

DESIGN DATA SHEET
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND

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170-3, 1 May 1960

MAST DESIGN

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

170-0-a. References

- (1) DOD-STD-1399, Section 301
Military Standard - Interface Standard
for Shipboard Systems - Ship Motion and
Attitude
- (2) A Simplified Method of Designing Ship
Structure for Air Blast by L.C. Dye and
B.W. Lankford, Jr., Naval Engineers Journal,
August 1966

- (3) DOD-STD-1399, Section 072, Part 3
Military Standard - Interface Standard
for Shipboard Systems - Blast Environment,
Nuclear Weapons
- (4) DDS-072-1 Shock Design Values
- (5) NAVSHIPS 250-423-30 Shock Design of Shipboard
Equipment - Dynamic Design-Analysis Method
- (6) Report No. SUPSHIP 280-6, November 1972
Mathematical Modeling and Dynamic Shock
Analysis Guide for Masts, by Supervisor of
Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair USN,
Third Naval District, New York
- (7) Publication, NAVSEA 0908-LP-000-3010 Shock
Design Criteria for Surface Ships
- (8) Structural Design for Dynamic Loads by
Norris, Hansen, Holley, Biggs, Namyat,
and Minami McGraw-Hill, 1959
- (9) Structural Mechanics Computer Programs
by Pilkey, Saczalski and Schaffer University
Press of Virginia, 1974
- (10) Principles of Naval Architecture Edited by
Comstock, The Society of Naval Architects
and Marine Engineers, New York, 1967
- (11) Ships Vibration by McGoldrick, David
Taylor Model Basin Report 1451, 1960
- (12) DDS-100-4, Strength of Structural Members,
1 February 1979
- (13) NASA SP-222(03) NASTRAN Users Manual
- (14) MIL-STD-1690, Maritime Metric Practice Guide

170-0-b. Purpose and Scope

This Design Data Sheet provides uniform standards and simplified methods for the design of ship's masts. Included in this discussion are procedures for designing polemasts, stayed polemasts, tripod masts, and four-legged masts. The Design Data Sheet incorporates basic design guidelines from three superseded Design Data Sheets on mast design (DDS-170-1, 170-2, and 170-3) into a single document. In addition, this Design Data Sheet contains discussions of vibration, nuclear blast, and the use and application of the NASTRAN computer program as an aid to mast design and analysis.

170-0-c. Symbols, Abbreviations, and Definitions

A_s	Stay area
C.G.	Center of gravity
D	Outside diameter of structural tubing
E_s	Modulus of elasticity of stay
f_B	Actual bending stress
f_c	Actual column stress
F_c	Column buckling stress
F_y	Yield stress
L	Distance from stay point to lower end of stay
p	Given Peak Overpressure - dynamic pressure associated with nuclear air blast
P_a	Axial load
P_o	Ambient pressure ahead of the shock front
q	Peak Dynamic Pressure - wind pressure associated with nuclear air blast
S	Actual length of stay between points of attachment
t	Wall thickness of the structural tubing
X,Y,Z	Variable distances in the fore and aft, athwartship, and vertical directions describing stay locations (See figure 7)
θ	Angle of stay with mast

170-0-d. Units of Measurements

In design and analysis, measurements and properties may be expressed in either inch-pound or SI (metric) units, unless a specific unit system is specified in the ordering document. The example problems in Appendices C, D, and E have been completed using inch-pound units. Appendix A has been provided for convenient conversion.

PART II. DESIGN CRITERIA

Applicable specifications (Ship Specifications, General Specifications, SHIPALT Descriptions, Scopes, etc.) should always be consulted in regard to loadings and associated factors of safety. The following criteria, however, may be considered typical and may be used in the absence of more explicit requirements.

170-0-e. Loadings

Wind load.- Wind load is based on a 90-knot wind. The following loads may be applied to the structure as an approximation. For essentially vertical structure, use 30 lb/ft² applied to the maximum projected area, including both the windward and leeward structure where appropriate. For platforms, use 30 lb/ft² of area projected to a vertical plane at maximum ship's roll. For radar antennas, wind loadings specified on the detailed equipment drawings, corresponding to a 90-knot wind, may be used. For cases other than 90 knots, the wind pressure load can be proportioned on the ratio of velocity squared.

Snow and ice.- This load may be neglected. The factor of safety (Section 170-0-f) provides adequate margin for ice loadings, and other miscellaneous loadings.

Catenary antennas.- Use the breaking strength of the weak links provided in the wire rope antenna, as the design load. This load will only be considered if mast stresses are increased by its application, and will not be considered if it reduces the stresses from other loads.

Live load.- Platforms or portions of masts should be checked to ensure adequate strength to support personnel required for equipment installation and maintenance. These live loads shall be 75 lb/ft², and should not be combined with wind and dynamic loads in the analysis.

Dynamic loads.- Roll, Pitch, Heave, and Slam. The dynamic loads are generated by the ship's motion as it traverses the ocean environment. These dynamic loads, expressed in "g's" will vary from one class of ship to another. The applicable Ship Specifications shall be consulted for appropriate load factors. For cases where Ship Specifications are unavailable, or ship motion factors are not given, the general formulation expressed in reference 1 shall be used.

For high speed ships with tall masts, such as destroyers, the slam induced load may be expected to be the governing dynamic load.

Gravity.- The force normal to the base plane of the ship may be assumed equal to the weight. As the ship heels, the gravity component (in the Z direction, see figure 7) is reduced, but this effect may be offset by heaving and pitching accelerations. Gravity loads are generally included with the dynamic loads to produce a single factor. For design the maximum load (that is, $F_{vert} = F_{grav} + F_{heave} + F_{pitch} + F_{roll}$) applied at the member of equipment centroid, shall be used (vector sum).

Nuclear air blast.- Reference 2 describes the procedure for calculating loadings on structure due to nuclear air blast. Dynamic pressure rather than direct overpressure (see Section 170-0-c for definitions) is more important for mast structures. Direct overpressure on mast structures is not critical because the elements are quickly engulfed by the blast wave providing equalized pressures on all surfaces. The dynamic pressure may be related theoretically to the overpressure.

The dynamic pressure for a given overpressure is given by:

$$q = \frac{5}{2} \frac{p^2}{p_0 + p}$$

(Reference 3)

in which "q" is the peak dynamic pressure, (lb/in^2 or KN/M^2), above ambient
p is the peak overpressure, above ambient (from Ship Specifications)
p₀ is the ambient pressure ahead of the shock front. ($14.7 lb/in^2$
typically)

The effective dynamic pressure is obtained by multiplying the dynamic pressure by an appropriate drag coefficient for the shape being loaded. Drag coefficients and dynamic pressure for various overpressures and associated structural shapes are provided in Table 1.

High shock loads.- Shipbuilding or procurement specifications may include high shock mounting requirements for equipment. This requirement necessitates a dynamic shock analysis of that mast. References 4, 5, 6, and 7 provide information on procedures and factors to be used in this analysis.

A Dynamic Design Analysis Method (DDAM) has been developed which requires the vibrational response of a structure to determine the deflections and stresses due to shock. The vibrational response inputs required for DDAM may be developed using a number of computer programs. Appendix D provides an example of the NASTRAN computer program used for vibration analysis. Section 170-0-n discusses modeling for DDAM.

TABLE 1

CROSS-SECTIONAL STRUCTURAL SHAPE (DIRECTION OF BLAST →)	DRAG * COEFFICIENT	DIRECT OVERPRESSURE P	DYNAMIC PRESSURE q	EFFECTIVE ** DYNAMIC PRESSURE
				Lb/in ²
O	1.0	3	0.21	0.21
		7	1.11	1.11
		10	2.21	2.21
H	1.8	3	0.21	0.38
		7	1.11	2.00
		10	2.21	3.98
I □ L	2.0	3	0.21	0.42
		7	1.11	2.22
		10	2.21	4.42

* FROM REFERENCE NO. 8

** (DRAG COEFFICIENT × DYNAMIC PRESSURE)

Combined loading.- Wind, dynamic, and gravity loads shall be combined to determine the worst loading condition that produces the maximum stresses.

For symmetrical masts (such as a polemast), the worst condition can be determined by developing the resultant of the pitch and roll and adding the wind in the same direction (see Figure 1).

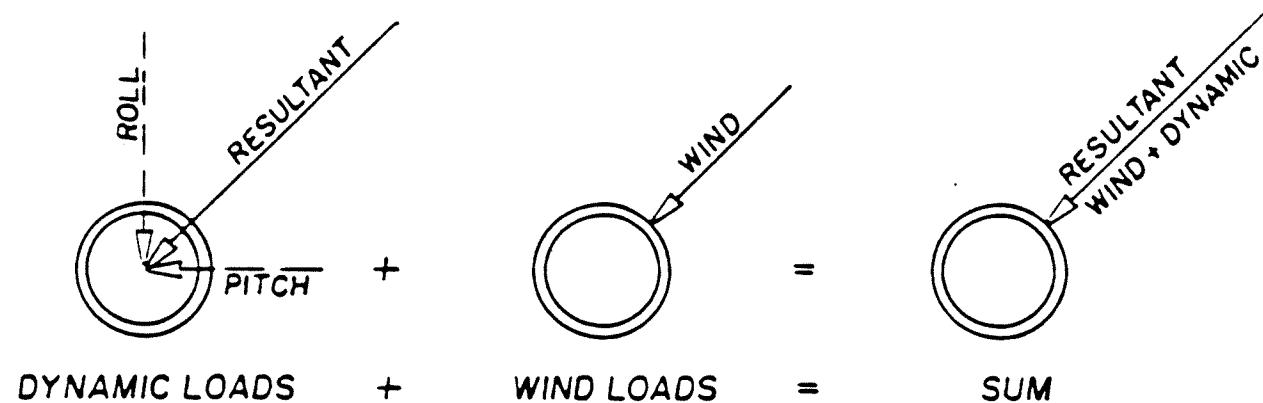


FIGURE 1

For non-symmetrical masts, the worst condition may not be readily predictable, and several loading conditions shall be tried. Three recommended combinations are shown in Figure 2.

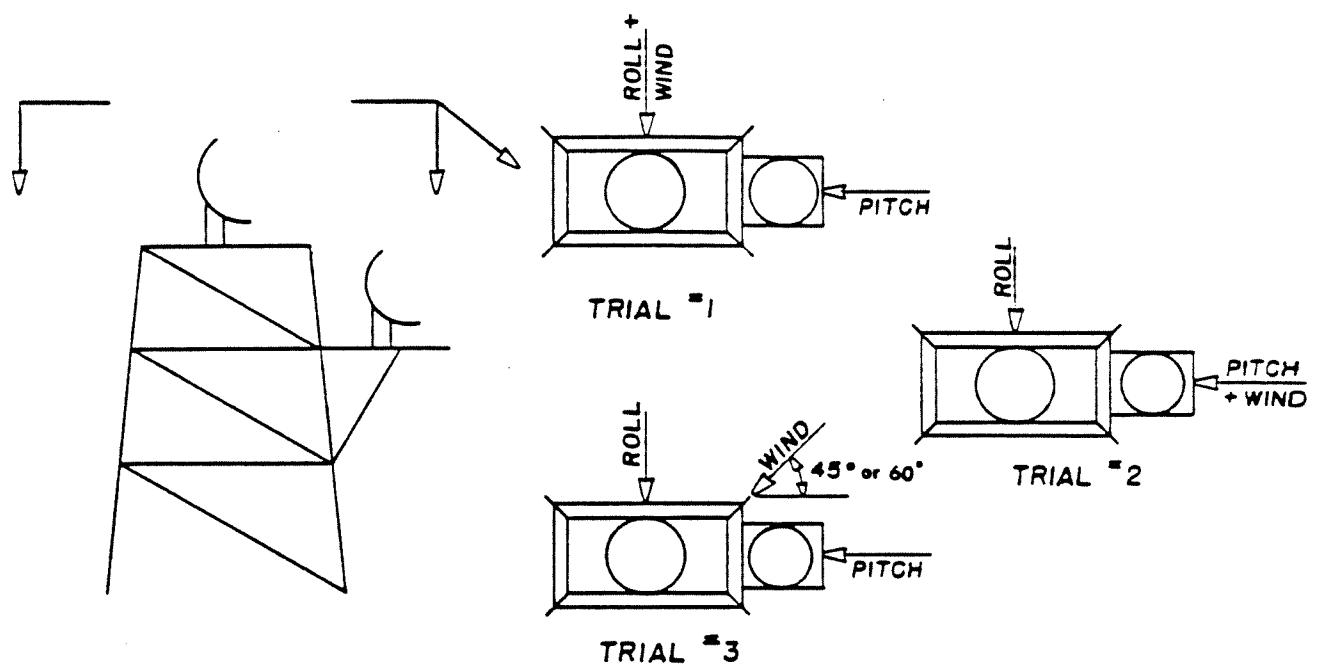


FIGURE 2

The nuclear air blast load shall be applied separately from dynamic and wind loads, but in combination with gravity. For symmetrical sections, the load may be applied in any direction. For non-symmetrical sections, drag load shall be applied in the direction which maximizes the loaded surface area while minimizing the mast section resisting the load. The worst condition may not be obvious and several loading conditions may be required. Three recommended trials are as shown in Figure 3.

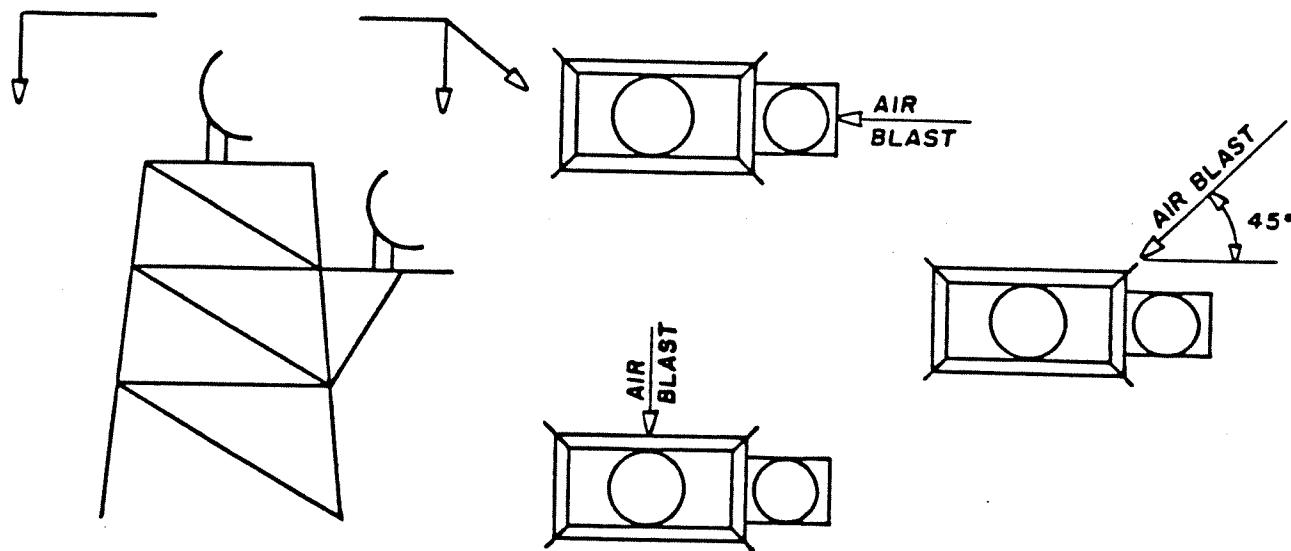


FIGURE 3

High shock loads shall be applied separately from dynamic and wind loads, but in combination with gravity. Load factors for high shock are calculated for the fore-and-aft, athwartship, and vertical directions only. Each direction shall be analyzed separately, with no combination of stresses from the various directions.

170-0-f. Factor of Safety

Unless otherwise stated in the Ship Specifications for new design, a factor of safety of 2.5 on the yield strength (welded yield strength, if applicable) of the material is required for loadings other than nuclear blast and high shock. For existing structure, a factor of safety of 2.0 is acceptable. The difference between the two factors of safety constitutes an allowance for possible increases in mass of supported equipment after the mast has been built. The factor of safety also provides a margin for ice loadings and secondary stresses. For nuclear air blast and high shock, a factor of safety of 1.0 on welded yield strength of material is required. (Material strength properties can be obtained from Ship Specifications and material Military, Federal, or Industry Specifications.)

170-0-g. Vibration

If the natural frequency of a mast structure coincides with an excitation frequency during some operating condition of the ship, resonance may occur which forces the mast to sway with progressively greater displacement amplitudes. These displacements can hinder the operation of equipment supported by the mast and will produce progressively greater stress in the mast, eventually leading to failure of the structure.

Natural frequencies of mast structures can be determined with the use of computer programs such as NASTRAN and STRUDL. An example using NASTRAN is shown in Appendix D. For a more complete list of programs useful in mast vibration analysis, see reference (9).

Vibration excitation in frequencies which may affect mast structures can come from several sources. The frequencies of rotating antennas, propellers, hull motion in a seaway, and large reciprocating machinery, should be considered and compared to the natural frequency of the mast structure to assure non-resonance.

One of the more important sources of vibratory excitation of masts are propeller forces. These forcing frequencies can be a direct result of propeller rotation (driving frequencies equals shaft rotation rate) or a result of action from the propeller blades (driving frequency equals shaft rotation rate times number of blades). Shaft rates at higher speeds should especially be considered due to the higher energy input as compared to lower speeds. In general, mast fundamental frequencies should be kept approximately 25 percent above the highest shaft rotation rate. If this is not practical, a detailed vibration analysis should be performed to determine that the mast frequency does not, in fact, match any of the ships standard shaft rotation rates used for high-speed operations. Information on these shaft rotation rates can, in most cases, be found in the Ship Specifications.

The second most important source of excitation is the structure of the ship, usually the hull. In a seaway the ship receives impacts from waves and swells. The hull reacts to these loads by vibrating in one or more of its natural modes (see Figure 4). The effect of this vibratory motion is most drastic when the mast is located near one of the nodes of the mode in which the hull is vibrating, and diminishes the closer the mast is to the antinodes (see Figure 5) in vertical and athwartship vibration. The oposite would apply for torsional vibration. Typical values of hull frequencies range from less than 1 Hz to over 4 Hz. This range coincides with the frequency range of most masts; therefore, it is important to determine the hull frequencies of the particular ship for which the mast is designed so they can be avoided.

It is desirable to design the mast so that its natural fundamental frequency is at least 25 percent above the frequency of the 3-noded vertical mode of the hull to insure against resonance or the high amplitude motions associated with a near-resonance condition. In any case, the frequency of the mast should not directly match either the two-noded or three-noded vertical modes or the fundamental longitudinal torsional mode.

Independent superstructures, such as aircraft carrier islands, can vibrate at their own natural frequencies. Masts connected to them are more directly affected by these deckhouse frequencies than by hull frequencies. Therefore, it is important to consider also the frequencies of large superstructures.

In some ships a condition may exist where one of the higher propeller blade rates matches one of the hull natural frequencies. This amplifies the driving motion that the mast would feel under propeller or hull excitation acting alone. It is extremely important, therefore, for the mast frequency to clear this frequency in cases where it exists.

One possible source of information on hull or superstructure natural frequencies for many of the ships of the U. S. Navy is the David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Code 1962. Methods for determining approximate hull natural frequencies are shown in references (10) and (11).

Most radar antennas operate at 6 to 12 r/min, much lower than the natural frequencies of mast structures and generally do not cause a problem. E.C.M. antennas, on the other hand, operate at higher rates of rotation; therefore, the mast should be checked for resonance.

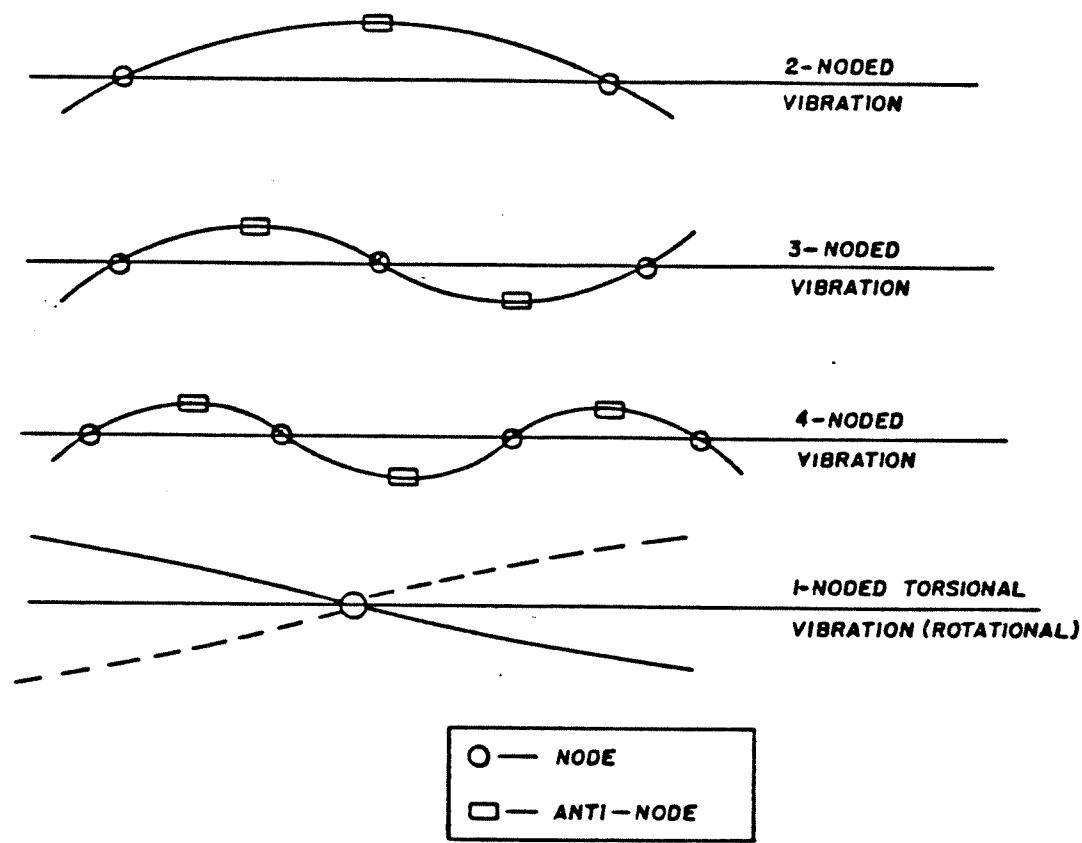


FIGURE 4

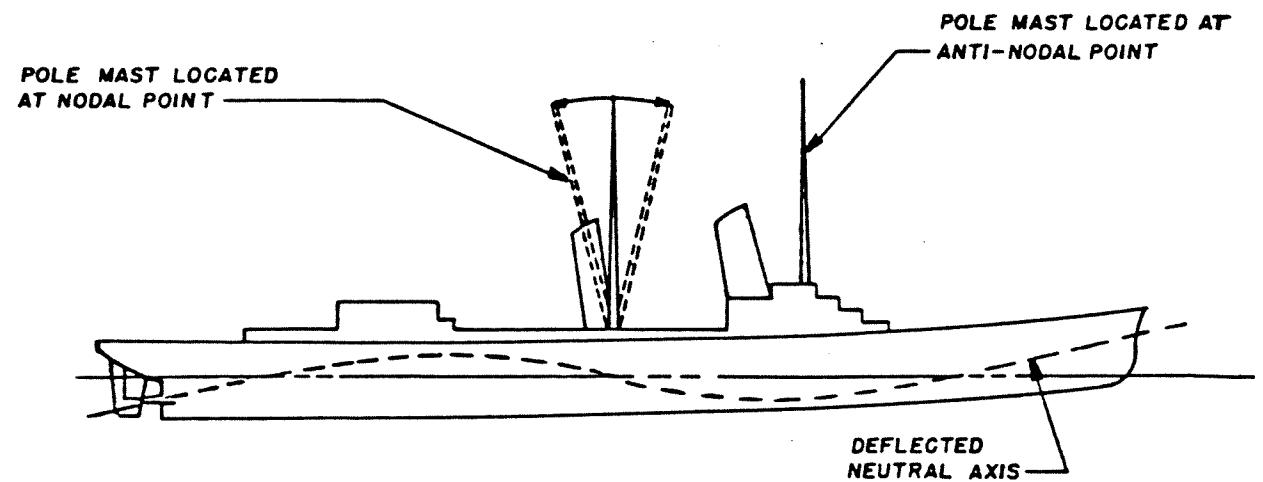


FIGURE 5

Reciprocating type of propulsion engines can pose a vibration problem to mast structures on ships so equipped. Steam or gas turbines, on the other hand, operate at speeds much higher than the natural frequencies of mast structures and therefore are not considered as having an effect on them.

For complex structures, isolated portions may vibrate independently of the entire structure, and may require local stiffening (see Figure 6).

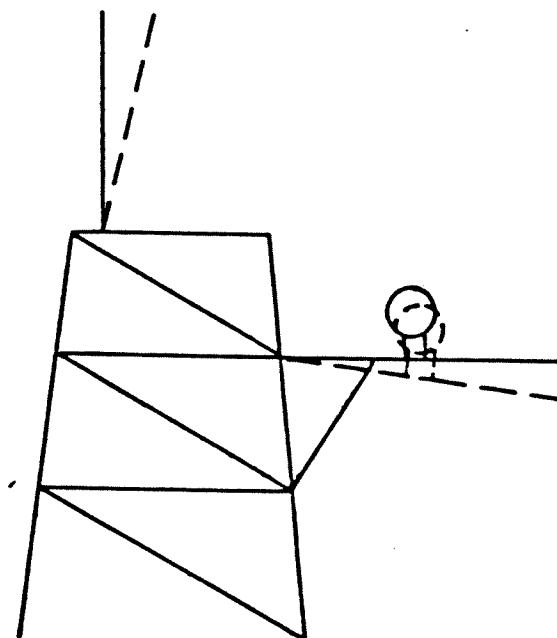


FIGURE 6

PART III. DESIGN PROCEDURE FOR MAST STRUCTURE

170-0-h. General Discussion

This section includes design procedures for polemasts, stayed pole-masts, tripod masts, and four-legged masts.

