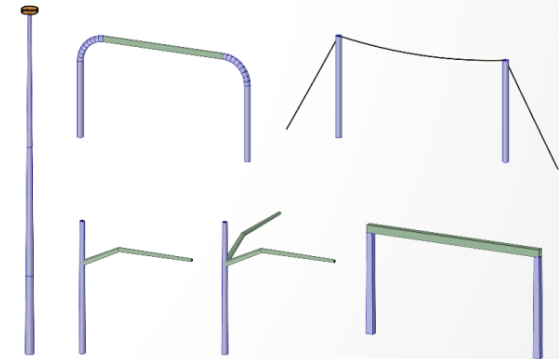
Pole column with 4-sided latticed beam



Pole column with 3-sided latticed beam



Pole column with flat latticed beam



Manually made models

HSE Software - Highway Sign Wizard Input Data



BY SAFI™

Highway Sign Wizard - Step 2 - Beam Definition

Model: Custom

Nb. Panels = 6

Vertical Panels

Panel Model = Warren - W/W

Invert Opposite Face =

Discontinuous Diag. =

Horizontal Panels

Panel Model = Same as Vertical

Interior Diagonals

Invert diagonals =

At ends only =

Offset = 0 mm

Dimensions

L = 6000 mm

Ei = 150 mm

Ej = 150 mm

Dz1 = Dz (950) mm

Dz2 = Dz (950) mm

Dz = 950 mm

Offset at connections

Method = gc

gc = 0 mm

Sections

Main (Sm) = 1 - HSS 89x6.35

Diagonals (Sd) = 2 - HSS 42.2x4.85

Dx = 914 mm

Dy = 914 mm

< Prev. Next > Cancel Help

Highway Sign Wizard - Step 3 - Column Definition

Model = Custom

Panel Model = Pony Warren - W/W

Invert Diagonals =

Dimensions

H = 7100 mm

T1 = 1000 mm

T2 = 1000 mm

B = 300 mm

BT = 0 mm

Sv = 1128 mm

Sleeve (t') = 6.35 mm

Sleeve (L') = 300 mm

Cantilever (C) = 160 mm

Offset at connections

Method = gc

gc = 0 mm

Sections

Main (Smt) = 4 - HSS 152x6.35

Main (Smb) = 3 - HSS 203x6.35

Diagonals (Sd) = 6 - HSS 60.3x5.54

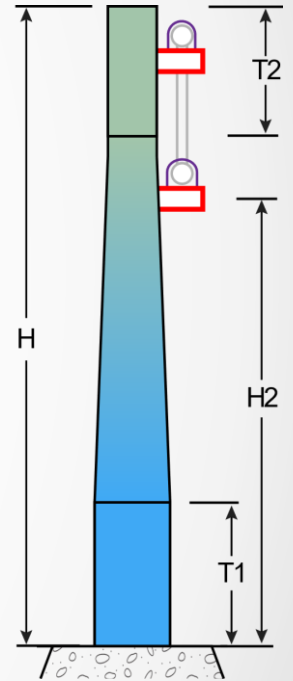
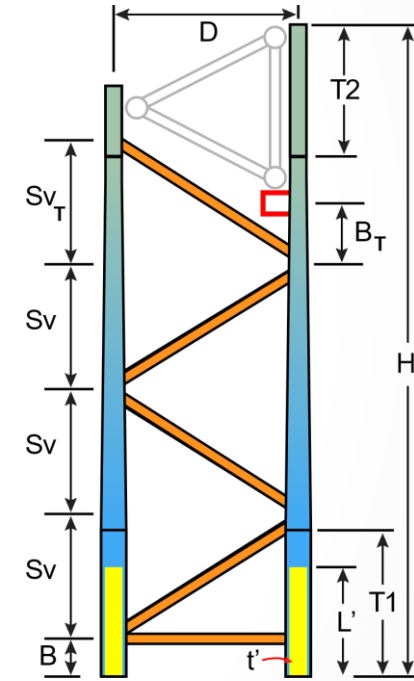
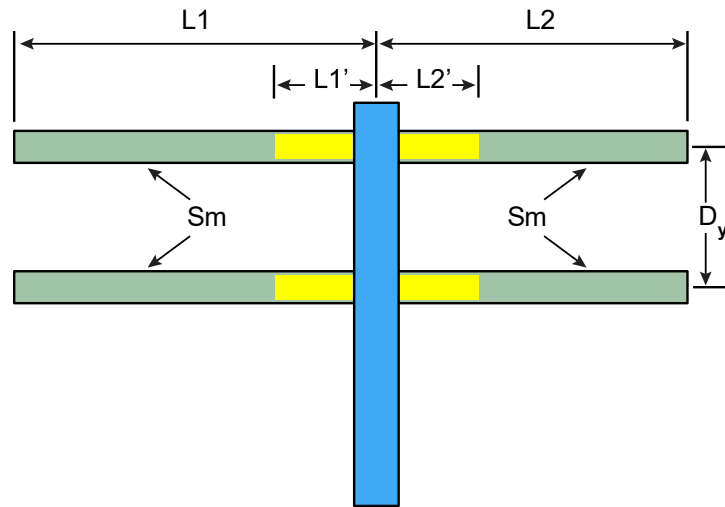
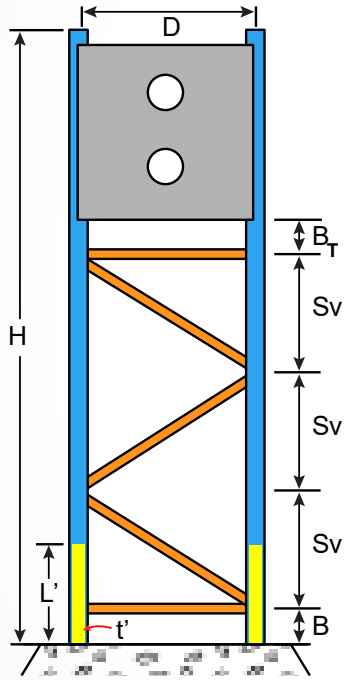
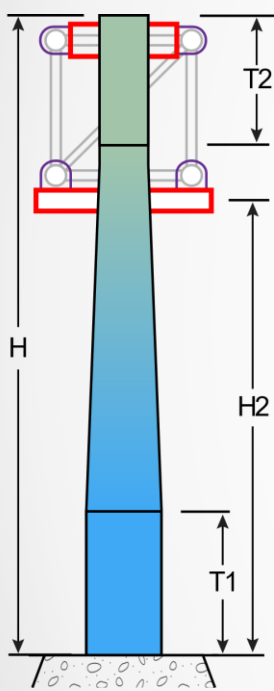
Support Beam (Sb) = 5 - W 152x152x7.9

D = 1219 mm

< > Axis-1 Axis-2

< Prev. Next > Cancel Help

HSE Software - Highway Sign Wizard Input Data



HSE Software - Anchor Rods and Base Plate Input



Anchor Rods and Base Plates

Type = In contact with concrete
 With leveling nuts

Number of Rods = 4

Bolting Circle (CB) = 304.8 mm

Anchor Rods Properties

Rod Diameter (d) = 25.4 mm

Thread Pitch (p) = 3.175 mm

Distance to Nut (h) = 26 mm

Rods Yield Stress (Fy) = 350 MPa

Rods Ultimate Strength (Fu) = 450 MPa

Fatigue Threshold Stress (ΔF)_{TH} = 0 MPa

Base Plate Properties

Calculation Method = None
 Effective Width without stiffeners

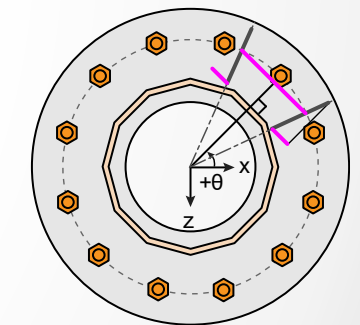
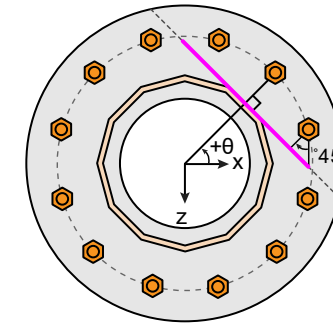
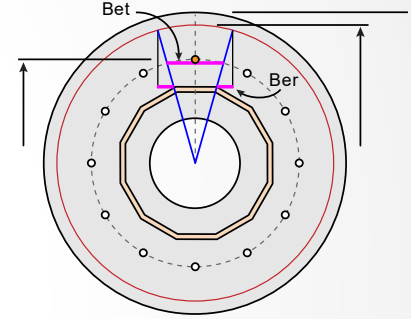
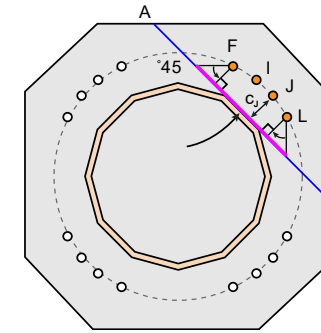
Plate Thickness (t) = Automatic mm

Plate Yield Stress (Fyp) = 0 MPa

Concrete Properties

Concrete Resistance (f_c) = 35 MPa

OK
 Cancel
 Help



HSE Software - Generated Wind, Ice and Fatigue Loads



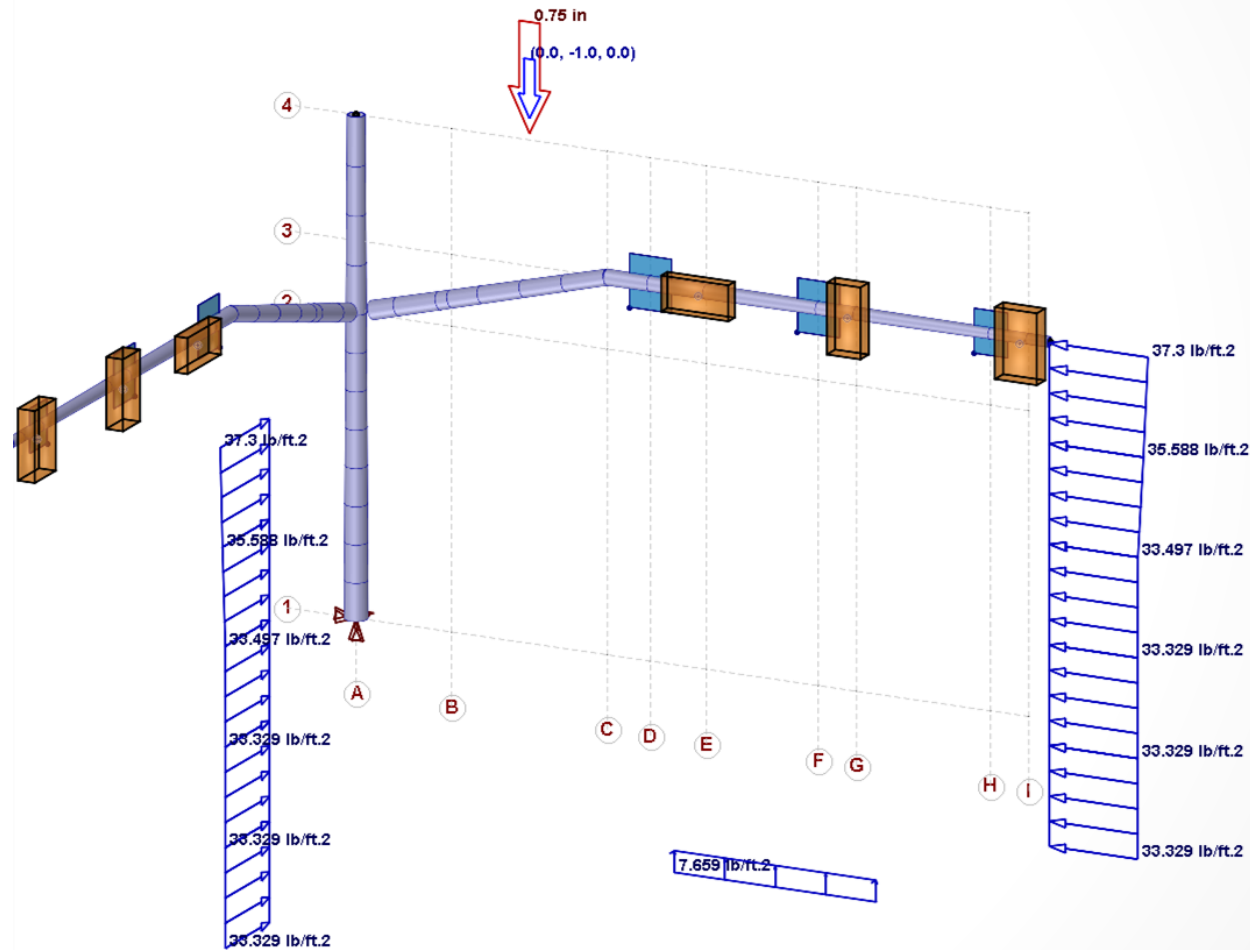
Load Visibility ? X

None
 Basic loads
 Combinations with load factors
 Combinations without load factors

Show loads intensity
 Show loads description

↩ □ / ✓

- 1 - Dead
- 2 - Wind Z
- 3 - Wind X
- 4 - Wind Z (ice)
- 5 - Wind X (ice)
- 6 - Ice
- 7 - Wind Z (service)
- 8 - Wind X (service)
- 11 - Galloping Z (GVW)
- 12 - Galloping X (GVW)
- 13 - Natural Wind Gust Z (NWG)
- 14 - Natural Wind Gust X (NWG)
- 17 - Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 1
- 18 - Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 2
- 19 - Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 3
- 20 - Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 4
- 21 - Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 5



HSE Software - Generated Basic Loads and Combinations



BY SAFI™

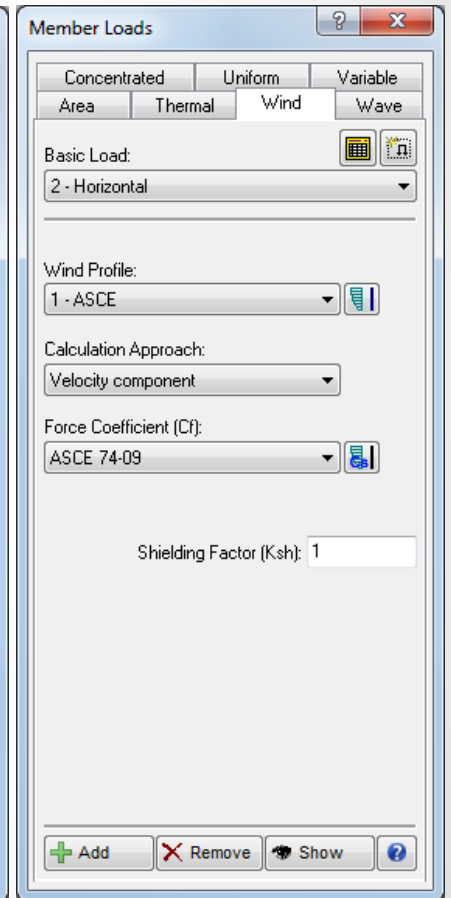
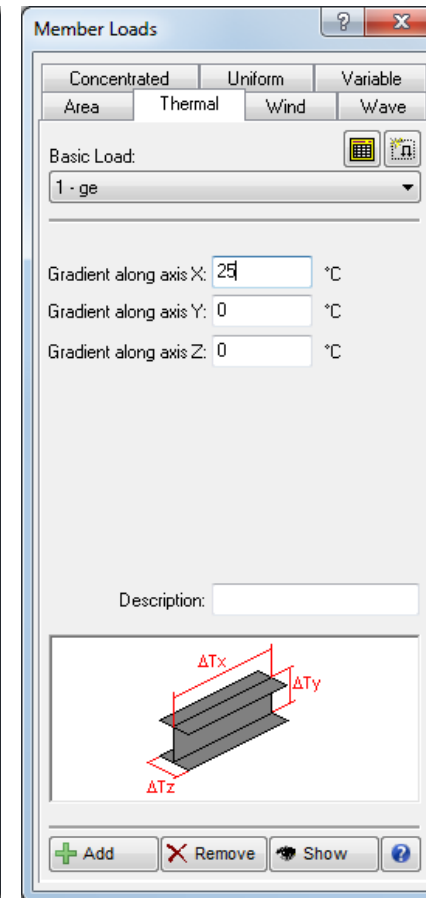
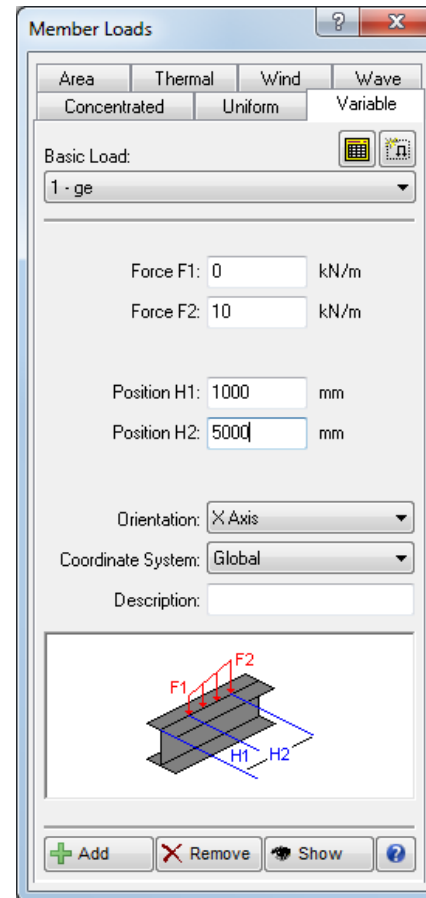
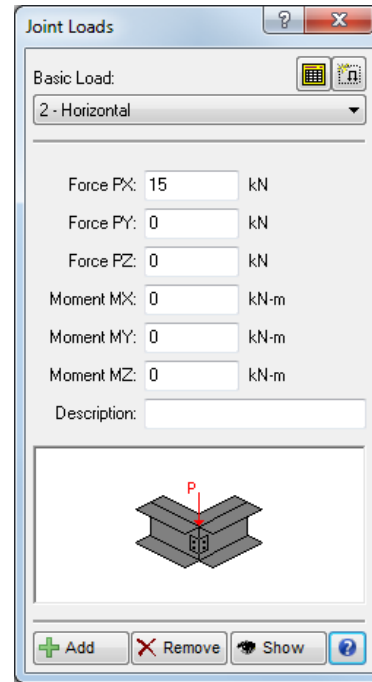
0 300	Basic Load Name	Load Type
1	Dead	(D) Dead Load
2	Wind Z	(W) Wind Load
3	Wind X	(W) Wind Load
4	Wind Z (ice)	(W) Wind Load
5	Wind X (ice)	(W) Wind Load
6	Ice	(I) Ice Load
7	Wind Z (service)	(W) Wind Load
8	Wind X (service)	(W) Wind Load
9		
10		
11	Galloping Z (GWW)	(W) Wind Load
12	Galloping X (GWW)	(W) Wind Load
13	Natural Wind Gust Z (NWX)	(W) Wind Load
14	Natural Wind Gust X (NWX)	(W) Wind Load
15		
16		
17	Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 1	(W) Wind Load
18	Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 2	(W) Wind Load
19	Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 3	(W) Wind Load
20	Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 4	(W) Wind Load
21	Truck-Induced Gust (TrG) 5	(W) Wind Load

