

STUDIO TECNICO Dott. Ing. A.E. CORRADO - Brindisi	
IACP Brindisi	Costruzione case popolari in LATIANO - canale C
PROGETTO DELLE STRUTTURE	
RELAZIONE DI CALCOLO	data: marzo 75
A.E. CORRADO, Ingegnere Calcolatore	
G. IAIA, Ingegnere Direttore Lavori	
A. LONGO, Ingegnere Capo IACP	

UFFICIO DEL GENIO CIVILE - BRINDISI

Si attesta che copia del presente atto risulta depositata presso questo Ufficio ai sensi della Legge 5-11-1979 n. 1186.

V. L. INGEGNERE CAPO
(Elett. 1.10.1979)

Il funzionario designato



Handwritten signatures and a circular stamp are present on the left side of the document.

RELAZIONE DI CALCOLO

I fabbricati in progetto hanno strutture portanti costituite da telai elastici longitudinali su cui scaricano trasversalmente i solai misti latero-sidero-cementizi. -

Le travi dei telai sono state calcolate, col metodo del Kani, come continue sui ritti: in esse le sollecitazioni unitarie nei materiali sono state tenute non maggiori di 70 Kgcm^2 nel calcestruzzo, senza comunque portare la riduzione a filo pilastro della caratteristica flettente; per l'acciaio si è assunta una sollecitazione unitaria di sicurezza pari al max a 2000 Kgcm^{-2} . Per le membrature compresse la sollecitazione unitaria max nel calcestruzzo non supera i 50 Kgcm^2 .

Le fondazioni, data la natura del terreno, sono realizzate con travi rovesce continue la cui larghezza è stata determinata in modo tale da contenere la pressione unitaria max sul terreno nel valore di $1,3 \text{ Kgcm}^2$; data la grande rigidezza del sistema di fondazioni adottato, si è ritenuto il carico totale al piede dei ritti uniformemente distribuito su tutta la superficie di scarico delle travi rovesce stesse.

Per le strutture in elevato si prescrive perciò l'uso di calcestruzzo confezionato con 3 gli di cemento di resistenza caratteristica $R'_{bk} \equiv 200 \text{ kgcm}^{-2}$ con $\bar{\sigma}'_b = 72,50 \text{ kgcm}^{-2}$ e per l'armatura a trazione delle travi, acciaio duro ad aderenza migliorata tipo F_eB38k , se controllato in stabilimento, o tipo F_eB44k , se non controllato in stabilimento, con $\bar{\sigma}_a = 2200 \text{ kgcm}^{-2}$. Per le staffe delle travi, per l'armatura dei pilastri e relativa staffatura si userà invece acciaio in barre tonde lisce del tipo F_eB22k con $\bar{\sigma}_a = 1200 \text{ kgcm}^{-2}$.

Per le strutture di fondazione sarà usato calcestruzzo di classe $R'_{bk} = 150 \text{ kgcm}^{-2}$ con $\bar{\sigma}_b = 60 \text{ kgcm}^{-2}$ ed acciaio in barre tonde lisce del tipo F_eB22k .

Nei calcoli si sono tenute in conto le prescrizioni regolamentari di cui al DM. 30.5.74 ai sensi della L. 5.11.971 n. 1086.

ANALISI DEI CARICHI UNITARI

1) Solai misti latero-cementizi H20+4:

p. pz.	160 Kg/mq
soletta: $0,04 \times 1 \times 2500 =$	100 ✓
sovracc. perm.	90 ✓
ineid. tramezzi	100 ✓
sovracc. accid.	250 ✓
tot. =	<u>700 Kg/mq.</u>

2) Muratura di compagno a doppia fodera
di forati da 13", per H=3,00m. = 800 Kg/ml.

3) Sbalzi misti latero-cementizi H18+4:

p. m.	260 Kg/mq
soletta	100 ✓
sovracc. perm.	140 ✓
sovracc. acc.	400 ✓
tot. =	<u>900 Kg/mq.</u>

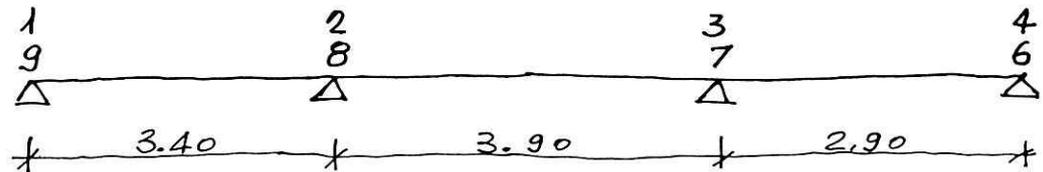
4) Scale in c.a. a sbalzo da travi a ginocchio:

p. m. $0,5(0,205+0,04) \times 1 \times 2500 =$	306 Kg/mq
sovracc. perm.	194 ✓
sovracc. accid.	400 ✓
tot. =	<u>900 Kg/mq</u>