Local buckling of cylindrical, and similiar compressive members should, in general, meet the following:

$$\frac{D}{t} < .128 \frac{E_s}{F_y}$$

where D = outside diameter of the structural tubing

t = wall thickness of the tubing

E_s = modulus of elasticity of member

F_y = yield stress

For the simplest of the mast types, the polemast, the discussion will center on calculating stresses using standard hand methods.

For the more complex mast types (tripod, stayed polemasts, and four-legged), a computer analysis will assist in the design. The basic design procedure outlined in the example problem, Appendix D, will be applicable to all three of the more complex mast types, with minor variations.

170-0-i. Polemast

Description of structure.- The polemast is the simplest of the mast types, consisting of a vertical cantilever beam. The structure may be complicated with attached yardarms or platforms which can normally be analyzed separately.

Design procedure.- Generally, a simple polemast does not require computer analysis and may be done by hand calculation.

The polemast is divided into stations (normally at changes in section, at points of attachment for platforms or equipment, or at intermediate points if lengths of segments are in excess of one-fourth of the height of the pole-mast). Bending moments are calculated at each station using the loads as discussed in Section 170-0-e. Proceeding from top to base, axial forces, shear forces, and moments are computed. Bending moments are computed by adding:

1. Moment at station above.
2. Shear at station above times distance between stations.
3. Moments of intervening loads.

For circular sections, the maximum bending stress is obtained by dividing the section modulus into the sum of the wind moment and the resultant of the rolling and pitching moments. Compressive stresses from axial loads are determined, combined with the bending stresses, and checked against the allowable stresses.

Care must be taken that the existing ship structure provides adequate support at the base of the polemast. Location of the mast above a transverse bulkhead or deep frame is preferred to provide athwartship support. Ideally, the polemast should extend down through several levels of ship structure to distribute the load and thereby provide adequate structural support. The member of levels depends upon the height of the pole and equipment on it.

Appendix C is an example of a polemast analysis. This nomograph provided in Appendix B provides guidance in initial selection of circular sections for analysis.

170-0-j. Stayed Polemast

Description of structure.- A stayed polemast is the basic polemast of Section 170-0-i, with stays in the form of cables or rods to provide restraint (see Figure 7).

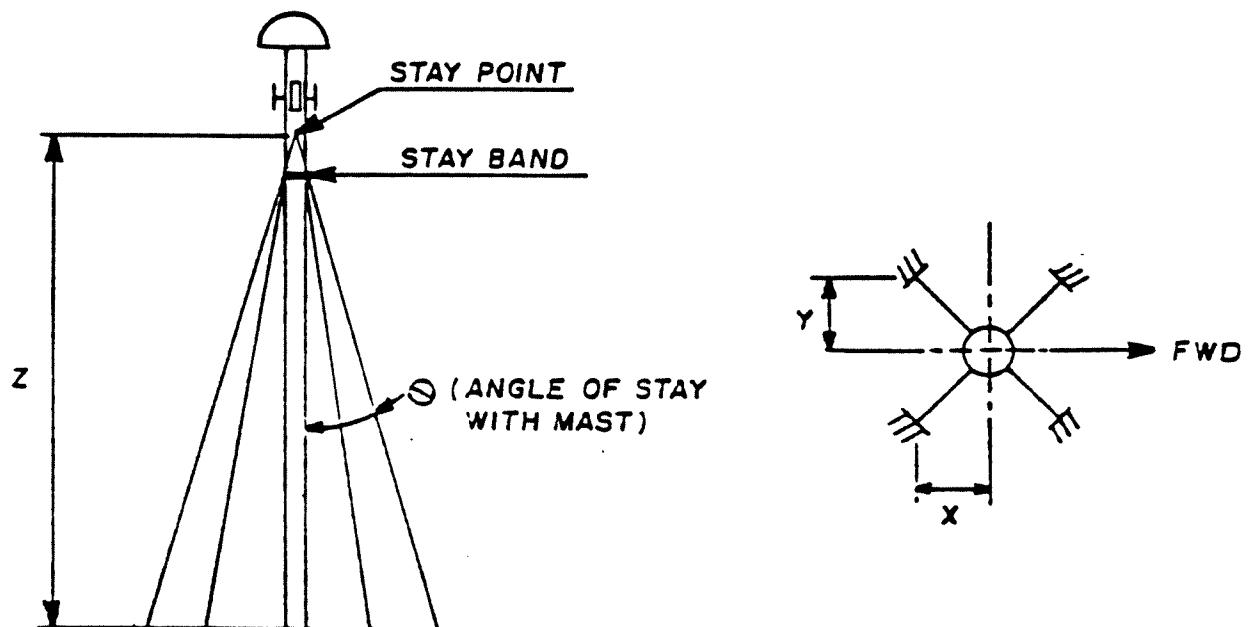


FIGURE 7

Design criteria.- In addition to the design criteria of Part II Sections 170-0-e through g, the following design criteria are normally required (check applicable specifications).

Where there is a design requirement for the mast to stand without stays (unstayed), generally for combatant ships but not auxiliaries, the mast shall be designed to stand unstayed with a factor of safety of 1.25 on the welded yield strength of the material and column strength. With stays in place, the factor of safety for the mast shall be 2.5. Stresses shall be calculated with initial pretension in the stays equal to 20 percent of breaking strength. Maximum calculated tension in the stays shall not exceed 40 percent of the specified breaking strength of the stay material.

A mast with stays at two levels is not normally required to stand unstayed. Allowable stay tension for this configuration is 35 percent of breaking strength.

Design procedure and theory.- The stayed polemast is a statically indeterminate structure. The design approach to such a structure is basically trial and error, assuming an arrangement of structural elements, performing an analysis, and adjusting the sizes of structural elements to suit the stresses. This process is repeated until a suitable design is developed.

For the stayed polemast that has the design requirement to stand unstayed, initial sizing of the polemast is completed without stays following the procedure outlined in Section 170-0-i. Following this initial sizing, stays are added and stresses again checked. Because of the complexity of the structure, use of a computer analysis is recommended. Stay size and locations may be adjusted based on the results of the computer analysis. Problem formulation and solution would be similar to the example in Appendix D.

Design of stays.- The purpose of the stays is to provide adequate horizontal restraint to the mast to reduce mast stresses to an allowable level. Effectiveness of the stays is dependent on the location of the stay attachment to both the mast and ship structure.

By relocating the stay attachments, stresses in the mast and forces in the stays may be adjusted. Stay geometry should be such that the "stay point" represents the intersection of the stays (extended) with the centerline of the mast. Generally, it will be advantageous to locate the stay-point as high as practicable. This gives the stay reaction the maximum lever arm. The effectiveness of the stay is somewhat reduced (reducing the horizontal force component of the stay), however, by increasing Z without changing X and Y (see Figure 7). If all stays make a very small angle with the mast, mast stresses will be the limiting factor in design of the stays. If the angle is uniformly large, stay stresses will probably control. The objective of the designer is to select the stay arrangement that provides a balanced design. That is, stresses in the mast should approach maximum allowable at the same time that forces in the stays approach maximum allowable. This may be accomplished by use of the following design procedure.

The reaction of the stays on the mast must be sufficient to reduce stress in the mast to that allowed for the stayed conditions. As a first approximation, select stay sizes so that the horizontal stiffness of the stays on one side is about three-fourths that of the unstayed mast. That is:

$$K_{yy} = \Sigma [(Y/L)^2 (A_s E_s / S)] = .75 K_y$$

where: K_y = Athwartship force on mast in unstayed condition, required at staypoint to develop a unit displacement

K_{yy} = Total athwartship component of stay reaction due to unit athwartship displacement

L = Distance from stay point to lower end of stay

S = Actual length of stay between points of attachment

A_s = Area of stay

E_s = Modulus of elasticity of stay

Check to see whether bending moments in the athwartship plane seem to be reduced by a suitable proportion. Somewhat less restraint is needed in the fore-and-aft direction, and stays can usually be arranged to give ample restraint longitudinally.

After checking forces from the computer analysis, stay locations or sizes may be adjusted. If the forces in a few stays are too high, but quite moderate in the others, it may be advisable to relocate the lower end of the highly stressed stays nearer the base of the mast. If forces are generally excessive, an increase in sectional area of some or all the stays is indicated. It should be remembered that increasing the size of one stay automatically increases its share of the total load. Stay forces can be reduced by increasing the stiffness of the mast, but this will not usually be advantageous, assuming the mast is economically designed to carry the specified loads in the unstayed condition.

Stresses in stayed mast. - When compressive stresses are quite small, compared to bending stresses, it is necessary only that the sum of the two be within the allowable limit. This is generally the case for a mast designed to stand unstayed. Where a slender mast is subjected to compressive loads from stay tension, however, the possibility of instability as a column must be considered. The procedure for checking the mast for this instability is described in reference 12.

Suitable precautions should be taken against the danger of local buckling. A diameter-to-thickness ratio of 150 should not be exceeded on a steel mast unless stiffening is provided. For aluminum, the ratio should be 75 or less.

Special design considerations.- Some difficulty may be experienced with computer programs in attempting to model stayed masts. Most programs do not make allowance for members that exhibit different stiffness properties in tension and compression. Also, many programs do not allow for applying a pretension, as required in the design criteria for stayed masts.

This problem can be alleviated by proper modeling technique and by adjusting the results of the computer analysis. Since stays cannot carry compressive loads, it is assumed that pretensioning in the stays is such that no stays become slack under loading. In the computer analysis, replace the existing pretensioned stays with slender rods with no pretension. Model the vertical load on the mast from the pretensioned stays as an appropriate vertical force applied at the stay point. If the stays are not symmetric the appropriate horizontal forces must also be applied. Following the computer analysis, determine the actual loads or stresses in the stays as follows:

1. For those rods in the computer model that exhibit tension, add this tension to the pretension to determine total load in the stay.

2. For those rods in the computer model that exhibit compression, subtract this compression from the pretension to determine the actual load in the stay. If the compression load exceeds the pretension load, the cable has gone slack and the model should be adjusted.

As with the polemast previously discussed, care must be taken that the existing ship structure provides the required support. In addition to insuring that the base of the mast is adequately supported, ship structure at points of stay attachment must be checked.

170-0-k. Tripod Masts

Description of structure.- The tripod mast is structurally very similar to the stayed polemast, the design of which is discussed in Section 170-0-j. Often the differences may be described as more quantitative than qualitative. Lateral support for the "mast proper" (see Figure 8) is provided by two struts, which support compressive loads as well as tensile forces instead of a number of wire rope stays. These struts must be adequately braced to prevent buckling under compressive and bending loads. Struts which are slender in comparison with the mast provide primarily lateral support for the mast with little resistance to bending and torsion. If the struts are larger, they will carry more of the moment acting at the stay point. However, additional material offers more effective resistance to these moments if it is applied to the mast proper. If the struts are required to be larger to support local loads applied directly to the struts, a truss arrangement of a four-legged mast should be considered.

Arrangement of tripod legs.- For resisting a single, concentrated load, a tripod would be most effective if the centerlines of the three legs intersected at the point of application of the load. The members would then be subjected only to axial stresses. Because this ideal loading condition is not realized in most installations, eccentric loads result, requiring the mast to be designed for adequate strength in torsion and bending. The arrangement should be such that these stresses are minimized to be consistent with the requirements for practical structural details.

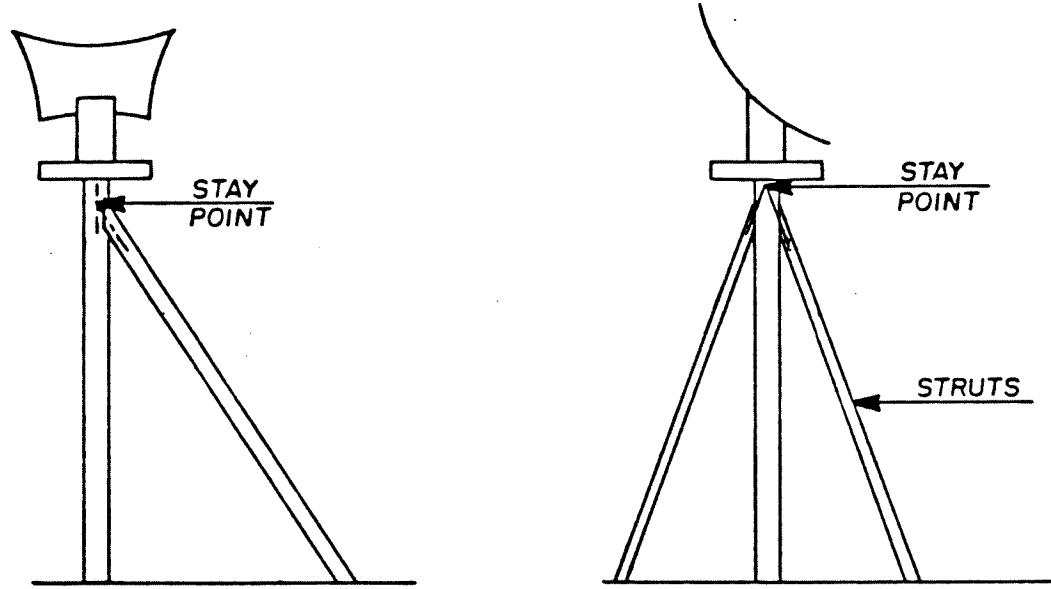


FIGURE 8

Often a tripod mast must be designed to support a large radar antenna together with its working platform and a number of comparatively small items, some of which may be carried by a topmast extending some distance above the platform. With struts symmetrical about a fore-and-aft centerline, the athwartship forces acting on the platform, and above it, are resisted almost entirely by the two struts. In addition, part of the load on the mast below the platform produces a reaction in the struts. If the resultant of these forces and associated moments acts at the point of intersection of the strut centerlines, there will be no tendency for the platform to rotate, and bending moments will be a minimum.

The stay-point for loads in the athwartship (Y) direction should be located so as to minimize the torsional moments. This may require two separate stay-points, as in Figure 9. This may be accomplished by attaching the struts at an intermediate point to a platform or spar arrangement, in addition to the uppermost attachment point.

It is essential that the three legs be held together rigidly by the connecting structure. Difficulties in accomplishing this rigidity and properly supporting the platform must be considered, as well as the effects of external moments on the mast and secondary moments generated by eccentricities.

Ample spread for the legs of the mast, especially port to starboard, has the greatest effect of any single factor in reducing the stress level. This is due to the fact that the dynamic load due to roll which acts in the athwartship direction is larger than other loads and spreading the legs, in general, stabilizes the total mast.

As in the previously discussed mast types, the supporting ship structure must be checked to ensure adequate strength to support the loads applied by the mast.

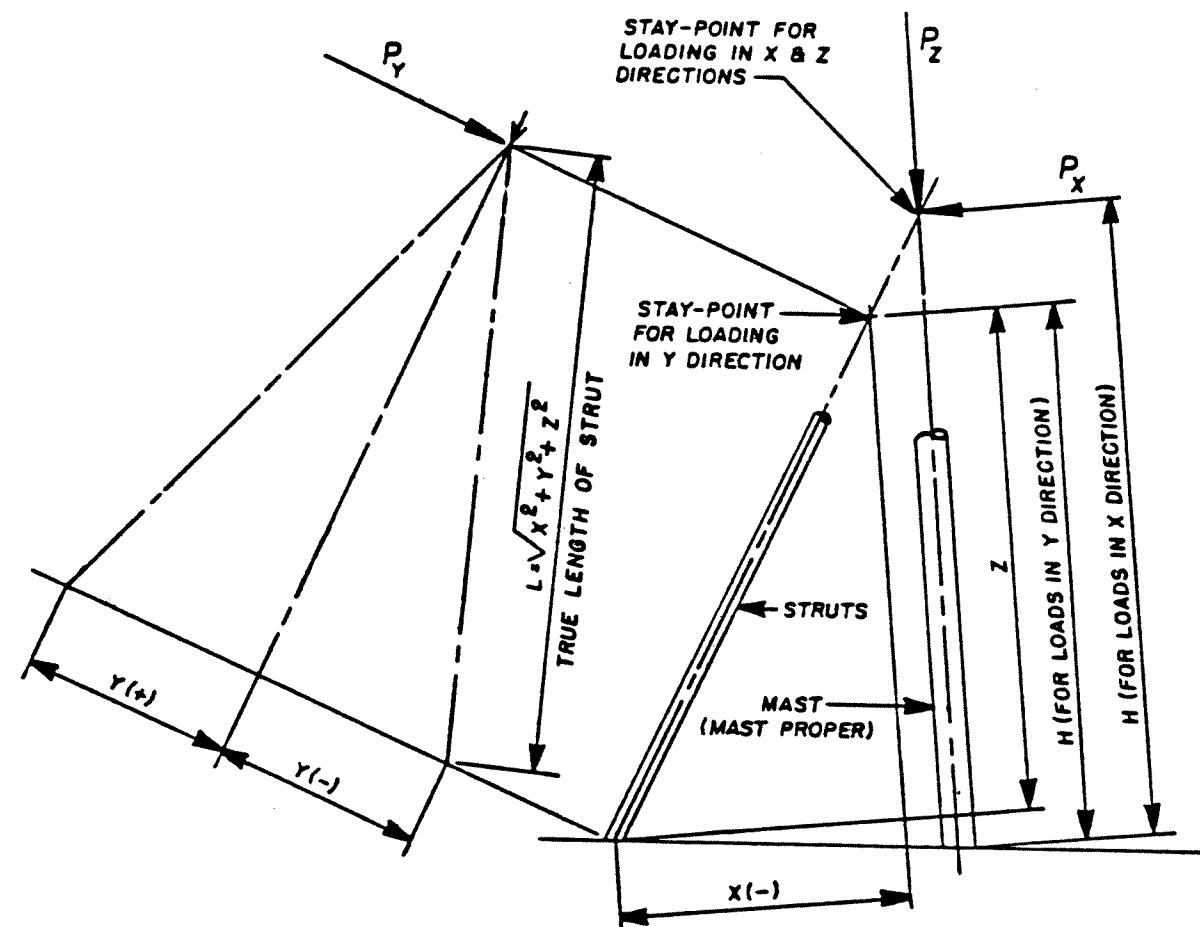


FIGURE 9

Design procedure.- The design procedure to be followed for tripod masts is very similar to that for stayed polemasts and four-legged masts.

The complexity of the structure suggests the use of a computer program for the stress analysis. The initial member sizes are selected and their configuration is modeled and analyzed using the design criteria of section 170-0-e. Member size is then adjusted to meet the stress requirements. The design procedure for the tripod mast is similiar to the procedure outlined in the Appendix D example.

170-0-1. Four-Legged Masts

Description of structure.- A four-legged mast consists of four nearly vertical members joined together by horizontal and diagonal bracing. The four trusses formed by the members provide fairly rigid support. Such a structure is suitable for carrying radar antennas and other equipment which cannot be concentrated within a small area. The advantage of a four-legged mast over a polemast or tripod is that the principal forces and moments, including torsional effects, are resisted by axial reactions in the members. Bending moments are substantially reduced.

Arrangement of members.- Figure 10 shows four arrangements of bracing.

Figure 10(A), with diagonals only, is the simplest and probably the most efficient in resisting the loads on the mast as a whole. Where horizontals are needed for support of platforms and equipment, or to reduce the slenderness ratio of the legs, they can be incorporated in the trusses as in Figure 10(B). The only axial stresses in the horizontal members come from the point loads at their ends.

In Figure 10(C), the horizontal members are more heavily loaded, while stresses in the legs and diagonals are unchanged. A possible advantage of this arrangement is the smaller number of members connected at a single joint.

With the K-bracing of Figure 10(D), the lengths of the diagonal members are reduced, but their number is increased, and the joint at the middle of the horizontal member is undesirable.

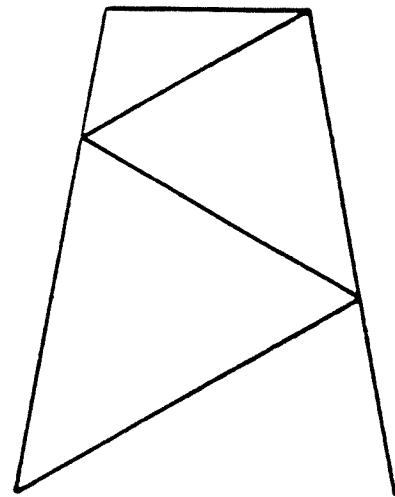
In all cases, a joint must be supported in both the athwartship and fore-and-aft planes to be considered an effective panel point.

Design procedure.- The analysis procedure for a four-legged mast is similar to the previously discussed structures; see four-legged mast example in Appendix D.

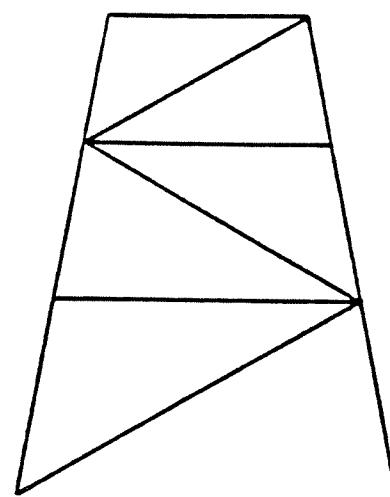
The following is a brief outline of the steps to use in designing the four-legged mast using a computer analysis:

STEP 1: Develop a mast configuration compatible with the equipment to be mounted, including the first estimate of the member size.

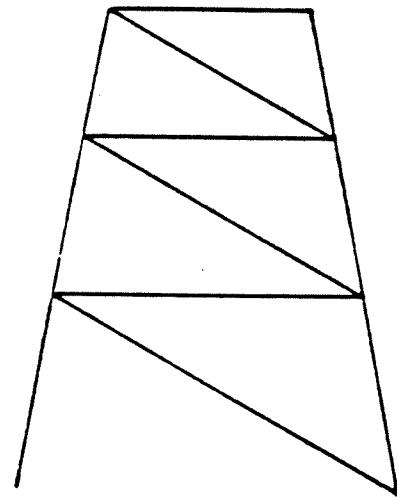
- STEP 2: Model the structure using the procedure outlined in Section 170-4-n.
- STEP 3: Apply the loads to the structure and check the stress levels in the members, and determine its natural frequency.
- STEP 4: Resize the member to balance and reduce the stresses to the desired levels, and change the mast's natural frequency.
- STEP 5: Repeat steps 2 through 4 until the desired stress level and natural frequency is reached.
- STEP 6: Check the restraint points to ensure that the joints and supports are adequate.



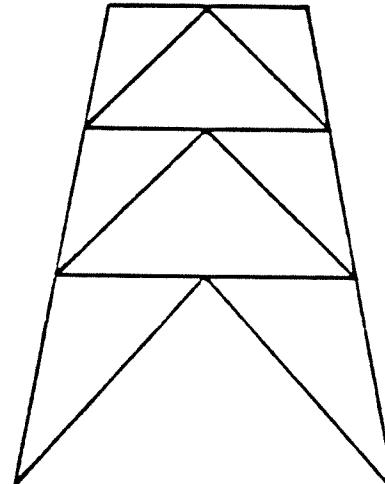
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

FIGURE 10

PART IV. USE OF THE COMPUTER IN MAST ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

170-0-m. Introduction to NASTRAN

A large number of computer programs have been developed to aid the engineer in design and analysis of structures. The selection of the proper program for a particular application is dependent on a number of factors, including size and complexity of structure, output data required, and availability of programs. This document does not recommend one program over another, but presents NASTRAN as one example of the typical programs available. The selection of the proper program for each design situation is left to the individual engineer. See reference 9 for a more complete list of available programs.

NASTRAN uses a lumped element approach. The distributed physical properties of a structure are represented by a model consisting of a finite number of idealized substructures or elements that are connected at a finite number of grid points, to which loads are applied. The grid points form the basic framework for the structural model. All other parts of the structural model are referenced either directly or indirectly to grid points.

Various kinds of restraints can be applied to the grid points. Singlepoint constraints are used to specify boundary conditions, including enforced displacements of grid points.

Static loads may be applied directly to the structural model as concentrated loads at grid points, pressure loads on surfaces, or indirectly, by means of mass and thermal expansion properties of structural elements.

NASTRAN has various structural elements in its library to model the structure. These include BAR elements (resists axial, bending, shear, and torsion), ROD elements (resists axial and torsion), and various plate elements. Connectivity and orientation is specified by data cards prefixed by C (CBAR, CROD). Element properties (cross-section area, moment of inertia, etc.) are specified by data cards prefixed by P (PBAR, PROD, etc.). The property card in turn refers to a material card which gives the material properties. See reference 13 for more detailed information for using NASTRAN.

170-0-n. Modeling

Modeling procedures vary greatly depending on the use for which the model is intended. For traditional stress analysis, a complex model using the available computer program elements to represent the actual structure is used to obtain a good correlation between the computer model and structure. The physical properties of the mast (including material properties, member properties, member and mass locations, and degrees of freedom) are represented in the model. End restraints (supports) and loads are applied to the mast model and the computer develops forces, deflections, and stresses in the model elements. This same model may be used in the vibration analysis to check the acceptability of the structure's natural frequency. Note: Not all finite element analysis programs have Dynamics options which calculate natural frequency. An example of this modeling technique is provided in Appendix D.

Special modeling techniques are required for structures of a very complex nature, or when the result of the vibration analysis are to be used in a high shock design utilizing the Dynamic Design Analysis Method (DDAM). Care must be taken that the number of masses involved in the dynamic analysis be reduced to a minimum consistent with maintaining the accuracy in representing the significant dynamic characteristics of the mast. For vibration analysis, care must be taken that the torsional characteristics of the mast are maintained.

The reduction in model complexity is accomplished by combining model masses. These lumped masses are applied to the model structure at discrete points such that the distributed mass and inertia characteristics of the physical system are adequately represented. This modeling technique is reviewed in more detail in reference 8.