0 50	Combination ID	Combination Name	Enabled	Combination Type	Deflection Criterion	Notional Lateral Loads	1 - Dead	2 - Wind Z	3 - Wind X	4 - Wind Z (ice)	5 - Wind X (ice)	6 - Ice
1	Strength I, DLmax		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.250					
2	Extreme I, DLmin+Wz		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900	1.000				
3	Extreme I, DLmax+Wz		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100	1.000				
4	Extreme I, DLmin-Wz		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900	-1.000				
5	Extreme I, DLmax-Wz		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100	-1.000				
6	Extreme I, DLmin+Wx		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900		1.000			
7	Extreme I, DLmax+Wx		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100		1.000			
8	Extreme I, DLmin-Wx		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900		-1.000			
9	Extreme I, DLmax-Wx		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100		-1.000			
10	Extreme I, DLmin+0.75(Wz+Wx)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900	0.750	0.750			
11	Extreme I, DLmax+0.75(Wz+Wx)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100	0.750	0.750			
12	Extreme I, DLmin+0.75(Wz-Wx)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900	0.750	-0.750			
13	Extreme I, DLmax+0.75(Wz-Wx)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100	0.750	-0.750			
14	Extreme I, DLmin+0.75(-Wz+Wx)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900	-0.750	0.750			
15	Extreme I, DLmax+0.75(-Wz+Wx)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100	-0.750	0.750			
16	Extreme I, DLmin+0.75(-Wx-Wz)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	0.900	-0.750	-0.750			
17	Extreme I, DLmax+0.75(-Wx-Wz)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100	-0.750	-0.750			
22	Extreme I, DLmax+Ice+Wz		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100			1.000		1.000
23	Extreme I, DLmax+Ice-Wz		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100			-1.000		1.000
24	Extreme I, DLmax+Ice+Wx		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100				1.000	1.000
25	Extreme I, DLmax+Ice-Wx		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ULS		Disabled	1.100				-1.000	1.000

HSE Software – Other possible load types



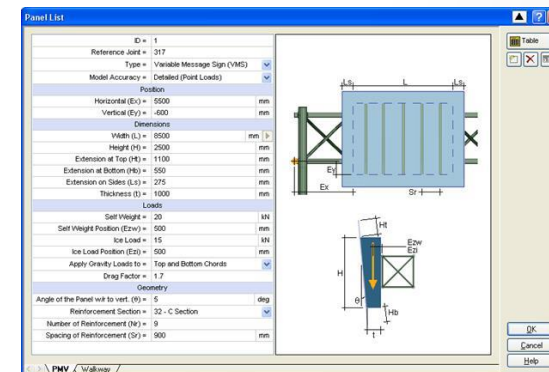
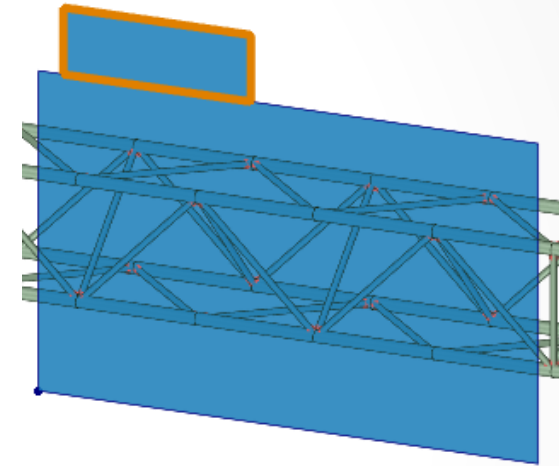
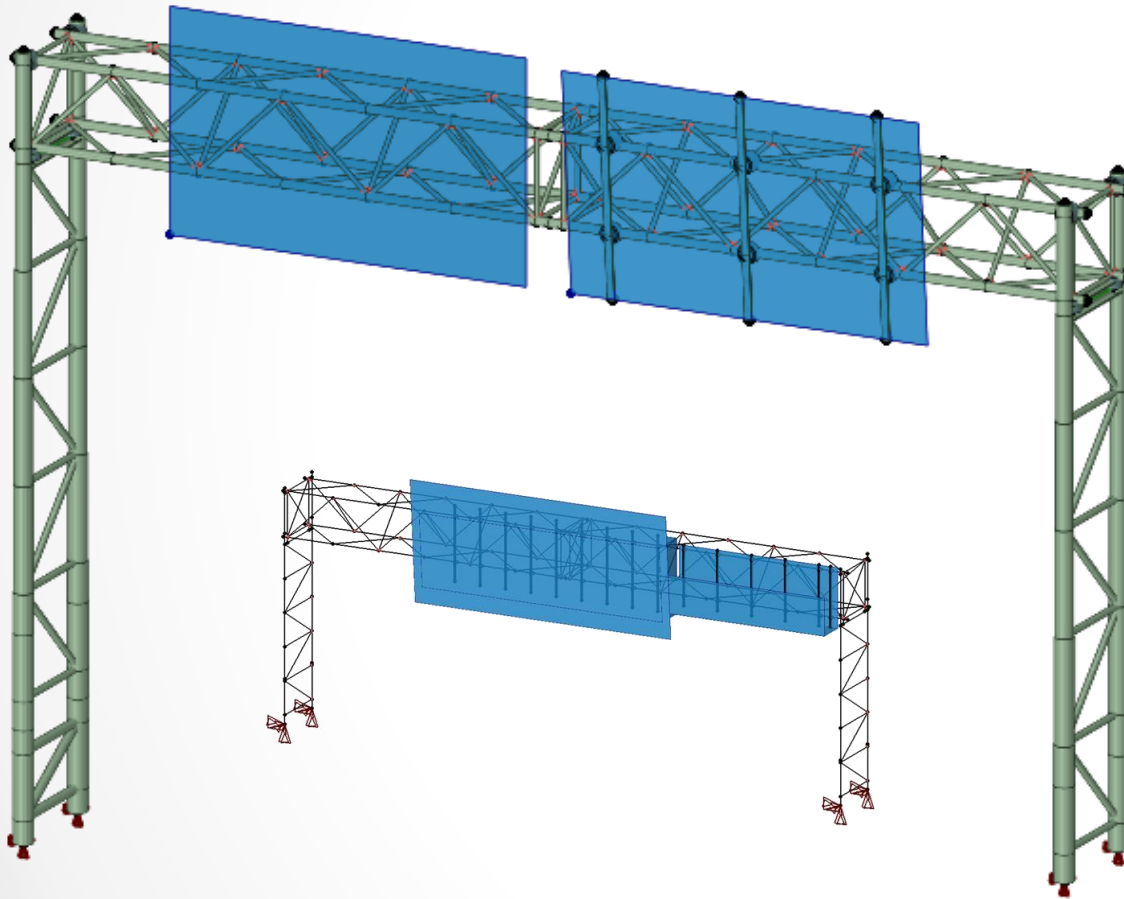
- **Joints loads**
 - Concentrated
- **Members loads**
 - Concentrated
 - Uniform
 - Variable
 - Thermal
 - Wind



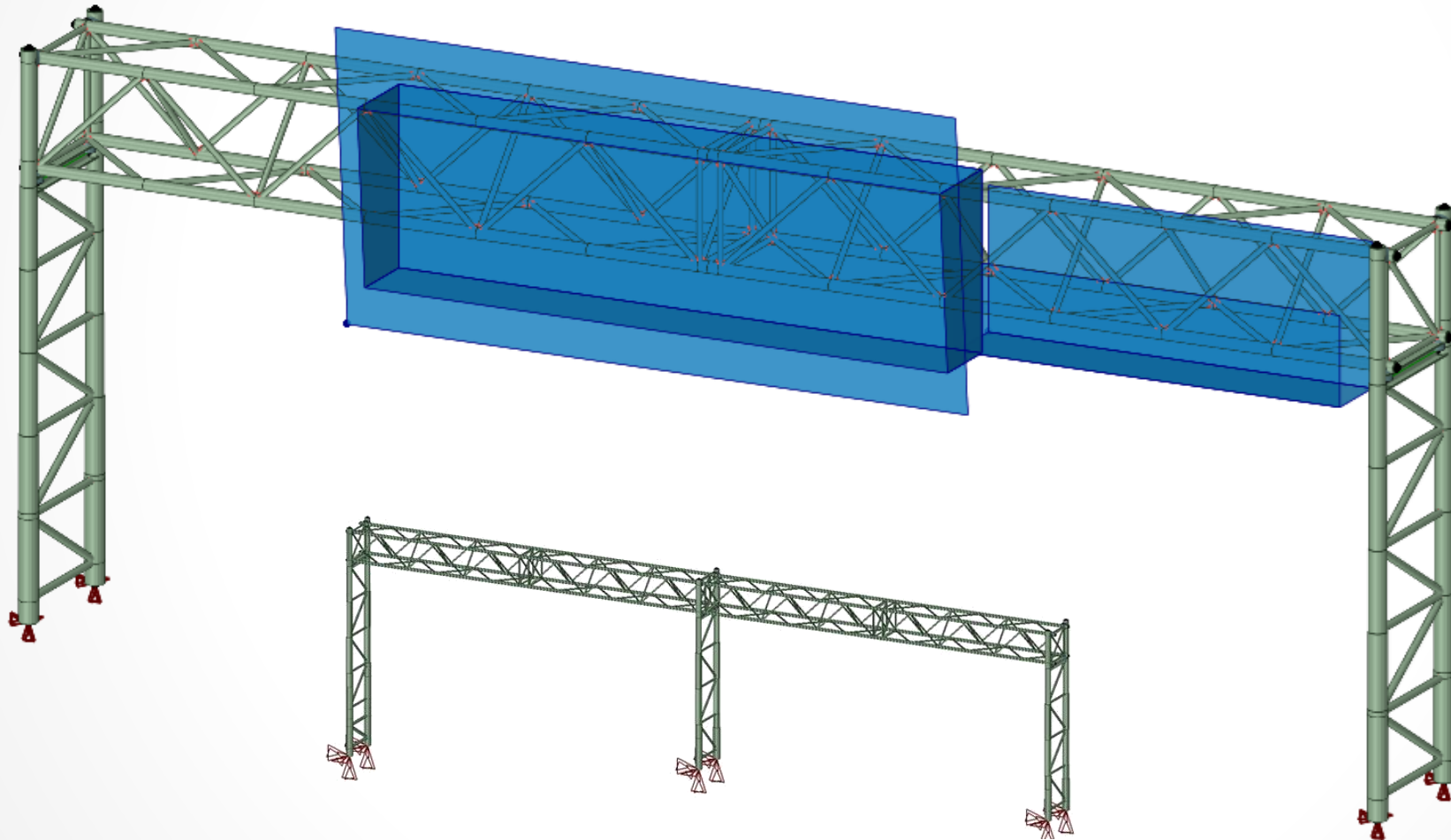
HSE Software - Simple and Secondary Panels