Analisi dei carichi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Scarico solaio: } 0,5 \times 4,72 \times 700 &= 1652 \text{ Kg/m} \\ \text{compagno} &= 800 \text{ } \checkmark \\ \text{p. p.} &= 480 \text{ } \checkmark \\ \text{sovracc. tr.} &= 270 \text{ } \checkmark \\ \hline \text{Carico totale } q &= 3202 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

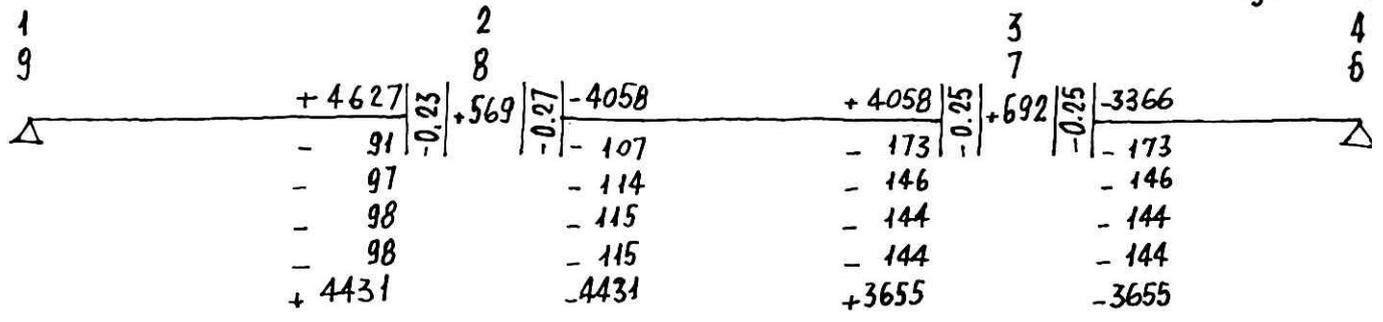


Momenti d'incastro perfetto:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{2,1} &= 4627 \text{ Kg.m.} \\ \mu_{2,3} &= \mu_{3,2} = 4058 \text{ Kg.m.} \\ \mu_{3,4} &= 3366 \text{ Kg.m.} \end{aligned}$$

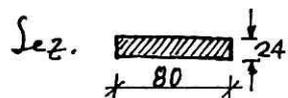
Rigidità e fattori di rotazione:

$$\begin{aligned} K_{1,2} &= 0,88; K_{2,3} = 1,03; K_{3,4} = 1,0; \\ \alpha_{2,1} &= -0,23; \alpha_{2,3} = -0,27 \\ \alpha_{3,2} &= -0,25; \alpha_{3,4} = -0,25 \end{aligned}$$



T kg	4140		6746	6443		6045	5903		3383
M kgm	2056	2676	4431		2051	3655	1786		1496
ϵ	0,414	0,363	0,282		0,414	0,310	0,484		0,481
σ_a kgcm ⁻²	2000	2000	1800		2000	1800	2000		2000
σ_b kgcm ⁻²	57	67	72		57	72	53		47
A_f cm ²	5,29	7,00	12,80		5,29	10,54	4,61		3,81
A_f' cm ²	-	-	9,60		-	2,63	-		-
ϵ_{max} kgcm ⁻²			4,46						

TRAVE 13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21 - PIANI TIPO E COPERTURA-

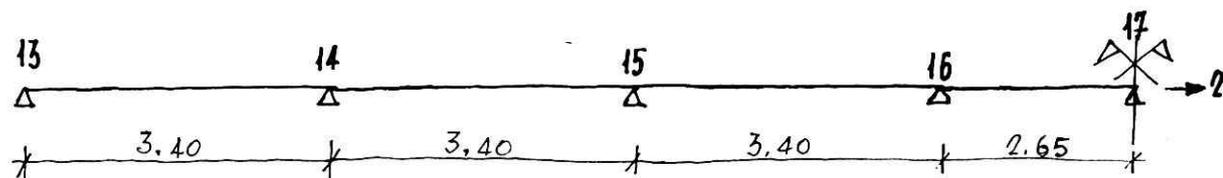
Analisi dei carichi:

1) Campate da 13 a 16:

Solaio	$0,5(3,45+4,72) \times 700 = 2860$	Kg/m
p. pz.	480	✓
Sovracc. tr.	270	✓
Carico totale $q = 3610$		Kg/m

2) Campata 16-17:

