Abridged version

KAWASAKI STEEL TECHNICAL REPORT

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Civil and Architectural Engineering

Development of Prestressed Steel Truss "Super Wing"

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Synopsis:

Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Shimizu Corp. have developed a unique long span structural system called Super Wing, which utilizes a prestressed steel truss (PSST) and a sliding construction method. During the development of Super Wing, a full-scale 100-meter-span model was tested, and the structural behavior of the PSST was observed both during the prestressing stage and execution of the sliding construction. In addition, the relaxation of prestressing stands was studied experimentally. The wind pressure coefficient of this long span structure was also investigated using a wind tunnel. As a result of these test, Super Wing was proven to be successful as a structural design concept and construction method.

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The body can be viewed from the next page.

Development of Prestressed Steel Truss "Super Wing"*



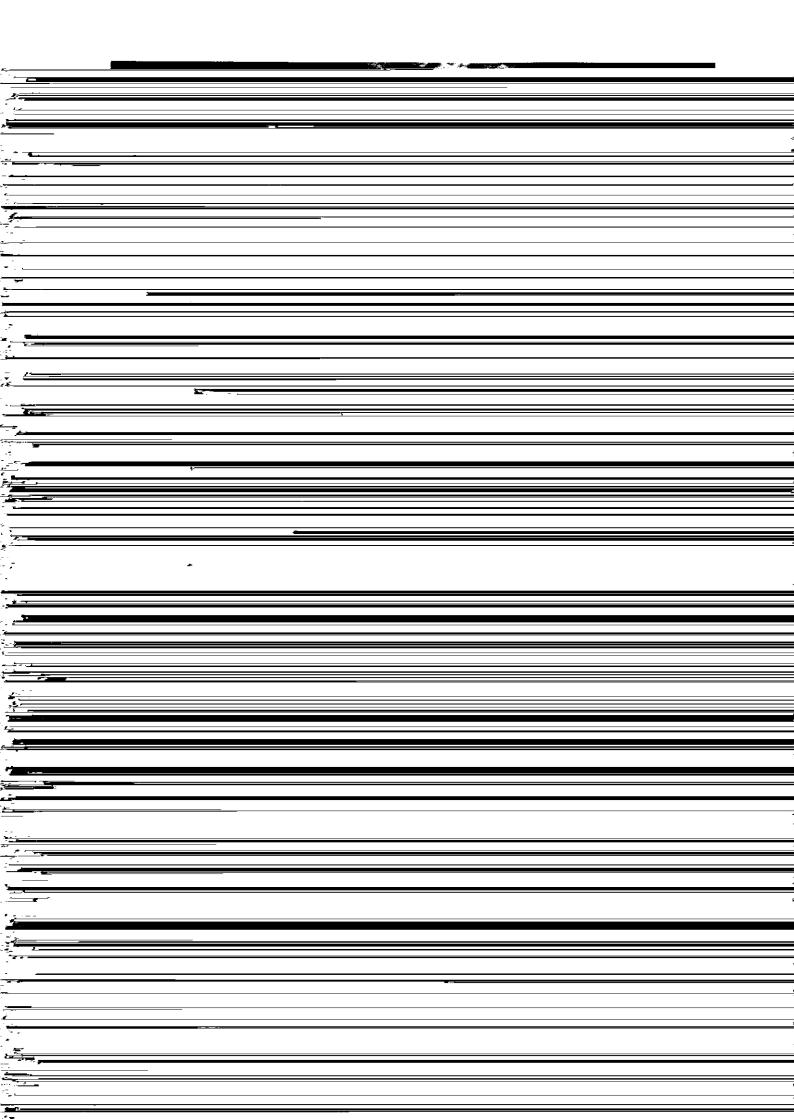




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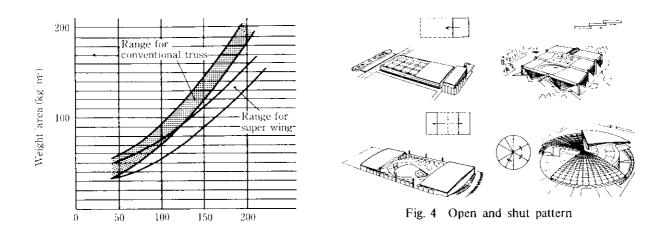