BY SAFI™



HSE Software - Variable Message Sign (VMS) and Walkway





ADVANCED ANALYSIS

Finite Element Analysis

Seismic and Dynamic Analysis

Buckling Analysis

Natural Frequency Analysis

Catenary Cable Analysis

Torsion and Warping

Linear and Nonlinear Analysis

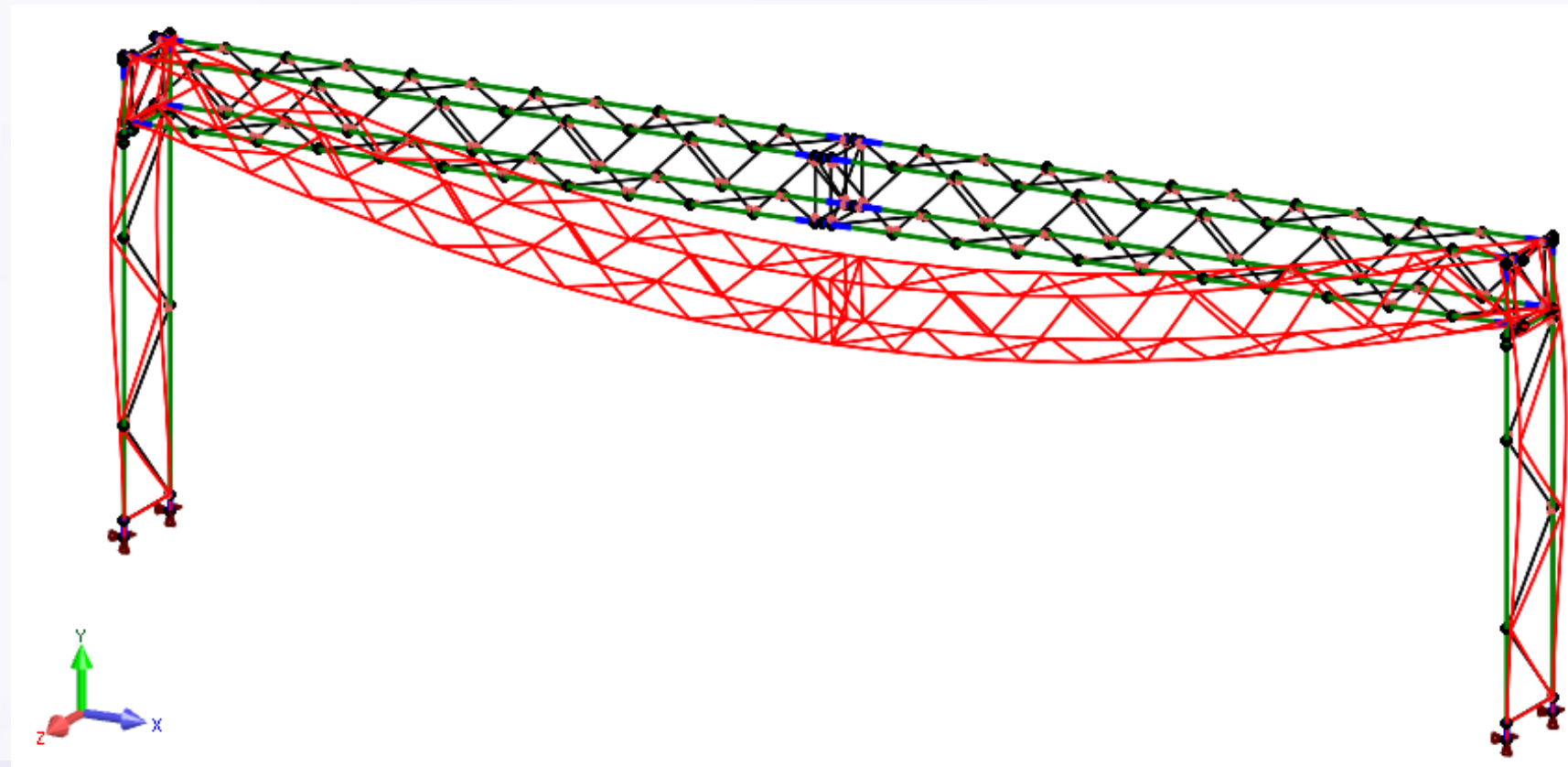
Nonlinear Arc-Length Control

P-Delta Analysis



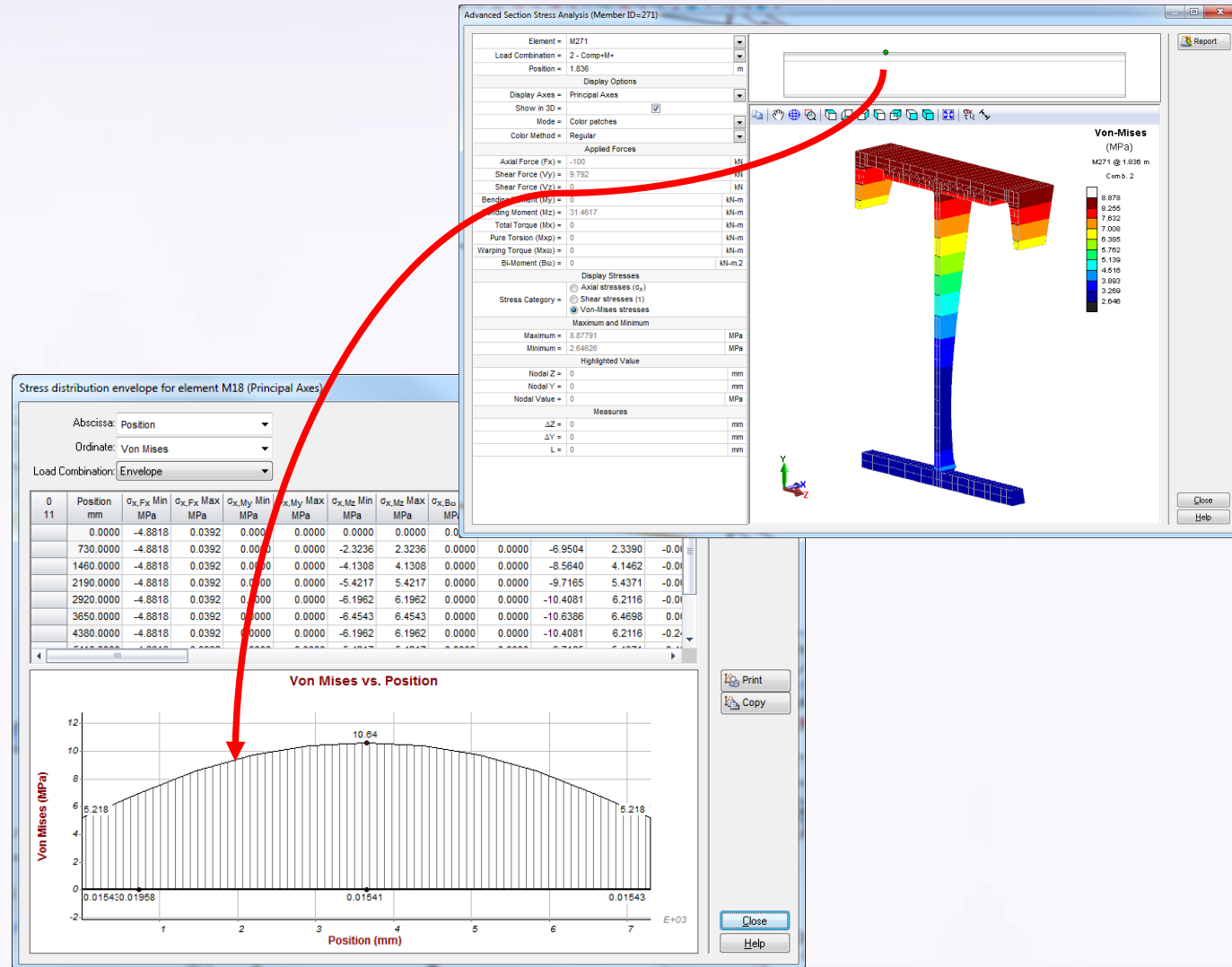
SAFI 3D: Analysis Results

- ❑ Displacements
- ❑ Reactions
- ❑ Forces and Moments
- ❑ Stresses

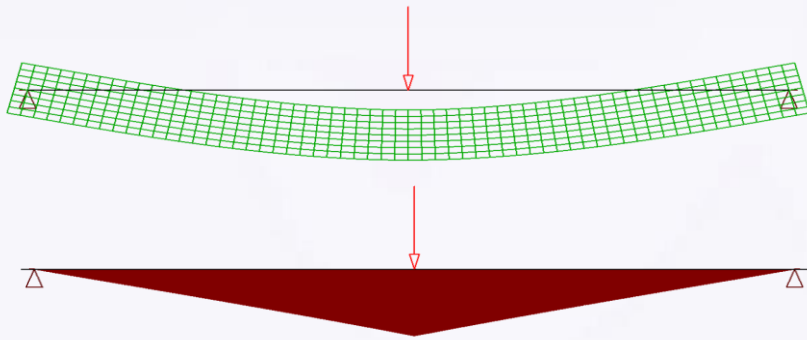


SAFI 3D: Advanced Section Stress Analysis

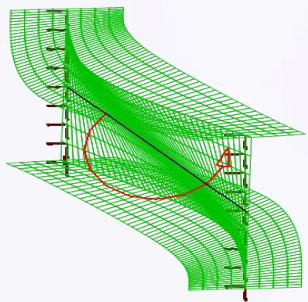
- ❑ Calculated stresses
- ❑ Axial stresses
- ❑ Bending stresses
- ❑ Shear stresses
- ❑ Torsion stresses
- ❑ Warping stresses
- ❑ Von-Mises stresses
- ❑ Stress distribution at point
- ❑ Stress envelope



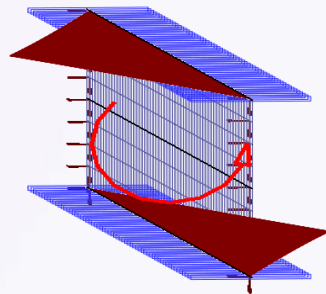
SAFI 3D: Torsion and Warping



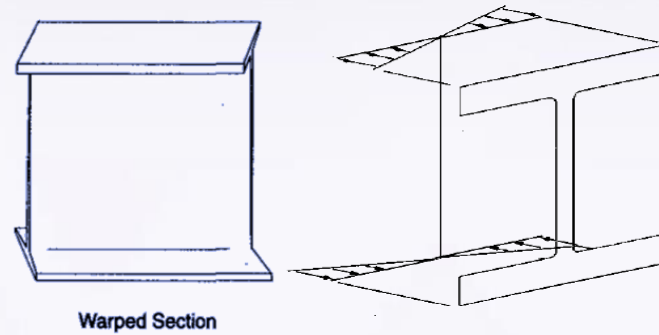
Equivalent view of the top flange



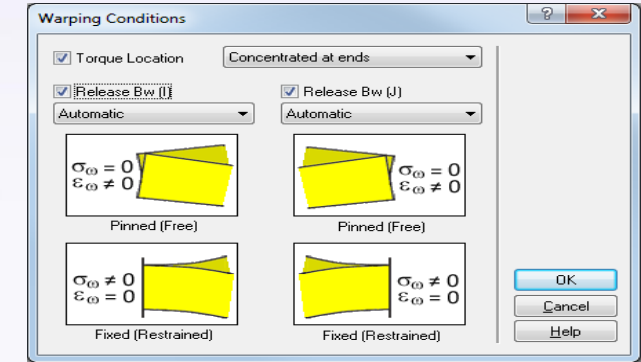
Deformation



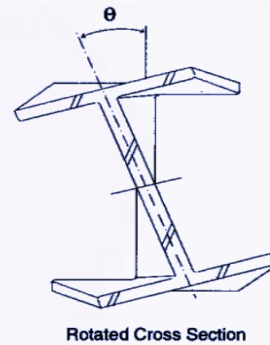
Bending in flanges



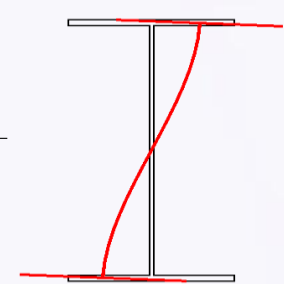
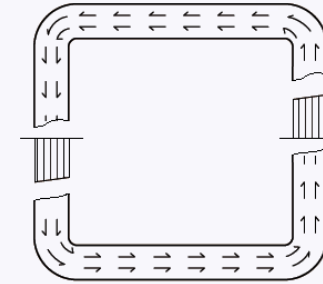
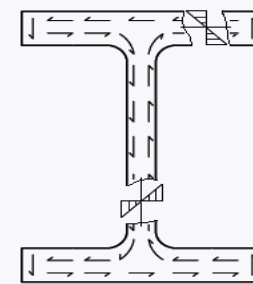
Warped Section



Axial stress (σ_x) due to warping



Rotated Cross Section



Shear stress (τ_t) due to pure torsion

SAFI 3D: Buckling Analysis

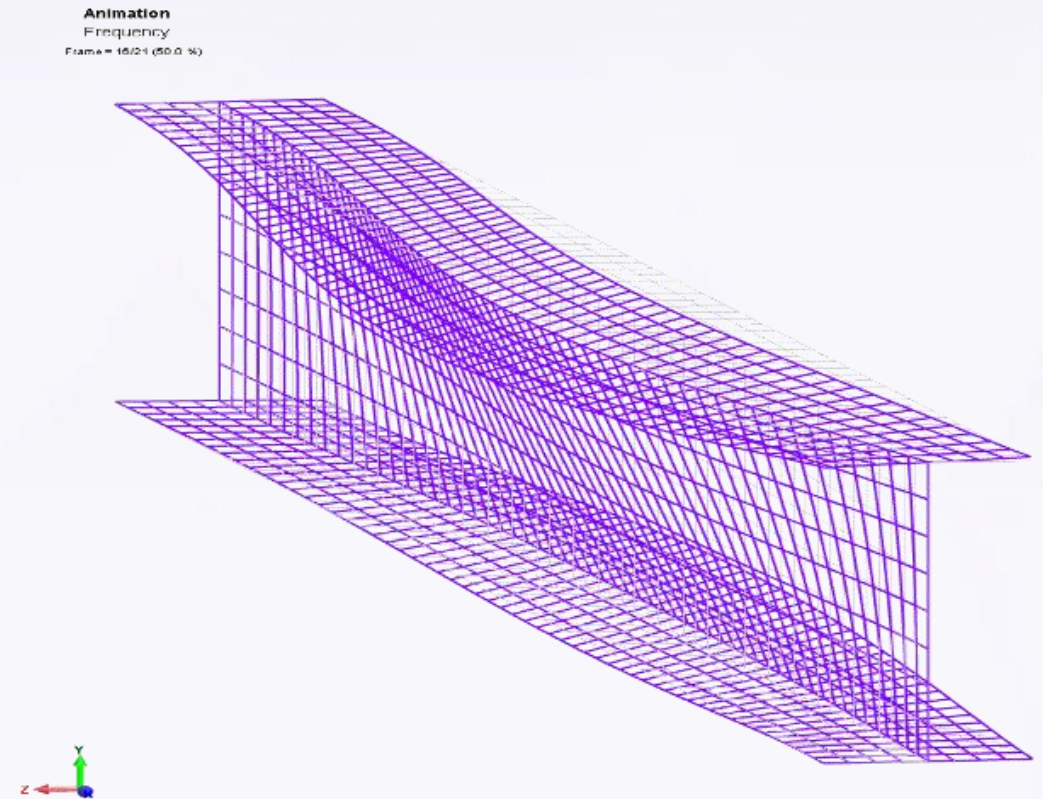
The buckling analysis can be used to get elastic buckling load associated with the following instabilities:

□ Beam elements

- Column compression buckling
- Overall buckling of structure
- Get the effective length “ kL ”

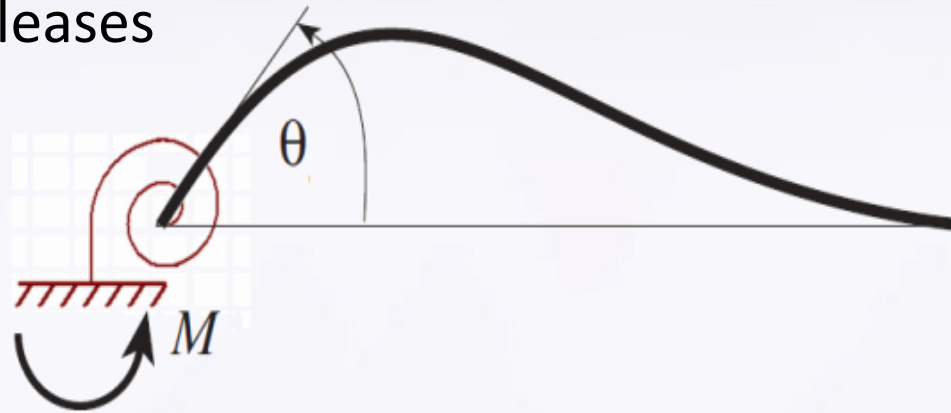
□ Finite elements

- Flange or web local buckling (FLB, WLB)
- Beam Lateral Torsional Buckling (LTB)
- Flexural-Torsional Buckling (FTB)



SAFI 3D: Partial Releases

Partial bending releases

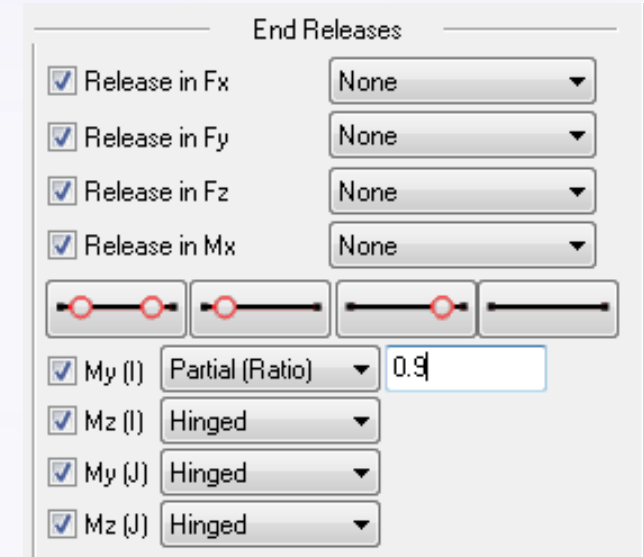


There is a direct relation between rotational rigidity (k) and the ratio of transferred moment (γ).

$$k = \frac{3 \cdot EI}{L} \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma}$$

where

EI	Elastic modulus times the inertia of the member.
L	Length of the member.
γ	Ratio of transferred moments between 0 and 1
k	Rotational rigidity (in units of moment per radian)



SAFI 3D: Catenary Cables

- ❑ Cable sections library (ASTM, CSA)
- ❑ Custom sections
- ❑ Define the catenary cable using different parameters
- ❑ Nonlinear analysis

Animation
Static
Frame = 6/21 (25.0 %)

Cable Parameters

Member ID = M1617
 Chord Length (Lc) = 4481.01 in
 Self-Weight (W) = 0.00158046 kips/ft

Specifications
 Type of cable = Linear Catenary (Non-Linear)

Catenary Cable Parameters
 Undeformed Length (L0)
 Undeformed Relative Length (L0/Lc)
 Tension at End I (Ti)
 Tension at End J (Tj)
 Horizontal Tension Component (Th)
 Low-Point Vertical Sag (S)
 Maximum Vertical Sag (Smax)
 Minimum Tension at Ends

Calculation of undeformed length =

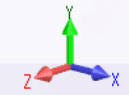
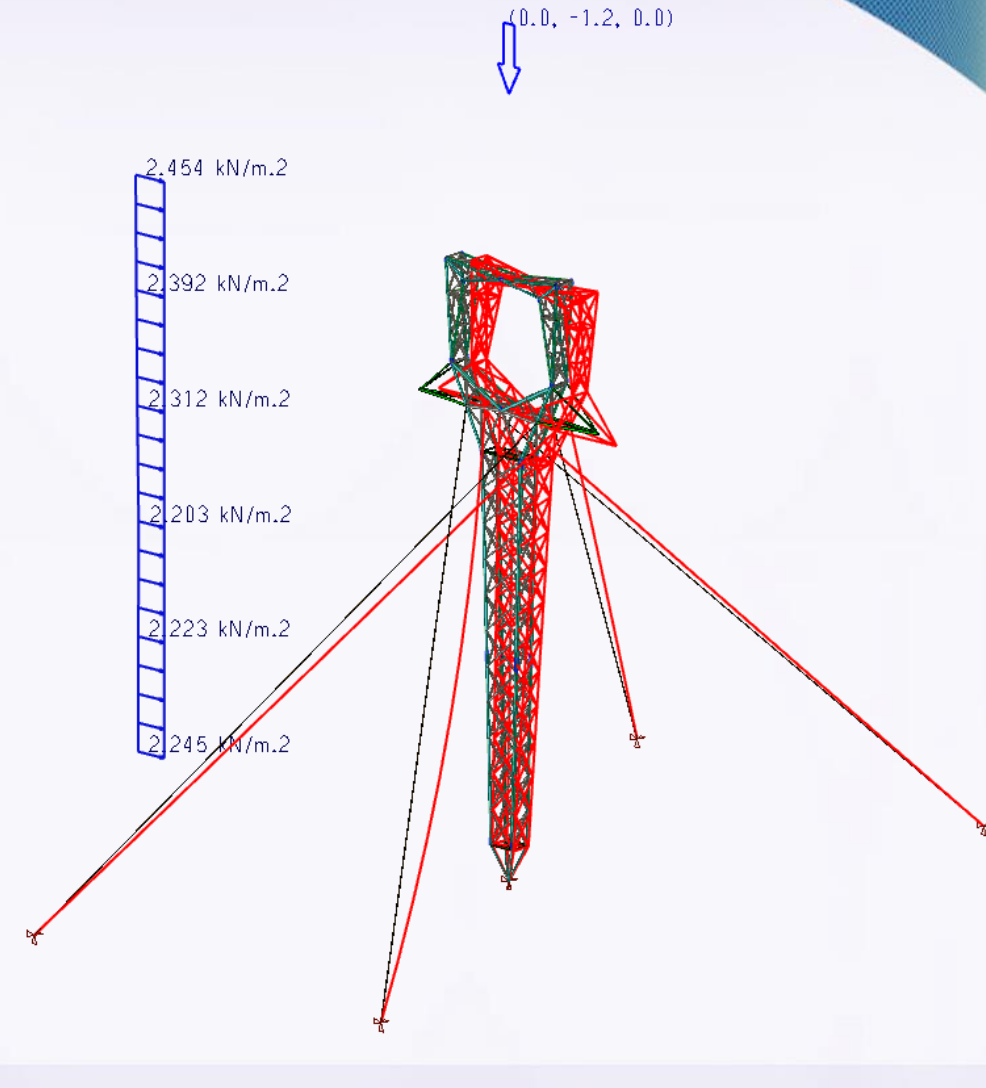
Undeformed Cable
 Undeformed Length (L0) = 4498.84 in
 Relative Undeformed Length (L0/Lc) = 1.00398

Deformed Cable
 Tension at End I (Ti) = 1 kips
 Tension at End J (Tj) = 1.45511 kips
 Horizontal Tension Component (Th) = 0.762819 kips
 Low-Point Vertical Sag (S) = 0
 Maximum Vertical Sag (Smax) = 275.824 in
 Deformed Length (L) = 4499.47 in
 Relative Deformed Length (L/Lc) = 1.00412

Optional Parameters
 Additional Weight (w) = 0 kips/ft
 Number of Divisions = 20

Diagrams:
 - Top: Cable diagram with forces T_i , T_j , T_h , T_v , L_x , L_y , S_{max} , L_0 , L , and w .
 - Bottom: Graph of Vertical (in) vs Horizontal (in) showing a parabolic curve.