APPENDIX A
SELECTED MEASUREMENT UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS
TABLE A: SELECTED SI CONVERSION FACTORS

<u>Category</u>	<u>To Convert From Inch-Pound Units</u>	<u>To SI Units</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
LENGTH:	foot (ft)	meter (m)	0.3048
	inch (in)	meter (m)	2.540×10^{-2}
	inch (in)	millimeter (mm)	25.4
AREA:	foot ² (ft ²)	meter ² (m ²)	9.290×10^{-2}
	inch ² (in ²)	millimeter ² (mm ²)	6.452×10^2
FORCE:	kip	newton (N)	4.448×10^3
	pound-force (lbf)	newton (N)	4.448
MASS:	pound (lb)	kilogram (Kg)	0.454
	ton (long, 2240 lb)	metric ton	1.016
STRESS:	kip/inch ² (ksi)	pascal (Pa)	6.895×10^6
(FORCE/AREA)	poundforce/inch ² (psi)	pascal (Pa)	6.895×10^3

SI makes extensive use of prefixes to form decimal multiples; it officially establishes 16 prefixes. Those 5 prefixes* most frequently used are as follows:

giga	G	$1,000,000,000 = 10^9$
mega	M	$1,000,000 = 10^6$
kilo	k	$1,000 = 10^3$
milli	m	$0.001 = 10^{-3}$
micro	μ	$0.000\ 001 = 10^{-6}$

*See MIL-STD-1690, "Maritime Metric Practice Guide," reference 14.

APPENDIX B

PROPERTIES OF CIRCULAR PIPE SECTIONS

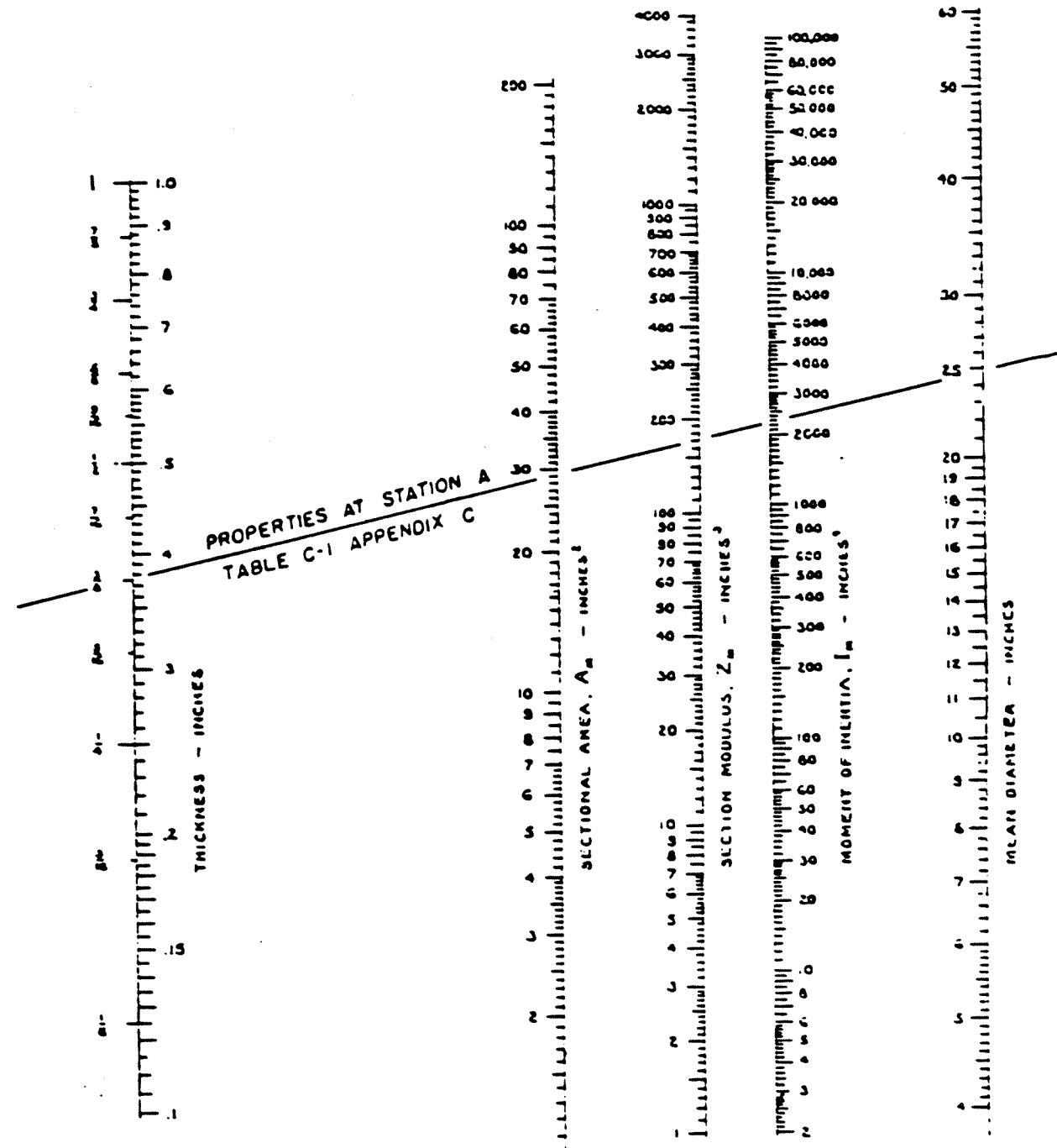


FIGURE B-1

B-1

DDS 170-0

APPENDIX C
EXAMPLE CALCULATION (UNSTAYED POLEMAST)

Introduction

This example calculation is provided to illustrate a typical approach to the design of an unstayed polemast. This approach is also applicable to the initial stages for design of a stayed polemast.

Task Description

Develop new structure to support the following equipment:

1. ABC/94 antenna at the 117 foot level, about frame 120, forty feet, zero inch forward of amidships.
2. ABC/95 antenna at the 105 foot level, about frame 116.

Use the design criteria based on the Ship Specifications for the USS NEVERSAIL.

Equipment Specifications and Design Criteria

1. ABC/94 antenna
WEIGHT: 1,200 pounds applied at the C.G.
WIND LOAD: 200 pounds at 90 knots applied at the C.P.
2. ABC/95 antenna
WEIGHT: 1,600 pounds applied at the C.G.
WIND LOAD: 1,000 pounds at 90 knots applied at the C.P.
3. LOADINGS (from Ship Specifications)
 - a. WIND LOAD: 30 lb/ft² of projected area
 - b. SNOW AND ICE: Ignored for mast analysis
 - c. DYNAMIC FACTORS: (Will differ from ship to ship; see Ship Specifications.)

LONGITUDINAL: 0.25 +0.035 for each 10 feet above 20-foot waterline
TRANSVERSE: 0.50 +0.07 for each 10 feet above 20-foot waterline
+0.02 for each 10 feet forward or aft of amidships
DOWN: 1.2 +0.035 for every 10 feet forward or aft of amidships
 - d. NUCLEAR AIR BLAST: Design to overpressure of 10 PSI (lb/in²)
4. FACTOR OF SAFETY
 - a. 2.5 on yield strength of material for wind and dynamic loads
 - b. 1.0 on yield strength of material for nuclear air blast

5. MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Use Mild Steel
For Dynamic and Wind Loads:

$$F_y = 32 \text{ KSI} \text{ (MIL-S-22698)}$$

$$\text{allowable } f_B = \frac{F_y}{F.S.} = \frac{32}{2.5} \text{ KSI} = 12.8 \text{ KSI}$$

For Air Blast:

$$\text{allowable } f_B = F_y = 32 \text{ KSI}$$

Analysis

- STEP 1: Develop a mast compatible with the equipment to be mounted. Include the first estimate of the member size (see Figure C-1).
- STEP 2: Develop a model dividing the structure into stations at changes in section, or at the quarter points, as a minimum (see Figure C-2).
- STEP 3: Obtain the properties of the member from Appendix B, by direct calculations, or from a handbook; see Table C-1.
- STEP 4: Develop Table C-2 (Summary of forces and physical data) with the data developed from the design criteria loadings and mast arrangements.

- a. Indicate item designation (letter or number) in "Item" column.
- b. Indicate item or mast section weights in "Weight" column.
- *c. Compute longitudinal and transverse factor at mid span of each section (at C.G. for equipment).
- *d. Multiply factors by weight to obtain longitudinal and transverse forces.
- e. Multiply the projected area by wind and air blast effective dynamic pressure to obtain the wind and air blast forces.

* Asterisked items are applicable to equipment

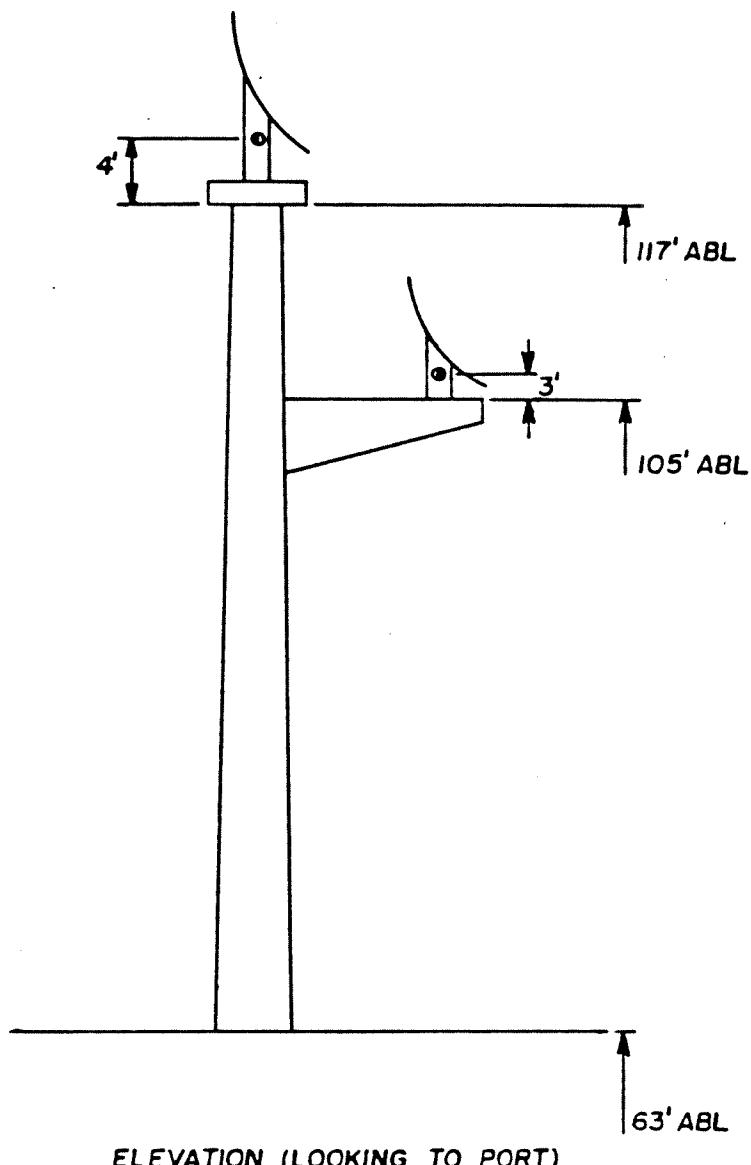
Equipment Only: Multiply the blast pressure by the projected area to obtain the air blast force. (An approximate projected area may be obtained by dividing the wind force, at 90 knots, by 30 lb/ft².) The center of pressure for wind loads of most radar antennae differs from its center of gravity.

REPEAT STEPS a. THROUGH e. FOR EACH SECTION

- STEP 5: Tabulate the moments as in Table C-3 and C-4. *Asterisked items are applicable to equipment.

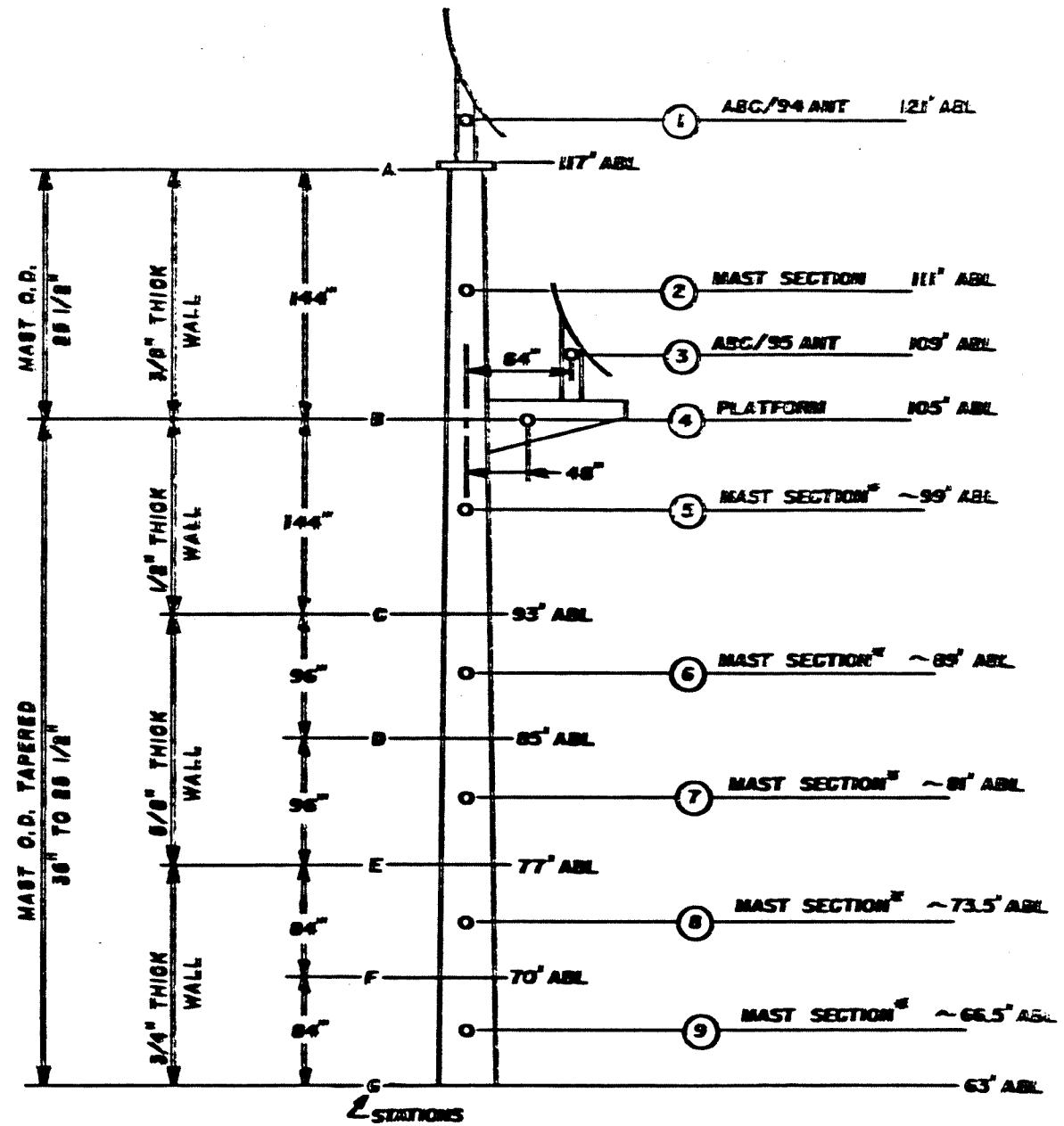
- *a. Indicate item designation (letter or number) at mid span of section in "Item" column.

- *b. Sum previous items weights in "Force" column.
 - c. Indicate distance to centroid of section or equipment, above nearest station, in "Lever" column. Indicate distance between end points, in "Lever" column, for "Force" above section.
 - d. Multiply section lever by vertical, longitudinal, transverse, wind, and air blast force sums. Indicate those values in the appropriate moment column.
 - e. Sum previous vertical, longitudinal, transverse, wind, and blast forces and moments.
- REPEAT STEPS a. THROUGH e. FOR EACH SECTION
- (Add platform moments, if any, at mast juncture level.)
- STEP 6: Combine the bending moments and determine the maximum stresses as in Table C-5.
- STEP 7: Resize the members to suit the stress levels, and repeat steps 3 through 6 until suitable stress levels are reached.
- STEP 8: Check vibration (natural frequency), and adjust structure accordingly.



ELEVATION (LOOKING TO PORT)

FIGURE C-1



*C.G. of tapered sections assumed at midheight

ELABRATION (LOOKING TO PORT)
MAST MODEL

FIGURE C-2

TABLE C-1: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAST

STATION		THICKNESS INCHES	OUTSIDE DIA. INCHES	MATERIAL	SECTION AREA A_m (IN ²)	SECTION MODULUS Z_m (IN ³)	MOM. OF INERTIA I_m (IN ⁴)	UNIT * WEIGHT (LBS/FT)
A								
	BELOW	$\frac{3}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	MS	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	2,300	125
B	ABOVE	$\frac{5}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$		29 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	2,300	125
	BELOW	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$		39	240	3,100	160
C	ABOVE	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		44	300	4,400	170
	BELOW	$\frac{5}{8}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		55	370	5,300	210
D	ABOVE	$\frac{5}{8}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		59	430	6,500	230
	BELOW	$\frac{5}{8}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		59	430	6,500	230
E	ABOVE	$\frac{5}{8}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$		63	490	8,000	240
	BELOW	$\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$		75	580	9,400	280
F	ABOVE	$\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$		79	650	11,000	290
	BELOW	$\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$		79	650	11,000	290
G	ABOVE	$\frac{3}{4}$	36	↓	83	720	13,000	310
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							

*UNIT WEIGHT = $A_m \times 3.4$ (FOR STEEL) PLUS ALLOWANCES FOR FITTINGS ETC. @25 LB/FT.

TABLE C-2: SUMMARY OF FORCES AND PHYSICAL DATA

ITEM	PHYSICAL DATA				DYNAMIC LOADS						PRESSURE LOADS			
	WEIGHT	MAXIMUM PROJECTED AREA	CENTER OF GRAVITY ABV BL	CENTER OF AREA ABV BL	VERTICAL		LONGITUDINAL		TRANSVERSE		WIND	BLAST		
					FACTOR	FORCE	FACTOR	FORCE	FACTOR	FORCE		DRAG FORCE	EFFECTIVE DYNAMIC PRESSURE	DRAG FORCE
	LBS	SQ. FT	FT	FT		LBS		LBS		LBS	LBS	Lb/in ²		LBS
-ABV A-														
ABC/94 ANT	1200	—	121.0	123.2	1.34	1608	0.61	724	1.29	1544	200	2.21	2,120	
-A-B-														
MAST SECTION	1500	25.5	111.0	111.0	1.34	2010	0.57	853	1.22	1826	765		8,100	
ABC/95 ANT	1600	—	109.0	110.7	1.36	2183	0.56	898	1.22	1947	1000		10,600	
PLATFORM	980	22.5	105.0	105.3	1.35	1327	0.55	537	1.18	1159	330	4.42	7,000	
-B-C-														
MAST SECTION	1980	27.0	~99.0	99.0	1.34	2653	0.53	1042	1.13	2243	810	2.21	8,600	
-C-D-														
MAST SECTION	1760	19.7	~89.0	89.0	1.34	2358	0.49	865	1.06	1871	590		6,260	
-D-E-														
MAST SECTION	1880	21.0	~81.0	81.0	1.34	2519	0.46	871	1.01	1893	630		6,680	
-E-F-														
MAST SECTION	1995	19.5	~73.5	73.5	1.34	2673	0.44	872	0.95	1904	584		6,200	
-F-G-														
MAST SECTION	2100	20.5	~66.5	66.5	1.34	2814	0.41	861	0.90	1890	615		6,500	

C-1

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TABLE C-3: MOMENT TABULATION OF DYNAMIC LOADS

ITEM	MOMENTS DUE TO DYNAMIC LOADING											
	VERTICAL						LONGITUDINAL			TRANSVERSE		
	FORCE	ECCENTRICITY PORT(-) STAR(+)	MOMENT (X 10 ³)	ECCENTRICITY FWD(-) AFT(+)	MOMENT (X 10 ³)	FORCE	LEVER ABV STA	MOMENT	FORCE	LEVER ABV STA	MOMENT	
	LBS	IN.	IN. - LBS	IN.	IN. - LBS	LBS	IN.	IN. - LBS(X 10 ³)	LBS	IN.	IN. - LBS(X 10 ³)	
-- ABOVE A --												
ABC/94 ANT	1,608					724	48	34.75	1514	48	74.11	
A - TOTAL	1,608		0		0	724	48	34.75	1514	48	74.11	
-- A-B --												
MAST SECTION	2,010					853	72	61.47	1826	72	131.47	
ABC/95 ANT	2,183			-34	-183.4	878	48	13.10	1917	48	93.46	
PLATFORM	1,327			-48	-63.7	537	0	0	1159	0	0	
B - TOTAL	7,128		0		-247.1	3,012	44	213.53	6476	44	521.38	
-- B-C --												
MAST SECTION	2,653					1042	72	75.07	2,243	72	161.50	
C - TOTAL	9,781		0		-247.1	4054	44	752.28	8,719	44	1615.41	
-- C-D --												
MAST SECTION	2,358					865	48	41.32	1871	48	87.81	
D - TOTAL	12,139		0		-247.1	4,719	76	389.18	10,570	76	837.02	
-- D-E --												
MAST SECTION	2,519					871	48	41.81	1,493	48	20.86	
E - TOTAL	14,658		0		-247.1	5,790	76	1,697.01	12,483	76	3,699.75	
-- E-F --												
MAST SECTION	2,673					872	42	36.62	1,904	42	79.97	
F - TOTAL	17,331		0		-247.1	6,662	72	2,219.99	1,387	72	4178.79	
-- F-G --												
MAST SECTION	2,814					861	42	36.16	1,890	42	79.38	
G - TOTAL	20,145		0		-247.1	7,523	76	2,815.76	16,277	76	6,066.18	
TOTAL	20,145	0	0	-12.56	-247.1	7523			20,15.76	16,277		6,066.18

C-8

DD5 170-0

TABLE C-4: MOMENT TABULATION OF PRESSURE LOADS

ITEM	MOMENTS DUE TO PRESSURE LOADING					
	WIND LOADING			BLAST LOADING		
	FORCE LBS	LEVER ABV STA IN.	MOMENT $\times 10^3$ IN-LBS	FORCE LBS	LEVER ABV STA IN.	MOMENT $\times 10^3$ IN-LBS
ABOVE A						
ABC/94 ANT	200	48	9.60	2,120	48	101.8
A-TOTAL	200		9.60	2,120		101.8
—A-B—		144	28.80		144	305.28
MAST SECTION	765	72	55.1	8,100	72	583.2
ABC/95 ANT	1000	48	48.0	10,600	48	508.8
PLATFORM	300	0	0	14,320	0	0
B-TOTAL	2265		141.50	35,140		1499.1
—B-C—		144	326.16		144	5060.16
MAST SECTION	810	72	58.3	8,600	72	619.2
C-TOTAL	3,075		525.96	43,740		7178.44
—C-D—		96	295.20		96	4,199.04
MAST SECTION	590	48	28.3	6,260	48	3,005
D-TOTAL	3,665		849.48	50,000		11,677.98
—D-E—		96	351.84		96	4,300
MAST SECTION	630	48	30.2	6,680	48	320.6
E-TOTAL	4,295		1231.50	56,680		16,798.6
—E-F—		84	360.78		84	4,761.1
MAST SECTION	584	42	24.5	6,200	42	260.4
F-TOTAL	4,879		1614.78	62,890		21,820.08
—F-G—		84	409.84		84	5,251.9
MAST SECTION	615	42	25.8	6,500	42	273.0
G-TOTAL	5,494		2052.42	69,380		27,374.98
TOTAL	5,494		2,052.42	69,380		27,374.98

TABLE C-5: STRESSES IN MAST

STA	BENDING MOMENTS: INCH-KIPS						AXIAL LOADS P _A (KIPS)	
	LONG. M _L	TRANSY. M _T	RESULTANT M _R (M _L ² + M _T ²) ^{1/2}	WIND M _W	TOTAL M (M _R + M _W)	AIR BLAST M _B		
A	34.75	74.11	81.55	9.6	91.45	101.8	1.608	
B	490.63	521.38	715.93	141.5	857.43	1499.1	7.128	
C	999.38	1615.42	1899.56	525.96	2425.52	7178.44	9.781	
D	1430.08	2542.25	2916.88	849.46	3766.34	11677.98	12.134	
E	1944.11	3649.75	4135.24	1231.5	5366.74	16793.55	14.655	
F	2467.09	4778.29	5377.60	1616.78	6994.38	21820.08	17.331	
G	3062.86	6066.18	6795.56	2052.42	8847.98	27374.98	20.145	
STA	SECTION AREA A _M	SECTION MODULUS Z _M	STRESS: KIPS/INCH ²					
			BENDING M/Z _M	DIRECT P/A _M	TOTAL M/Z _M + P/A _M	ALLOW	BENDING (2L-5.7) M _S /Z _M	
A	29.5	175	.52	.05	.57	12.8	.59	32.
B	29.5	175	4.90	.24	5.14		8.57	
C	44	300	8.09	.22	8.31		23.93	
D	59	430	8.76	.21	8.97		27.16	
E	63	490	10.45	.23	11.18		34.23	
F	79	650	10.76	.22	10.98		33.57	
G	83	720	12.29	.24	12.53	▼	38.02	▼

Note: The stresses at stations E, F, G, (Bending, Blast), exceed the allowable, 32. The analysis could be completed again to reduce this stress by either increasing the section at E, F, G or reducing the size of the upper mast sections to reduce the Blast reaction at E, F, G.

APPENDIX D
EXAMPLE CALCULATION (FOUR-LEGGED MAST)

Introduction

This example calculation is provided to illustrate a typical approach to the design of a four-legged mast. The approach is also applicable to the design of a polemast, stayed polemast, or tripod mast, with variations in the model.