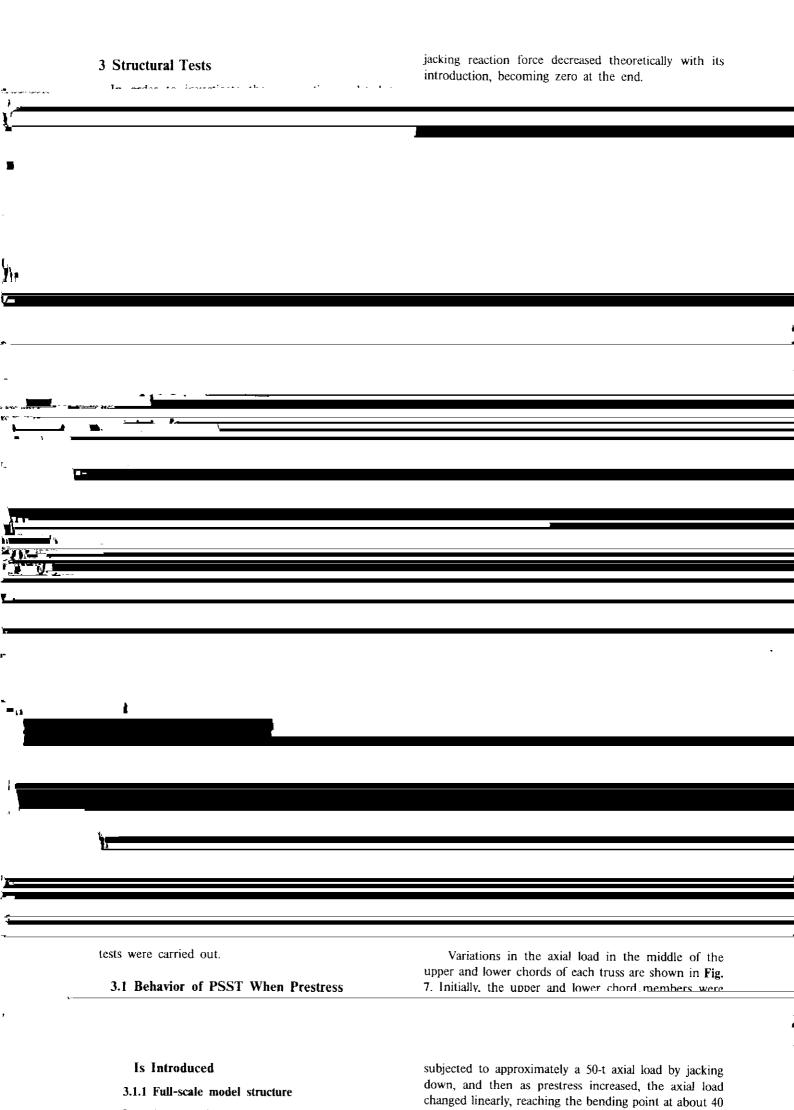
Fig. 3 Typical weight comparison of roof structure

under snow load and compression load under wind load, then the cross sectional area of the lower chord member can be minimized, resulting in a reduction of steel weight.

Adventage for Heavy Snow Load and for Long.

tion and an unobstructed view to the sky can be obtained by opening or closing the roof according to weather conditions. In plants, warehouses, etc., an opening roof is effective in replacing equipment, as well as generally in the delivery of materials, shipment of products, etc.

Since PSST is basically a flat, long-span construction method, the roof opening/closing nature is basically a



time of loading.

3.2.1 Change in strand axial load due to additional

3.3 Relaxation of Prestressing Strand

The relaxation of the prestressing strands is an important problem relating to the design reliability of PSST,

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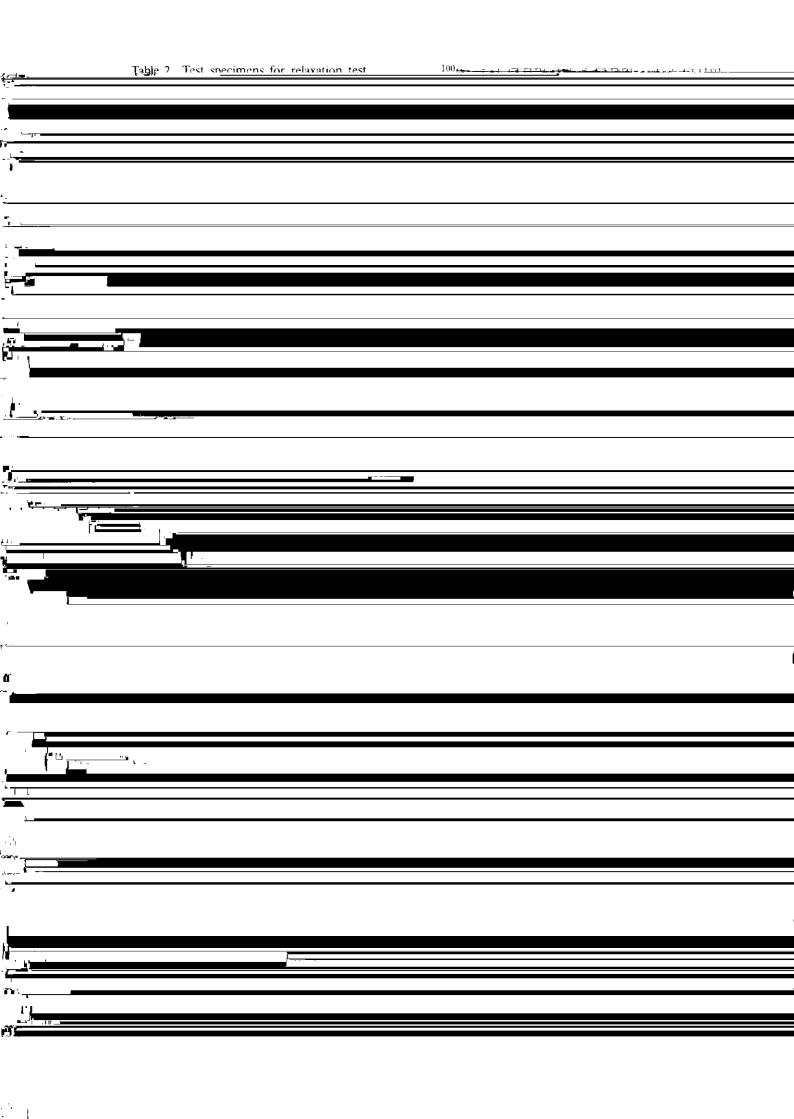