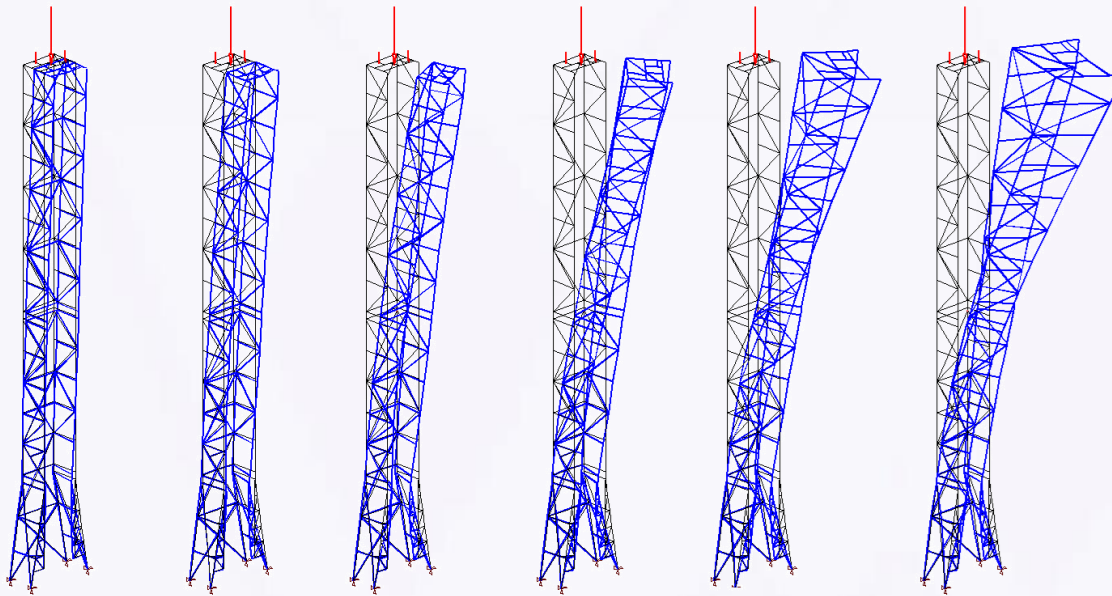
Cable parameters



SAFI 3D: Non-Linear Analysis Buckling Structures

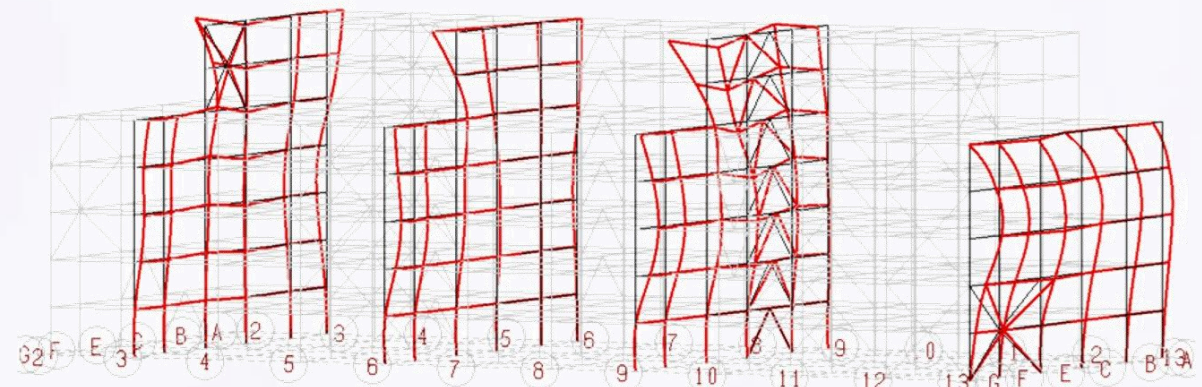
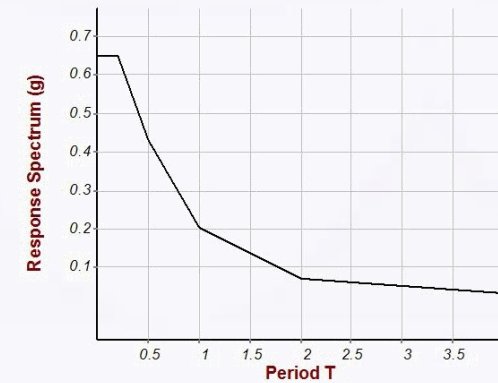
- ❑ P-delta
- ❑ Non-Linear Geometric analysis: 1-Load Control 2-Displacement Control 3-Arc-Length Method

Non-linear Analysis



Buckling and Post-buckling Structures

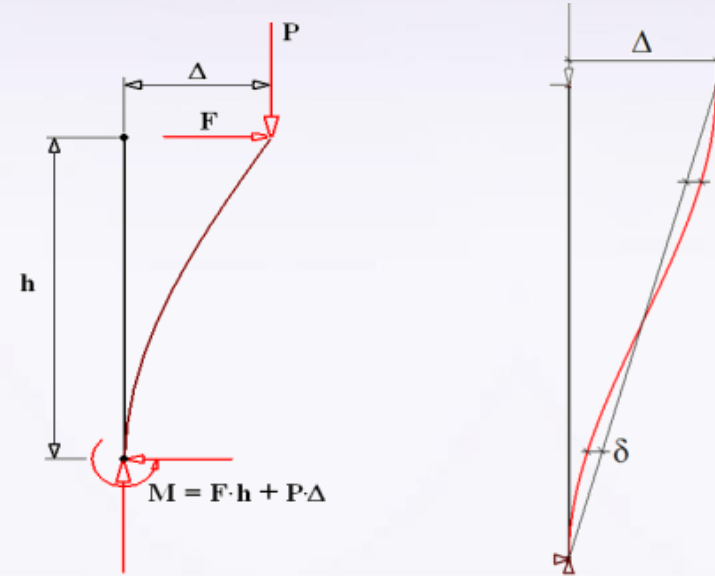
NBCC-2010 spectrum (5% damp.)



SAFI 3D: P-Delta Analysis

Second-Order Effects: (AISC 360-16)

A-The second order effects can be separated in two components: P- Δ (P-"big"-Delta) and P- δ (P-"little"-delta).



The first-order analysis results should be amplified with equation:

$$M_r = B_1 M_{nd} + B_2 M_{lt} ; \quad \text{AISC 360-16 eq. A-8-1}$$

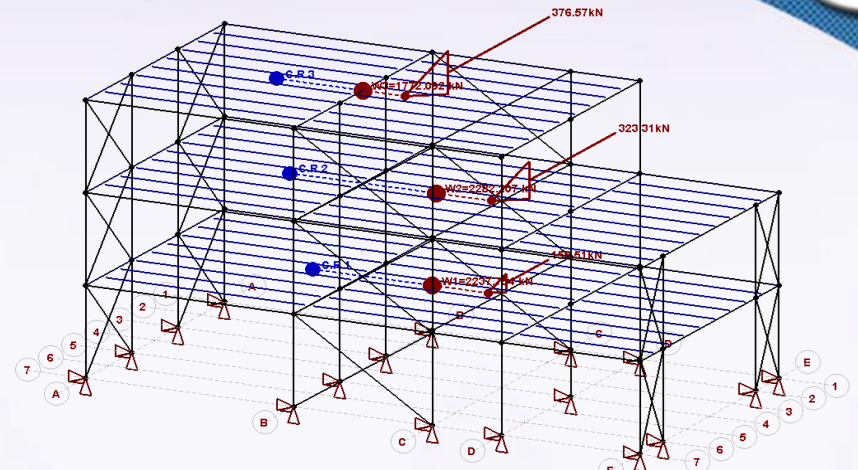
The multiplier $B_1 = C_m / (1 - \alpha P_r / P_{e1}) \geq 1$; (AISC 360-16 eq. A-8-3) can be used to account for the P- δ .

The multiplier B_2 ; (AISC 360-16 eq. A-8-6) is used to account for the P- Δ effects.

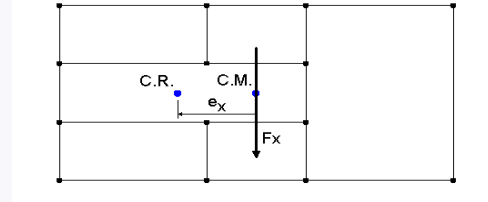
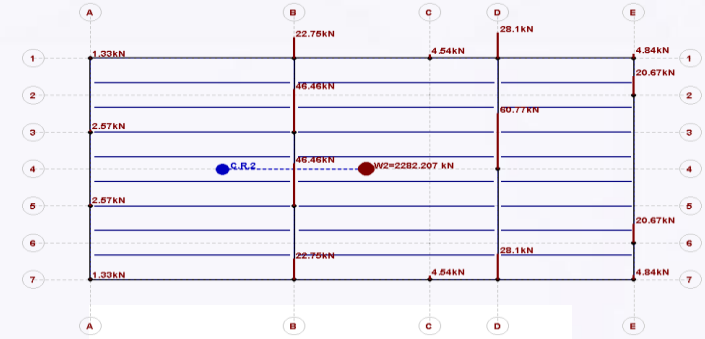
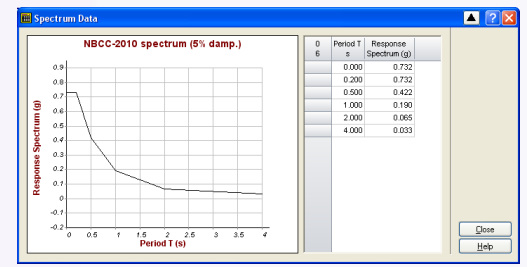
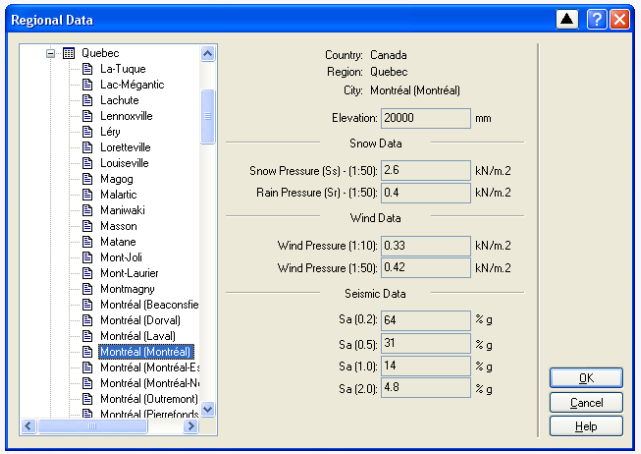
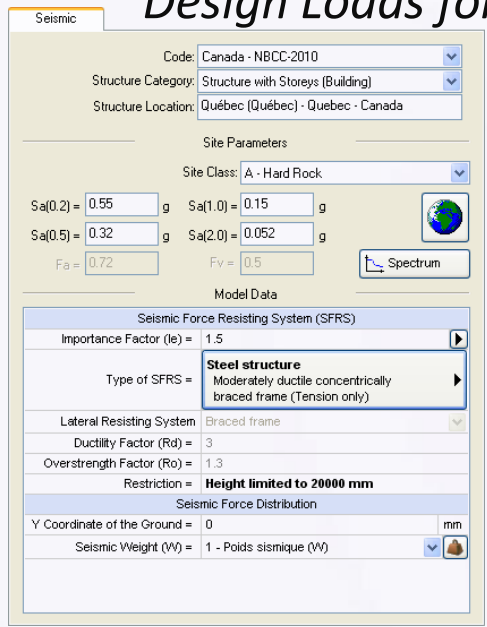
SAFI 3D: Seismic analysis

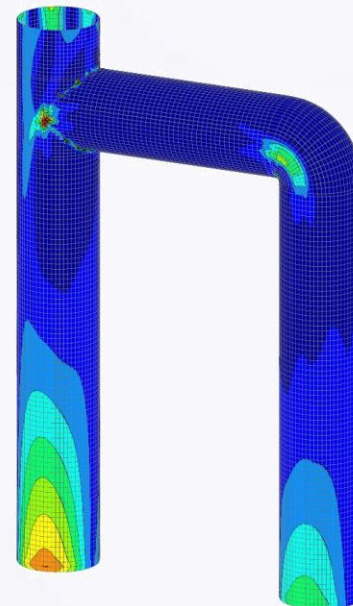
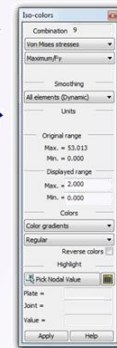
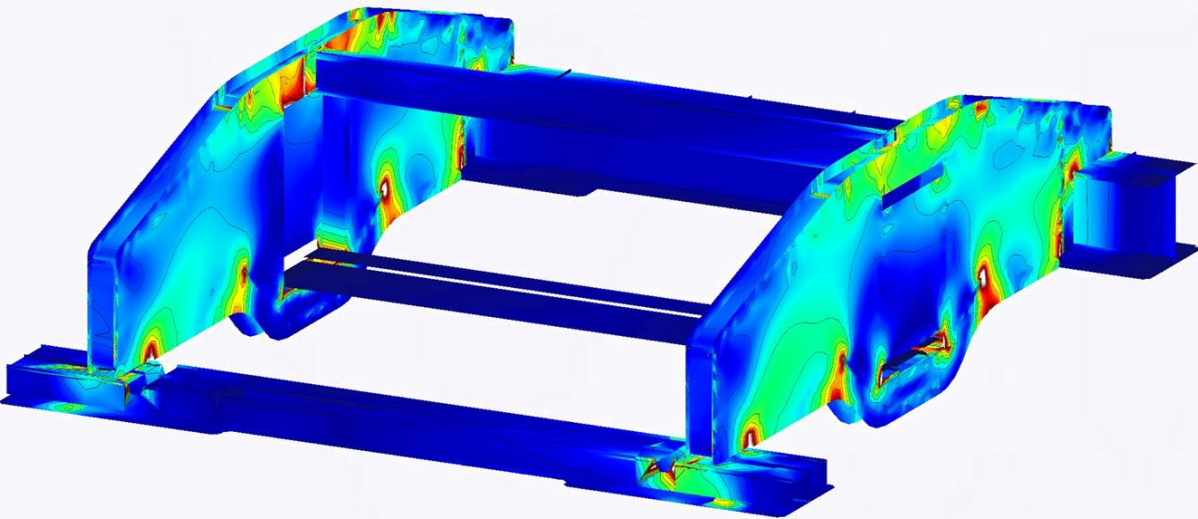
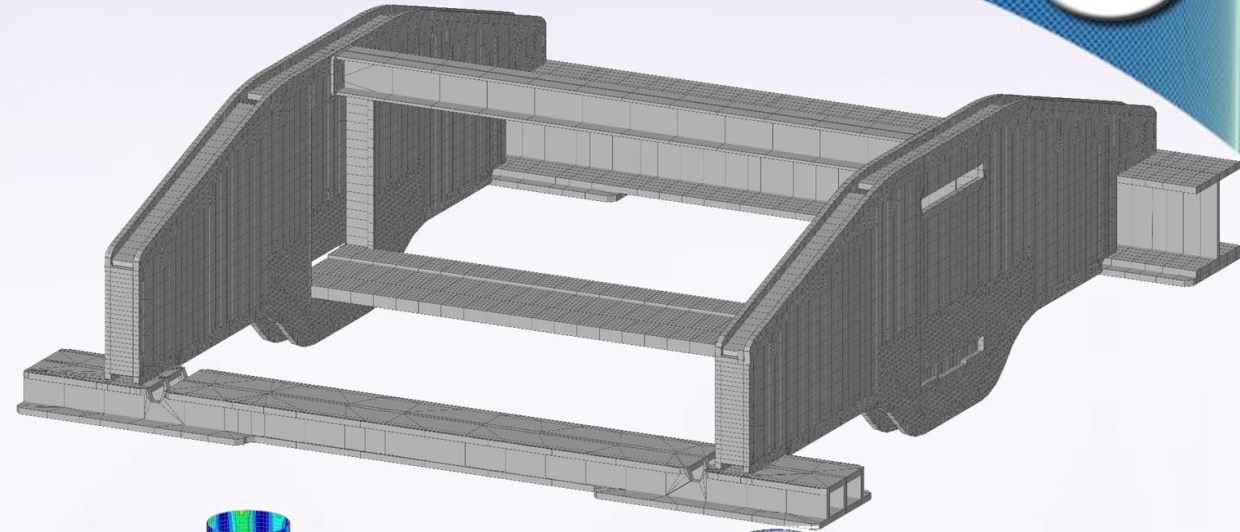
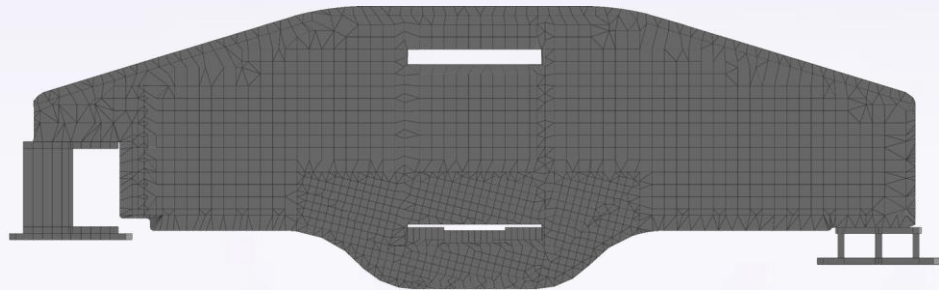
- ❑ Static Equivalent seismic analysis
- ❑ Response Spectrum seismic analysis
- ❑ Time-History seismic analysis