Task Description

Develop new structure to support the following equipment:

1. ABC/99 Ant at the 100 foot level, about FR 125.
2. ABC/98 Ant at the 124 foot level, about FR 129.

Use design criteria based on the Ship Specifications for the USS NEVERSAIL.

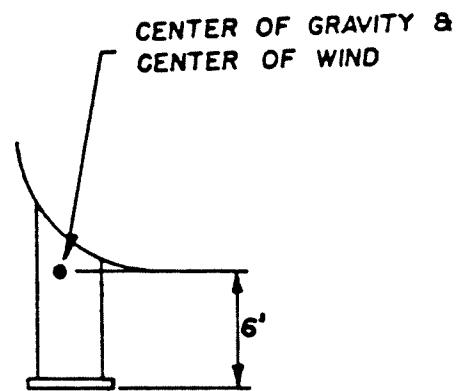
Equipment Specifications and Design Criteria

1. ABC/99 Ant

WEIGHT: 6,000 pounds

WIND LOAD: 3,000 pounds at 90 knots

MOUNTING EQUIPMENT: Base stiffness of 75,000 lb/in horizontal

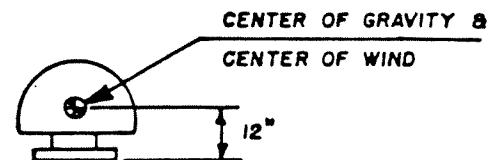


2. ABC/98 Ant

WEIGHT: 400 pounds

WIND LOAD: 110 pounds at 90 knots

MOUNTING REQUIREMENTS: No special requirements



3. LOADING: (From Ship Specifications)

- a. WIND LOAD: 30 lb/ft² of projected area
- b. SNOW AND ICE: Ignored for mast analysis
- c. DYNAMIC FACTORS: (Will vary from ship to ship; see Ship Specifications)

LONGITUDINAL: $0.25 + 0.035$ for each 10 feet above 20-foot waterline

TRANSVERSE: $0.50 + 0.07$ for each 10 feet above 20-foot waterline
 $+ 0.02$ for each 10 feet forward or aft of amidships

DOWN: $1.3 + 0.035$ for each 10 feet forward or aft of amidships

- d. GRAVITY: Included with dynamic factor
- e. NUCLEAR AIR BLAST: Design to overpressure of 10 PSI (1b/in^2)

4. FACTOR OF SAFETY

- a. 2.5 for wind and dynamic loads
- b. 1.0 for nuclear air blast

5. MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Use 5086-H32 aluminum tubing or 5086-H116 aluminum plate

$$F_y = 22 \text{ KSI} \text{ (Welded Condition)}$$

Analysis

This analysis pre-supposes the analyst is familiar with NASTRAN as previously discussed in Part IV and reference 13. Definitions of data cards mentioned below are contained in reference 13.

- STEP 1:** Develop a mast configuration compatible with the equipment to be mounted. Include the first estimate of member size (see Figure D-1) for gravity loadings.
- STEP 2:** Model the structure using the procedure outlined in Section 170-1-m. Prepare the data cards. (Data cards required include GRID, CBAR, PBAR, MATL.) (See Figures D-2 and D-3.)
- STEP 3:** Tabulate the design criteria loads to be applied to the structure and convert these loads to forces at grid points, see Tables D-1 and D-2 (similar to the analysis method in Table C-2). Prepare the data cards for this information. (Requires the control cards, "FORCE" and "GRAV".)

NOTE 1: This analysis assumes that the vertical dynamic load is constant throughout the structure. This load is applied using a modified "GRAV" input with an appropriate increase for dynamic acceleration.

NOTE 2: These loads will be combined by the computer to check the various loading combinations.

- STEP 4: Determine the load combinations to be checked and the desired output. (Requires the case control cards "SUBCOM" and "SUBSEQ".)
- STEP 5: Submit the data to the computer terminal for analysis.
- STEP 6: Obtain the computer analysis of the data.
- STEP 7: Check the stress levels in the members, including a check for buckling. Check the stiffness properties of the antenna base if it is required. (See sheets D-23 and D-24 for stiffness check and sheet D-11 for buckling check.)
- STEP 8: Resize the members to balance and reduce the stresses to the desired levels.
- STEP 9: Repeat steps 3 through 8 until the desired stress levels are reached.
- STEP 10: Check the restraint points to determine that the joints and supports are adequate.
- STEP 11: Continue with the vibration analysis and check the results, as discussed in Section 170-1-g. (See Figure D-4 for typical primary mode shapes.)

MEMBER	SECTION*	$A(\text{in}^2)$	$I_1 \text{ in}^4^{**}$	$I_2 \text{ in}^4^{**}$
1.	6" OD X 1/2" WALL TUBE	8.64	33.	33.
2.	7" OD X 3/8" WALL TUBE	7.8	43.	43.
3.	12" OD X 7/8" WALL TUBE	30.58	476.	476.
4.	10 1/2" OD X 1/2" WALL TUBE	15.71	197.	197.
5.	24" OD X 3/4" WALL TUBE	54.78	3700.	3700.
6.	14" X 12" X 1/2" WALL BOX BEAM	25.0	730.	574.

* ALUMINUM

** HERE, I_1 is I_{vert}, I_2 is I_{horiz}

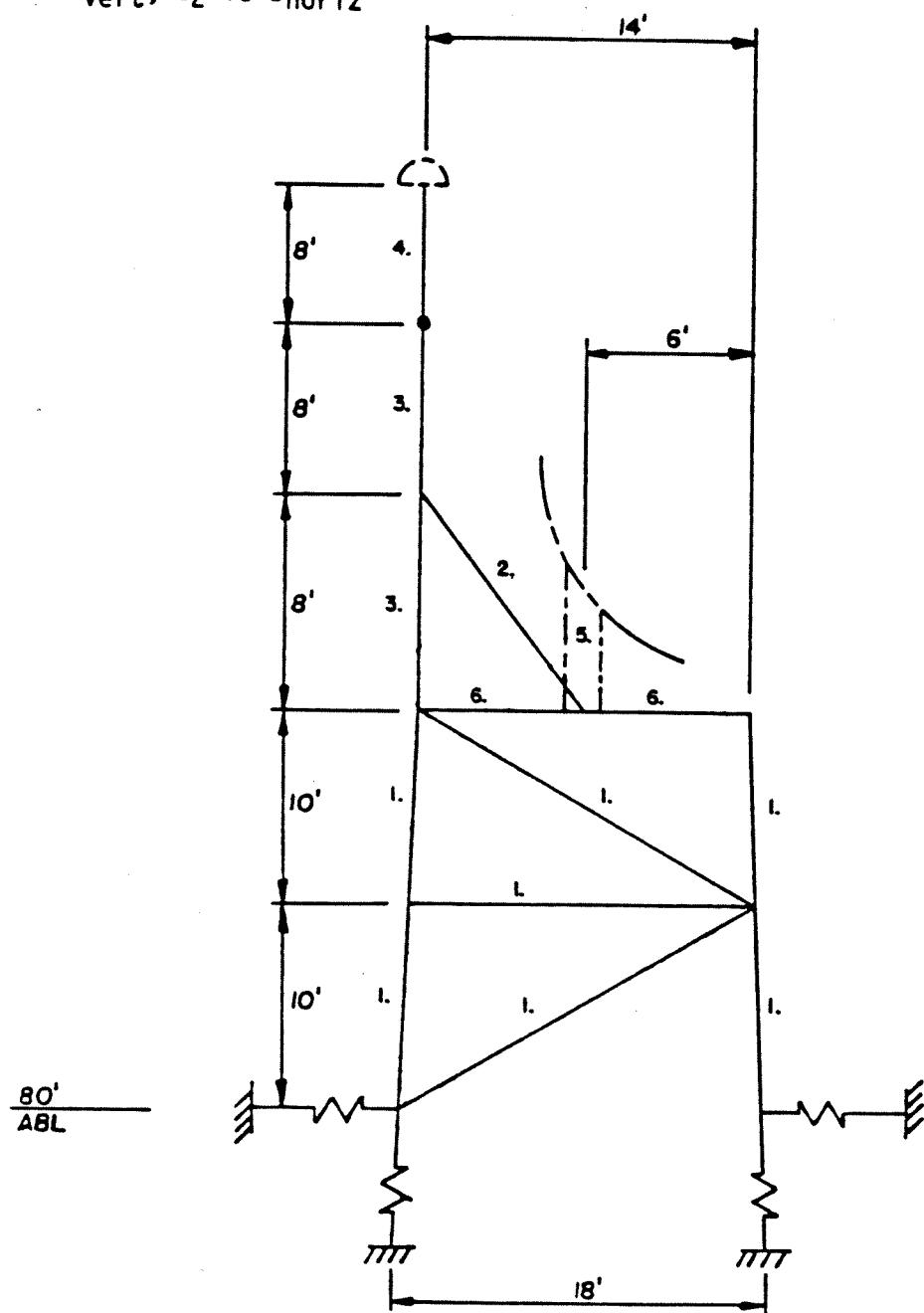


FIGURE D-1

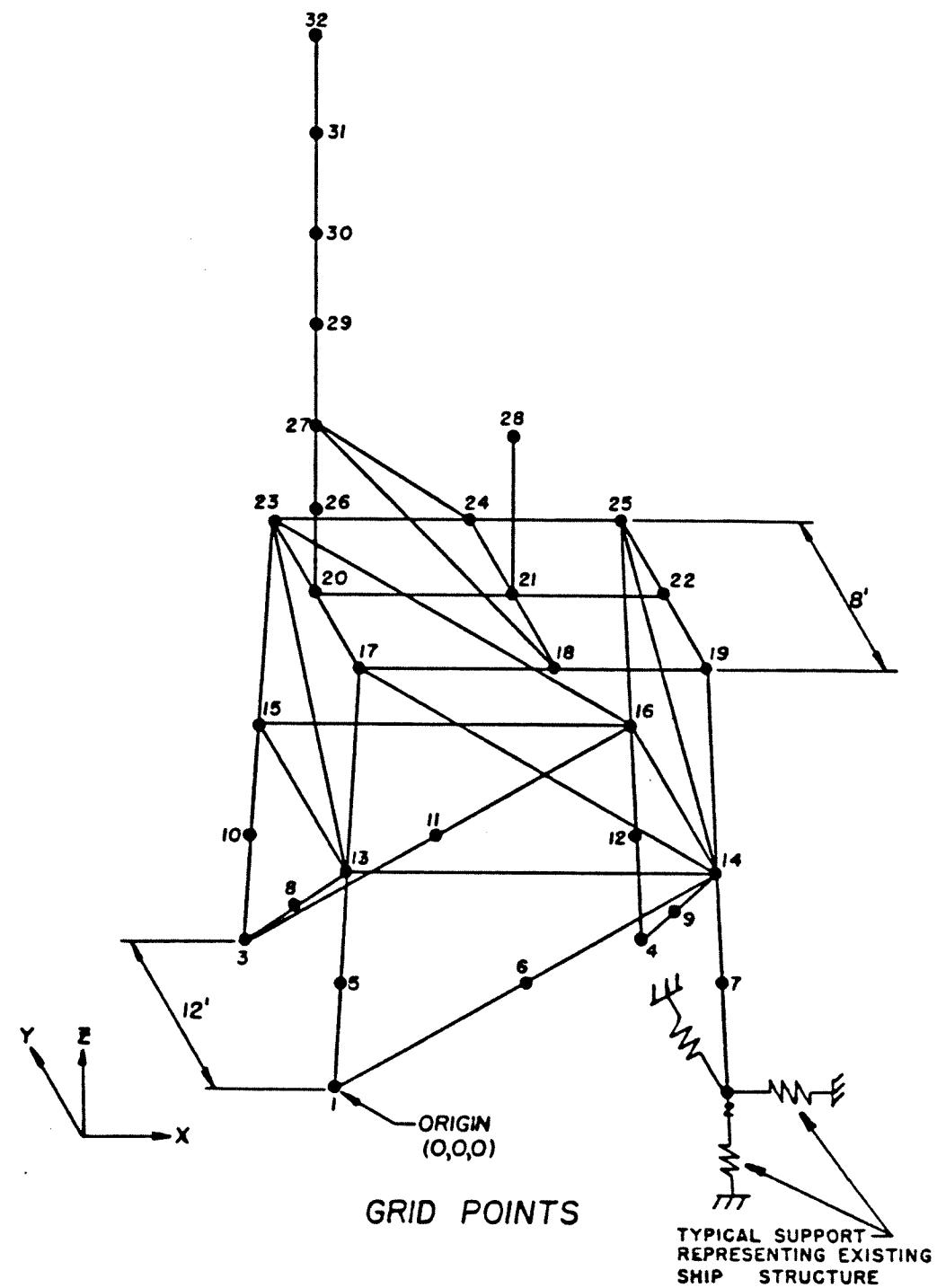
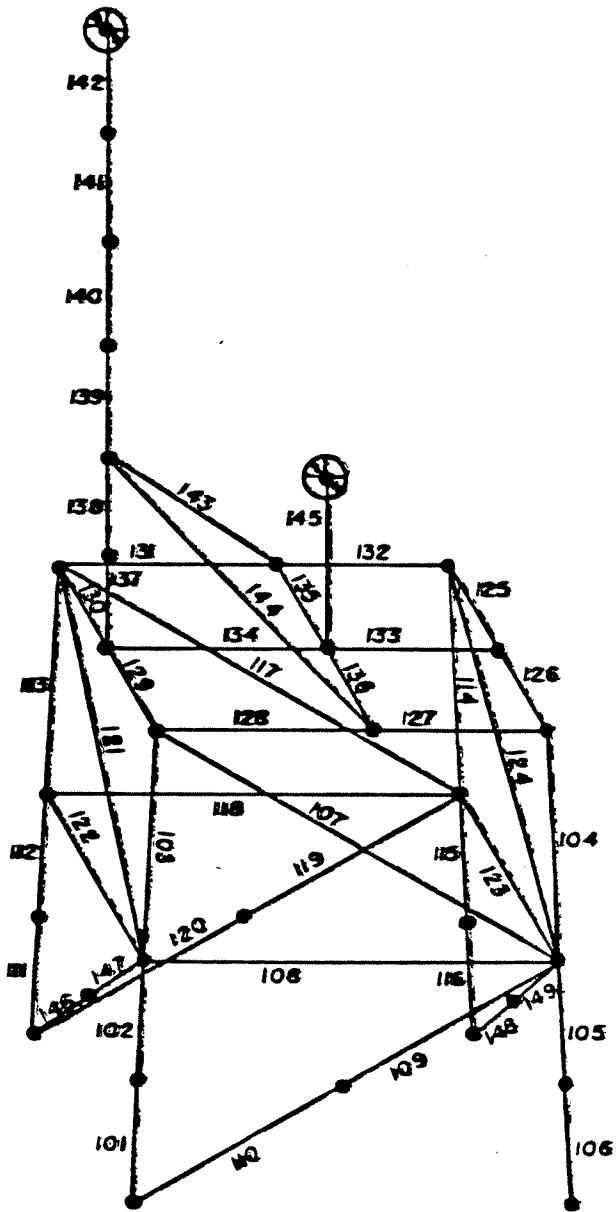


FIGURE D-2



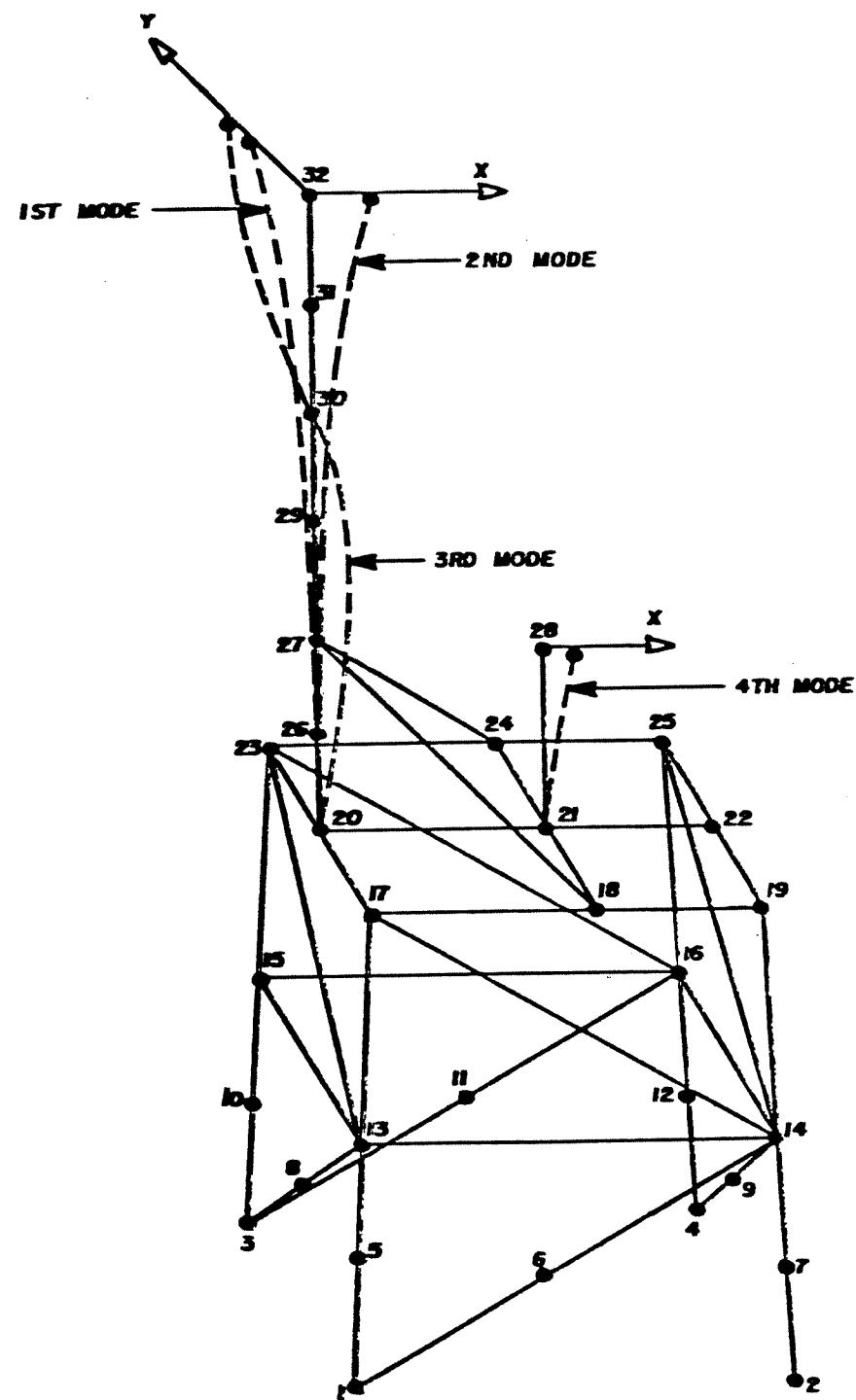
BAR ELEMENTS

FIGURE D-3

D-6

DDS-170-0

NOTE: Relative displacements of truss structure are very small and are not shown on this Figure. See sheets D-42 thru D-45 for relative displacement.



PRIMARY MODE SHAPES

FIGURE D-4

TABLE D-1: SUMMARY OF LOADS

ITEM OR BAR ELEMENT	PHYSICAL DATA			DYNAMIC LOADS *				PRESSURE LOADS						
	WEIGHT	END POINTS	CENTER OF GRAVITY ABV. REF.	LONG		TRANSV		PROJECTED AREA		WIND LOAD		AIR BLAST LOAD \$		
				FROM	TO	FAC- TOR	FORCE	FAC- TOR	FORCE	LONG	TRANSV	LONG	TRANSV	
	POUNDS	—	FEET	—	LBS	—	LBS	FT ²	FT ²	LBS	LBS	—	LBS LBS	
BAR 101	51.31	1 5	82.5	.54	27.64	1.12	57.36	2.51	2.51	75.37	75.37	1.0	796 796	
102	51.31	5 13	87.5	.56	28.54	1.15	59.21	2.51	2.51	75.37	75.37	↓	796 796	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
110	100.32	1 6	82.5	.54	54.05	1.13	112.96	2.51	4.93	75.37	147.92	1.0	796 1562	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
138	124.68	26 27	106.0	.62	77.43	1.29	160.34	4.00	4.00	120.0	120.0	1.0	1267 1267	
139	124.68	27 29	110.0	.64	79.17	1.31	163.83	4.00	4.00	120.0	120.0	↓	1267 1267	
140	124.68	29 30	114.0	.65	80.92	1.34	167.32	4.00	4.00	120.0	120.0	↓	1267 1267	
141	73.88	30 31	118.0	.66	48.98	1.37	101.22	3.50	3.50	105.0	105.0	↓	1109 1109	
142	73.88	31 32	122.0	.68	50.02	1.40	103.28	3.50	3.50	105.0	105.0	↓	1109 1109	
143	110.15	24 27	104.0	.61	67.63	1.28	140.99	5.22	6.60	156.5	199.0	↓	1653 2091	
144	110.15	18 27	104.0	.61	67.63	1.28	140.99	5.22	6.60	156.5	198.0	↓	1653 2091	
145	—	21 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ABC/98 ANT	400.	32	—	124.0	.71	284	1.45	581.6	—	—	110	110	—	1162 1162
ABC/99 ANT	6000.	21	—	106.0	.62	3720	1.31	7860	—	—	3000	3000	—	31680 31680

* VERTICAL DYNAMIC LOADING IS PROVIDED BY A GRAVITY INPUT ADJUSTED FOR THE DYNAMIC LOAD.

\$ BLAST LOAD = PROJECTED AREA X DYNAMIC PRESSURE X DRAG COEFFICIENT (SEE TABLE 1).

TABLE D-3

BUCKLING CHECKDYNAMIC LOADING (REQ'D FS ≥ 2.5)

BAR ELEMENT	MEMBER SIZE & PROPERTIES	$r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$	L IN	$\sigma^{(1)}$	$F_o/F_y^{(1)}$	Fy KSI	F_o KSI	$F_g^{(1)}$ KSI	$F_g^{(2)}$ KSI	R.B. = $\frac{1}{F_o/F_y + F_g/F_y}$ (4)
124 (SHT D-28)	G.O.D. 1/2 THK TUBE I-3294 IN ⁴ , A-8.64, J	1.95	237	3.69	0.31	22	6.82	0.70	1.19	4.64 > 2.5
116 (SHT D-28)	SAME AS ABOVE	1.95	171.2	2.92	0.74	22	16.3	0.23	2.91	4.29 > 2.5

AIR BLAST (REQ'D FS ≥ 1)

121 (SHT D-30)	SAME AS ABOVE	1.95	237	3.69	0.31	22	6.82	1.20	6.13	1.03 > 1.0
101 (SHT D-28)	SAME AS ABOVE	1.95	171.2	2.92	0.74	22	16.3	1.87	10.38	1.87 > 1.0

(1) $\sigma = \frac{KL}{r} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$ (FROM DDS 100-4 STRENGTH OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHT 4)

(2) FROM FIG 1 DDS 100-4

(3) FROM COMPUTER OUTPUT SHEET 8, NOTE: TENSILE AXIAL LOADS ARE CHECKED AGAINST COMPRESSIVE DESIGN CRITERIA BECAUSE REVERSAL OF APPLIED LOADS WOULD RESULT IN COMPARABLE COMPRESSIVE LOADS.

(4) FROM DDS 1100-3 STRENGTH OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, 7 MAR 1956

D-10

G-071-500

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

NASTRAN EXECUTIVE CONTROL DECK ECHO

```
ID GRUNENFELDER, CODE 250.5
$PUNCH NONE
$SEQUENCE YES
$GRID 32
APP DISP
SOL 1.0
TIME 10
CEND
```

D-12

DDS-170-0

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

C A S E C O N T R O L D E C K E C H O

CARD
COUNT
1 TITLE=APPENDIX D-EXAMPLE PROBLEM-STRESS ANALYSIS(MAST)
2 \$ SURCASES 1 THRU 7 IDENTIFY LOADS TO BE APPLIED TO THE MAST
3 SURCASE 1
4 LABEL=DYNAMIC LOADS LONGITUDINAL
5 LOAD=1000
6 \$ SEE THE APPROPRIATE FORCE CARDS IN BULK DATA FOR LOADINGS
7 SUBCASE 2
8 LABEL=DYNAMIC LOADS TRANSVERSE
9 LOAD=2000
10 SURCASE 3
11 LABEL=DYNAMIC LOADS VERTICAL (INCLUDE GRAVITY)
12 LOAD=3000
13 SURCASE 4
14 LABEL=WIND LOAD LONGITUDINAL
15 LOAD=4000
16 SURCASE 5
17 LABEL=WIND LOAD TRANSVERSE
18 LOAD=5000
19 SURCASE 6
20 LABEL=AIR BLAST LONGITUDINAL
21 LOAD=6000
22 SURCASE 7
23 LABEL=AIR BLAST TRANSVERSE
24 LOAD=7000
25 \$ SUBCASE 8 AND 9 ARE USED TO CHECK ANTENNA BASE STIFFNESS
26 SURCASE 8
27 LABEL=UNIT LOAD AT ABC/99 ANTENNA BASE (LONGITUDINAL)
28 LOAD=8000
29 DISP=ALL
30 SURCASE 9
31 LABEL=UNIT LOAD AT ABC/99 ANT (TRANSVERSE)
32 LOAD=9000
33 DISP=ALL
34 \$ SUBCOM 10 THRU 15 COMBINE THE PREVIOUS SUBCASES FOR COMBINED LOADINGS
35 SURCOM 10
36 LABEL=DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND (LONGITUDINAL)
37 SURSE0=1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
38 \$ THE SURSEQ CARD INDICATES WHAT PORTION OF THE PREVIOUS SUBCASES IS INCLUDED
39 \$ IN THE SUBCOM
40 \$ THE FOLLOWING CARDS INDICATE WHAT PRINTED OUTPUT IS DESIRED
41 SPCFORCE=ALL
42 STRESS=ALL
43 OLOAD=ALL
44 FORCE=ALL
45 SURCOM 11
46 LABEL=DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND (TRANSVERSE)
47 SURSE0=1.0,1.0,1.0,0,0,1.0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
48 SPCFORCE=ALL
49 STRESS=ALL
50 OLOAD=ALL.