Solaio	$0,5(3,45+2,00) \times 700 = 1908$	Kg/m
muratura	800	✓
p. m.	480	✓
Sovracc. tr.	270	✓
Carico totale $q = 3458$		Kg/m



$$R_{14,13} = R_{20,21} = 5246 \text{ Kg}$$

$$K_{13,14} = K_{20,21} = 0,88$$

$$\tau_{14,13} = \tau_{20,21} = -0,21$$

$$R_{14,15} = R_{15,14} = R_{19,20} = R_{20,19} = 3478 \text{ Kg}$$

$$K_{14,15} = K_{19,20} = 1,18$$

$$\tau_{14,15} = \tau_{20,19} = -0,29$$

$$R_{15,16} = R_{16,15} = R_{18,19} = R_{19,18} = 3478 \text{ Kg}$$

$$K_{15,16} = K_{18,19} = 1,18$$

$$\tau_{15,14} = \tau_{15,16} = \tau_{19,20} = \tau_{19,18} = -0,29$$

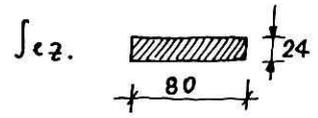
$$R_{16,17} = R_{17,16} = R_{17,18} = R_{18,17} = 3035 \text{ Kg}$$

$$K_{16,17} = K_{17,18} = 1,51$$

$$\tau_{16,15} = \tau_{18,19} = -0,22$$

$$\tau_{16,17} = \tau_{17,16} = -0,28$$

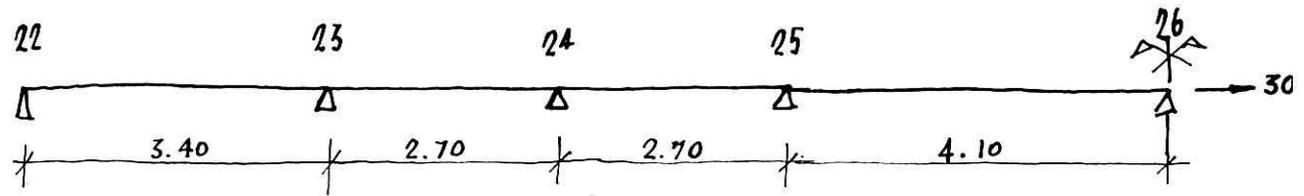
TRAVE 22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30 - PIANO TIPO -



Analisi dei carichi:

solai	$0,5 \times 3,45 \times 700 =$	1208	Kg/m
muratura		800	"
p. proprio		480	"
sovacc. tr.		270	"
		<hr/>	

Carico totale $q = 2758$ Kg/m



$K_{23,22} = K_{29,30} = 3985 \text{ Kg/m}$

$K_{22-23} = K_{29-30} = 0,88$

$\tau_{23-22} = \tau_{29-30} = -0,19$

$K_{23,24} = K_{24,23} = K_{28,29} = K_{29,28} = 1675 \text{ Kg/m}$

$K_{23-24} = K_{28-29} = 1,48$

$\tau_{23-24} = \tau_{29-28} = -0,31$

$K_{24-25} = K_{25-24} = K_{27,28} = K_{28-27} = 1675 \text{ Kg/m}$

$K_{24-25} = K_{27-28} = 1,48$

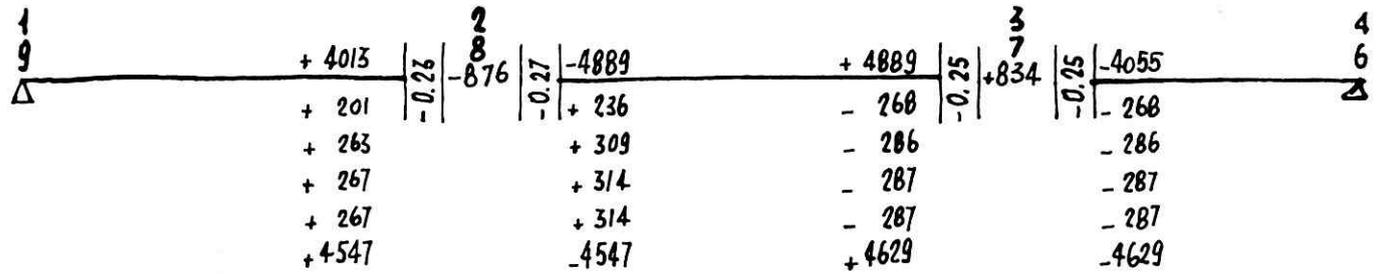
$\tau_{24-23} = \tau_{24-25} = \tau_{28-27} = \tau_{28-29} = -0,31$

$K_{25-26} = K_{26-25} = K_{26-27} = K_{27-26} = 3863 \text{ Kg/m}$

$K_{25-26} = K_{26-27} = 0,98$

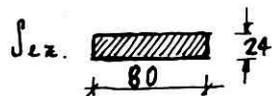
$\tau_{25-24} = \tau_{27-26} = -0,30$

$\tau_{25-26} = \tau_{27-26} = -0,20$



T Kg.	↑ 3384		6058 ↑↑ 7500		7542 ↑↑ 7189		3997 ↑
M Kgm	1783	2062	4547	2745	4629	2070	1802
τ	0,445	0,414	0,278	0,358	0,276	0,414	0,445
σ_a Kgcm ⁻²	2000	2000	1800	2000	1800	2000	2000
σ_b Kgcm ⁻²	52	57	70	68	70	57	52
A_f cm ²	4,53	5,30	13,20	7,19	13,20	5,30	4,53
A_f' cm ²	-	-	13,20	-	13,20	-	-
σ_{max} Kgcm ⁻²					4,99		