National Building Code of Canada NBCC & Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures (ASCE 7).



center of mass and the center of rigidity





Finite Elements Mechanical Model

SAFI 3D: Automated and Custom Design Parameters

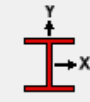
- Fatigue Threshold Stress $(\Delta F)_{TH}$
- Bending Unbraced length
- Compression "K" and "L"
- Tension net

Member Attributes

General Offsets Deflections Steel Aluminum

ID: M4 $L_{memb} = 25.5$ in

Name: $L_{phys} = 336$ in



Fatigue Parameters

Bending

Unbraced Length

Top Flange Member $C_b = 0$

Bot. Flange Member $C_b = 0$

Ignore Bending on the Weak Axis

Ignore Torsion

Compression

Ignore B1 multiplier for 2nd order analysis (subdivided members only)

Unsupported Length

Axis X Custom value $K_x = 2.1$ $L_x = 204$ in $C_{m,x} = 0$

Axis Y Custom value $K_y = 2.1$ $L_y = 204$ in $C_{m,y} = 0$

Torsion Min. strong and weak $K_t = 1$

Built-Up Sections $K_s = 0$ $L_s = 0$ in

Change Limit Slenderness in Compression 0

Tension

Change Gross Area in Tension (Ratio of Section) 1

Change Net Area in Tension (Ratio of Section) 1

Change Limit Slenderness in Tension 0

OK

SAFI 3D: Fatigue: Members, Base Plates and Anchor Rods



Member Attributes

General Offsets Deflections Steel Aluminum Concrete Wood Tower/Telecom

ID: M1 $L_{memb} = 0.5$ ft

Name: $L_{phys} = 32.1$ ft

Fatigue Parameters

Fatigue Parameters

Member Start

Verify stress range for = Fx+Mx+My

Maximum threshold stress $(\Delta F)_{TH} = 7$ ksi

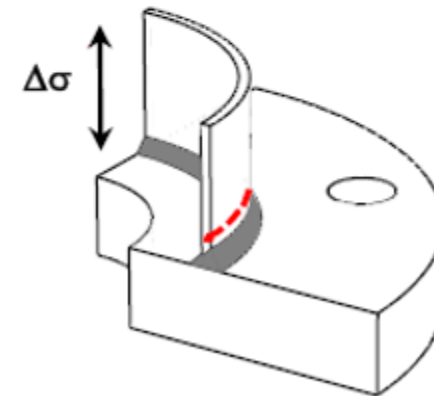
Member End

Verify stress range for = None

OK

Cancel

Help



$K_T < 3.0: 10.0$
 $3.0 < K_T < 4.0: 7.0$
 $4.0 < K_T < 6.5: 4.5$



SAFI 3D: Calculation of KL using Buckling Analysis

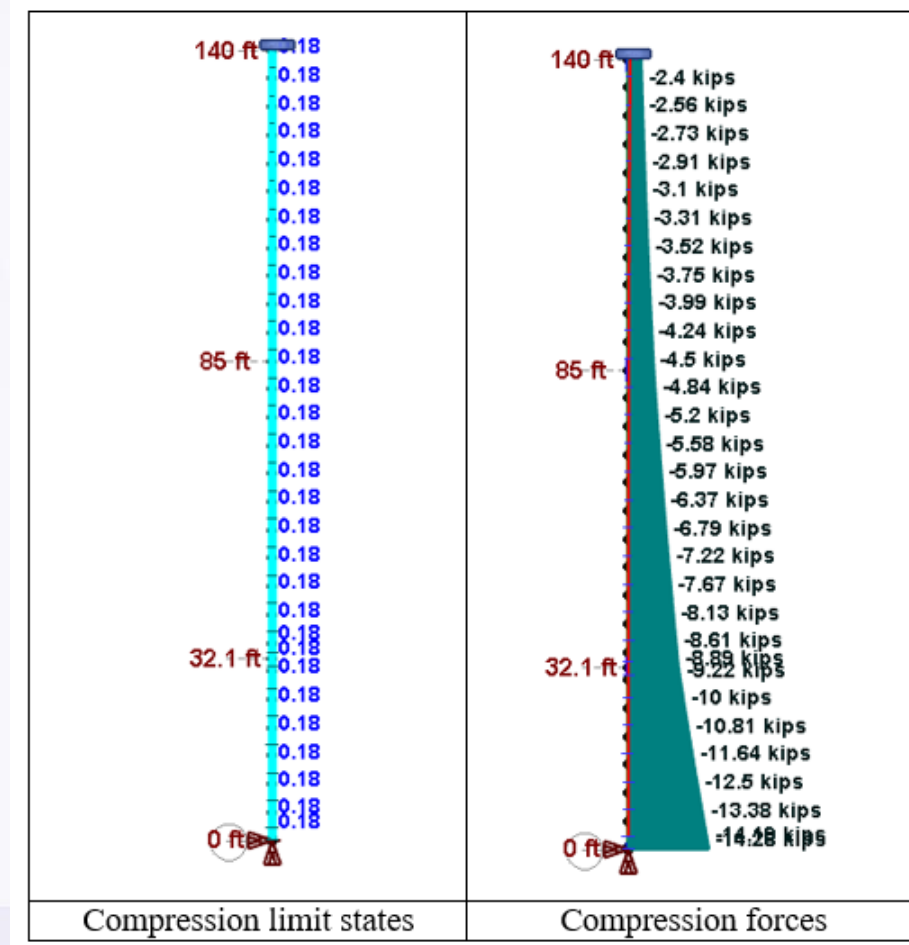
Semi-Automated Buckling Factors Calculator (K)

Controlling Mode Shape = Mode #1 , N/A , Fact= 7.198 Assign to Selection

Buckling Axis = Strong (Kx, Lx) and Weak (Ky, Ly) Display Option = Show Calculated Values

Modal Threshold = 0.01

0	Physical Member	Member	Cf kips	λ_{cr} Cf kips	Lx ft	Ly ft	Pex kips	Pey kips	Kx ft	Ky ft	Kx Lx ft	Ky Ly ft
1	1	1	14.2380	102.4851	140.0000	140.0000	400.6389	400.6389	1.9800	1.9800	277.2000	277.2000
1	1	2	13.7860	99.2317	140.0000	140.0000	385.2196	385.2196	1.9700	1.9700	275.8000	275.8000
1	1	3	12.9396	93.1395	140.0000	140.0000	357.0228	357.0228	1.9600	1.9600	274.4000	274.4000
1	1	4	12.0713	86.8893	140.0000	140.0000	328.8651	328.8651	1.9500	1.9500	273.0000	273.0000
1	1	5	11.2268	80.8102	140.0000	140.0000	302.2283	302.2283	1.9300	1.9300	270.2000	270.2000
1	1	6	10.4060	74.9023	140.0000	140.0000	277.0701	277.0701	1.9200	1.9200	268.8000	268.8000
1	1	7	9.6090	69.1656	140.0000	140.0000	253.3483	253.3483	1.9100	1.9100	267.4000	267.4000
1	1	8	9.0551	65.1787	140.0000	140.0000	237.3545	237.3545	1.9100	1.9100	267.4000	267.4000
2	2	9	8.7519	62.9959	140.0000	140.0000	157.1104	157.1104	1.5800	1.5800	221.2000	221.2000
2	2	10	8.3711	60.2550	140.0000	140.0000	146.0966	146.0966	1.5600	1.5600	218.4000	218.4000
2	2	11	7.9008	56.8699	140.0000	140.0000	132.9093	132.9093	1.5300	1.5300	214.2000	214.2000
2	2	12	7.4453	53.5915	140.0000	140.0000	120.5405	120.5405	1.5000	1.5000	210.0000	210.0000





SAFI 3D: Members and Base Plates Design Results

Steel Results

Limit States	
Maximum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Compression	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Compression-Bending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tension-Bending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Torsion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deflection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Slenderness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fatigue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Anchor Rods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Display Options