D-13

DDS-170-0

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEMS - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

APPENDIX D-EXAMPLE PROBLEM-STRESS ANALYSIS(MAST)

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

CARD COUNT	C A R D C O N T R O L D E C K E C H O
51	SUBCOM 12
52	LABEL=DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND AT 45 DEGREES
53	SUHSEQ=1,0,1,0,1,0,1,707,1,707,0,0,0,0,0,
54	SPCFORCE=ALL
55	STRESS=ALL
56	OLOAD=ALL
57	FORCE=ALL
58	SUHCOM 13
59	LABEL=AIR BLAST LONG
60	SUHSEQ=0,0,0,0,0,75,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,
61	SPCFORCE=ALL
62	STRESS=ALL
63	OLOAD=ALL
64	FORCE=ALL
65	SUHCOM 14
66	LARFL=AIR BLAST TRANSVERSE
67	SURSF0=0,0,0,0,0,75,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,
68	SPCFORCE=ALL
69	STRESS=ALL
70	OLOAD=ALL
71	FORCE=ALL
72	SUHCOM 15
73	LABEL=AIR BLAST AT 45 DEGREES
74	SUHSEQ=0,0,0,0,0,75,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,707,1,707,0,0,0,
75	SPCFORCE=ALL
76	STRESS=ALL
77	OLOAD=ALL
78	FORCE=ALL
79	BEGIN BULK

*** USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 207, BULK DATA NOT SORTED. XSORC WILL RE-ORDER DECK.

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1-	CBAR	101	200	5	13	12	0	1.0	0	0	0
2-	CBAR	102	200	5	13	17	0	1.0	0	0	0
3-	CBAR	103	200	13	17	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
4-	CBAR	104	200	19	14	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
5-	CBAR	105	200	14	7	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
6-	CBAR	106	200	7	8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
7-	CBAR	107	200	14	17	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
8-	CBAR	108	200	13	14	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
9-	CBAR	109	200	14	6	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
10-	CBAR	110	200	6	1	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
11-	CBAR	111	200	3	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
12-	CBAR	112	200	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-	CBAR	113	200	15	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-	CBAR	114	200	23	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-	CBAR	115	200	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-	CBAR	116	200	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-	CBAR	117	200	10	23	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
18-	CBAR	118	200	15	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
19-	CBAR	119	200	16	11	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
20-	CBAR	120	200	11	3	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
21-	CBAR	121	200	13	23	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
22-	CBAR	122	200	13	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
23-	CBAR	123	200	14	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
24-	CBAR	124	200	25	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
25-	CBAR	125	203	26	22	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
26-	CBAR	126	203	22	19	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
27-	CBAR	127	203	19	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
28-	CBAR	128	203	18	17	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
29-	CBAR	129	203	17	23	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
30-	CBAR	130	203	20	23	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
31-	CBAR	131	203	23	24	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
32-	CBAR	132	203	24	25	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
33-	CBAR	133	203	22	21	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
34-	CBAR	134	203	21	20	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
35-	CBAR	135	203	24	21	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
36-	CBAR	136	203	21	18	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
37-	CBAR	137	201	20	26	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
38-	CBAR	138	201	26	27	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
39-	CBAR	139	201	27	29	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
40-	CBAR	140	201	29	30	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
41-	CBAR	141	205	30	31	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
42-	CBAR	142	205	31	32	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
43-	CBAR	143	202	27	24	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
44-	CBAR	144	202	27	18	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
45-	CBAR	145	204	21	28	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
46-	CBAR	146	200	3	8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
47-	CBAR	147	200	8	13	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
48-	CBAR	148	200	4	9	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
49-	CHAR	149	200	9	14	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
50-	CELAS2	981	10.05			1	1				

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT	S O R T E D B U L K D A T A E C H O									
51-	1 .. 2 .. 3 .. 4 .. 5 .. 6 .. 7 .. 8 .. 9 .. 10 ..									
52-	CELAS2 982 10..5 1 2									
53-	CELAS2 983 10..5 1 3									
54-	CELAS2 984 10..5 2 1									
55-	CELAS2 985 10..5 2 2									
56-	CELAS2 986 10..5 2 3									
57-	CELAS2 987 10..5 3 1									
58-	CELAS2 988 10..5 3 2									
59-	CELAS2 989 10..5 3 3									
60-	CELAS2 990 10..5 4 1									
61-	CELAS2 991 10..5 4 2									
62-	CFL452 992 10..5 4 3									
63-	CONM2 500 32 1.04 1.035 1.04 123									
64-	CONM2 501 28 1.04 15.528 1.04 234									
65-	*34 2.0 2.0 2.0									
66-	EIGR 41 INV .0 10.0 20 20 1.-3 AX1									
67-	*X1 MAX									
68-	FORCE 1000 1 40.84 1.0 .0 .0									
69-	FORCE 1000 2 13.82 1.0 .0 .0									
70-	FORCE 1000 3 61.23 1.0 .0 .0									
71-	FORCE 1000 4 36.21 1.0 .0 .0									
72-	FORCE 1000 5 28.09 1.0 .0 .0									
73-	FORCE 1000 6 54.93 1.0 .0 .0									
74-	FORCE 1000 7 28.09 1.0 .0 .0									
75-	FORCE 1000 8 41.44 1.0 .0 .0									
76-	FORCE 1000 9 41.44 1.0 .0 .0									
77-	FORCE 1000 10 28.09 1.0 .0 .0									
78-	FORCE 1000 11 54.93 1.0 .0 .0									
79-	FORCE 1000 12 28.09 1.0 .0 .0									
80-	FORCE 1000 13 179.75 1.0 .0 .0									
81-	FORCE 1000 14 261.08 1.0 .0 .0									
82-	FORCE 1000 15 116.78 1.0 .0 .0									
83-	FORCE 1000 16 200.11 1.0 .0 .0									
84-	FORCE 1000 17 189.15 1.0 .0 .0									
85-	FORCE 1000 18 192.58 1.0 .0 .0									
86-	FORCE 1000 19 118.09 1.0 .0 .0									
87-	FORCE 1000 20 178.96 1.0 .0 .0									
88-	FORCE 1000 21 194.04 1.0 .0 .0									
89-	FORCE 1000 22 123.48 1.0 .0 .0									
90-	FORCE 1000 23 229.07 1.0 .0 .0									
91-	FORCE 1000 24 192.58 1.0 .0 .0									
92-	FORCE 1000 25 158.01 1.0 .0 .0									
93-	FORCE 1000 26 76.55 1.0 .0 .0									
94-	FORCE 1000 27 145.94 1.0 .0 .0									
95-	FORCE 1000 28 3720. 1.0 .0 .0									
96-	FORCE 1000 29 80.04 1.0 .0 .0									
97-	FORCE 1000 30 64.95 1.0 .0 .0									
98-	FORCE 1000 31 49.50 1.0 .0 .0									
99-	FORCE 1000 32 309. 1.0 .0 .0									
100-	FORCE 2000 1 85.16 .0 1.0 .0									

NOTE: ROUND OFF DISCREPANCIES
BETWEEN FORCE CARDS AND
HAND CALCULATIONS (TABLE
D-2) ARE DUE TO THE USE
OF A COMPUTER SUB-Routine
TO GENERATE FORCE CARDS.

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/19/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT		1 ..	2 ..	3 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..	7 ..	8 ..	9 ..	10 ..	11 ..
101-	FORCE	2000	2			29.58	.0	1.0	.0			
102-	FORCE	2000	3			127.47	.0	1.0	.0			
103-	FORCE	2000	4			73.21	.0	1.0	.0			
104-	FORCE	2000	5			58.28	.0	1.0	.0			
105-	FORCE	2000	6			115.57	.0	1.0	.0			
106-	FORCE	2000	7			60.03	.0	1.0	.0			
107-	FORCE	2000	8			85.98	.0	1.0	.0			
108-	FORCE	2000	9			88.56	.0	1.0	.0			
109-	FORCE	2000	10			58.28	.0	1.0	.0			
110-	FORCE	2000	11			115.57	.0	1.0	.0			
111-	FORCE	2000	12			60.03	.0	1.0	.0			
112-	FORCE	2000	13			374.14	.0	1.0	.0			
113-	FORCE	2000	14			552.81	.0	1.0	.0			
114-	FORCE	2000	15			247.68	.0	1.0	.0			
115-	FORCE	2000	16			423.05	.0	1.0	.0			
116-	FORCE	2000	17			394.63	.0	1.0	.0			
117-	FORCE	2000	18			403.49	.0	1.0	.0			
118-	FORCE	2000	19			249.97	.0	1.0	.0			
119-	FORCE	2000	20			371.95	.0	1.0	.0			
120-	FORCE	2000	21			407.07	.0	1.0	.0			
121-	FORCE	2000	22			261.25	.0	1.0	.0			
122-	FORCE	2000	23			477.41	.0	1.0	.0			
123-	FORCE	2000	24			403.49	.0	1.0	.0			
124-	FORCE	2000	25			334.81	.0	1.0	.0			
125-	FORCE	2000	26			158.59	.0	1.0	.0			
126-	FORCE	2000	27			303.09	.0	1.0	.0			
127-	FORCE	2000	28			72.0.	.0	1.0	.0			
128-	FORCE	2000	29			165.57	.0	1.0	.0			
129-	FORCE	2000	30			134.27	.0	1.0	.0			
130-	FORCE	2000	31			102.25	.0	1.0	.0			
131-	FORCE	2000	32			633.2	.0	1.0	.0			
132-	FORCE	4000	1			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
133-	FORCE	4000	2			37.69	1.0	.0	.0			
134-	FORCE	4000	3			131.12	1.0	.0	.0			
135-	FORCE	4000	4			93.43	1.0	.0	.0			
136-	FORCE	4000	5			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
137-	FORCE	4000	6			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
138-	FORCE	4000	7			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
139-	FORCE	4000	8			111.50	1.0	.0	.0			
140-	FORCE	4000	9			111.50	1.0	.0	.0			
141-	FORCE	4000	10			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
142-	FORCE	4000	11			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
143-	FORCE	4000	12			75.37	1.0	.0	.0			
144-	FORCE	4000	13			344.71	1.0	.0	.0			
145-	FORCE	4000	14			457.77	1.0	.0	.0			
146-	FORCE	4000	15			188.06	1.0	.0	.0			
147-	FORCE	4000	16			301.12	1.0	.0	.0			
148-	FORCE	4000	17			220.75	1.0	.0	.0			
149-	FORCE	4000	18			148.26	1.0	.0	.0			
150-	FORCE	4000	19			145.37	1.0	.0	.0			

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
151-	FORCE	4000	20		200.00	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
152-	FORCE	4000	21		140.00	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
153-	FORCE	4000	22		140.00	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
154-	FORCE	4000	23		321.65	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
155-	FORCE	4000	24		148.26	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
156-	FORCE	4000	25		246.28	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
157-	FORCE	4000	26		120.00	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
158-	FORCE	4000	27		276.52	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
159-	FORCE	4000	28		3000.	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
160-	FORCE	4000	29		120.00	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
161-	FORCE	4000	30		112.50	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
162-	FORCE	4000	31		105.00	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
163-	FORCE	4000	32		162.5	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
164-	FORCE	5000	1		111.65	.0		1.0				
165-	FORCE	5000	2		37.69	.0		1.0				
166-	FORCE	5000	3		149.30	.0		1.0				
167-	FORCE	5000	4		76.37	.0		1.0				
168-	FORCE	5000	5		76.37	.0		1.0				
169-	FORCE	5000	6		147.92	.0		1.0				
170-	FORCE	5000	7		76.37	.0		1.0				
171-	FORCE	5000	8		76.37	.0		1.0				
172-	FORCE	5000	9		76.37	.0		1.0				
173-	FORCE	5000	10		76.37	.0		1.0				
174-	FORCE	5000	11		147.92	.0		1.0				
175-	FORCE	5000	12		76.37	.0		1.0				
176-	FORCE	5000	13		246.18	.0		1.0				
177-	FORCE	5000	14		585.29	.0		1.0				
178-	FORCE	5000	15		233.06	.0		1.0				
179-	FORCE	5000	16		442.23	.0		1.0				
180-	FORCE	5000	17		350.98	.0		1.0				
181-	FORCE	5000	18		343.99	.0		1.0				
182-	FORCE	5000	19		180.37	.0		1.0				
183-	FORCE	5000	20		200.00	.0		1.0				
184-	FORCE	5000	21		245.00	.0		1.0				
185-	FORCE	5000	22		105.00	.0		1.0				
186-	FORCE	5000	23		425.96	.0		1.0				
187-	FORCE	5000	24		343.99	.0		1.0				
188-	FORCE	5000	25		258.75	.0		1.0				
189-	FORCE	5000	26		126.00	.0		1.0				
190-	FORCE	5000	27		317.99	.0		1.0				
191-	FORCE	5000	28		3000.	.0		1.0				
192-	FORCE	5000	29		120.00	.0		1.0				
193-	FORCE	5000	30		112.50	.0		1.0				
194-	FORCE	5000	31		105.00	.0		1.0				
195-	FORCE	5000	32		162.5	.0		1.0				
196-	FORCE	6000	1		795.95	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
197-	FORCE	6000	2		397.47	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
198-	FORCE	6000	3		1384.64	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
199-	FORCE	6000	4		986.67	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
200-	FORCE	6000	5		795.95	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	

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APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT		S O R T E D B U L K D A T A E C H O									
201-	FORCE	6000	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
202-	FORCE	6000	7			795.95	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
203-	FORCE	6000	8			1177.39	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
204-	FORCE	6000	9			1177.39	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
205-	FORCE	6000	10			795.95	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
206-	FORCE	6000	11			795.95	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
207-	FORCE	6000	12			795.95	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
208-	FORCE	6000	13			3640.16	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
209-	FORCE	6000	14			4834.07	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
210-	FORCE	6000	15			1986.92	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
211-	FORCE	6000	16			3179.85	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
212-	FORCE	6000	17			3070.50	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
213-	FORCE	6000	18			2304.85	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
214-	FORCE	6000	19			2274.35	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
215-	FORCE	6000	20			3698.40	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
216-	FORCE	6000	21			2956.80	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
217-	FORCE	6000	22			2956.80	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
218-	FORCE	6000	23			4135.82	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
219-	FORCE	6000	24			2304.85	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
220-	FORCE	6000	25			3339.87	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
221-	FORCE	6000	26			1267.20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
222-	FORCE	6000	27			2920.10	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
223-	FORCE	6000	28			31680.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
224-	FORCE	6000	29			1267.20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
225-	FORCE	6000	30			1188.00	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
226-	FORCE	6000	31			1188.00	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
227-	FORCE	6000	32			1716.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
228-	FORCE	7000	1			1179.01	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
229-	FORCE	7000	2			397.97	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
230-	FORCE	7000	3			1576.98	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
231-	FORCE	7000	4			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
232-	FORCE	7000	5			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
233-	FORCE	7000	6			1562.07	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
234-	FORCE	7000	7			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
235-	FORCE	7000	8			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
236-	FORCE	7000	9			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
237-	FORCE	7000	10			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
238-	FORCE	7000	11			1562.07	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
239-	FORCE	7000	12			795.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
240-	FORCE	7000	13			3655.06	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
241-	FORCE	7000	14			5863.87	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
242-	FORCE	7000	15			2461.12	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
243-	FORCE	7000	16			4669.95	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
244-	FORCE	7000	17			5180.54	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
245-	FORCE	7000	18			6219.78	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
246-	FORCE	7000	19			3013.55	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
247-	FORCE	7000	20			3590.40	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
248-	FORCE	7000	21			5174.39	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
249-	FORCE	7000	22			2217.60	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
250-	FORCE	7000	23			5976.49	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ECHO
251-	FORCE	7000	24			6219.78	0.0	1.0	.0			
252-	FORCE	7000	25			3809.50	0.0	1.0	.0			
253-	FORCE	7000	26			1267.20	0.0	1.0	.0			
254-	FORCE	7000	27			3357.97	0.0	1.0	.0			
255-	FORCE	7000	28			31680.	0.0	1.0	.0			
256-	FORCE	7000	29			1267.20	0.0	1.0	.0			
257-	FORCE	7000	30			1184.00	0.0	1.0	.0			
258-	FORCE	7000	31			108.80	0.0	1.0	.0			
259-	FORCE	7000	32			716.4	0.0	1.0	.0			
260-	FORCE	8000	21			1000.	1.	0.0	0.0			
261-	FORCE	9000	21			1000.	0.0	1.	0.0			
262-	GRAV	3000			515.	0.0	0.0		-1.0			
263-	GRID	1			.0	.0	.0					
264-	GRID	2			216.0	.0	.0					
265-	GRID	3			.0	144.0	.0					
266-	GRID	4			216.0	144.0	.0					
267-	GRID	5			6.0	6.0	60.0					
268-	GRID	6			102.0	6.0	60.0					
269-	GRID	7			210.0	6.0	60.0					
270-	GRID	8			6.0	78.0	60.0					
271-	GRID	9			210.0	78.0	60.0					
272-	GRID	10			6.0	138.0	60.0					
273-	GRID	11			102.0	138.0	60.0					
274-	GRID	12			210.0	138.0	60.0					
275-	GRID	13			12.0	12.0	120.0					
276-	GRID	14			204.0	12.0	120.0					
277-	GRID	15			12.0	132.0	120.0					
278-	GRID	16			204.0	132.0	120.0					
279-	GRID	17			24.0	24.0	240.0					
280-	GRID	18			120.0	24.0	240.0					
281-	GRID	19			192.0	24.0	240.0					
282-	GRID	20			24.0	72.0	240.0					
283-	GRID	21			120.0	72.0	240.0					
284-	GRID	22			192.0	72.0	240.0					
285-	GRID	23			24.0	120.0	240.0					
286-	GRID	24			120.0	120.0	240.0					
287-	GRID	25			192.0	120.0	240.0					
288-	GRID	26			24.0	72.0	240.0					
289-	GRID	27			24.0	72.0	336.0					
290-	GRID	28			120.0	72.0	312.0					
291-	GRID	29			24.0	72.0	384.0					
292-	GRID	30			24.0	72.0	432.0					
293-	GRID	31			24.0	72.0	480.0					
294-	GRID	32			24.	72.	528.0					
295-	MAT1	400	10.06	3.86			2.45-4					149
296-	*49	22.03	22.03	13.23								
297-	PBAR	200	400	0.64	32.94	32.94	49.					345
298-	*45	3.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.	3.0	0.0	-3.0			
299-	PBAR	201	400	30.58	476.	476.	681.					456
300-	*56	6.0	0.0	-6.0	0.0	0.	6.0	0.0	-6.0			

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APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT	S O R T E D B U L K D A T A E C H O																				
301-	.	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	6	..	7	..	8	..	9	..	10	.
302-	PBAR	202	400	7.8	43.	43.	72.														567
303-	.67	3.5	0.	-3.5	0.	0.	3.5	0.													-3.5
304-	PHAR	203	400	25.00	730.	574.	964.														678
305-	.7A	7.	0.	-7.	6.	-7.	-6.	7.													-6.
306-	PHAN	204	400	54.78	3700.0	3700.0	7410.91														789
307-	.89	12.0	12.0	-12.0	12.0	-12.0	-12.0	12.0													-12.0
308-	PRAR	205	400	15.71	197.	197.	337.														890
309-	.90	5.25	0.	-5.25	0.	0.	5.25	0.													-5.25
310-	SFOGP	1	2	5	6	13	14	17													9 6
311-	SEOGP	4	3	11	11	22	18	18													25
312-	SEOGP	6	7	3	6	10	10	15													16
313-	SEOGP	19	19	14	13	7	5	2													1
314-	SEOGP	20	24	24	26	21	23	26													27
315-	SEOGP	23	22	25	21	16	15	12													8
316-	SEOGP	27	28	29	29	30	30	31													31
	SEOGP	32	32	28	17	8	12	9													9
	E N D D A T A																				

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NO ERRORS FOUND - EXECUTE NASTRAN PROGRAM

*** SYSTEM INFORMATION MESSAGE 3113. ENGMPO PROCESSING SINGLE PRECISION ELEMENTS OF TYPE 34 STARTING WITH ID 101
*** SYSTEM INFORMATION MESSAGE 3113. ENGMPO PROCESSING SINGLE PRECISION ELEMENTS OF TYPE 12 STARTING WITH ID 981
*** SYSTEM INFORMATION MESSAGE 3113. ENGMPO PROCESSING SINGLE PRECISION ELEMENTS OF TYPE 30 STARTING WITH ID 500

***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 3023--PARAMETERS FOR SYMMETRIC DECOMPOSITION OF DATA BLOCK KLL (N = 192)
TIME ESTIMATE = 2 C AVG = 28 PC AVG = 0 SPILL GROUPS = 0 S AVG =
ADDITIONAL CORE = -27024 C MAX = 53 PCMAX = 0 PC GROUPS = 0 PREFACE LOOPS =

METHOD 2 NT,NBR PASSES = 1. EST. TIME = .2
METHOD 1 NT,NBR PASSES = 1. EST. TIME = 1.5

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APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

UNIT LOAD AT ABC/99 ANTENNA BASE (LONGITUDINAL)

SUBCASE 8

DISPLACEMENT VECTOR

POINT ID.	TYPE	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1	0	4.403890E-04	6.516877E-05	5.487221E-04	-3.487480E-06	1.397773E-05	-4.762687E-06
2	0	8.499431E-05	-5.307943E-05	-5.487221E-04	5.641436E-06	2.363845E-05	-3.404233E-06
3	0	4.480314E-04	-5.826658E-05	5.623890E-04	-4.922138E-06	1.719984E-05	-5.500351E-06
4	0	5.661529E-05	5.817724E-05	-5.623890E-04	5.446418E-06	2.537424E-05	1.146003E-06
5	0	1.843673E-03	2.837104E-04	6.385361E-04	-2.739122E-06	2.0426A0E-05	-4.701122E-06
6	0	1.868A40E-03	-2.261716E-04	-5.2947A7E-04	7.749039E-07	7.4059A7E-04	-3.911922E-06
7	0	1.518H31E-03	-3.886619E-04	-7.615349E-04	4.497868E-06	2.296459E-05	-3.451205E-06
8	0	1.662165E-03	2.248315E-04	7.8480817E-04	-3.026854E-06	2.211019E-05	8.904974E-04
9	0	1.624139E-03	-3.809336E-04	-8.943984E-04	5.762849E-06	2.439614E-05	8.387919E-07
10	0	1.637092E-03	2.117595E-04	6.45893AE-04	-4.078373E-06	2.116034E-05	7.723704E-08
11	0	1.662059E-03	-2.187263E-04	-8.087873E-04	1.249879E-06	8.279663E-06	-4.272189E-06
12	0	1.591807E-03	-3.941864E-04	-6.84613AE-04	6.89692AE-06	2.3926A8E-05	1.261256E-07
13	0	2.906448E-03	2.9631AAE-04	7.179878E-04	1.727714E-06	2.264715E-05	-4.580532E-06
14	0	2.902368E-03	-5.844816E-04	-9.961882E-04	1.067135E-06	2.094304E-05	-3.892123E-06
15	0	2.961921E-03	2.919317E-04	7.964363E-04	1.384519E-06	2.168062E-05	-1.014247E-07
16	0	2.956762E-03	-5.824050E-04	-1.137387E-03	-7.544397E-08	2.000246E-05	-1.683725E-08
17	0	5.669079E-03	-2.147726E-04	9.139143E-04	2.003634E-06	9.720924E-06	-1.003035E-03
18	0	5.99A674E-03	-3.469569E-04	7.043941E-04	-4.187046E-07	9.498373E-06	-8.476833E-06
19	0	6.034340E-03	-4.327246E-04	-7.00943AE-04	-1.024359E-06	1.046153E-05	-6.803675E-06
20	0	6.384763E-03	-2.244952E-04	9.057642E-04	-3.451267E-07	8.781609E-06	-1.116114E-06
21	0	6.5064734E-03	-3.496880E-04	-1.033492E-03	-7.112159E-07	9.997436E-06	-1.205705E-06
22	0	6.432032E-03	-4.402013E-04	-7.530396E-04	-1.112091E-06	1.045532E-05	-1.145542E-06
23	0	5.977A33E-03	-2.339848E-04	8.907414E-04	-1.959792E-07	1.042046E-05	7.456152E-06
24	0	6.109117E-03	-3.524130E-04	-6.028771E-05	-9.685624E-07	9.862208E-06	3.561276E-06
25	0	6.145736E-03	-4.27H8641E-04	-8.0H8839E-04	-1.187730E-06	1.123393E-05	4.273733E-06
26	0	6.722421E-03	-2.025409E-04	9.063766E-04	-9.456613E-07	8.967147E-06	-1.132134E-06
27	0	6.995692E-03	-1.742132E-04	9.069891E-04	-6.123562E-07	8.532875E-06	-1.148154E-06
28	0	7.226782E-03	-2.4984784E-04	-1.833492E-05	-7.112159E-07	9.997436E-06	-1.205705E-06
29	0	7.261277E-03	-1.448201E-04	9.069891E-04	-6.123622E-07	8.532875E-06	-1.148154E-06
30	0	7.326844E-03	-1.104270E-04	9.069891E-04	-6.123562E-07	8.532875E-06	-1.148154E-06
31	0	7.792424E-03	-8.603384E-05	9.069891E-04	-6.123562E-07	8.532875E-06	-1.148154E-06
32	0	8.058004E-03	-5.664079E-05	9.069891E-04	-6.123562E-07	8.532875E-06	-1.148154E-06

CHECK LONGL DIRECTION BASE STIFFNESS

$$\text{BASE STIFFNESS} = \frac{P}{\Delta} = \frac{1000 \text{ LB}}{6.51(10)^{-3} \text{ IN}} = 153610 \text{ LB}/\text{IN} > 76000 \text{ LB}/\text{IN}$$

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APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

UNIT LOAD AT ABC/99 ANT (TRANSVERSE)

