

21 Sept 60

Strength of Poles:

These are vertical cantilevers

Moment = Wl where W = load at end in pounds
 l = length of beam in inches

Outside Fibre Stress = $s = \frac{Mc}{I}$ where M = moment

c = radius in inches
(distance to outside fibre)
 I = moment of inertia

Moment of Inertia = $\frac{\pi r^4}{4}$ where r = radius in inches

$$s = \frac{Mc}{I} = \frac{Wl r}{\frac{\pi r^4}{4}} = \frac{4Wl}{\pi r^3} \text{ lbs / sq inch}$$

let $l = 70 \text{ feet} = 840 \text{ inches}$

$W = 900 \text{ lbs.}$

$r = 9 \text{ inches}$

$$s = \frac{4 \cdot 900 \cdot 840}{\pi \cdot 9^3} = 1320 \text{ lbs / sq inch}$$

This is very safe, as $s = 9000^+$ / sq in for hard woods
in compression.

(over)

at half way up pole $l' = 420$ inches

Assume $S = 1320$ same as at base

$$r^3 = \frac{4Wl'}{\pi S} = \frac{4 \cdot 900 \cdot 420}{\pi \cdot 1320} = 365$$

$$r = (365)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 7.2 \text{ inches}$$

at $\frac{3}{4}$ way up pole $l'' = 210$ inches

Assume $S = 1320$, again

$$r^3 = \frac{4Wl''}{\pi S} = \frac{4 \cdot 900 \cdot 210}{\pi \cdot 1320} = 183$$

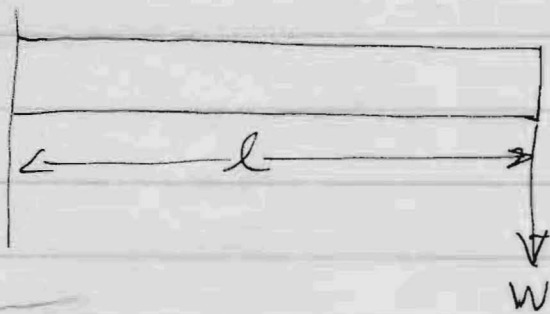
$$r = (183)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5.7 \text{ inches}$$

Wind = $10^{\#}$ / sq foot

Pole average 1 ft cross section, 70 feet long.

This equals $700^{\#}$ at center or $350^{\#}$ at end.

Again, very safe as wind load only $\frac{1}{3}$ of max wire load.



$$\text{moment} = Wl$$

$$\text{deflection} = \delta = \frac{Wl^3}{3EI}$$



$$\text{Max unit stress in outside fibre} = s = \frac{Mc}{I}$$

$$\text{Here } M = Wl$$

$$I = \frac{\pi r^4}{4}$$

$$c = r$$

$$1.6 \cdot 10^6 = E \quad \text{for yellow pine}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi r^4}{4} = \text{moment of inertia for cylinder about plane through axis}$$

$$Wl = \delta I$$

$$s = \frac{Wl}{I}$$

$$s = 9000 \text{ lb/sq"} \text{ for maple, oak, ash, Compression}$$

$$s = 17,000 \text{ in tension.}$$

14 March 61

Wind pressure stacks taken as 25 lb/sq ft,
from Handbook at Universities

Wind pressure on chimney, 30 lb/sq ft. $\times 0.66$ for a
circular chimney
from Building construction by Batsford
page 362

Wind pressure $P = V^2/300$ where P is in lb/sq ft and
 V is in miles per hour.
from BHP handbook page 78

when $V = 100$, $P = 33.3$ lb/sq ft.
 $\times 0.66$ for a circular structure = 22.2 lb/sq ft