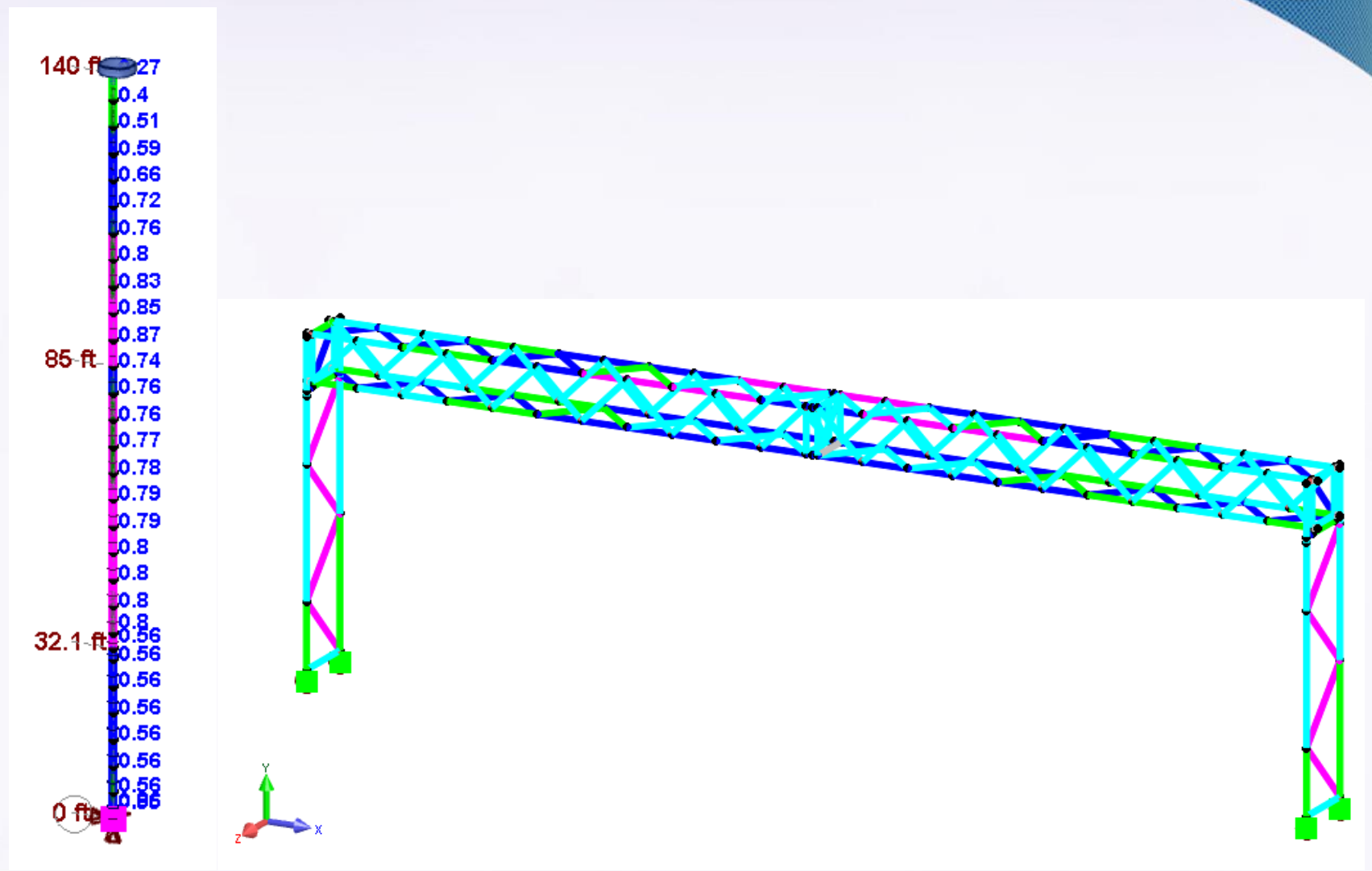
Minimum limit state to display = 0

Display results at divisions =

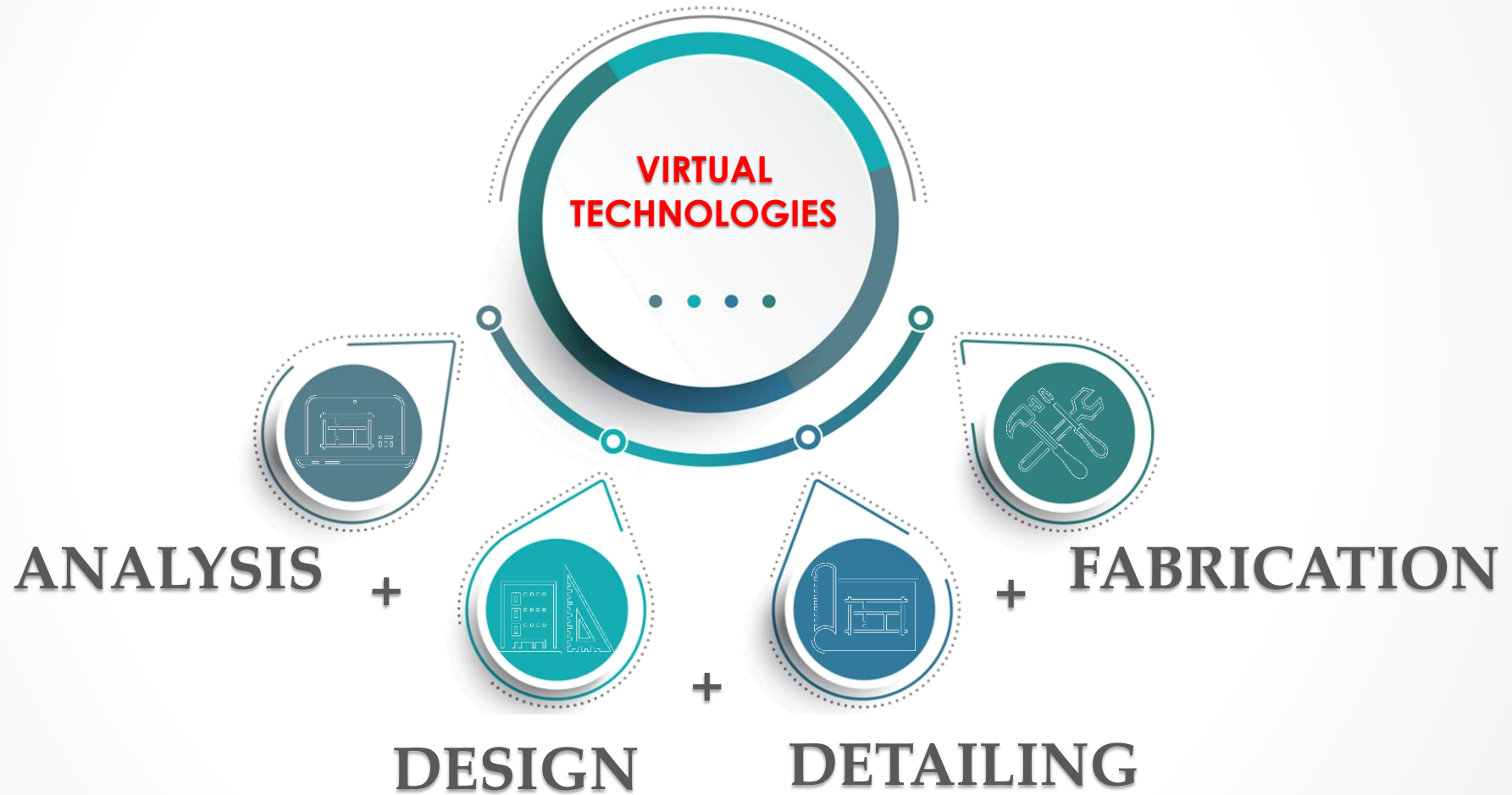
Display values =

	1
	0.75
	0.5
	0.25
	0.01

Buttons: Apply, OK, Close, Help



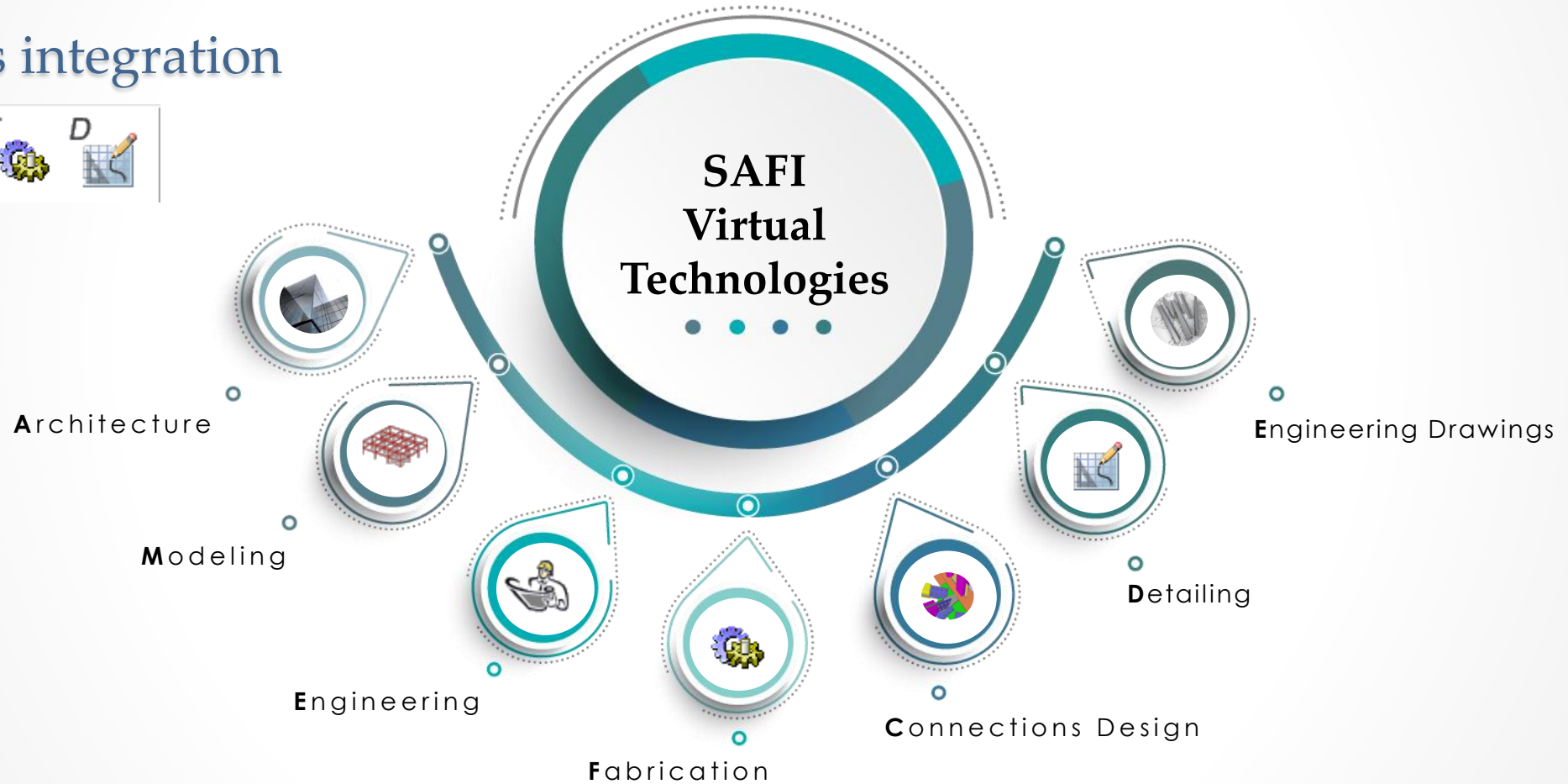
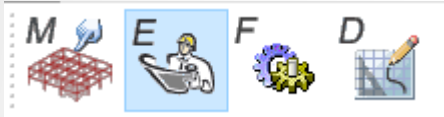
Virtual Technologies – Level III



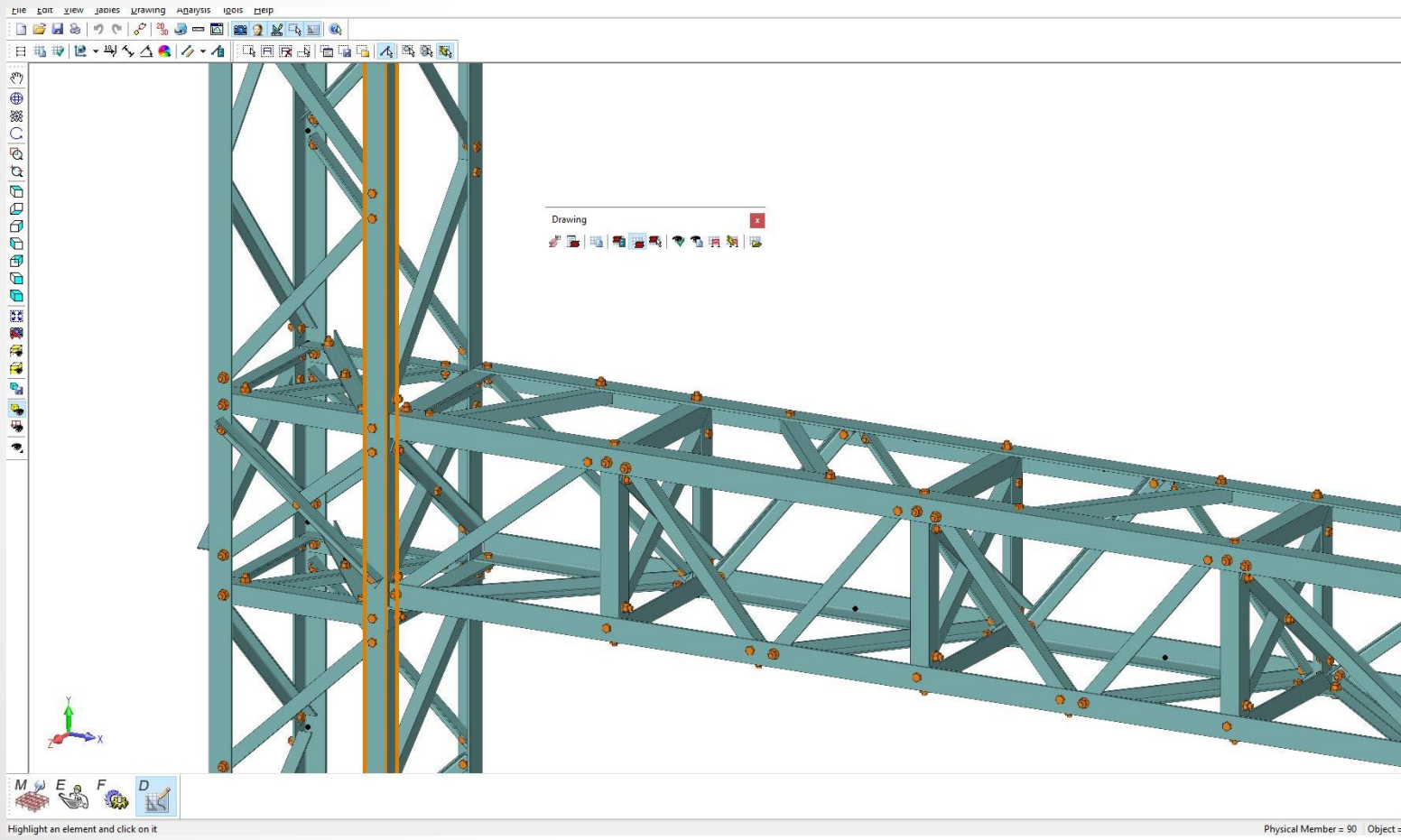
Virtual Technologies

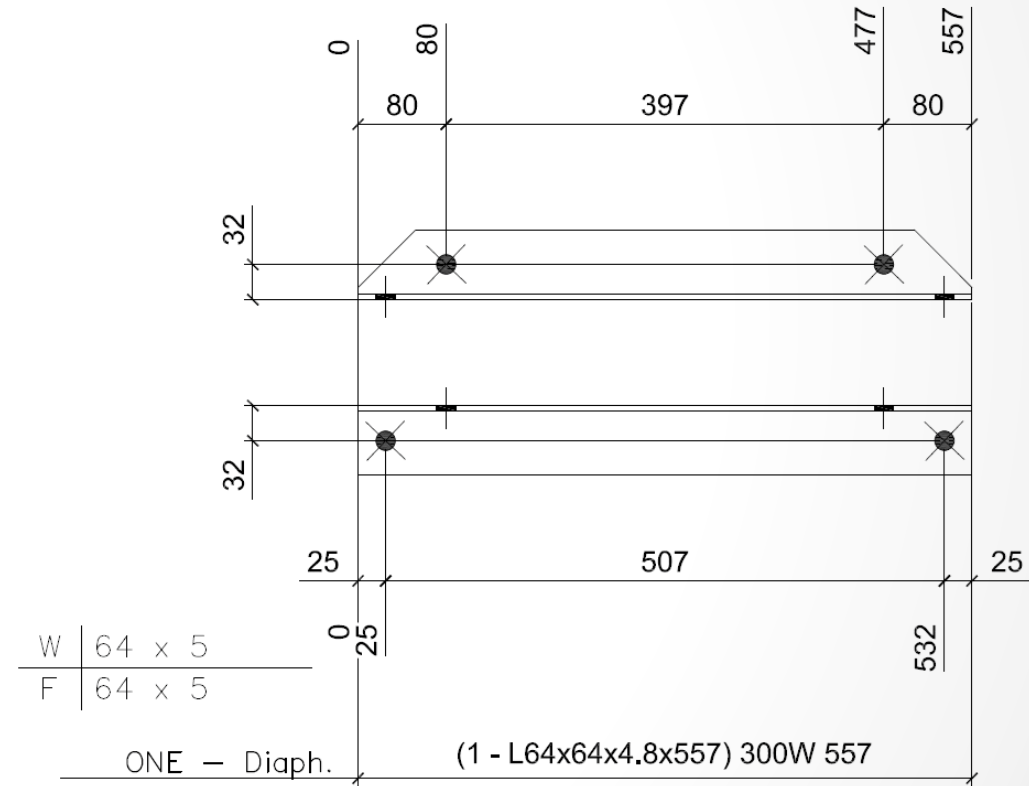
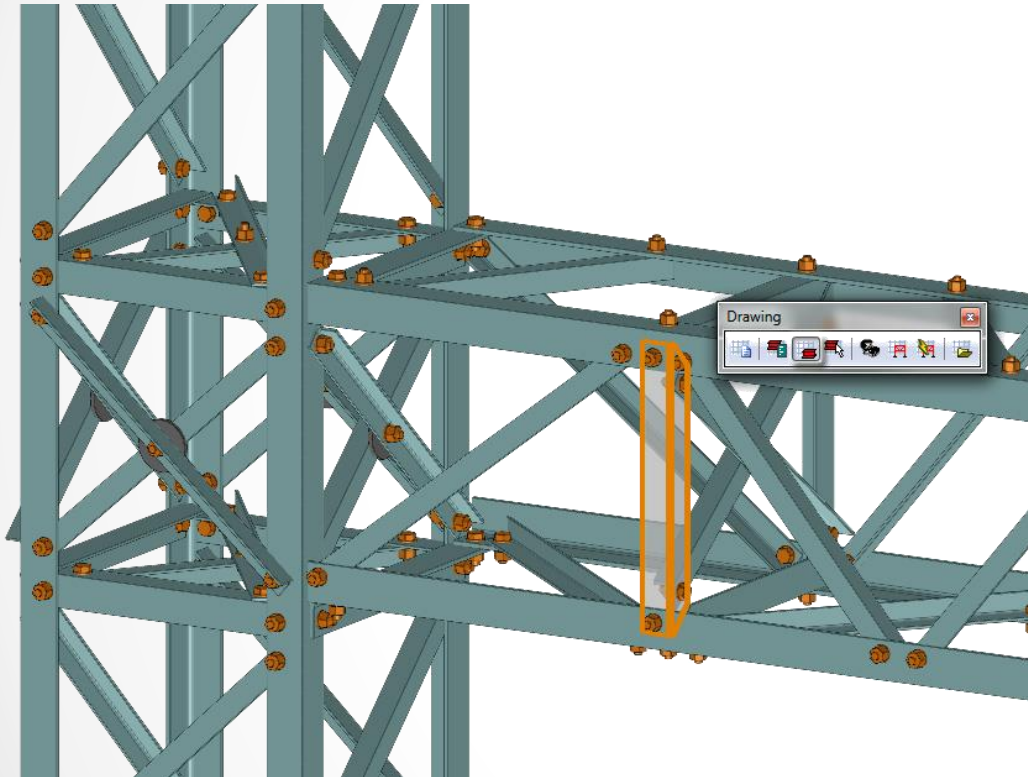


Seamless integration



Virtual Technologies





Connection design

Connections Schemas

ID: 3

Bolts Parameters

Bolt = 2 - A394 Type 1 & 3 3/4"

Bolts Class = Threads Included Threads Excluded

Connection Parameters

Type of connection = Direct (Diagonals) Splice (single shear) Splice (double shear) Overlap splice (slave inside) Overlap splice (slave outside)

Interior connectors = Plates Angle

Exterior connectors = Plates Angle

Bolts Layout

Number of bolts columns = 1 Row 2 Rows

Step position = None Web Flange

Dimensions (Members)

End Distance (e) = 35 mm

Pitch (p) = 60 mm

Edge Distance (Et) = 25 mm

Gauge (g) = Automatic mm

Gauge (g1) = 60 mm

Intermediate distance (g2) = Automatic mm

Gap (Δ) = 5 mm

Dimensions (Connectors)

End Distance (Ev) = 35 mm

Edge Distance (Eh) = 63 mm

Angle Connectors

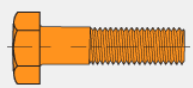
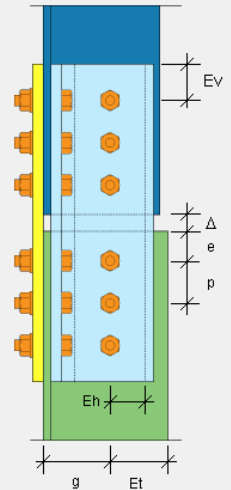
Interior Section = 4 - L127x127x7.9 (STEEL 300MPa)