Table 3 Estimation of relaxation

	Test specimen	a ₀	a ₁	<i>a</i> ₂	Residual square sum	Estimate (%) 30 years 50 years	
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4 Investigation of Wind Resistance

Although wind resistance designs are usually based on a Japan Building Standards Act or other enforce-

25 cm (depth). For the air current in coastal areas, 17 basic models of varying heights and depths and 2 models of varying heights with a 1/50 roof slope were used. For the air flow in urban areas, 6 models with basic dimensions and one model with a sloped

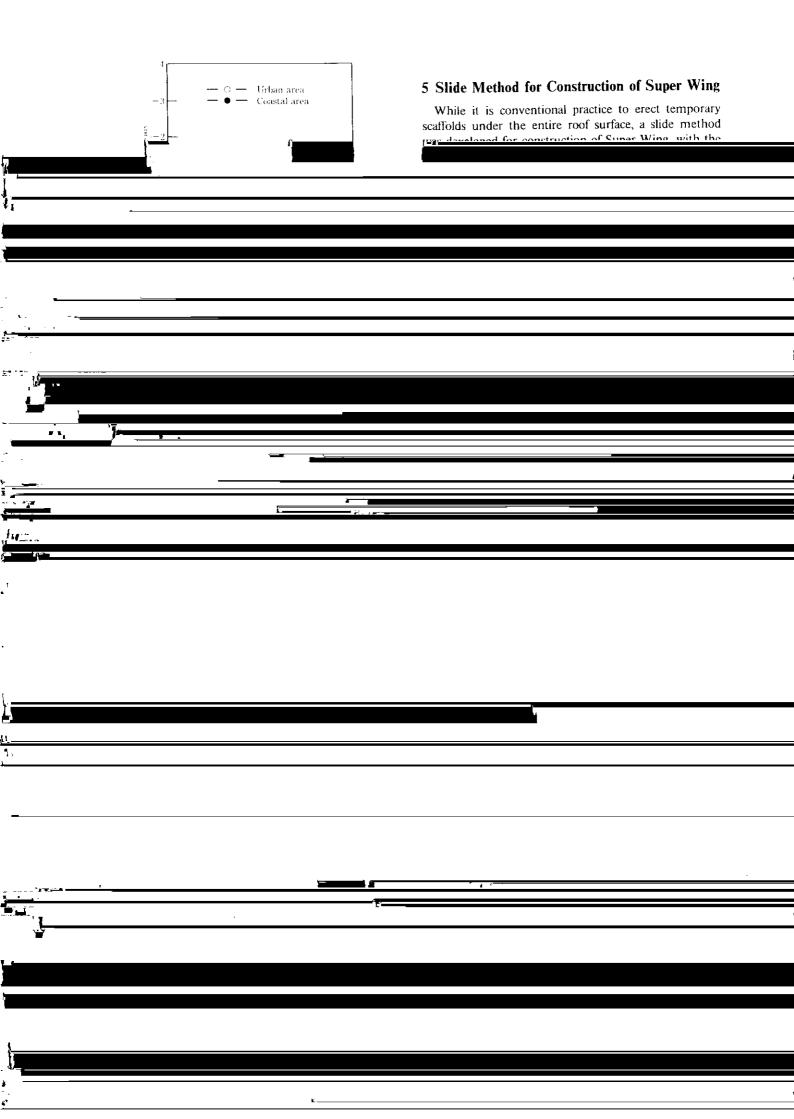
<u>المنظم المنظم </u> فالمستخدر والمطارعة والمالية المالية ا vided in the law is established by analysis and experias listed in Table 4. Manusament of Wind Dessausa. The outputs from mortal studies considering uniform laminer flow and

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4.2	Data :	Eval	luation

The average wind pressure coefficient P_{pe} is defined by Eq. (2).

-c - h = 5 cm -x - h = 10 cm Width 50 cm × 10 cm h = 25 cm

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become possible to meet more varied site conditions.

6 Conclusions

into account the calculated amount of uplift due to

the tension of the prestressing strands. Prestressing strands are then placed and prestress is introduced

with jacks. The tension of the prestressing strands is