SUBCASE 9

DISPLACEMENT VECTOR

POINT ID.	TYPE	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1	0	1.150915E-04	8.12653E-08	8.143581E-04	-3.005707E-05	-8.049149E-06	2.441388E-06
2	0	-8.827376E-05	8.810783E-05	8.823085E-04	-3.260989E-05	-2.875607E-06	-3.565100E-06
3	0	-1.152816E-04	3.830573E-04	-8.143581E-04	-8.435952E-05	4.060909E-06	-1.739662E-07
4	0	8.843302E-05	4.805692E-04	-8.823085E-04	-2.482456E-05	1.261610E-06	-4.648205E-06
5	0	-2.967656E-04	1.924920E-03	1.230432E-03	-2.977968E-05	-6.4656A0E-06	5.030818E-07
6	0	-2.778423E-04	2.269472E-03	1.378534E-03	-3.397658E-05	-5.921438E-06	1.533021E-06
7	0	-2.914571E-04	2.13AA30E-03	1.23625AE-03	-3.328882E-05	-2.641816E-06	-3.656672E-06
8	0	-2.010H47E-04	1.986820F-03	2.648409E-04	-2.071065E-05	4.213497E-08	-3.704293E-06
9	0	-1.8527A1E-04	2.204205E-03	2.128191F-04	-2.169173E-05	-8.8100A5E-07	-4.052160E-06
10	0	1.092937E-04	1.492900E-03	-1.026708E-03	-2.820058E-05	3.800814E-06	-8.706380E-08
11	0	1.203444E-04	2.279200E-03	-1.152899E-03	-3.211480E-05	4.302472E-06	2.10A465E-06
12	0	1.799A63E-04	2.210112E-03	-1.014749E-03	-3.130677E-05	1.176281E-06	-4.551904E-06
13	0	-4.628334E-04	3.0396A0E-03	1.831218E-03	-3.269524E-05	-2.581447E-07	-1.578329E-06
14	0	-4.681267E-04	4.270773E-03	1.614902E-03	-3.532561E-05	-1.931444E-06	-3.93138UE-06
15	0	1.754948E-04	3.8402B7E-03	-1.199470E-03	-3.233006E-05	-1.190442E-06	-4.418346E-07
16	0	1.8081B1E-04	4.274611E-03	-1.186096E-03	-3.500702E-05	-1.8896M2E-06	-4.475470E-06
17	0	-3.136973E-04	8.893999E-03	1.177570E-03	-2.536067E-05	2.650671E-06	1.059086E-05
18	0	-3.712412E-04	1.105188E-02	9.627278E-04	-2.319201E-05	3.720474E-07	6.164788E-08
19	0	-4.234868E-04	9.808770E-03	1.054167E-03	-2.593940E-05	-1.654698E-06	-1.039594E-06
20	0	-3.472926E-04	8.8705A8F-03	-8.054017E-05	-2.654134E-05	6.492107E-07	3.8936A3E-06
21	0	-3.496860E-04	1.111077E-02	-1.416984E-04	-2.320886E-05	6.716639E-07	-6.126373E-07
22	0	-3.813993E-04	6.772293E-02	-1.762739E-04	-2.842820E-05	4.115776E-07	-4.46172UE-06
23	0	-3.805675E-04	8.81019UE-03	-1.3455947E-03	-2.566340E-05	-1.467177E-06	1.099295E-05
24	0	-3.201444E-04	1.104084E-02	-1.250428E-03	-2.334787E-05	8.3836M9E-07	-2.880970E-07
25	0	-2.6581B5E-04	9.701126E-03	-1.414793E-03	-2.628613E-05	2.3560A9E-06	-1.135630E-05
26	0	-3.156084E-04	1.072704E-02	-8.054638E-05	-4.642672E-05	6.691426E-07	6.220556E-06
27	0	-2.832300E-04	1.309858E-02	-8.058259E-05	-5.000139E-05	6.781335E-07	8.747430E-06
28	0	-3.0082A2E-04	1.278119E-02	-1.416984E-04	-2.320586E-05	5.716639E-07	-6.126373E-07
29	0	-2.806796E-04	1.349863E-02	-8.058259E-05	-5.000139E-05	6.781335E-07	8.747430E-06
30	0	-2.181292E-04	1.789870E-02	-8.058259E-05	-5.000139E-05	6.781335E-07	8.747430E-06
31	0	-1.858788E-04	2.029876E-02	-8.058259E-05	-5.000139E-05	6.781335E-07	8.747430E-06
32	0	-1.830284E-04	2.2698A3E-02	-8.058259E-05	-5.000139E-05	6.781335E-07	8.747430E-06

CHECK TRANSV DIRECTION BASE STIFFNESS

$$\text{BASE STIFFNESS} = \frac{P}{\Delta} = \frac{1000 \text{ lb}}{1.11(10)^{-2} \text{ IN}} = 90090 \text{ lb/in} > 76000 \text{ lb/in}$$

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND (TRANSVERSE)

SURCON II

ELEMENT ID.	STRESSES IN BAR ELEMENTS				AXIAL STRESS	(C BAR)		SA-MIN	SB-MIN	M.S.- M.S.-
	SA1 SD1	SA2 SD2	SA3 SD3	SA4 SD4		SA-MAX SB-MAX	SA-MIN SB-MIN			
101	1.751351E+02	-1.751351E+02	-1.629517E+02	1.629517E+02	2.405453E+03	2.580588E+03	2.230318E+03	7.1F+	2.713022E+03	2.097084E+03
102	3.083690E+02	-3.083690E+02	-1.003855E+02	1.003855E+02						
103	-3.267594E+02	3.267594E+02	1.527127E+02	-1.527127E+02	2.611170E+03	2.719539E+03	2.102801E+03	7.0F+	2.717929E+03	2.084410E+03
104	-4.440389E+02	4.440389E+02	3.273214E+02	-3.273214E+02	6.482964E+02	1.092335E+03	2.042575E+02	1.9F+	1.030195E+03	2.583902E+02
105	1.356874E+02	-1.356874E+02	-9.999784E+01	9.999784E+01	2.500572E+02	3.057646E+02	1.143698E+02	3.2F+	6.694323E+02	-1.693179E+02
106	-2.246932E+02	2.246932E+02	-3.646811E+01	3.646811E+01	1.592363E+03	1.016656E+03	1.368270E+03	1.1F+	1.070831E+03	1.313896E+03
107	2.784672E+02	-2.784672E+02	4.875520E+01	-4.875520E+01	1.586023E+03	1.064490E+03	1.307555E+03	1.1F+	1.586023E+03	1.586023E+03
108	-1.266529E+02	1.266529E+02	5.043881E+01	-5.043881E+01	-2.761387E+02	-1.494458E+02	-4.027917E+02	4.0F+	-1.051066E+02	-4.471709E+02
109	8.016084E+01	-8.016084E+01	1.618146E+02	-1.618146E+02	-4.647289E+01	1.153418E+02	-2.082075E+02	7.6F+	2.051437E+02	-3.780094E+02
110	-7.549675E+01	7.549675E+01	-3.316165E+02	3.316165E+02						
111	5.164984E+02	-5.164984E+02	-7.238722E+02	7.238722E+02	3.203205E+02	1.064201E+03	-4.035437E+02	1.7F+	1.267279E+03	-6.066215E+02
112	-4.405967E+02	4.405967E+02	9.269500E+02	-9.269500E+02	3.197751E+02	1.246725E+03	-6.071749E+02	1.7F+	5.457355E+02	9.381472E+01
113	2.298234E+02	-2.298234E+02	6.363584E+00	-6.363584E+00	-1.001570E+03	-1.721127E+03	-1.082012E+03	9.8F+	-2.389309E+02	-1.562639E+03
114	-3.203746E+02	3.203746E+02	-2.389309E+02	2.389309E+02	-1.702790E+03	-1.553459E+03	-2.031720E+03	9.4F+	2.936935E+02	-1.472415E+03
115	-4.439975E+02	4.439975E+02	-4.496011E+02	4.496011E+02	-1.762054E+03	-1.312453E+03	-2.211655E+03	6.3F+	-4.949765E+02	-3.029132E+03
116	4.561211E+02	-4.561211E+02	1.267070E+03	-1.267070E+03						
117	6.166134E+02	-6.166134E+02	1.660959E+03	-1.660959E+03	-2.177267E+03	-5.163080E+02	-3.030226E+03	4.7F+	8.046217E+02	-2.981889E+03
118	-5.773564E+02	5.773564E+02	-8.046217E+02	8.046217E+02	-2.695368E+03	-2.439767E+03	-2.950968E+03	6.5F+	-1.058212E+02	-2.876055E+03
119	-2.556004E+02	2.556004E+02	4.009574E+01	-4.009574E+01	-2.695368E+03	-2.514680E+03	-2.876055E+03	6.5F+	1.058212E+02	-2.793971E+03
120	1.806874E+02	-1.806874E+02	1.058212E+02	-1.058212E+02	-2.704812E+03	-2.524124E+03	-2.885699E+03	6.6F+	8.915921E+01	-2.615652E+03

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND (TRANSVERSE)

SUBCOM 11

ELEMENT ID.	STRESSES IN BAR ELEMENTS					IC BAR				
	SA1 SB1	SA2 SB2	SA3 SB3	SA4 SB4	AXIAL STRESS	SA-MAX SB-MAX	SA-MIN SB-MIN	W.S.- W.S.-		
117	4.651184E+02 -0.365653E+02	-4.651184E+02 0.365653E+02	-5.407075E+01 1.676649E+02	5.407075E+01 -1.676649E+02	-4.356966E+02	2.942181E+01 4.008687E+02	-9.008151E+02 -1.272262E+03	5.4F. 1.6F.		
118	1.402882E+02 -4.705461E+01	-1.402882E+02 4.705461E+01	1.54262AE+02 -2.381342E+02	-1.54262AE+02 2.381342E+02	7.640767E+00	1.619036E+02 2.457749E+02	-1.466221E+02 -2.304934E+02	8.9F. 9.4F.		
119	3.842328E+02 -4.040738E+02	-3.842328E+02 4.040738E+02	-7.142625E+02 8.435366E+02	7.142625E+02 -8.435366E+02	4.192329E+02	1.133695E+03 1.262769E+03	-2.950296E+02 -4.243037E+02	1.6F. 5.1F.		
120	-4.040738E+02 2.247545E+02	4.040738E+02 -2.247545E+02	8.435366E+02 -4.720150E+02	-8.435366E+02 4.720150E+02	4.155910E+02	1.259128E+03 0.876059E+02	-4.279457E+02 -5.642400E+01	1.6F. 5.0F.		
121	2.370815F+02 -1.735879E+02	-2.370815F+02 1.735879E+02	1.843470E+02 -5.581702E+02	-1.843470E+02 5.581702E+02	1.319778E+03	1.556A60E+03 1.877948E+03	1.082697E+03 7.616081E+02	1.1F. 1.1F.		
122	-0.1A6634E+01 1.081822E+02	8.186634E+01 -1.081822E+02	-2.836A45E+02 2.435H71E+02	2.836845E+02 -2.435871E+02	7.606938E+01	3.597539E+02 3.196565E+02	-2.076152E+02 -1.675177E+02	8.0F. 1.0F.		
123	4.402906E+01 -1.023714E+00	-4.402906E+01 1.023714E+00	3.808883E+02 -2.834968E+02	-3.808883E+02 2.834968E+02	1.306160E+02	5.115044E+02 4.141120E+02	-2.502723E+02 -1.528808E+02	4.2F. 8.7F.		
D-25	CHECK BUCKLING SEE SHT D-11	24	-2.764675E+02 3.482091E+02	2.764675E+02 -3.482091E+02	-8.965419E+02 3.662120E+02	8.965419E+02 -3.662120E+02	1.1A7208E+03	2.083A30E+03 1.573500E+03	2.907463E+02 8.010763E+02	9.6F. 9.6F.
D-SQ-170-0	25	1.372113E+03 -2.049223E+03	4.1A2756E+02 7.277567E+02	-1.372113E+03 2.049223E+03	-4.182756E+02 -7.277567E+02	-2.233418E+02	1.148772E+03 1.825A81E+03	-1.595455E+03 -2.272565E+03	1.1F. 8.7F.	
126	-4.929757E+01 -1.021075E+03	8.131596E+02 -2.810A52E+02	4.924757E+01 1.021075E+03	-8.131596E+02 2.810A52E+02	-9.221933E+01	7.209403E+02 9.288556E+02	-9.053740E+02 -1.113244E+03	2.3F. 1.9F.		
127	-1.455959E+03 1.895165E+03	1.652868E+02 3.400065E+01	1.455959E+03 -1.845165E+03	-1.65286AE+02 -3.400065E+01	-6.884118E+01	1.387117E+03 1.826324E+03	-1.524800E+03 -1.964006E+03	1.1F. 1.0F.		
128	2.452553E+03 -1.723289E+03	2.397406E+02 -5.964421E+02	-2.452553E+03 1.723289E+03	-2.397406E+02 5.964421E+02	-6.783677E+01	2.384716E+03 1.655452E+03	-2.520340E+03 -1.791126E+03	8.2F. 7.7F.		
129	-1.556452E+03 1.807061E+03	-7.4A7461E+02 1.780183E+01	1.556452E+03 -1.807061E+03	7.407461E+02 -1.780183E+01	-1.100167E+02	1.4466436E+03 1.697044E+03	-1.666409E+03 -1.917077E+03	1.2F. 1.0F.		
130	-2.027998E+03 1.367495E+03	7.206222E+02 7.364080E+02	2.027998E+03 -1.367495E+03	-7.206222E+02 -7.364080E+02	-2.485950E+02	1.779403E+03 1.119340E+03	-2.276593E+03 -1.616510E+03	1.1E. 8.7E.		
131	1.977661E+03 -4.572823E+03	1.174024E+02 2.006080E+03	-1.977661E+03 4.572823E+03	-1.174024E+02 -2.006080E+03	2.159030E+02	2.193563E+03 4.788726E+03	-1.761758E+03 -4.356920E+03	3.6F. 4.0F.		
132	-4.889821E+03 1.699109E+03	2.539394E+03 -1.486183E+01	4.889821E+03 -1.699109E+03	-2.539394E+03 1.486183E+01	7.410465E+01	4.963925E+03 1.773214E+03	-4.815716E+03 -1.625004E+03	3.6F. 3.6F.		

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

OCTOBER 11, 1979 MASTPAN 8/15/79

DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND (TRANSVERSE)

SUBCOM 11

ELEMENT ID.	SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6	STRESSES IN BAR ELEMENTS						IC BARS		
		SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6	SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6	Axial Stress	SA-MAX SB-MAX	SA-MIN SB-MIN	H.S.- H.S.-			
133	-8.627301E+02 -1.360290E+03	-1.232590E+02 -2.046904E+03	0.627301E+02 1.260290E+03	-1.232590E+03 -3.665004E+03	-2.674007E+01 6.896213E+01	1.195861E+03 3.629155E+03	-1.269339E+03 -3.702633E+03	5.1F. 4.9F.		
134	-1.080656E+03 -1.210068E+03	2.460061E+03 -1.720341E+03	-1.080656E+03 1.210068E+03	-2.040061E+03 1.720341E+03	6.896213E+01 -9.904102E+01	2.109823E+03 1.797304E+03	-1.971049E+03 -1.059379E+03	0.4F. 1.0F.		
135	-7.150850E+02 -3.701979E+03	4.374544E+02 3.857107E+03	-1.150850E+02 3.701979E+03	-6.370054E+02 -3.857107E+03	-9.904102E+01 6.160440E+02	6.160440E+02 3.758146E+03	-8.141269E+02 -3.956220E+03	4.9F. 4.6F.		
136	1.677399E+03 1.165470E+03	-2.435902E+03 -3.059471E+02	-1.677399E+03 -1.165470E+03	2.435902E+03 3.059471E+02	1.241954E+02 -1.241954E+02	2.560098E+03 1.2894672E+03	-2.311704E+03 -1.041281E+03	7.6F. 8.5F.		
137	-2.115023E+03 -2.192564E+03	2.115023E+03 2.192564E+03	-6.672206E+02 1.713600E+02	5.4722265E+02 -1.713600E+02	1.139105E+01 -1.139105E+01	2.127214E+03 2.803955E+03	-2.104432E+03 -2.101177E+03	9.0F. 9.1F.		
138	-2.192566E+03 -2.437843E+03	2.192566E+03 2.437843E+03	-1.713600E+02 0.362626E+02	-1.713600E+02 -9.362626E+02	1.745745E+01 -1.745745E+01	2.810011E+03 2.655311E+03	-2.175116E+03 -2.628616E+03	8.0F. 8.1F.		
139	-2.773307E+03 -1.044392E+03	2.773307E+03 1.044392E+03	9.667032E+02 6.000706E+02	-9.667032E+02 -6.000706E+02	-9.273787E+01 -1.011654E+03	2.740569E+03 -1.011654E+03	-2.000045E+03 -1.077130E+03	7.0F. 6.0F.		
140	-1.064392E+03 -1.080259E+03	1.064392E+03 1.080259E+03	0.600706E+02 4.038655E+02	-6.600706E+02 -4.038655E+02	-2.488147E+01 -1.061577E+03	1.017710E+03 -1.061577E+03	-1.071073E+03 -1.114940E+03	1.1F. 1.1F.		
141	-2.300811E+03 -1.017850E+03	2.300811E+03 1.017850E+03	0.530579E+02 3.452640E+02	-8.530579E+02 -3.452640E+02	-4.301363E+01 -1.676504E+01	2.257790E+03 9.748361E+02	-2.363825E+03 -1.060863E+03	8.7F. 8.4F.		
142	-1.017850E+03 -2.463336E+09	1.017850E+03 2.463336E+09	3.452640E+02 -5.646439E-10	-3.952640E+02 5.646439E-10	-3.952640E+02 -3.695723E+01	9.808925E+02 -3.695723E+01	-1.054807E+03 -3.695723E+01	2.1F. 2.0F.		
143	-8.951284E+02 -2.552837E+02	8.951284E+02 2.552837E+02	6.967025E+02 -2.671347E+01	-6.967025E+02 2.671347E+01	-7.112450E+02 -2.671347E+01	1.038174E+02 -4.554613E+02	-1.066373E+03 -9.665286E+02	1.2F. 1.3F.		
144	7.759471E+02 -4.475323E+02	-7.759471E+02 4.475323E+02	9.231814E+02 -1.069968E+02	-9.231814E+02 1.069968E+02	3.461092E+02 -1.069968E+02	1.269291E+03 7.936415C+02	-5.770722E+02 -1.014231E+02	1.6F. 3.7F.		
145	-1.467286E+03 5.920191E+10	3.466277E+03 -7.128193E+10	1.667286E+03 -5.920191E+10	-3.4646277E+03 7.128193E+10	-1.505240E+02 -1.505240E+02	3.254102E+03 -1.505240E+02	-3.555152E+03 -1.505240E+02	5.8F. 5.2F.		
146	1.479797E+02 9.307747E+01	-1.479797E+02 -9.307747E+01	-4.037469E+02 -2.565781E+02	4.037469E+02 2.565781E+02	-1.235939E+03 -3.455614E+02	-8.321921E+02 -8.793609E+02	-1.639686E+03 -1.492517E+03	1.2F. 1.2F.		
147	9.307747E+01 -2.311710E+02	-9.307747E+01 2.311710E+02	-2.565781E+02 3.455614E+02	2.565781E+02 -3.455614E+02	-1.214903E+03 -1.214903E+02	-9.583253E+02 -8.693620E+02	-1.471682E+03 -1.568649E+03	1.3F. 1.3F.		
148	0.057501E+01 1.090116E+02	-0.057501E+01 -1.090116E+02	0.930566E+01 -1.561431E+02	-6.938566E+01 1.561431E+02	-1.274721E+03 -1.561431E+02	-1.194146E+03 -1.118578E+03	-1.355246E+03 -1.630864E+03	1.4F. 1.4F.		

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005-17010

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

DYNAMIC LOADS WITH WIND AT 45 DEGREES

SUBCOM 12

ELEMENT ID.	STRESSES IN BAR ELEMENTS						(C-BAR)			
	SA1 SB1	SA2 SB2	SA3 SB3	SA4 SB4	AXIAL STRESS	SA-MAX SB-MAX	SA-MIN SB-MIN	H.S. H.S.		
101	1.542956E+02 2.639249E+02	-1.542956E+02 -2.639249E+02	-1.644459E+02 -2.310872E+02	1.644459E+02 2.310872E+02	2.365145E+03	2.529591E+03 2.629070E+03	2.200699E+03 2.101220E+03	7.4E		
102	2.639249E+02 -2.706345E+02	-2.639249E+02 2.706345E+02	-2.310872E+02 1.054249E+02	2.310872E+02 -1.054249E+02	2.370504E+03	2.634429E+03 2.641139E+03	2.106579E+03 2.099870E+03	7.3E		
103	-4.0323339E+02 3.561205E+02	4.0323339E+02 -3.561205E+02	3.71807E+02 -3.747563E+02	-3.741807E+02 3.747563E+02	0.010681E+02	1.204302E+03 1.175824E+03	3.978343E+02 4.263119E+02	1.7F		
104	6.063342E+01 -3.514286E+02	-6.043342E+01 3.514286E+02	1.369921E+02 -2.116142E+02	-1.369921E+02 2.116142E+02	9.397966E+01	2.309718E+02 4.454003E+02	-4.301249E+01 -2.574490E+02	4.8F		
105	-2.269302E+02 2.1A8592E+02	2.249302E+02 -2.188542E+02	-6.750422E+01 1.715480E+02	6.750422E+01 -1.715480E+02	9.743486E+02	1.199279E+03 1.193208E+03	7.494185E+02 7.554894E+02	1.7F		
106	2.198592E+02 1.590373E-11	-2.188542E+02 -1.590373E-11	1.715480E+02 1.325311E-11	-1.715480E+02 -1.325311E-11	9.671442E+02	1.186003E+03 9.671442E+02	7.4A2849E+02 9.671442E+02	1.8F		
107	-1.304938E+02 1.3H0126E+02	1.304938E+02 -1.380126E+02	5.918614E+01 4.583105E+01	-5.918614E+01 -4.583105E+01	-5.091807E+02	-3.786A69E+02 -3.711681E+02	-6.396745E+02 -6.471933E+02	3.3F		
108	1.038411E+02 -9.716781E+01	-1.03A411E+02 9.716781E+01	1.785601E+02 -3.321899E+02	-1.785601E+02 3.321899E+02	-8.170961E+01	9.683053E+01 2.504A03E+02	-2.602498E+02 -4.138995E+02	8.7F		
109	6.043528E+02 -5.359100E+02	-6.043528E+02 5.359100E+02	-5.617595E+02 7.723073E+02	5.617595E+02 -7.723073E+02	6.147440E+02	1.219097E+03 1.3A7131E+03	1.039115F+01 -1.576434E+02	1.5F		
110	-5.359100E+02 1.868159E+02	5.359100E+02 -1.86A359E+02	7.723073E+02 -1.965290E+02	-7.723073E+02 1.965290E+02	6.192456E+02	1.391633E+03 8.157746E+02	-1.531417E+02 4.227166E+02	1.5F		
111	4.004246E+01 1.946803E+02	-4.004246E+01 -1.946803E+02	-5.634A47E+01 -3.590637E+02	5.634A47E+01 3.590637E+02	-1.414600E+03	-1.358252E+03 -1.055537E+03	-1.470949E+03 -1.773664E+03	1.1F		
112	1.946803E+02 -2.31A8816E+02	-1.946803E+02 2.31A8816E+02	-3.590637E+02 -1.786255E+02	3.590637E+02 1.786255E+02	-1.406684E+03	-1.047620E+03 -1.174A02E+03	-1.765747E+03 -1.638565E+03	1.1F		
113	-3.345430E+02 2.927055E+02	3.345430E+02 -2.927055E+02	-3.386870E+02 1.134A52E+03	3.386870E+02 -1.134A52E+03	-1.374666E+03	-1.035979E+03 -2.398143E+02	-1.713353E+03 -2.509518E+03	7.8F		
114	6.504813E+02 -5.653067E+02	-6.504813E+02 5.653067E+02	1.745507E+03 -9.171467E+02	-1.745507E+03 9.171467E+02	-2.116126E+03	-3.706189E+02 -1.198979E+03	-3.861633E+03 -3.033272E+03	4.7F		
115	-2.601167E+02 1.158039E+02	2.601167E+02 -1.158039E+02	-1.405173E+01 2.315621E+02	1.405173E+01 -2.315621E+02	-2.098159E+03	-2.638042E+03 -2.666597E+03	-3.150276E+03 -3.129721E+03	6.0F		
116	1.158039E+02 -9.023632E+01	-1.158039E+02 9.023632E+01	2.315621E+02 7.157568E+01	-2.315621E+02 -7.157568E+01	-2.907961E+03	-2.676J99E+03 -2.817724E+03	-3.19523E+03 -2.998197E+03	6.0F		

CHECK
BUCKLING
SEE SH D-11

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/18/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