Plate Connectors

Exterior Thickness (te) = 10 mm

Heel Grinding

Width (w) = Automatic mm

Beam - Column Connections

Connection ID: 1

Beam or Column: 1 - 101

Generate Contour Members

Beam A: 1001 - p1

Beam B: None

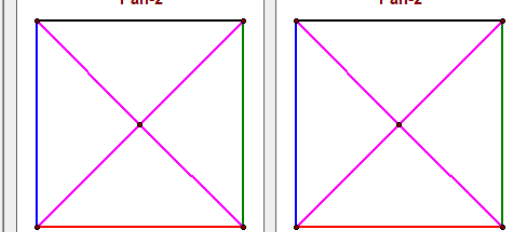
Beam C: None

Beam D: None

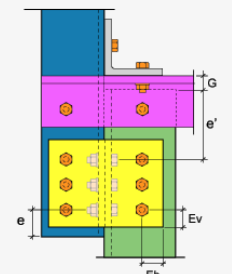
Bottom Frame Prototype: 1 - Connect-1

Top Frame Prototype: 1 - Connect-1

Pan-2



Fabrication Parameters



Gap (G) = 150 mm

Edge Distance (Eh) = 72 mm

End Distance (Ev) = 35 mm

End Distance (e) = 43 mm

End Distance (e') = 32 mm

Plate Thickness (t) = 7.9 mm

Nb. Bolts on Extension (N) = 4

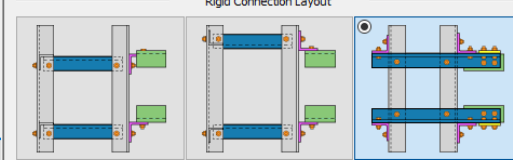
Nb. Bolts on Gusset (Ng) = 4

Main Legs Extension

Extension (Top) = 0 mm

Extension (Bottom) = 0 mm

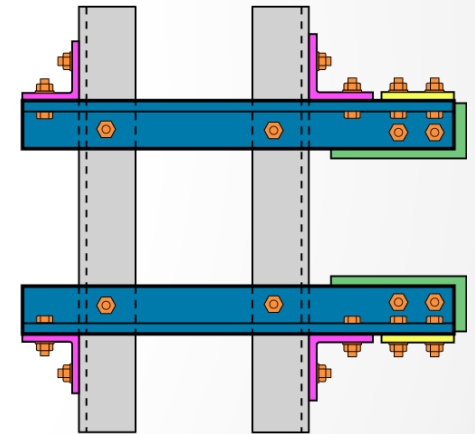
Rigid Connection Layout

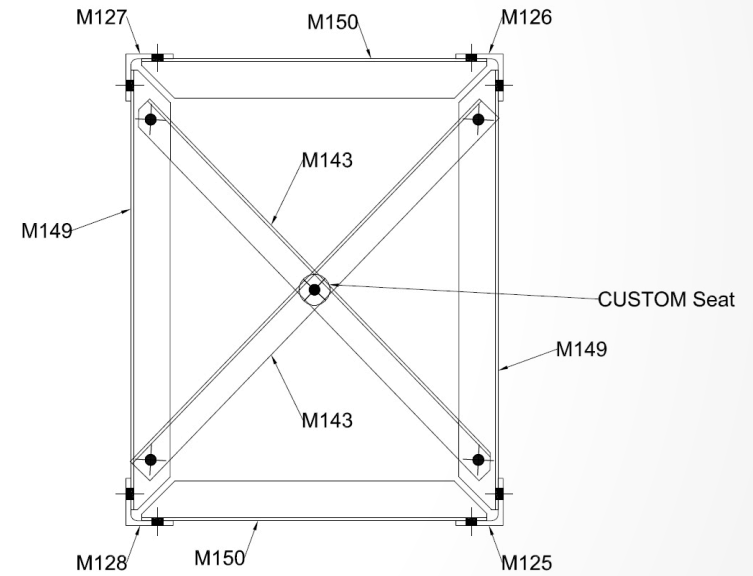
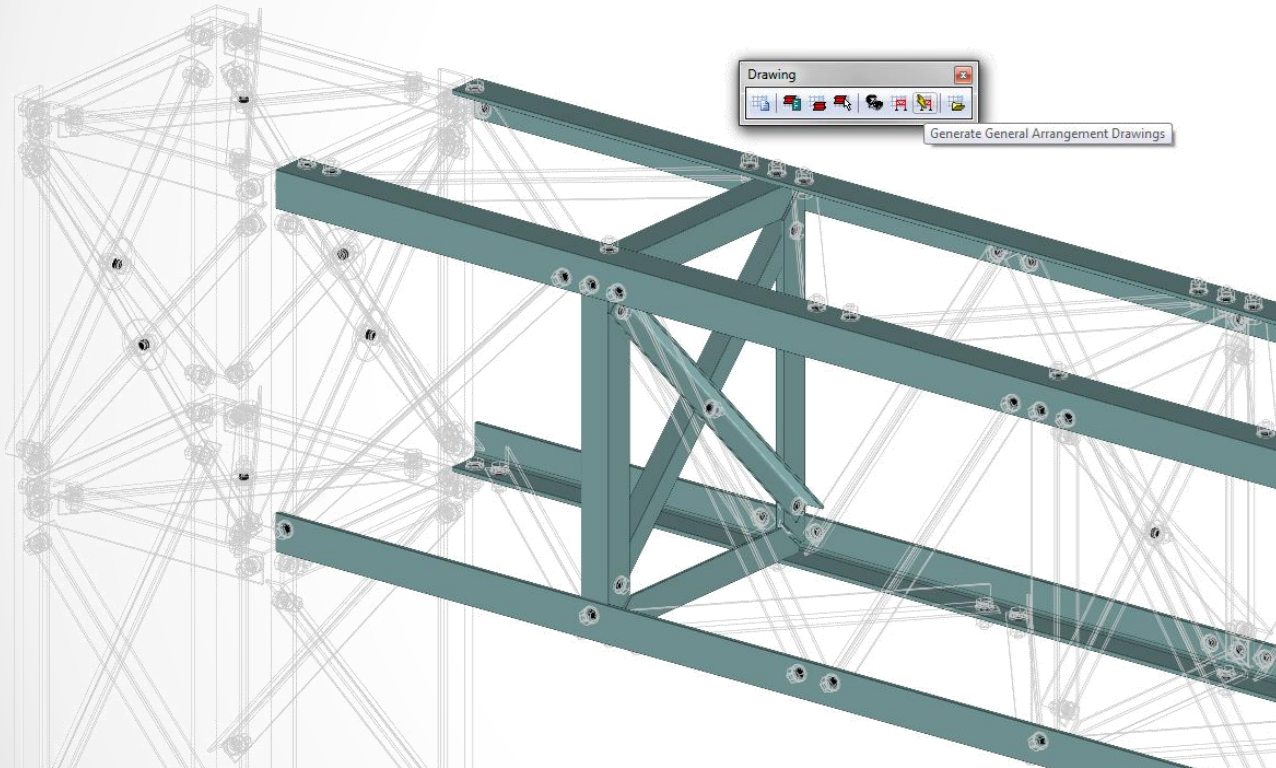


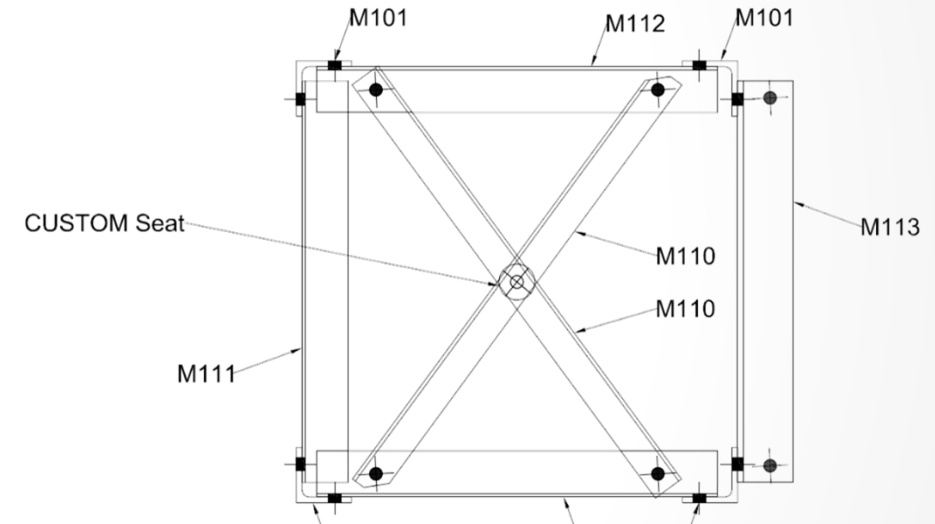
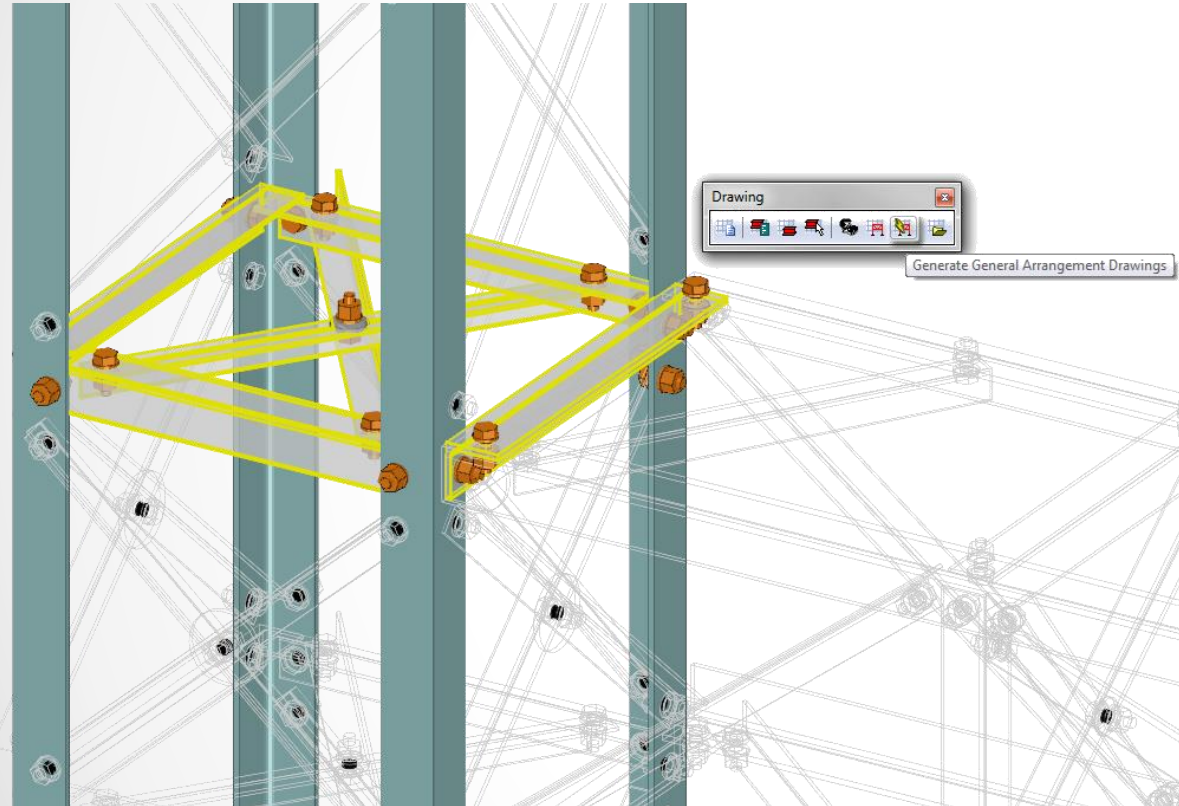
connect 1 connect 2

OK Cancel Help

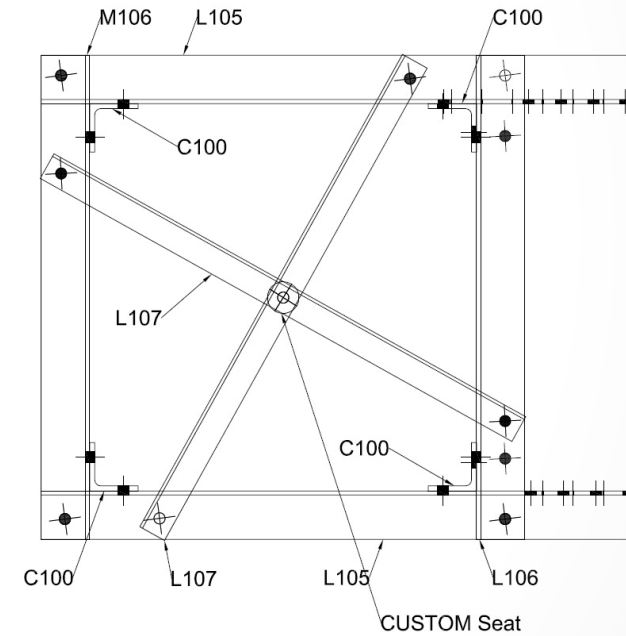
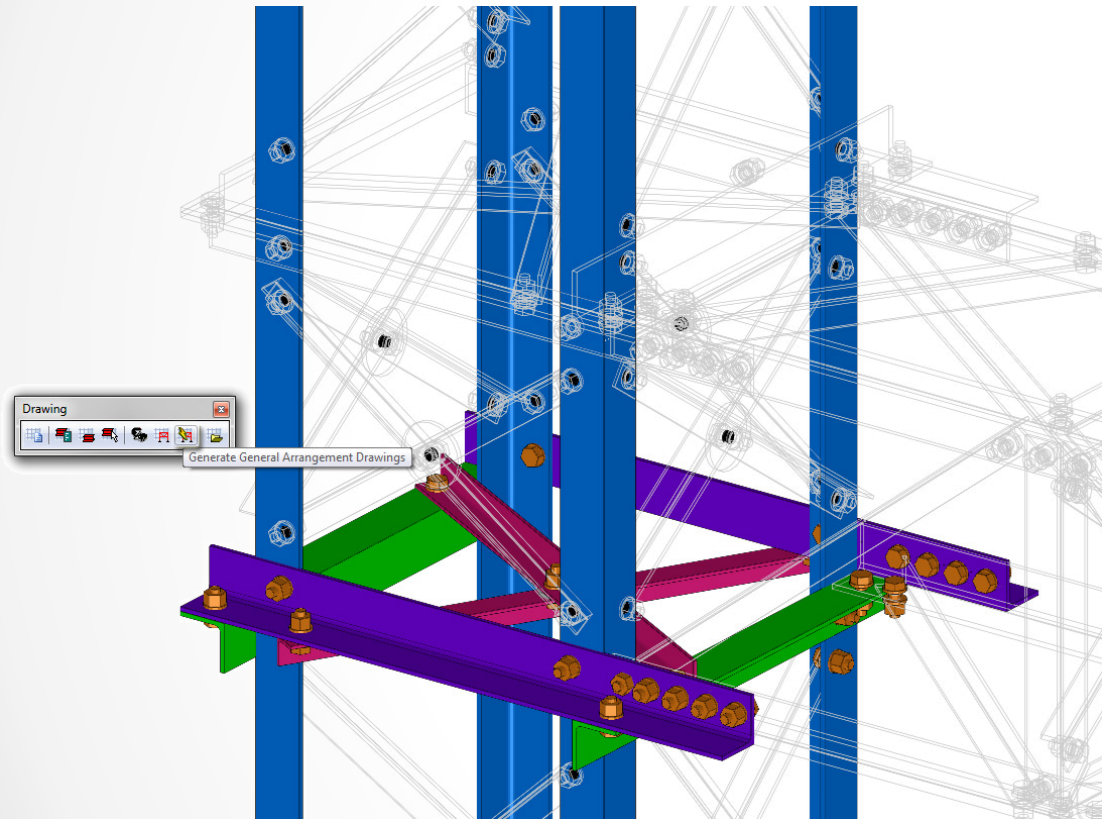
direct A494 3/4 splice splice beam splice seg 1 splice bent bottom splice bent top