TRAVE 22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30 - PIANO COPERTURA -



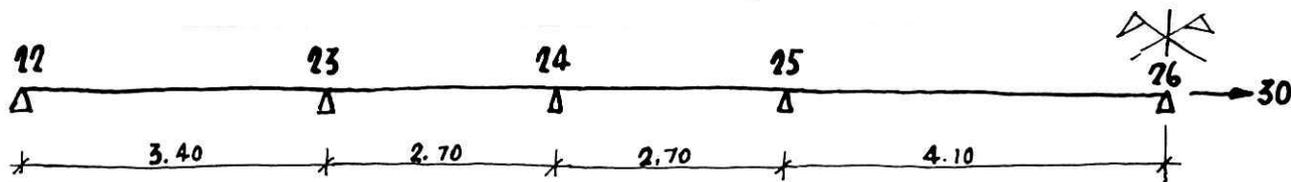
Analisi dei carichi:

1) Lampata 22-23; 29-30:

solaio	1208 Kg/m
cornic.: rip. 1,10x900 =	990 "
conce.	375 "
p. pz.	480 "
(carico totale q=	3053 Kg/m

2) Lampate da 23 a 29:

solaio	1208 Kg/m
cornic.: rip. 1,5x900 =	1350 "
conce.	375 "
p. pz.	480 "
(carico totale q=	3413 Kg/m



$$K_{22,23} = K_{29,30} = 4411 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$K_{22-23} = K_{29-30} = 0,88$$

$$\tau_{23-22} = \tau_{29-30} = -0,19$$

$$K_{23,24} = K_{24,23} = K_{28,29} = K_{29,28} = 2073 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$K_{23-24} = K_{28-29} = 1,48$$

$$\tau_{23-24} = \tau_{29-28} = -0,31$$

$$K_{24,25} = K_{25,24} = K_{27,28} = K_{28,27} = 2073 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$K_{24-25} = K_{27-28} = 1,48$$

$$\tau_{24-25} = \tau_{24-25} = \tau_{28-27} = \tau_{28-29} = -0,25$$

$$K_{25,26} = K_{26,25} = K_{26,27} = K_{27,26} = 4781 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$K_{25-26} = K_{26-27} = 0,98$$

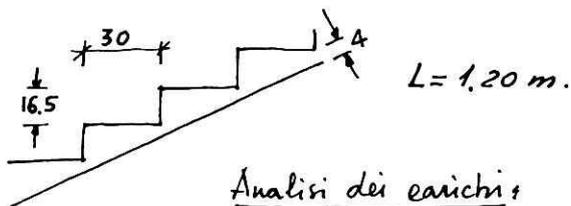
$$\tau_{25-24} = \tau_{27-28} = -0,30$$

$$\tau_{25-26} = \tau_{27-26} = -0,20$$

SCALA

1) GRADINI

Sez.



Analisi dei carichi:

$$q_{\text{tot}} \text{ unif. ripart. sul gradino} : 0,3 \times 900 = 270 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$P_{\text{conc. (ringhiera)}} \quad 20 \text{ Kg}$$

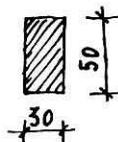
$$M = 270 \times 1,2^2 \times 0,5 + 20 \times 1,20 = 218 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\alpha = 10,25 / \sqrt{21800 / 30} = 10,25 / 29,66 = 0,380 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a = 2000 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ n = 10 \\ \sigma_b = 63 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ t = 0,001432 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A_f = 0,001432 \times 30 \times 29,66 = 1,16 \text{ cm}^2, \text{ per gradino}$$

2) TRAVE A GINOCCHIO

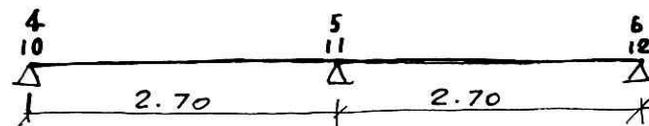
Sez.



$$L = 2.70 \text{ m.}$$

Analisi dei carichi:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{muratura} = 800 \text{ Kg/m} \\ \text{trasmesso dai gradini} \quad 1,2 \times 900 = 1080 \text{ Kg/m} \\ \text{p. pz.} = 375 \text{ r} \\ \hline q_{\text{tot}} = 2255 \text{ Kg/m} \end{array}$$



	4	5	6
	10	11	12
	Δ	Δ	Δ
T Kg	↑ 2283	3805 ↑↑ 3805	2283 ↑
M Kgm		1370	2055 1370
τ		0,696	0,568 0,696
σ _a Kqcm ⁻²		2000	2000 2000
σ _b Kqcm ⁻²		35	40 35
A _f cm ²		1,66	2,33 1,66
τ _{max} Kqcm ⁻²		2,99	