AIR BLAST TRANSVERSE

SUBCOM 14

CHECK BUCKLING SEE SH 0-11	ELEMENT ID.	STRESSES IN BAR ELEMENTS						IC BAR 1		
		S A 1 S B 1	S A 2 S B 2	S A 3 S B 3	S A 4 S B 4	A X I A L S T R E S S	S A - M A X S B - M A X	S A - M I N S B - M I N	M . S . - M . S . +	
101	9.130998E+02 <u>1.073915E+02</u>	-9.130998E+02 <u>-1.073915E+02</u>	9.565129E+00 2.395687E+02	-9.565129E+00 -2.395687E+02	<u>1.038411E+04</u>	1.129721E+04 1.225A02E+04	9.471008E+03 8.510193E+03	7.9E-		
102	1.873915E+03 -1.563355E+03	-1.873915E+03 1.563355E+03	2.395687E+02 4.967797E+02	-2.395687E+02 -4.967797E+02	1.038066E+04	1.225458E+04 1.194402E+04	8.506749E+03 8.017309E+03	8.0E-		
103	-2.301208E+03 2.011127E+03	2.301208E+03 -2.011127E+03	1.260963E+03 -2.212034E+03	-1.260963E+03 2.212034E+03	1.404395E+03	4.285683E+03 4.116429E+03	-4.768438E+02 -5.076398E+02	4.1F+		
104	1.651803E+03 -2.372195E+03	-1.651803E+03 2.372195E+03	-2.485150E+03 1.136627E+03	2.485150E+03 -1.136627E+03	2.109844E+03	4.594995E+03 4.482040E+03	-3.753059E+02 -2.623569E+02	3.8F+		
105	-7.431537E+02 1.027446E+03	7.431537E+02 -1.027446E+03	-2.502A19E+02 -1.307447E+02	2.502B19E+02 1.307447E+02	1.035697E+04	1.110013E+04 1.210444E+04	9.613818E+03 8.529505E+03	8.1F+		
106	1.027466E+03 1.060249E-11	-1.027466E+03 -1.060249E-11	-1.307447E+02 -1.192780E-11	1.307447E+02 1.192780E-11	1.036042E+04	1.210708E+04 1.036042E+04	8.532949E+03 1.036042E+04	8.1F-		
107	-7.675970E+02 1.273027E+03	7.675970E+02 -1.273027E+03	3.733940E+01 2.998255E+02	-3.733940E+01 -2.998255E+02	3.610600E+02	1.129467E+03 1.635696E+03	-4.057200E+02 -9.119570E+02	1.2F+		
108	2.196078E+02 -2.609660E+02	-2.196078E+02 2.609660E+02	7.770251E+02 -1.444440E+03	-7.770251E+02 1.444440E+03	-8.682405E+01	6.902011E+02 1.357616E+03	-8.638442E+02 -1.531264E+03	1.3F+		
109	5.308420E+02 -3.645042E+02	-5.308420E+02 3.645042E+02	-6.616349E+03 5.442567E+03	6.616349E+03 -5.442567E+03	-2.842403E+02	4.328109E+03 5.154326E+03	-4.904590E+03 -5.730007E+03	3.3F+		
110	-3.645042E+02 1.353635E+02	3.645042E+02 -1.353635E+02	5.442567E+03 -1.326484E+03	-5.442567E+03 1.326484E+03	-2.847633E+02	5.157A03E+03 1.041720E+03	-5.727330E+03 -1.611247E+03	3.3F+		
111	7.939602E+02 1.65022AE+03	-7.939602E+02 -1.65A220E+03	6.994222E+02 -2.349707E+02	-6.994222E+02 2.349707E+02	-7.114636E+03	-6.320676E+03 -5.456407E+03	-7.908596E+03 -8.772864E+03	1.5E+		
112	1.650220E+03 -1.021711E+03	-1.65A22AE+03 1.021711E+03	-2.349707E+02 -1.142156E+03	2.349707E+02 1.142156E+03	-7.099836E+03	-5.44160AE+03 -5.270125E+03	-8.750065E+03 -8.921547E+03	1.5F+		
113	-2.007987E+03 2.007731E+03	2.007987E+03 -2.007731E+03	-1.386A0AE+03 3.074825E+03	1.38680AE+03 -3.074825E+03	-7.091013E+03	-5.003026E+03 -4.016108E+03	-9.179000E+03 -1.016504E+04	1.2F+		
114	1.609545E+03 -2.130155E+03	-1.604545E+03 2.13n155E+03	2.971548E+03 -1.143071E+03	-2.971548E+03 1.143071E+03	-6.607196E+03	-3.635648E+03 -4.477042E+03	-9.578744E+03 -8.737351E+03	1.3F+		
115	-8.526456E+02 1.636838E+03	8.526456E+02 -1.636838E+03	1.22263AE+02 1.400050E+02	-1.22263AE+02 -1.400050E+02	-6.994023E+03	-6.141377E+03 -5.357184E+03	-7.846660E+03 -8.630861E+03	1.5F+		
116	1.636838E+03 -2.178850E+02	-1.636838E+03 2.17A850E+02	1.400050E+02 2.00953AE+02	-1.400050E+02 -2.00953AE+02	-7.008822E+03	-5.371984E+03 -6.790937E+03	-8.645661E+03 -7.226707E+03	1.5F+		

005-170-0

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

AIR BLAST TRANSVERSE

SURCON 14

ELEMENT ID.	S T R E S S E S I N B A R E L E M E N T S				A X I A L S T R E S S	(C B A R)		S A - M A X	S A - M I N	M . S . -	
	S A 1 S B 1	S A 2 S B 2	S A 3 S B 3	S A 4 S B 4		S B - M A X	S B - M I N				
117	1.188596E+03 -1.941303E+03	-1.188596E+03 1.941303E+03	-6.222520E+00 4.040356E+02	6.222520E+00 -4.040356E+02	-3.752321E+02	8.133638E+02 1.566071E+03	-1.563828E+03 -2.316535E+03	1.3F+	8.5F+		
118	2.301706E+02 2.757881E-01	-2.301706E+02 -2.757881E-01	7.751768E+02 -1.381308E+03	-7.751768E+02 1.381308E+03	9.108952E+01	8.662463E+02 1.472397E+03	-6.860873E+02 -1.290218E+03	1.4F+	1.6F+		
119	-1.125025E+02 -5.524253E+01	1.125025E+02 5.524253E+01	-4.044225E+03 5.035916E+03	4.044225E+03 -5.035916E+03	2.982551E+02	4.342480E+03 5.334171E+03	-3.745970E+03 -4.737661E+03	3.1F+	3.6F+		
120	-5.524253E+01 4.023012E+02	5.524253E+01 -4.023012E+02	5.035916E+03 -2.711909E+03	-5.035916E+03 2.711909E+03	2.834223E+02	5.319338E+03 2.995731E+03	-6.752494E+03 -2.428487E+03	3.1F+	3.6F+		
CHECK BUCKLING SEE SH D-11	121	1.203288E+03 -9.630648E+02	-1.203288E+03 9.630648E+02	4.281350E+02 -1.162547E+03	-4.281350E+02 1.162547E+03	6.132189E+02	7.335477E+03 7.294736E+03	4.928901E+03 4.969642E+03	2.0F+		
D-29	122	-2.493978E+01 1.469728E+02	2.493978E+01 -1.469728E+02	-1.315287E+03 1.292967E+03	1.315287E+03 -1.292967E+03	4.136104E+02	1.728897E+03 1.706578E+03	-9.016704E+02 -8.793567E+02	1.2F+	2.3F+	
123	7.3K9632E+02 -6.664842E+02	-7.389432E+02 6.664842E+02	1.747551E+03 -1.671817E+03	-1.747551E+03 1.671817E+03	7.137485E+02	2.461300E+03 2.385565E+03	-1.033803E+03 -9.580680E+02	7.9F+	2.0F+		
124	-6.701923E+02 1.272456E+03	6.701923E+02 -1.272456E+03	-1.461355E+03 3.954548E+02	1.461355E+03 -3.954548E+02	5.277068E+03	6.738424E+03 6.549524E+03	3.815713E+03 4.004613E+03	2.3F+			
125	4.444159E+03 -3.890001E+03	1.680486E+03 -1.457039E+02	-4.444159E+03 3.890001E+03	-1.680486E+03 1.457039E+02	-9.274831E+02	3.516676E+03 2.962518E+03	-5.371643E+03 -4.817484E+03	5.3F+	3.1F+		
126	3.028505E+03 -4.217718E+03	9.122777E+02 -1.424663E+03	-3.028505E+03 4.217718E+03	-9.122777E+02 1.424663E+03	-3.936055E+02	2.634899E+03 3.824113E+03	-3.422110E+03 -4.611324E+03	4.8F+	3.8F+		
127	-5.328111E+03 1.030857E+04	-2.911122E+02 -2.389323E+03	5.328111E+03 -1.030857E+04	2.911122E+02 2.389323E+03	-2.970409E+02	5.031070E+03 1.001153E+04	-5.625152F+03 -1.060561E+04	1.2F+	1.1F+		
128	1.072446E+04 -6.120730E+03	-1.224460E+03 -1.810574E+03	-1.072446E+04 6.120730E+03	1.228890E+03 1.810574E+03	-5.584080E+02	1.016605E+04 5.562328E+03	-1.120206E+04 -6.679144E+03	1.2F+	0.5F+		
129	-5.100346E+03 5.980716E+03	-2.744A14E+03 -4.257826E+02	5.100346E+03 -5.980716E+03	2.744614E+03 4.257826E+02	-4.6A2369E+02	4.634109E+03 5.514479E+03	-5.566502E+03 -6.446953E+03	3.0F+	2.4F+		
130	-7.225109E+03 5.4219A3E+03	1.385345E+03 2.926545E+03	7.225109E+03 -5.4219A3E+03	-1.385345E+03 -2.926545E+03	-1.078828E+03	6.146281E+03 4.343154E+03	-8.3039J8E+03 -6.500811E+03	2.6F+	1.0F+		
131	6.581289E+03 -1.263154E+04	1.742422E+03 2.596312E+03	-6.581289E+03 1.263154E+04	-1.742422E+03 -2.596312E+03	5.644227E+02	7.145712E+03 1.314597E+04	-6.016867E+03 -1.206712F+04	6.7F-	8.2F-		
132	-1.225243E+04 5.557376E+03	3.035810E+03 3.56A105E+02	1.225243E+04 -5.557376E+03	-3.035810E+03 -3.568165E+02	2.946345E+02	1.254706E+04 5.052011E+03	-1.195780E+04 -5.262742E+03	7.5F-	8.4F-		

AIR BLAST TRANSVERSE

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

SURCON 14

ELEMENT ID.	STRESSES IN BAR ELEMENTS				IC BAR 1			
	S A 1 S A 1	S A 2 S B 2	S A 3 S B 3	S A 4 S B 4	A X I A L S T R E S S	S A - M A X S B - M A X	S A - M I N S B - M I N	H . S . - Y H . S . - C
133	-3.903051E+03 3.407424E+03	-4.072637E+03 5.368267E+03	3.903051E+03 -3.407424E+03	4.072637E+03 -5.368267E+03	-2.284787E+01	4.049789E+03 5.345419E+03	-4.095684E+03 -5.391115E+03	3.1F+00 3.1F+00
134	4.770144E+03 -5.120186E+03	6.696A85E+03 -5.6565M1E+03	-4.770144E+03 5.120186E+03	-6.696685E+03 5.656581E+03	-1.715489E+01	6.679531E+03 5.639426E+03	-6.713840E+03 -5.673735E+03	2.3F+00 2.3F+00
135	-2.921675E+03 -8.575444E+03	1.054568E+03 9.976653F+03	2.921675E+03 8.575444E+03	-1.054568E+03 -9.976653E+03	-3.089442E+02	2.612731E+03 9.667709E+03	-3.230620E+03 -1.028560E+04	1.3F+00 1.1F+00
136	7.064877F+03 3.090198E+03	-8.354607E+03 -1.254631E+03	-7.064877E+03 -3.090198E+03	8.354607E+03 1.254631E+03	2.767305E+02	8.631538E+03 3.366928E+03	-8.078076E+03 -2.813467E+03	1.5F+00 1.7F+00
137	-7.298786E+03 -6.910830E+03	7.294786L+03 6.910830E+03	-3.637216E+02 -1.502314E+02	3.637216E+02 1.502314E+02	-2.995132E+01	7.268A35E+03 6.880878E+03	-7.328738E+03 -6.940781E+03	2.0F+00 2.0F+00
138	-6.910830F+03 -7.2A6502E+03	6.910830E+03 7.289502E+03	-1.502314E+02 6.325A82E+01	1.502314E+02 -6.325A82E+01	-2.540902E+01	6.8A5421E+03 7.264173E+03	-6.936239E+03 -7.314991E+03	2.0F+00 2.0F+00
139	-8.370077E+03 -5.176013E+03	8.370A77F+03 5.176013E+03	-3.220324E-11 -2.347872E-11	3.220324E-11 2.347872E-11	-2.455340E+01	8.346324E+03 5.151660E+03	-8.395431E+03 -5.200567E+03	1.6E+01 1.6F+01
140	-5.176013E+03 -2.747859E+03	5.176013E+03 2.747859E+03	-8.004520E-12 -8.004520E-12	8.004520E-12 8.004520E-12	-2.001110E+01	5.156n02E+03 2.72784AE+03	-5.196025E+03 -2.767870E+03	3.3F+01 3.2F+01
141	-5.809559E+03 -2.195598E+03	5.809559E+03 2.195598E+03	3.722927E-11 2.792195E-11	-3.722927E-11 -2.792195E-11	-3.226022E+01	5.777799E+03 2.163338E+03	-5.841820E+03 -2.22785AE+03	2.8F+01 2.8F+01
142	-2.195598E+03 -2.55A892E-0A	2.195598E+03 2.558842E-0A	3.722927E-11 5.584390E-11	-3.722927E-11 -5.584390E-11	-2.771792E+01	2.167A80E+03 -2.771792E+01	-2.223316E+03 -2.771792E+01	9.1F+01 8.9F+01
143	-2.498054E+03 -2.549302E+01	2.498054E+03 2.589302E+01	2.903R04E+03 -3.088338E+02	-2.583804E+03 3.088338E+02	-1.926360E+03	6.574437E+02 -1.617526E+03	-4.510164E+03 -2.235194E+03	3.2F+01 3.9E+01
144	2.949280E+03 -7.235A46E+02	-2.949280F+03 7.235A46E+02	2.597950E+03 -3.094541E+02	-2.597950F+03 3.094541E+02	1.869556E+03	4.818B36E+03 2.593140E+03	-1.079724E+03 1.145971E+03	3.6F+01 1.9F+01
145	-7.397708E+03 1.123624E-09	7.397708E+03 -1.196120E-09	7.397708E+03 -1.123628E-09	-7.39770AE+03 1.196120E-09	-1.128936E+02	7.2A4A15E+03 -1.128936E+02	-7.510602E+03 -1.128936E+02	2.0F+01 1.9F+01
146	9.341340E+02 1.332114E+03	-5.341340F+02 -1.332114E+03	-2.180087E+03 -6.800230E+02	2.180087E+03 6.800230E+02	-9.052639E+03	-3.672552E+03 -4.520525E+03	-8.032726F+03 -7.184754E+03	1.7F+01
147	1.332114E+03 -1.760327E+03	-1.332114E+03 1.760327E+03	-6.800230E+02 1.406761E+03	6.800230E+02 -1.406761E+03	-9.778949E+03	-4.4466035E+03 -4.010A22E+03	-7.111064E+03 -7.539277E+03	1.9E+01
148	1.816013E+02 1.401945E+03	-1.816013E+02 -1.401945E+03	2.825614E+02 -8.014878E+01	-2.825614F+02 8.014878E+01	-9.979912E+03	-5.697350E+03 -4.577966E+03	-6.262473F+03 -7.381857E+03	2.0F+01

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - STRESS ANALYSIS (MAST)

APPENDIX D-EXAMPLE PROBLEM-STRESS ANALYSIS(MAST)

OCTOBER 11, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

AIR BLAST TRANSVERSE

SURCOM 14

ELEMENT ID.	S T R E S S E S I N B A R E L E M E N T S				(C B A R)			M.S.-T	M.S.-C
	SA1 SH1	SA2 SH2	SA3 SH3	SA4 SH4	AXIAL STRESS	SA-MAX SH-MAX	SA-MIN SH-MIN		
149	1.401445E+01 -1.268133E+03	-1.401445E+03 1.268133E+03	-8.014878E+01 -1.024580E+03	8.014878E+01 1.029580E+03	-5.906221E+03 1.029580E+03	-4.504776E+03 -4.618044E+03	-7.308167E+03 -7.174355E+03	2.0E+00	

*** END OF JOB ***

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

NASTRAN EXECUTIVE CONTROL DECK ECHO

```
ID GRUNENFELDER, CODE 250.5
$PUNCH NONE
$SEQUENCE YES
$GRID 32
$APP DISP
$OL 3,0
$TIME 10
$CEND
```

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

CARD COUNT	CASE CONTROL DECK ECHO
1	TITLE=APPENDIX D-EXAMPLE PROBLEM-VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)
2	LABEL=VIBRATION ANALYSIS
3	METHOD=41
4	DISP=ALL
5	BEGIN BULK

*** USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 207, BULK DATA NOT SORTED,XSORT WILL RE-ORDER DECK.

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OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

CARD COUNT		1 ..	2 ..	3 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..	7 ..	8 ..	9 ..	10 ..
1-	CBAR	101	200	1	5	.0	1.0	.0	1		
2-	CBAR	102	200	5	13	.0	1.0	.0			
3-	CBAR	103	200	13	17	.0	1.0	.0			
4-	CBAR	104	200	19	14	.0	1.0	.0			
5-	CBAR	105	200	14	7	.0	1.0	.0			
6-	CBAR	106	200	7	2	.0	1.0	.0			
7-	CBAR	107	200	14	17	.0	.0	1.0			
8-	CBAR	108	200	13	14	.0	.0	1.0			
9-	CBAR	109	200	14	6	.0	.0	1.0			
10-	CBAR	110	200	6	1	.0	.0	1.0			
11-	CBAR	111	200	3	10	.0	1.0	.0			
12-	CBAR	112	200	10	15	.0	1.0	.0			
13-	CBAR	113	200	15	23	.0	1.0	.0			
14-	CBAR	114	200	25	16	.0	1.0	.0			
15-	CBAR	115	200	16	12	.0	1.0	.0			
16-	CBAR	116	200	12	4	.0	1.0	.0			
17-	CBAR	117	200	16	23	.0	.0	1.0			
18-	CBAR	118	200	15	16	.0	.0	1.0			
19-	CBAR	119	200	16	11	.0	.0	1.0			
20-	CBAR	120	200	11	3	.0	.0	1.0			
21-	CBAR	121	200	13	23	.0	.0	1.0			
22-	CBAR	122	200	13	15	.0	.0	1.0			
23-	CBAR	123	200	14	16	.0	.0	1.0			
24-	CBAR	124	200	25	14	.0	.0	1.0			
25-	CBAR	125	203	25	22	.0	.0	1.0			
26-	CBAR	126	203	22	19	.0	.0	1.0			
27-	CBAR	127	203	19	18	.0	.0	1.0			
28-	CBAR	128	203	18	17	.0	.0	1.0			
29-	CBAR	129	203	17	20	.0	.0	1.0			
30-	CBAR	130	203	20	23	.0	.0	1.0			
31-	CBAR	131	203	23	24	.0	.0	1.0			
32-	CBAR	132	203	24	25	.0	.0	1.0			
33-	CBAR	133	203	22	21	.0	.0	1.0			
34-	CBAR	134	203	21	20	.0	.0	1.0			
35-	CBAR	135	203	24	21	.0	.0	1.0			
36-	CBAR	136	203	21	18	.0	.0	1.0			
37-	CBAR	137	201	20	26	.0	1.0	.0			
38-	CBAR	138	201	26	27	.0	1.0	.0			
39-	CBAR	139	201	27	29	.0	1.0	.0			
40-	CBAR	140	201	29	30	.0	1.0	.0			
41-	CBAR	141	205	30	31	.0	1.0	.0			
42-	CBAR	142	205	31	32	.0	1.0	.0			
43-	CBAR	143	202	27	24	.0	.0	1.0			
44-	CBAR	144	202	27	18	.0	.0	1.0			
45-	CBAR	145	204	21	28	.0	1.0	.0			
46-	CBAR	146	200	3	8	.0	.0	1.0			
47-	CBAR	147	200	8	13	.0	.0	1.0			
48-	CBAR	148	200	4	9	.0	.0	1.0			
49-	CBAR	149	200	9	14	.0	.0	1.0			
50-	CELAS2	981	10..5			1	1				

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

CARD COUNT	1 .. 2 ..	3 .. 4 ..	5 .. 6 ..	7 .. 8 ..	9 .. 10 ..
51-	CELAS2 982	10..5		1	2
52-	CELAS2 983	10..5		1	3
53-	CELAS2 984	10..5		2	1
54-	CELAS2 985	10..5		2	2
55-	CELAS2 986	10..5		3	
56-	CELAS2 987	10..5		3	1
57-	CELAS2 988	10..5		3	2
58-	CELAS2 989	10..5		3	3
59-	CELAS2 990	10..5		4	1
60-	CELAS2 991	10..5		4	2
61-	CELAS2 992	10..5		4	3
62-	CONN2 500	32	1.035		
63-	*23 1.04		1.04		123
64-	CONN2 501	28		15.528	
65-	*34 2.0		2.0		234
66-	EIGR 41	INV	.0	10.0	2.0
67-	*X1 MAX			20	20
68-	GRID 1		.0	.0	
69-	GRID 2		216.0	.0	
70-	GRID 3		.0	144.0	.0
71-	GRID 4		216.0	144.0	.0
72-	GRID 5		6.0	6.0	60.0
73-	GRID 6		102.0	6.0	60.0
74-	GRID 7		210.0	6.0	60.0
75-	GRID 8		6.0	78.0	60.0
76-	GRID 9		210.0	78.0	60.0
77-	GRID 10		6.0	138.0	60.0
78-	GRID 11		102.0	138.0	60.0
79-	GRID 12		210.0	138.0	60.0
80-	GRID 13		12.0	12.0	120.0
81-	GRID 14		204.0	12.0	120.0
82-	GRID 15		12.0	132.0	120.0
83-	GRID 16		204.0	132.0	120.0
84-	GRID 17		24.0	24.0	240.0
85-	GRID 18		120.0	24.0	240.0
86-	GRID 19		192.0	24.0	240.0
87-	GRID 20		24.0	72.0	240.0
88-	GRID 21		120.0	72.0	240.0
89-	GRID 22		192.0	72.0	240.0
90-	GRID 23		24.0	120.0	240.0
91-	GRID 24		120.0	120.0	240.0
92-	GRID 25		192.0	120.0	240.0
93-	GRID 26		24.0	72.0	288.0
94-	GRID 27		24.0	72.0	336.0
95-	GRID 28		120.0	72.0	312.0
96-	GRID 29		24.0	72.0	384.0
97-	GRID 30		24.0	72.0	432.0
98-	GRID 31		24.0	72.0	480.0
99-	GRID 32		24.	72.	528.0
100-	HAT1 400	10..6	3.8..6		2.45-4

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OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

S O R T E D B U L K D A T A E C H O

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	.	
101- PBAR	200	400	8.64	32.94	32.94	49.					345	
102- +45	3.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.	3.0	0.0	-3.0			456	
103- PBAR	201	400	30.58	476.	476.	681.						
104- +56	6.0	0.0	-6.0	0.0	0.	6.0	0.0	-6.0			567	
105- PBAR	202	400	7.8	43.	43.	72.						
106- +67	3.5	0.	-3.5	0.	0.	3.5	0.	-3.5				
107- PBAR	203	400	25.00	730.	574.	964.					678	
108- +78	7.	6.	-7.	6.	-7.	-6.	7.	-6.				
109- PBAR	204	400	54.78	3700.0	3700.0	7410.91					789	
110- +89	12.0	12.0	-12.0	12.0	-12.0	-12.0	12.0	-12.0				
111- PBAR	205	400	15.71	197.	197.	337.					890	
112- +90	5.25	0.	-5.25	0.	0.	5.25	0.	-5.25				
113- SEOGP	1	2	5	6	13	14	17	20	9	6		
114- SEOGP	4	3	11	11	22	18	18	25				
115- SEOGP	6	7	3	4	10	10	15	16				
116- SEOGP	19	19	14	13	7	5	2	1				
117- SEOGP	20	24	24	26	21	23	26	27				
118- SEOGP	23	22	25	21	16	15	12	8				
119- SEOGP	27	28	29	29	30	30	31	31				
120- SEOGP	32	32	28	17	8	12	9	9				
	ENDDATA											

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NO ERRORS FOUND - EXECUTE NASTRAN PROGRAM

*** SYSTEM INFORMATION MESSAGE 3113. EMGPRO PROCESSING SINGLE PRECISION ELEMENTS OF TYPE 34 STARTING WITH ID 101
*** SYSTEM INFORMATION MESSAGE 3113. EMGPRO PROCESSING SINGLE PRECISION ELEMENTS OF TYPE 12 STARTING WITH ID 981
*** SYSTEM INFORMATION MESSAGE 3113. EMGPRO PROCESSING SINGLE PRECISION ELEMENTS OF TYPE 30 STARTING WITH ID 500

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***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 3023--PARAMETERS FOR SYMMETRIC DECOMPOSITION OF DATA BLOCK LAMA (N = 192)
TIME ESTIMATE= 2 C AVG = 28 PC AVG = 0 SPILL GROUPS = 0 S AVG =
ADDITIONAL CORE= -22258 C MAX = 53 PCMAX = 0 PC GROUPS = 0 PREFACE LOOPS =

***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 3023--PARAMETERS FOR SYMMETRIC DECOMPOSITION OF DATA BLOCK LAMA (N = 192)
TIME ESTIMATE= 2 C AVG = 28 PC AVG = 0 SPILL GROUPS = 0 S AVG =
ADDITIONAL CORE= -22258 C MAX = 53 PCMAX = 0 PC GROUPS = 0 PREFACE LOOPS =

***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 3023--PARAMETERS FOR SYMMETRIC DECOMPOSITION OF DATA BLOCK LAMA (N = 192)
TIME ESTIMATE= 2 C AVG = 28 PC AVG = 0 SPILL GROUPS = 0 S AVG =
ADDITIONAL CORE= -22258 C MAX = 53 PCMAX = 0 PC GROUPS = 0 PREFACE LOOPS =

OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

EIGENVALUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY (INVERSE POWER METHOD)

NUMBER OF EIGENVALUES EXTRACTED	5
NUMBER OF STARTING POINTS USED	2
NUMBER OF STARTING POINT MOVES	0
NUMBER OF TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITIONS	4
TOTAL NUMBER OF VECTOR ITERATIONS	50
REASON FOR TERMINATION	7
LARGEST OFF-DIAGONAL MODAL MASS TERM15E-13
MODE PAIR	3
. . . .	1
NUMBER OF OFF-DIAGONAL MODAL MASS TERMS FAILING CRITERION	0