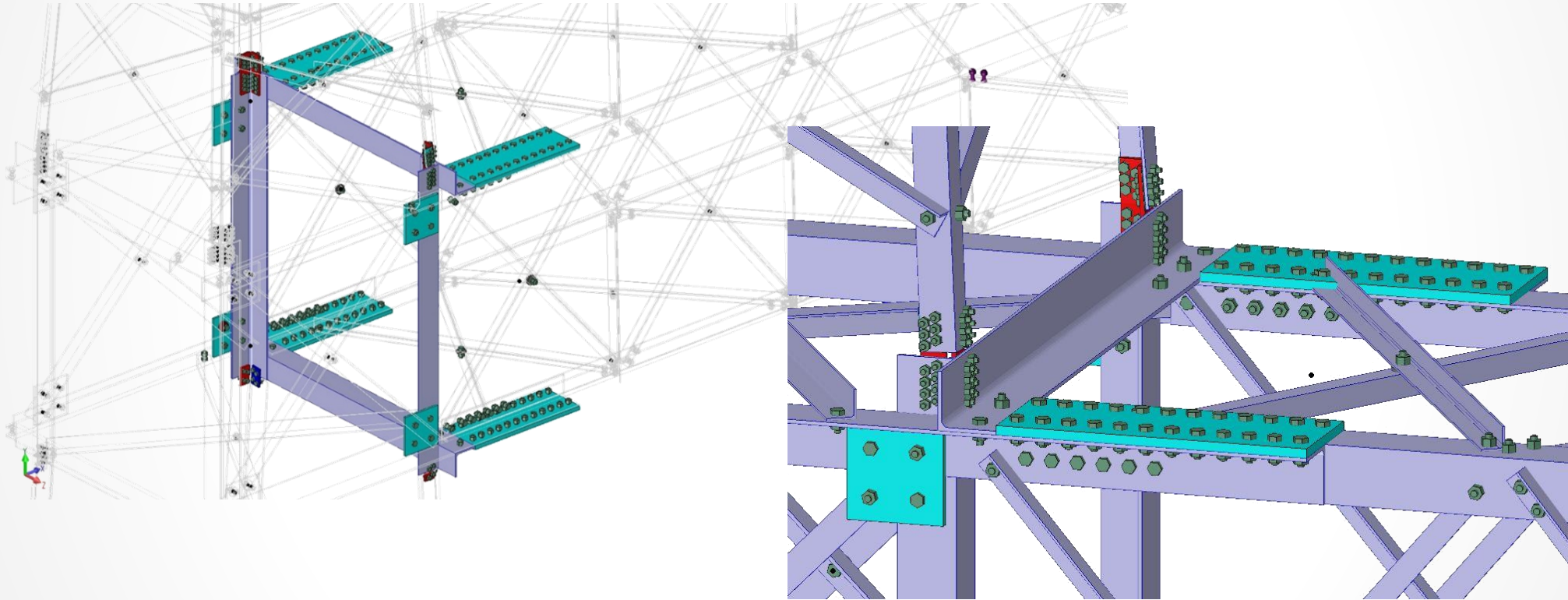




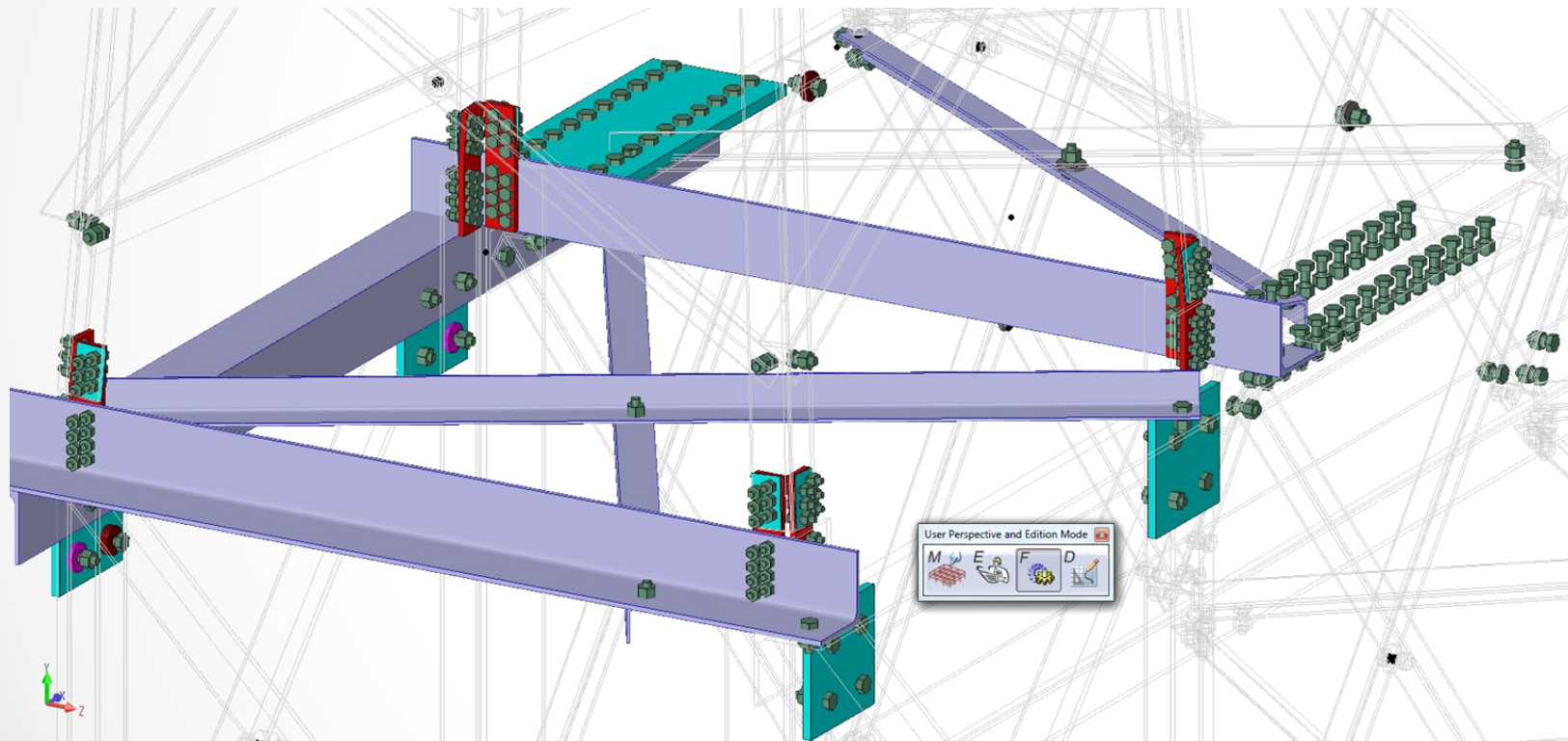
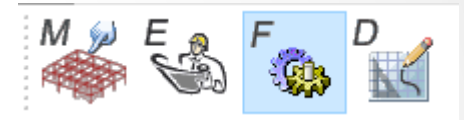
Virtual Technologies



Virtual Technologies



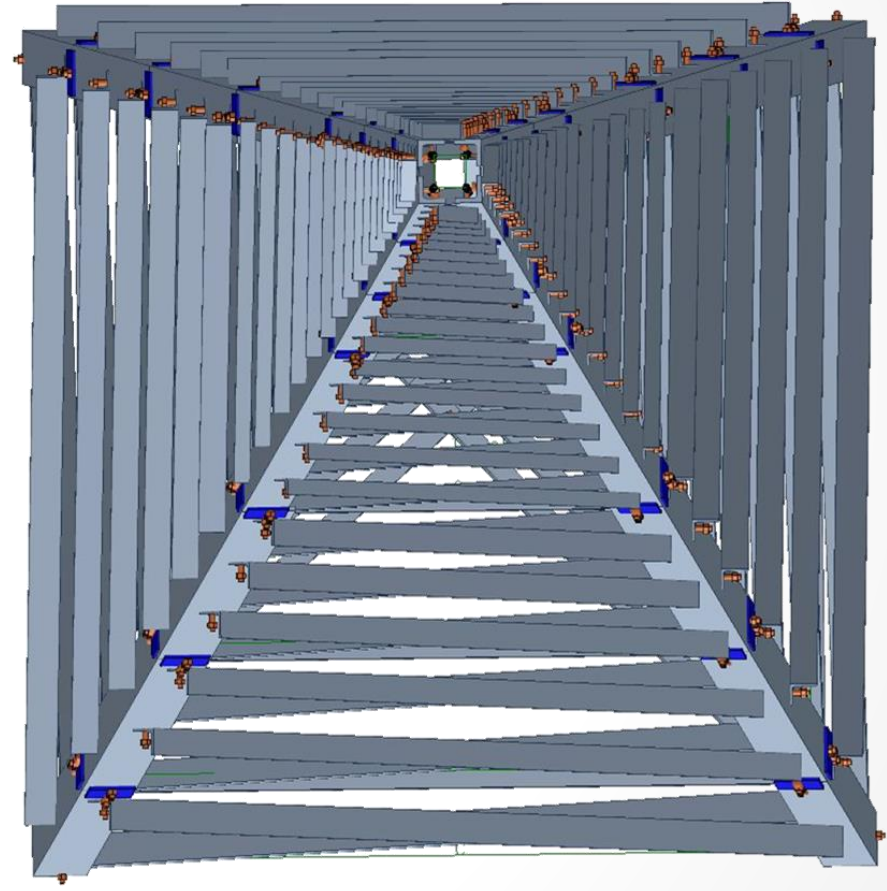
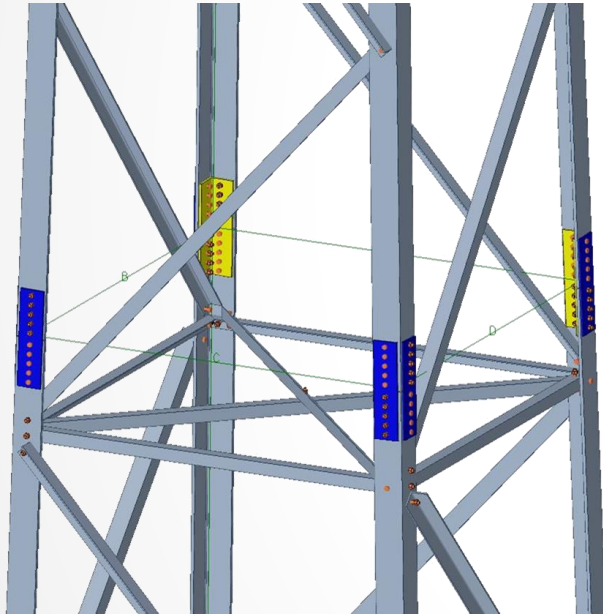
Virtual Technologies



Virtual Technologies



Electrical tower



Bill of Material



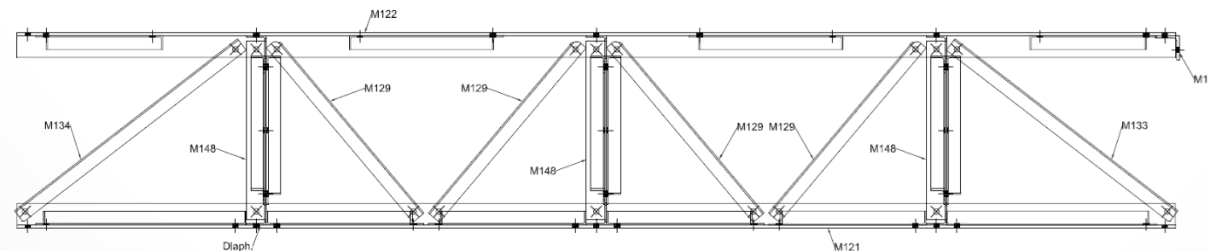
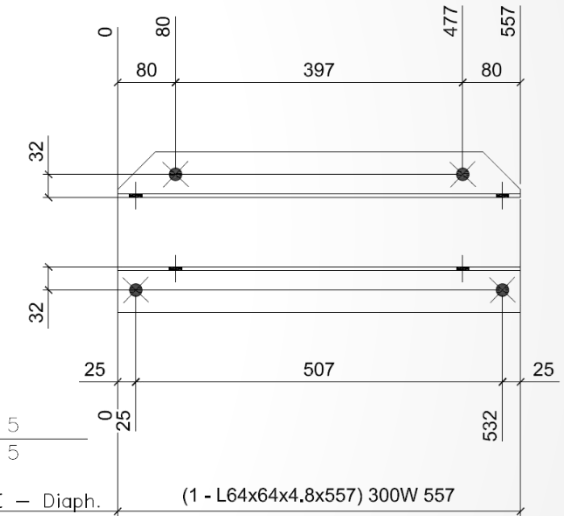
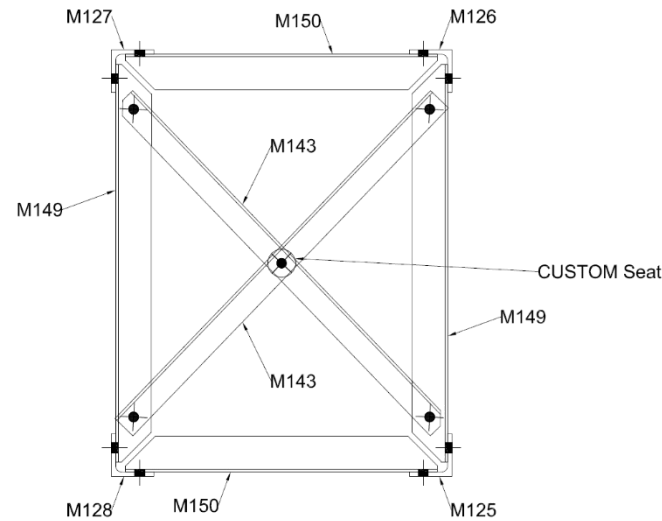
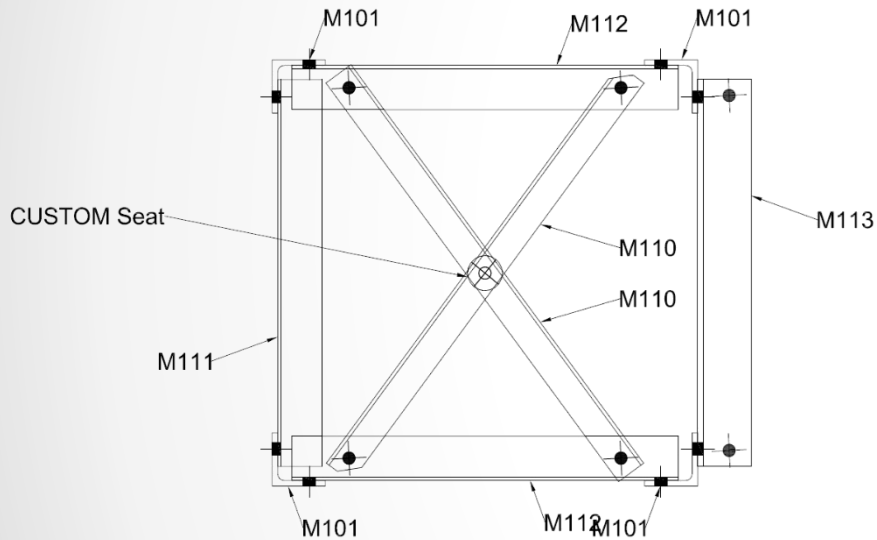
When the piece marks are generated, the program also generates the **Bill of material** for the entire model.

This table contains the list of all different pieces with their length, weight, and paint surface.

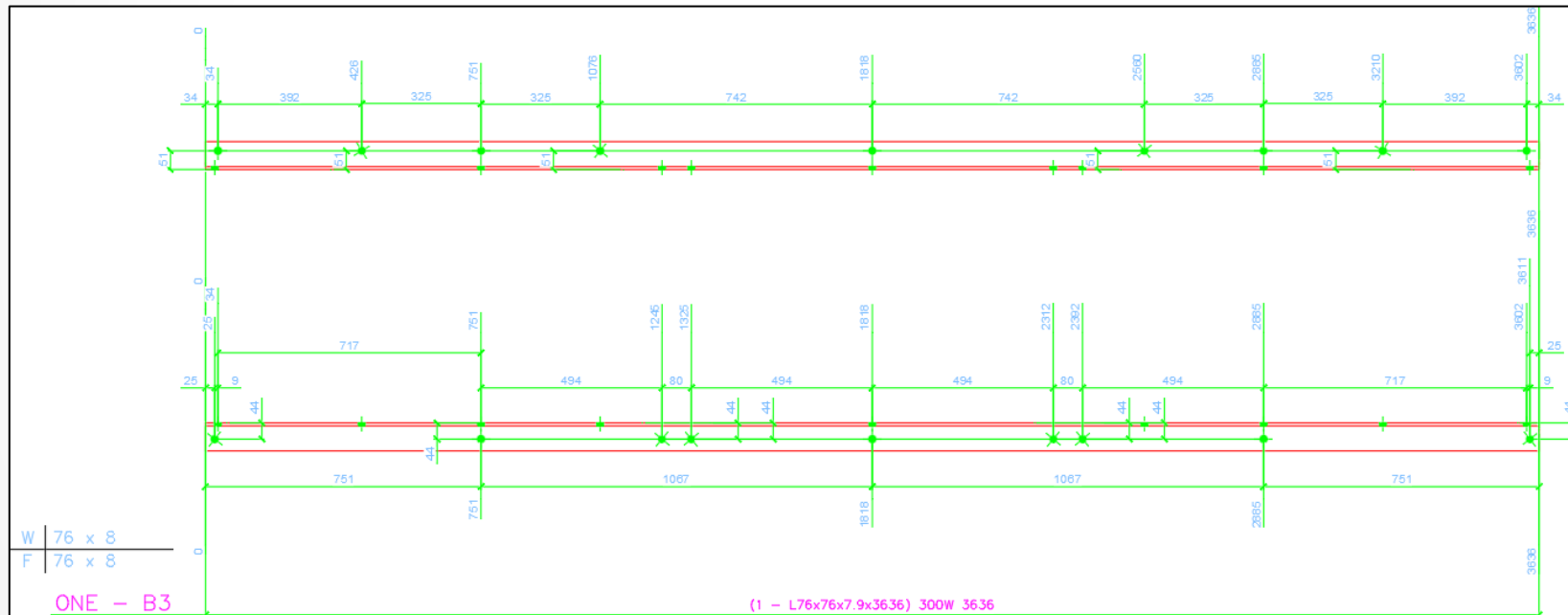
The screenshot shows a software window titled "Bill of material" with a menu bar (Table, Commands, View) and a toolbar. The main area contains a table with the following data:

0 58	Mark	Count	Unit Length mm	Unit Surface mm.2	Unit Weight kg	Total Length mm	Total Surface mm.2	Total Weight kg	Grade	Description
	B1	2	3636.3123	1.0947E+06	33.4154	7272.6245	2.1893E+06	66.8307	300W	L76x76x7.9
	B2	2	3636.3123	1.0947E+06	33.4154	7272.6245	2.1893E+06	66.8307	300W	L76x76x7.9
	B3	1	3636.3123	8.4978E+05	33.4153	3636.3123	8.4978E+05	33.4153	300W	L76x76x7.9
	B4	1	3636.3123	1.0947E+06	33.4153	3636.3123	1.0947E+06	33.4153	300W	L76x76x7.9
	B5	1	3636.3123	8.4978E+05	33.4153	3636.3123	8.4978E+05	33.4153	300W	L76x76x7.9
	B6	1	3636.3123	1.0947E+06	33.4153	3636.3123	1.0947E+06	33.4153	300W	L76x76x7.9
	BD1	2	824.0178	1.4651E+05	2.6482	1648.0356	2.9302E+05	5.2964	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD10	2	840.4065	1.3767E+05	2.7037	1680.8130	2.7535E+05	5.4074	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD11	2	840.4062	1.3301E+05	2.7037	1680.8125	2.6602E+05	5.4074	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD12	1	986.6725	1.7413E+05	3.1723	986.6725	1.7413E+05	3.1723	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD13	1	649.7620	1.0479E+05	2.0779	649.7620	1.0479E+05	2.0779	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD14	1	710.2819	1.2488E+05	2.2695	710.2819	1.2488E+05	2.2695	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD15	1	710.2820	1.0314E+05	2.2696	710.2820	1.0314E+05	2.2696	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD16	1	649.7621	1.1442E+05	2.0779	649.7621	1.1442E+05	2.0779	300W	L44x44x4.8
	BD17	1	885.5664	1.4087E+05	2.8302	885.5664	1.4087E+05	2.8302	300W	L44x44x4.8

Engineering and Fabrication Drawings



Shop Drawings



Conclusion

AlumForum 2021

Aluminum in Transport and Road Infrastructure

- The **HSE Software** advanced technology Levels I, II and III, allows users to achieve specialized analyses, design and manufacturing of crucial projects related to the bridge sign industry.
- SAFI welcomes National and International Collaboration towards the use of the HSE Software as a seamless fully integrated Software for the Analysis, Design, Detailing and Manufacturing of the **HSE Highway Sign Structures for the Bridge sign industry at large.**



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Contact

SAFI Corporate Office
Canada

International: +1 (418) 654-9454
USA&CAN: 1 (800) 810-9454

www.safi.com
info@safi.com