Torsione:

$$m_i = 218 \text{ Kgm/gradino}$$

$$M_i = 218/0,3 = 727 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$T_i = 900 \times 1,20 + 20 = 1100 \text{ Kg}$$

$$m_t = 727 + 0,5 \times 0,3 \times 1100 = 892 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_t = 892 \times 0,5 \times 2,7 = 1204 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\psi = 3 + \frac{2,6}{0,45 + \frac{50}{30}} = 4,228$$

$$\tau_t = \frac{4,228 \times 120400}{50 \times 30^2} = 11,31 \text{ Kqcm}^{-2}$$

$$\tau_{tot} = 2,99 + 11,31 = 14,30 \text{ Kqcm}^{-2} < \bar{\tau}_{b,1}$$

$$A = 25 \times 45 = 1125 \text{ cm}^2$$

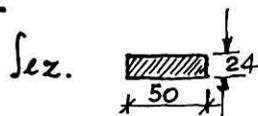
$$D = 2(25 + 45) = 140 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Sigma_{f,e} = (120400 \times 140) / (2 \times 2000 \times 1125) = 3,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$w_{sp} \phi 10 = 0,79 \text{ cm}^2: d = \frac{2 \times 1125 \times 1400 \times 0,79}{120400} = 20,66 \text{ cm.}$$

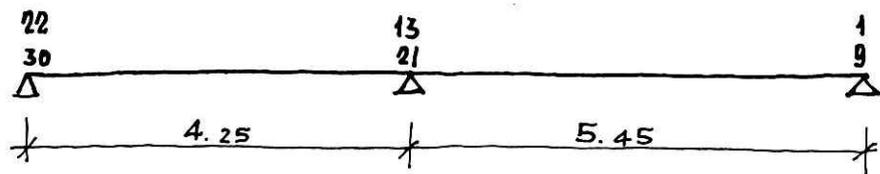
13

TRAVI DI TESTATA



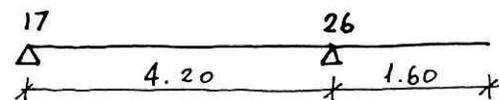
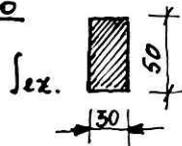
Analisi dei carichi:

muratura 800 Kg/m
 p.pz. 300 Kg/m
 Carico tot. 1100 Kg/m



T	Kg	↑ 2338		2338 ↑↑ 2998		2998 ↑
M	Kgm	1656	1656	2723	2723	2723
ε		0,353	0,353	0,284	0,284	0,284
σ _a	Kgcm ⁻²	2000	2000	1800	1800	1800
σ _b	Kgcm ⁻²	69	69	68	68	68
A _f	cm ²	4,62	4,62	7,93	7,93	7,93
A _f '	cm ²	—	—	7,93	7,93	7,93
τ _{max}	Kgcm ⁻²			3,17		

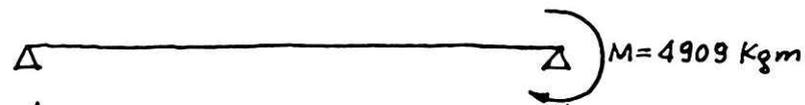
TRAVE 17-26-SBALZO



Analisi dei carichi

1) Lampata: muratura 800 Kg/m
 p. pz. 375 -
 (carico tot. 1175 Kg/m)

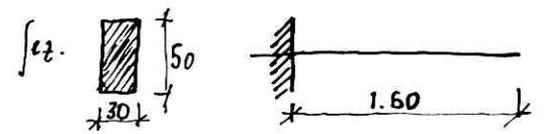
2) Sbalzo: muratura 800 Kg/m
 p. pz. 375 -
 solaio $3.8 \times 700 = 2660$ ✓
 (carico tot. 3835 Kg/m)



T	Kg.	↑ 1299		3636	↑ 6136
M	Kg·m		718		4909
z			0.960		0.367
σ_a	Kg·cm ⁻²		2000		2000
σ_b	Kg·cm ⁻²		< 30		65
A_f	cm ²		1.03		5.65
τ_{max}	Kg·cm ⁻²				4.84

MENSOLE PORTAGGETTI

1) DAI PILASTRI 23, 25, 27, 29:



Analisi dei carichi

solai:	$0.5(5.10+3.80) \times 700 =$	3115 Kg/m
murat.		800 "
p. pz.		<u>375</u> "
		$q = 4290 \text{ Kg/m}$

$$M = 0.5 \times 1.6^2 \times 4290 = 5491 \text{ Kg.m.}$$

$$z = 47 / 135.28 = 0.347 \begin{cases} n = 10 \\ \sigma_a = 2000 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 \\ \sigma_b = 70 \\ t = 0.001576 \end{cases}$$

$$A_f = 6.40 \text{ cm}^2.$$

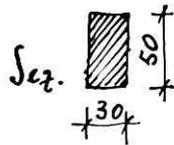
$$T = 1.6 \times 4290 = 6864 \text{ Kg.}$$

$$\sigma = 6864 / 1269 = 5.41 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 > \bar{\sigma}_{b,0}$$

$$S = 5.41 \times 30 \times 160 \times 0.5 = 12984 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\eta_{s(\phi 8)} = 12984 / 1.01 \times 1400 = 9.18 \text{ cm}$$