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APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

REAL EIGENVALUES

MODE NO.	EXTRACTION ORDER	EIGENVALUE	RADIAN FREQUENCY	CYCLIC FREQUENCY	GENERALIZED MASS	GENERALIZED STIFFNESS
1	1	6.821724E+02	2.611843E+01	4.156877E+00	1.414825E+00	9.651548E+02
2	2	9.079820E+02	3.013274E+01	4.795775E+00	1.273472E+00	1.156290E+03
3	3	2.185727E+03	4.675176E+01	7.440773E+00	1.211548E+01	2.648201E+04
4	4	2.939423E+03	5.421644E+01	8.628815E+00	1.777540E+01	5.224941E+04
5	5	8.966505E+03	9.469163E+01	1.507064E+01	1.970951E+01	1.767254E+05

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VIBRATION ANALYSIS

EIGENVALUE = 6.821724E+02

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

REAL EIGENVECTOR NO. 1

POINT ID.	TYPE	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1	G	-6.613625E-05	2.719256E-04	2.721175E-03	-8.743997E-05	-5.447637E-05	1.885449E-05
2	G	-3.144659E-04	3.120423E-04	3.132479E-03	-6.872201E-05	-4.187416E-05	-5.538968E-05
3	G	5.412647E-05	9.097435E-04	-2.743298E-03	-8.066789E-05	4.257584E-05	-3.228534E-05
4	G	3.119450E-04	6.244029E-04	-3.110264E-03	-6.596437E-05	2.433757E-05	-2.966914E-05
5	G	-3.199007E-03	5.590617E-03	4.597514E-03	-8.464404E-05	-4.521216E-05	5.646386E-07
6	G	-2.875708E-03	7.688959E-03	5.642573E-03	-1.052235E-04	-2.101823E-05	-8.166521E-07
7	G	-2.577161E-03	5.123129E-03	4.665921E-03	-7.537527E-05	-3.515267E-05	-5.672716E-05
8	G	-1.821409E-03	5.755904E-03	1.313477E-03	-7.205268E-05	8.928533E-06	-5.319677E-05
9	G	-7.540024E-04	5.222808E-03	1.117146E-03	-7.118134E-05	9.637746E-06	-3.818663E-05
10	G	2.947183E-03	5.731059E-03	-4.200824E-03	-8.450437E-05	5.081010E-05	-3.641156E-05
11	G	2.163908E-03	5.524001E-03	-4.788221E-03	-1.084112E-04	1.742241E-05	-3.408524E-06
12	G	1.922749E-03	5.157253E-03	-4.494750E-03	-7.573412E-05	2.787614E-05	-2.647495E-05
13	G	-3.966448E-03	1.132694E-02	6.195255E-03	-1.061728E-04	1.979702E-05	-2.086725E-05
14	G	-4.037333E-03	1.079384E-02	6.193319E-03	-9.758375E-05	-1.600741E-05	-6.086253E-05
15	G	3.586715E-03	1.134728E-02	-5.353232E-03	-1.095429E-04	-3.047812E-05	-4.736978E-05
16	G	3.677764E-03	1.079784E-02	-5.753717E-03	-1.040830E-04	2.894923E-05	-2.538523E-05
17	G	-4.200492E-03	2.869770E-02	6.453035E-03	-1.410905E-04	-2.449471E-04	-1.764508E-05
18	G	-4.778490E-03	3.536139E-02	2.500098E-02	-4.494140E-04	5.815401E-05	-4.576170E-05
19	G	-4.766870E-03	2.848221E-02	6.999709E-03	-1.682490E-04	2.851033E-04	-1.011171E-04
20	G	-4.811088E-04	2.858228E-02	-2.471416E-04	-1.755607E-04	-3.051056E-06	-5.310340E-05
21	G	-4.913683E-04	3.533174E-02	-1.498100E-05	-5.779802E-04	-8.035892E-07	-7.011247E-05
22	G	-4.976875E-04	2.845972E-02	-1.473335E-04	-1.568911E-04	3.508079E-06	-8.895329E-05
23	G	3.218500E-03	2.852412E-02	-6.897099E-03	-1.395471E-04	2.356778E-04	-1.566060E-05
24	G	3.794692E-03	3.535849E-02	-2.497480E-02	-4.477615E-04	-5.832161E-05	-4.559200E-05
25	G	3.786495E-03	2.839473E-02	-7.285613E-03	-1.674546E-04	-2.762328E-04	-1.031983E-04
26	G	-5.934616E-04	4.925502E-02	-2.494925E-04	-7.906115E-04	-2.406509E-06	5.490809E-05
27	G	-7.872116E-04	1.145893E-01	-2.518337E-04	-2.037433E-03	-6.454337E-06	1.629196E-04
28	G	-5.701370E-04	7.988017E-02	-1.500308E-05	-6.391027E-04	-1.239222E-06	-7.011271E-05
29	G	-1.247303E-03	2.499561E-01	-2.518861E-04	-3.522067E-03	-1.238770E-05	1.629217E-04
30	G	-1.946078E-03	4.451903E-01	-2.519287E-04	-4.536858E-03	-1.642404E-05	1.629239E-04
31	G	-2.883747E-03	7.005925E-01	-2.519975E-04	-5.937782E-03	-2.198121E-05	1.629282E-04
32	G	-3.995877E-03	1.000000E+00	-2.520567E-04	-6.387620E-03	-2.376357E-05	1.629325E-04

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OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

EIGENVALUE = 9.079820E+02

POINT ID.	TYPE	REAL EIGENVECTOR NO. 2					
		T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1	G	7.051707E-04	1.863355E-04	1.851757E-03	-1.538825E-05	4.444245E-05	-2.201573E-07
2	G	1.901749E-04	-1.940432E-04	-1.923921E-03	3.054250E-05	2.731941E-05	-4.025294E-05
3	G	6.981659E-04	-1.795326E-04	1.815204E-03	-3.273958E-05	4.8292A9E-05	-1.263892E-05
4	G	1.884391E-04	1.844997E-04	-1.901247E-03	3.346313E-05	4.149378E-05	1.194939E-05
5	G	3.975644E-03	1.168800E-03	2.519347E-03	-1.131997E-05	5.313754E-05	9.244186E-06
6	G	2.943280E-03	4.170416E-04	-2.501707E-04	-1.254924E-05	1.703870E-05	-1.610597E-05
7	G	2.454766E-03	-1.733495E-03	-2.919735E-03	2.143075E-05	3.955519E-05	-4.238769E-05
8	G	3.451356E-03	1.260188E-03	3.129711E-03	-1.429832E-05	3.697711E-05	1.244071E-05
9	G	3.731881E-03	-1.704363E-03	-3.617176E-03	2.413280E-05	6.665601F-05	-9.664384E-06
10	G	3.969054E-03	1.823984E-03	2.754581E-03	-2.925166E-05	5.230610E-05	-1.489596E-05
11	G	3.068363E-03	-1.601403E-03	-6.437016E-04	-4.395487E-06	2.165859E-05	-2.336774E-05
12	G	2.707715E-03	-1.529917E-03	-3.182143E-03	2.282381E-05	4.063937E-05	1.457791E-05
13	G	6.181240E-03	1.693355E-03	3.338968E-03	1.982501E-06	1.204953E-05	2.276342E-05
14	G	6.241136E-03	-2.172329E-03	-3.873160E-03	-4.978011E-06	7.765269E-05	-4.883832E-05
15	G	6.129385E-03	1.647013E-03	3.586723E-03	3.796592E-05	1.359487E-05	-2.779841E-05
16	G	6.169349E-03	-2.167900E-03	-4.260889E-03	-2.719913E-06	7.272160E-05	1.900966E-05
17	G	1.436939E-02	-6.845860E-04	4.888368E-03	2.153622E-04	2.559712E-04	2.646248E-05
18	G	1.481283E-02	-4.882311E-04	-1.465009E-02	9.911935E-05	2.511844E-05	1.429584E-05
19	G	1.469412E-02	-8.274885E-05	-4.900983E-03	-2.065844E-05	-2.045453E-04	1.544097E-05
20	G	1.298110E-02	-6.320598E-04	1.209860E-02	-2.979995E-06	1.492823E-04	2.167266E-06
21	G	1.368442E-02	-2.932425E-04	-1.127820E-02	-8.550307E-07	1.260722E-04	2.228046E-06
22	G	1.383760E-02	-1.284186E-04	-5.879432F-03	1.660740E-07	-1.832377E-04	2.343925E-06
23	G	1.417156E-02	-5.788474E-04	4.683550E-03	-2.150106E-04	2.5285A3E-04	-2.062587E-05
24	G	1.461A93E-02	-9.561074E-05	-1.475015E-02	-1.012176E-04	2.375470E-05	-9.061265E-06
25	G	1.449908E-02	-1.740686E-04	-4.916986E-03	1.882313E-05	-2.029938E-04	-1.265861E-05
26	G	1.562545E-02	-5.094688E-04	1.278934E-02	-3.183716E-06	1.821722E-04	2.738165E-06
27	G	5.173162E-02	-2.257136E-04	1.347944E-02	-9.681774E-06	1.543936E-03	3.309065E-06
28	G	2.393153E-02	-2.434938E-04	-1.129979E-02	-6.089171E-07	1.504454E-04	2.228057E-06
29	G	1.751194E-01	4.678763E-04	1.348317E-02	-1.874642E-05	3.4935A1E-03	3.309123E-06
30	G	3.773H74E-01	1.5292A8E-03	1.348622E-02	-2.502016E-05	4.835225E-03	3.309181E-06
31	G	6.594397E-01	2.964567E-03	1.349113E-02	-3.374846E-05	6.695860E-03	3.309298E-06
32	G	1.000000E+00	4.674488E-03	1.349535E-02	-3.656099E-05	7.294621E-03	3.309415E-06

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OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

EIGENVALUE = 2.185727E+03

POINT ID.	TYPE	REAL EIGENVECTOR NO.						R3
		T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3	
1	G	-3.917230E-03	-3.060462E-03	-3.049123E-02	1.052422E-03	3.965394E-04	-3.679891E-04	
2	G	3.258480E-03	-3.254530E-03	-3.252640E-02	1.132599E-03	1.659488E-04	2.190892E-04	
3	G	5.486343E-03	-1.230323E-02	3.294370E-02	9.293261E-04	-1.907161E-04	-2.965055E-05	
4	G	-3.034638E-03	-1.404278E-02	3.029819E-02	9.394139E-04	7.589893E-07	1.601780E-04	
5	G	1.546443E-02	-6.791231E-02	-4.733680E-02	1.005701E-03	2.348866E-04	-2.059566E-04	
6	G	1.836710E-02	-9.958711E-02	-6.170856E-02	1.110893E-03	2.144330E-04	-3.930973E-05	
7	G	1.353396E-02	-7.460175E-02	-4.763029E-02	1.122169E-03	1.337269E-04	2.212684E-04	
8	G	1.145536E-02	-7.109511E-02	-1.166393E-02	7.643956E-04	4.785168E-05	1.772902E-04	
9	G	6.924222E-03	-7.806879E-02	-1.385143E-02	7.870127E-04	1.803968E-05	1.620781E-04	
10	G	-4.733942E-03	-7.041484E-02	4.426476E-02	9.691560E-04	-1.366526E-04	9.423528E-06	
11	G	-5.254455E-03	-9.066107E-02	5.076436E-02	1.127591E-03	-1.314460E-04	-4.416520E-05	
12	G	-3.191051E-03	-7.727016E-02	3.774855E-02	1.073164E-03	1.680098E-05	1.541815E-04	
13	G	1.994045E-02	-1.352345E-01	-6.243443E-02	1.199135E-03	-5.818228E-05	-5.479794E-05	
14	G	2.016628E-02	-1.469026E-01	-6.299185E-02	1.198943E-03	5.063110E-05	2.372553E-04	
15	G	-2.744061E-04	-1.356439E-01	5.339606E-02	1.210497E-03	2.840750E-04	6.501291E-05	
16	G	-7.323332E-04	-1.474522E-01	4.475595E-02	1.210157E-03	8.918715E-05	1.541438E-04	
17	G	1.032930E-02	-3.263300E-01	-5.407759E-02	1.092858E-03	7.769865E-04	-3.526494E-04	
18	G	1.014215E-02	-3.663286E-01	-1.152305E-01	1.526872E-03	-1.526433E-04	-9.816132E-05	
19	G	1.155595E-02	-3.435042E-01	-5.447937E-02	1.135937E-03	-9.803625E-04	4.004017E-05	
20	G	2.217566E-02	-3.261152E-01	5.335806E-03	1.609573E-03	-4.319094E-05	-2.441431E-04	
21	G	2.237879E-02	-3.682238E-01	5.685219E-03	4.404083E-03	1.596972E-04	-1.589992E-04	
22	G	2.232731E-02	-3.427108E-01	1.838445E-03	1.338084E-03	8.549495E-06	-1.060737E-04	
23	G	3.240216E-02	-3.239845E-01	6.333528E-02	1.055371E-03	-8.253105E-04	-3.378134E-04	
24	G	3.288926E-02	-3.662827E-01	1.262307E-01	1.519142E-03	2.219695E-04	-7.300747E-05	
25	G	3.154142E-02	-3.406014E-01	6.029027E-02	1.197679E-03	1.041329E-03	9.128688E-05	
26	G	2.164429E-02	-4.397946E-01	5.305996E-03	2.509186E-03	3.226919E-06	-3.642343E-05	
27	G	2.084027E-02	-5.090187E-01	5.275532E-03	-2.148474E-04	-5.317871E-05	1.712962E-04	
28	G	3.839500E-02	-7.767224E-01	5.711490E-03	6.308360E-03	2.538250E-04	-1.590010E-04	
29	G	1.578908E-02	-3.925200E-01	5.279058E-03	-4.457763E-03	-1.534808E-04	1.713034E-04	
30	G	6.519637E-03	-9.969210E-02	5.281933E-03	-7.537011E-03	-2.279376E-04	1.713107E-04	
31	G	-7.308705E-03	3.802520E-01	5.286568E-03	-1.195041E-02	-3.358696E-04	1.713253E-04	
32	G	-2.456358E-02	1.000000E+00	5.290551E-03	-1.339211E-02	-3.712853E-04	1.713399E-04	

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OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

VIBRATION ANALYSIS

EIGENVALUE = 2.939423E+03

REAL EIGENVECTOR NO.

POINT ID.	TYPE	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1	G	2.512070E-02	4.277366E-03	4.253428E-02	-4.250224E-04	8.863648E-04	-4.443149E-04
2	G	3.567755E-03	-3.569726E-03	-3.547904E-02	3.660533E-04	1.464512E-03	-2.346036E-04
3	G	2.466970E-02	-3.044849E-03	3.774759E-02	-6.048734E-04	1.209618E-03	-1.414240E-04
4	G	4.114151E-03	4.724648E-03	-4.063211E-02	6.497362E-04	1.559854E-03	2.299397E-04
5	G	9.003612E-02	2.868425E-02	5.468593E-02	-3.484338E-04	1.132819E-03	-4.152266E-04
6	G	9.961692E-02	-1.609216E-02	-1.233444E-02	-2.340430E-04	5.191477E-04	-3.236034E-04
7	G	9.314540E-02	-2.420308E-02	-4.983709E-02	2.456434E-04	1.354981E-03	-2.356915E-04
8	G	1.037868E-01	3.051382E-02	6.519975E-02	-3.946877E-04	1.515498E-03	-1.648753E-04
9	G	1.072098E-01	-2.737637E-02	-6.730887E-02	3.242552E-04	1.407803E-03	1.728943E-05
10	G	9.717725E-02	2.969245E-02	5.189593E-02	-4.712684E-04	1.195840E-03	-7.296993E-05
11	G	1.075431E-01	-1.479745E-02	-3.460921E-02	-3.097807E-04	5.906609E-04	-4.300444E-06
12	G	9.744512E-02	-2.823163E-02	-6.311408E-02	4.169481E-04	1.388308E-03	8.334600E-05
13	G	1.749416E-01	3.932153E-02	6.619793E-02	1.879408E-05	1.612414E-03	-4.385162E-04
14	G	1.732893E-01	-3.114286E-02	-6.649168E-02	-7.563840E-05	1.209839E-03	-2.533055E-04
15	G	1.778977E-01	3.909098E-02	6.287361E-02	1.603075E-04	1.535861E-03	-1.894103E-05
16	G	1.765456E-01	-3.096094E-02	-8.397789E-02	-2.985915E-04	1.184124E-03	-1.147866E-04
17	G	3.653131E-01	1.129320E-02	8.904063E-02	7.890035E-04	-5.251429E-04	-5.340137E-04
18	G	3.716697E-01	1.062492E-02	6.538025E-02	-1.177257E-04	1.789277E-03	-2.877736E-04
19	G	3.735020E-01	4.754992E-03	-6.172166E-02	-1.211676E-03	1.580025E-03	-3.583892E-04
20	G	3.932161E-01	1.094257E-02	1.137376E-01	-1.685926E-04	-9.255506E-04	-1.690290E-05
21	G	3.976059E-01	1.039004E-02	5.590958E-02	-4.282579E-04	6.168536E-03	-3.019838E-05
22	G	3.936357E-01	5.194701E-03	-1.063359E-01	-1.523883E-04	6.220906E-04	-3.263032E-05
23	G	3.674159E-01	1.044774E-02	7.707341E-02	-9.756157E-04	-3.207817E-04	4.903221E-04
24	G	3.738382E-01	9.834526E-03	3.963759E-02	-2.450454E-04	1.756067E-03	2.207589E-04
25	G	3.759447E-01	5.528961E-03	-7.575646E-02	8.979103E-04	1.397855E-03	2.555684E-04
26	G	4.000954E-01	2.266036E-02	1.130483E-01	-2.717888E-04	7.429136E-04	-3.131372E-05
27	G	4.211232E-01	3.253250E-02	1.123404E-01	-9.362298E-05	-3.019094E-04	-4.572454E-05
28	G	1.000000E+00	4.897525E-02	5.625795E-02	-5.897313E-04	9.465675E-03	-3.019883E-05
29	G	3.524102E-01	2.955281E-02	1.124414E-01	2.059981E-04	-2.488861E-03	-4.572714E-05
30	G	1.905731E-01	1.400839E-02	1.125238E-01	4.273876E-04	-4.152025E-03	-4.572973E-05
31	G	-7.407611E-02	-1.509379E-02	1.126567E-01	7.484695E-04	-6.598076E-03	-4.573497E-05
32	G	-4.166314E-01	-5.439492E-02	1.127709E-01	8.539415E-04	-7.405951E-03	-4.574021E-05

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OCTOBER 19, 1979 NASTRAN 8/15/79

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLE PROBLEM - VIBRATION ANALYSIS (MAST)

VIBRATION ANALYSIS
EIGENVALUE = 8.966505E+03

REAL EIGENVECTOR NO.

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POINT ID.	TYPE	T1	T2	T3	R1	R2	R3
1	G	-3.311280E-03	3.421832E-03	3.358798E-02	-5.707166E-04	-2.915328E-03	1.689644E-04
2	G	-6.105509E-03	6.184777E-03	6.109294E-02	-1.111200E-03	-4.677185E-04	9.772498E-04
3	G	-3.665416E-03	-2.413269E-03	3.235223E-02	-1.379012E-03	-3.300445E-03	2.024422E-03
4	G	-6.006209E-03	-4.377787E-03	5.926101E-02	-1.825457E-03	-8.264053E-04	-9.253061E-04
5	G	-1.247555E-01	3.766895E-02	6.897995E-02	-4.070896E-04	-9.506480E-04	-3.888975E-04
6	G	-1.504652E-01	5.043585E-02	2.577997E-01	-1.347737E-06	1.067910E-04	1.600669E-04
7	G	-4.481485E-02	6.286176E-02	9.523846E-02	-6.948564E-04	-4.885925E-04	1.020972E-03
8	G	-8.709898E-02	6.044618E-02	1.089305E-01	-2.407529E-04	-1.045245E-03	5.593813E-05
9	G	-9.796425E-02	8.752843E-02	1.481773E-01	-5.776681E-04	-8.313470E-04	9.683921E-05
10	G	-1.279395E-01	5.873605E-02	7.689306E-02	-3.187249E-04	-1.007325E-03	1.361691E-03
11	G	-1.655486E-01	2.814704E-01	3.143957E-01	1.801949E-04	1.027584E-05	3.501616E-04
12	G	-5.618978E-02	8.493995E-02	1.063647E-01	-8.304137E-04	-5.085438E-04	-9.079528E-04
13	G	-8.945791E-02	4.511236E-02	9.132949E-02	1.298382E-04	1.903369E-03	-1.073023E-03
14	G	-9.101302E-02	7.563864E-02	1.329206E-01	2.156102E-04	-7.752434E-04	1.140683E-03
15	G	-8.942364E-02	4.499480E-02	9.761885E-02	8.515528E-04	1.964474E-03	7.558292E-04
16	G	-9.074534E-02	7.651454E-02	1.451734E-01	1.215988E-03	-4.168319E-04	-8.080786E-04
17	G	-1.054239E-01	-1.316305E-02	1.500381E-01	2.882093E-03	-1.045204E-02	-8.516122E-06
18	G	-1.053163E-01	-1.052099E-02	8.065983E-01	5.146755E-03	1.459275E-03	2.247288E-05
19	G	-1.037323E-01	-9.121758E-03	2.112065E-01	3.363087E-03	1.158942E-02	6.386411E-05
20	G	-1.060591E-01	-1.234848E-02	2.379414E-01	-8.232960E-05	-1.046974E-02	3.012603E-05
21	G	-1.067174E-01	-1.083123E-02	9.8111306E-01	-1.689862E-04	1.383729E-03	2.723041E-05
22	G	-1.063813E-01	-8.165480E-03	3.144111E-01	-6.595651E-05	1.272243E-02	1.687308E-05
23	G	-1.075576E-01	-1.152346E-02	1.448998E-01	-2.908281E-03	-1.024064E-02	4.384095E-07
24	G	-1.077309E-01	-1.124531E-02	7.932346E-01	-5.365797E-03	1.435443E-03	2.742543E-05
25	G	-1.062277E-01	-7.163774E-03	2.072320E-01	-3.364901E-03	1.132750E-02	5.800377E-05
26	G	-4.891533E-01	-7.154618E-03	2.381310E-01	-1.239339E-04	-5.722287E-03	2.612354E-05
27	G	-6.835643E-01	-1.514786E-03	2.382002E-01	-9.904670E-05	-2.7351A5E-03	2.212105E-05
28	G	-1.368168E-02	2.583893E-03	1.000000F+00	-1.949903E-04	1.246391E-03	2.723166E-05
29	G	-7.266222E-01	1.759484E-03	2.388576E-01	-3.952470E-05	1.000211E-03	2.212488E-05
30	G	-5.909429E-01	2.507318E-03	2.393942E-01	5.762738E-06	4.523178E-03	2.212871E-05
31	G	-2.206959E-01	4.1603A7E-04	2.402602F-01	7.389628E-05	1.030876E-02	2.213645E-05
32	G	3.381550E-01	-3.862329E-03	2.410046F-01	9.675635E-05	1.231041E-02	2.214419E-05

*** END OF JOB ***

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APPENDIX E
BLANK CALCULATION FORMS

CHARACTERISTICS OF MAST

STATION		THICKNESS INCHES	OUTSIDE DIA. INCHES	MATERIAL	SECTION AREA A_m (IN ²)	SECTION MODULUS Z_m (IN ³)	MOM. OF INERTIA I_m (IN ⁴)	UNIT * WEIGHT (LBS/FT)
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							
	ABOVE							
	BELOW							

* UNIT WEIGHT = $A_m \times 3.4$ (FOR STEEL) PLUS ALLOWANCES FOR FITTINGS ETC. @ 25 LB/FT.

STRESSES IN MAST

STA	BENDING MOMENTS: INCH-KIPS						AXIAL LOADS P_A (KIPS)
	LONG. M_L	TRANSV. M_T	RESULTANT M_R $(M_L^2 + M_T^2)^{1/2}$	WIND M_W	TOTAL M $(M_R + M_W)$	AIR BLAST M_B	
STA	SECTION AREA A_M	SECTION MODULUS Z_M	STRESS: KIPS/INCH ²				
			BENDING M/Z_M	DIRECT P/A_M	TOTAL $M/Z_M + P/A_M$	ALLOW	BENDING (BLAST) M_B / Z_M

* M_L & M_T INCLUDES MOMENTS DUE TO VERTICAL LOADS.

SUMMARY OF FORCES AT GRID POINTS

GRID POINT	ITEMS OR CONNECTING BARS	SUM OF DYNAMIC* LOADS (POUNDS)		SUM OF WIND* LOADS (POUNDS)		SUM OF BLAST* LOADS (POUNDS)	
		LONG	TRANSV	LONG	TRANSV	LONG	TRANSV

*NOTE: $\frac{1}{2}$ THE LOAD ON ANY BAR ELEMENT IS TRANSFERRED TO EACH END OF THE ELEMENT.

BUCKLING CHECK

DYNAMIC LOADING (REQ'D FS ≥ 2.5)

BAR ELEMENT	MEMBER SIZE & PROPERTIES	$r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$	L IN	C ⁽¹⁾	F_c/F_y ⁽²⁾	F_y ksi	F_o ksi	F_b ksi	F_o ⁽³⁾ ksi	F.S. = $\frac{1}{F_c/F_o + F_b/F_y}$

AIR BLAST (REQ'D FS ≥ 1)

C-001-170-00

2-8

(1) $O = \frac{KL}{r} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$ (FROM DDS 100-4 STRENGTH OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHT 4)

(2) FROM FIG 1 DDS 100-4

(3) FROM COMPUTER OUTPUT SHEETS, NOTE: TENSILE AXIAL LOADS ARE CHECKED AGAINST COMPRESSIVE DESIGN CRITERIA BECAUSE REVERSAL OF APPLIED LOADS WOULD RESULT IN COMPARABLE COMPRESSIVE LOADS.