2) DAI PILASTRI 2,3,7,8:



$L = 1.60 \text{ m}$

Analisi dei carichi:

solai	$0,5 (3,10+3,60) 700 = 2345 \text{ Kg/m}$
muratura	800 -
p. proprio	375 -
q	<u>3520 Kg/m</u>

$M = 0,5 \times 1.6^2 \times 3520 = 4506 \text{ Kgm.}$

$\sigma = 47 / 122.55 = 0,383$

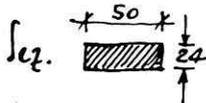
$$\begin{cases} n = 10 \\ \sigma_a = 2000 \\ \sigma_b = 62 \\ t = 0,001411 \end{cases}$$

$A_f = 5.19 \text{ cm}^2$

$T = 5632 \text{ Kg}$

$\sigma = 4.44 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$

3) DAI PILASTRI 22,30:



$L = 1.10 \text{ m}$

Analisi dei carichi:

solai	$0,5 \times 3,10 \times 700 = 1085 \text{ Kg/m}$
muratura	800 -
p. proprio	300 -
q	<u>2185 Kg/m</u>

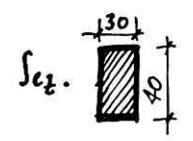
$M = 0,5 \times 1.1^2 \times 2185 = 1322 \text{ Kgm}$

$\sigma = 21 / 51,42 = 0,408$

$$\begin{cases} n = 10 \\ \sigma_a = 2000 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b = 58 \\ t = 0,001327 \end{cases}$$

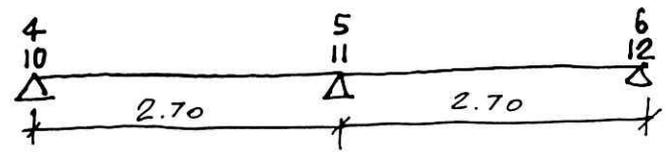
$A_f = 341 \text{ cm}^2$. $T = 2185 \text{ Kg}$

TRAVI COPERTURA YANO SCALA.



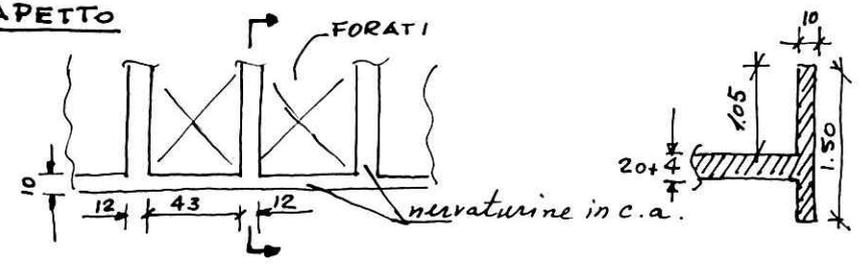
Analisi dei carichi:

solai: $0,5 \times 2,50 \times 700 = 850 \text{ Kg/m}$
 cornice: $1,10 \times 0,15 \times 2500 = 412 \checkmark$
 p. pz. $0,3 \times 0,4 \times 2500 = 300 \checkmark$
 $q = 1562 \text{ Kg/m}$



M Kg/m	796	1423	796
τ		0,537	
$\sigma_a \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$		2000	
$\sigma'_b \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$		42	
$A_f \text{ cm}^2$		2,03	
T Kg.	2109	2109 2109	2109

CORNICIONE- PARAPETTO



$B = 55 \text{ cm.}$
 $b = 12 \text{ cm}$
 $H = 20+4 \text{ cm.}$

Analisi dei carichi

- A) ripartiti 900 Kg/mq
- B) concentr.
 - muretto $0.10 \times 1.5 \times 2500 = 375 \text{ Kg/ml, fuga}$
 - spinta 150 Kg/ml, fuga

(carichi unitari:

$q = 0.55 \times 900 = 495 \text{ Kg/m}$
 $P = 0.55 \times 375 = 206 \text{ Kg}$
 $S = 0.55 \times 150 = 83 \text{ Kg}$

1) PER $L = 1.57 \text{ m.}$

$M = 0.5 \times 495 \times 1.57^2 + 206 \times 1.57 + 83 \times 1.25 = 1037 \text{ Kgm}$
 $T = 983 \text{ Kg.}$
 $\alpha = \frac{21}{\sqrt{103700/12}} = \frac{21}{92.96} = 0.226$

$\sigma_a = 1400 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$
$A_f = A_f$
$\sigma_b = 72 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$
$t = 0.00360$

$A_f = 4.02 \text{ cm}^2$
 $A_f = 4.02 \text{ cm}^2$
 $\sigma_{max} = 4.33 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$

2) PER $L = 1.17 \text{ m.}$

$M = 684 \text{ Kg m}$

$T = 785 \text{ Kg}$

$\tau = 21/75.50 = 0.278$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = 1400 \text{ Kg cm}^{-2} \\ A_f' = 0.5 A_f \\ \sigma_b = 70 \text{ Kg cm}^{-2} \\ t = 0.00289 \end{cases}$$

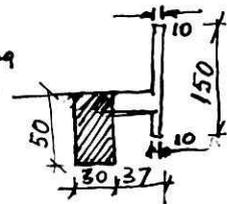
$A_f = 2.61 \text{ cm}^2$

$A_f' = 1.31 \text{ cm}^2$

3) PER $L = 0.30 \text{ m.}$

VERIFICA A TORSIONE DELLE TRAVI 22-13-1 e 30-21-9 DI TESTATA

Analisi dei carichi: zipart. p. pr. $0.37 \times 1 \times 2500 = 925 \text{ Kg/mq}$
 Sovr. acc. 250 "
 perm. 200 "
 $q = 1375.$



Cone: muretto 375 Kg/m, f
 spinta 150 "

$M = 1375 \times 0.37 \times 0.5 + 0.37 \times 375 + 150 \times 1.05 = 390 \text{ Kg m} ; T = 884 \text{ Kg.}$

a) per $L = 5.45 \text{ m.}$

$m_t = 390 + 884 \times 0.5 \times 0.30 = 523 \text{ Kg m}$

$M_t = 523 \times 0.5 \times 5.45 = 1425 \text{ Kg m}$

$\psi = 4.228$

$\tau_{tot} = 2.70 + 12.39 = 15.09 \text{ Kg cm}^{-2}$

$A = 1125 \text{ cm}^2$

$C = 140 \text{ cm}$

$$\Sigma_{f,e} = 4.43 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d_{\text{staffe } \phi 10 \text{ a } 2b_2} = 17.46 \text{ cm.}$$

b) per $L = 4.25 \text{ m.}$

$$m_t = 5.23 \text{ Kg m.}$$

$$M_t = 1111 \text{ Kg m.}$$

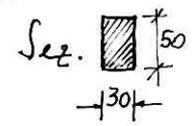
$$\psi = 4.228$$

$$r_{\text{tot}} = 2.70 + 10.44 = 13.14 \text{ Kg cm}^{-2}$$

$$\Sigma_{f,e} = 3.45 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d_{\text{staffe } \phi 10 \text{ a } 2b_2} = 22.39 \text{ cm.}$$

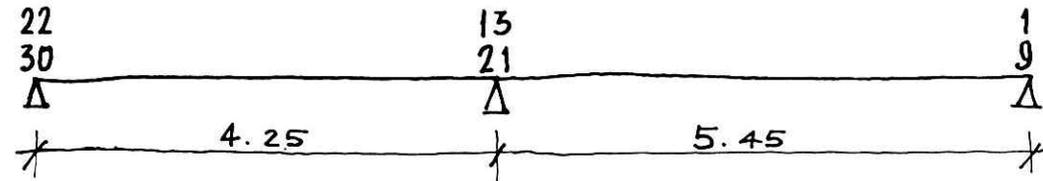
TRAVI DI TESTATA - PIANO COPERTURA



Analisi dei carichi:

trasmesso dai cornicioni 884 Kg/ml
p. pz. 375

carico tot. 1259 Kg/ml



T Kg.	↑ 2675		2675 ↑	↑ 3431		3431 ↑
M Kgm.	1895	1895	3116	3116		3116
τ	0.591	0.591	0.461	0.461		0.461
σ_a Kgc ^m -2	2000	2000	2000	2000		2000
σ_b Kgc ^m -2	38	38	50	50		50
A_f cm ²	2.13	2.13	3.53	3.53		3.53
τ_{max} Kgc ^m -2						2.70

VERIFICA PILASTRI

1) PILASTRO-TIPO N° 10 (per i pilastri n° 1,5,9,10,11,12,22,24,28,30):

ORDINE	CARICO TRASMESO DALLE TRAVI Kg.	SEZ. CMxCM	PESO PROPRIO PILASTRO Kg.	CARICO TOTALE Kg.	ARMATURA		A;d cm ²	σ _L Kg/cm ²
					LONGITUD.	STAFFE		
4°	9834	30x40	1800	11634	4 φ 12	φ 6/18'	1245,2	9.34
3°	17559	30x40	2700	20259	4 φ 12	φ 6/18'	1245,2	16.27
2°	25284	30x40	3600	28884	4 φ 12	φ 6/18'	1245,2	23.20
1°	30009	30x40	4500	37509	4 φ 14	φ 6/20'	1245,2	30.12

$\Sigma P_1 = 375'090 \text{ Kg.}$

2) PILASTRO-TIPO N° 4 (per i pilastri n° 4,6,13,17,21):

4°	10057	30x40	1800	11857	4 φ 12	φ 6/18'	1245,2	9.52
3°	20669	30x40	2700	23369	4 φ 12	φ 6/18'	1245,2	18.77
2°	31281	30x40	3600	34881	4 φ 12	φ 6/18'	1245,2	28.01
1°	41893	30x40	4500	46393	4 φ 14	φ 6/20'	1261,6	36.77

$\Sigma P_2 = 231'965 \text{ ,,}$

3) PILASTRO-TIPO N° 16 (per i pilastri n° 14,15,16,18,19,20):

4°	14908	30x40	900	15808	4 φ 12	φ 6/18''	1245,2	12.69
3°	29816	30x40	1800	31616	4 φ 12	φ 6/18''	1245,2	25.39
2°	44724	30x40	2700	47424	4 φ 14	φ 6/20''	1245,2	37.59
1°	59632	30x40	3600	63232	6 φ 14	φ 6/20''	1292,4	48.93

$\Sigma P_3 = 379'392 \text{ ,,}$

4) PILASTRO-TIPO N° 26 (per i pilastri n° 2,3,7,8,23,25,26,27,29):

4°	18428	30x40	900	19328	4 φ 12	φ 6/18''	1245,2	15.52
3°	40142	30x40	1800	41942	4 φ 14	φ 6/20''	1261,6	33.25
2°	61854	30x40	2812	64668	6 φ 14	φ 6/20''	1292,4	50.03
1°	83570	30x50	4050	87620	8 φ 14	φ 6/20''	1623,2	53.97

$\Sigma P_4 = 788'580 \text{ ,,}$
 $\Sigma P = 1'775'027 \text{ Kg.}$

1) $L = 3.00 \text{ m.}$

$M_{max} = \pm 18000 \times 3^2 / 12 = 13500 \text{ Kgm}$

$r = 125 / \sqrt{1350000 / 65} = 125 / 144.11 = 0.867$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a = 1200 \text{ Kpcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b < 25 \text{ Kpcm}^{-2} \\ t < 0.00126 \end{array} \right.$

$A_f = 0.00126 \times 65 \times 144.11 = 11.80 \text{ cm}^2$

$T = 0.5 \times 18000 \times 3 = 27000 \text{ Kg.}$

$\sigma = 27000 / 0.9 \times 65 \times 125 = 3.69 \text{ Kpcm}^{-2}$

2) $L = 3.40 \text{ m}$

$M_{max} = \pm 17340 \text{ Kgm.}$

$r = 125 / 166.33 = 0.765$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a = 1200 \text{ Kpcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b < 25 \text{ Kpcm}^{-2} \\ t < 0.00126 \end{array} \right.$

$A_f = 13.38 \text{ cm}^2$

$T = 30600 \text{ Kg}$

$\sigma = 4.18 \text{ Kpcm}^{-2}$

$$3) L = 4.10 \text{ m.}$$

$$M_{\max} = \pm 25215 \text{ Kgm.}$$

$$\tau = 125/196,96 = 0,634$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = 1200 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b = 28 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ t = 0,00142 \end{cases}$$

$$A_f = 18,18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$T = 36900 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\tau = 5,05 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Kg}$$

$$S = 0,25(5,05 \times 65 \times 410) = 33646 \text{ Kg.}$$

$$S_{b(4\phi 16)} = 3 \times 2,54 \times 1,41 \times 1200 = 13604 \text{ Kg.}$$

$$n_{\phi 12} = (33646 - 13604) / 2 \times 1,13 \times 1200 = 7,39$$

$$d = 205 / 7,65 = 27,74 \text{ cm.}$$

$$4) L = 4.25 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{\max} = \pm 27094 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\tau = 125/204,16 = 0,612$$

$$A_f = 19,37 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = 1200 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b = 29 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ t = 0,00146 \end{cases}$$

$$T = 38250 \text{ Kg.}; \quad \tau = 5,23 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$$

$$S = 36120 \text{ Kg}; \quad S_{b(4\phi 16)} = 13604 \text{ Kg.}$$

$$n_{\phi 12} = 8,30; \quad d = 25,60 \text{ cm.}$$

5) $L = 5.45 \text{ m.}$

$M_{max} = \pm 44554 \text{ Kg.m.}$

$\alpha = 125/261,81 = 0.477$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a = 1200 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b = 39 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ t = 0,00190 \end{array} \right.$$

$A_f = 0,00190 \times 65 \times 261,81 = 32,33 \text{ cm}^2$

$T = 49050 \text{ Kg.}$

$\sigma = 6.71 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$

$\int = 59425 \text{ Kg.}$

$\int_{\phi 12} = 23806 \text{ Kg.}$

$n_{\phi 12} = 13.13$

$d = 20,75 \text{ cm.}$

ARMATURA DELL'ALA:

$M_i = 0,5 \times 18000 \times 0,475^2 = 2031 \text{ Kg.m.}$

$\alpha = 35/\sqrt{2031} = 35/45,06 = 0,776$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a = 1200 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ \sigma_b = 25 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2} \\ t = 0,00120 \end{array} \right.$$

$A_f = 5.40 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$

$T = 8550 \text{ Kg.}$

$\sigma = 2.71 \text{ Kgcm}^{-2}$

IL CALCOLATORE
ing. A. E. Corrado

