

STRUCTURAL DESIGN CALCULATIONS
For

**M. Aden Monheiser and
Jennifer A. Monheiser**

**Lee's Summit, Missouri
Jackson County**

Permit
December 2, 2022

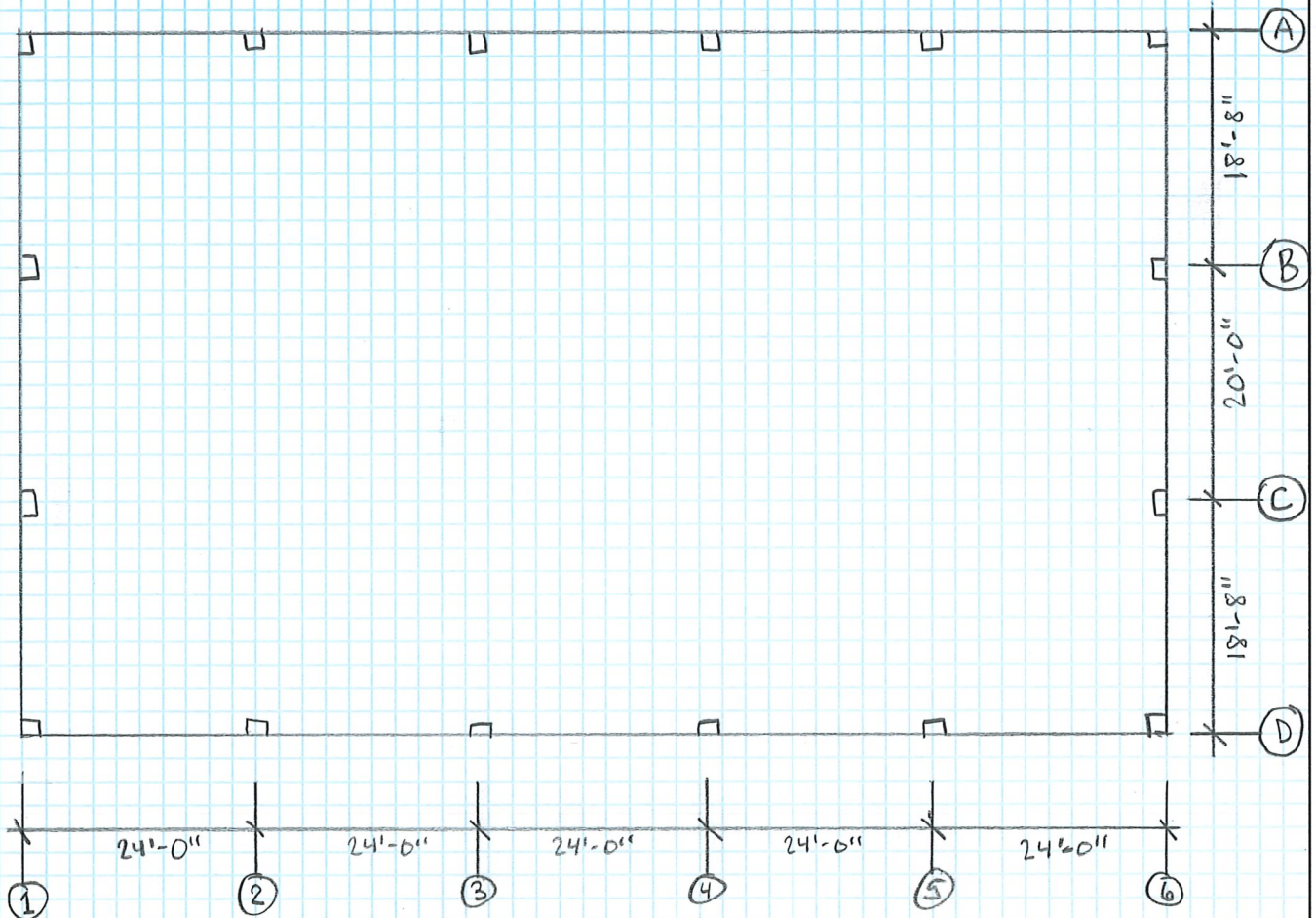


December 2, 2022

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Professional Engineer
MO# 023021

Page McNaghten Associates, Inc.
Professional Engineering Corporation
Missouri State Certificate of Authority #001400

Pages 1 – 23



Frame (Grids 2-5)

Vert Loads → DL = 3.2k LL = 15.9k SL = 15.1k WL = -17.3k ↑ EL = 0.2k

Horiz Loads → DL = 1.5k LL = 8.2k SL = 7.8k WL = -11.8k EL = 0.4k

Vert (ASD)

4.5k (3.2k)

36.83k (19.1k)

43.9k (18.3k)

27.3k (26.45k)

-14.4k ↑ (-8.46k) ↑

Horiz

2.1k

18.8k

22.5k

13.9k

-13.2k

1.4D

1.2D + 1.6L + 0.5S

1.2D + 1.6S + L

1.2D + L + 0.5S

0.9D + W

LRFD Design

Assume Bearing Pressure \rightarrow 2,000 PSF

Vert Load = 26.5k \rightarrow 26,500 LB

$$26.5 / 2 = 13.25 \text{ SF} \rightarrow \sqrt{13.25} = 3.64'$$

Need min 4'-0" x 4'-0" spread footing = M4.0

Endwall Col's

		DL	LL	SL	WL	After LC
Grid 1 - Corners \rightarrow	Vertical =	0.5k	2.0k	1.9k	4.1k	\rightarrow 5.64k
	Horiz =	—	—	—	4.7k	\rightarrow 4.25k
Middle \rightarrow	Vert =	1.4k	6.0k	5.7k	7.8k	\rightarrow 16.8k
	Horiz =	—	—	—	11.3k	\rightarrow -10k (-6.78k)

Grid 6 - Corners \rightarrow	Vert =	0.6k	2.6k	2.5k	3.2k	\rightarrow 7.3k
	Horiz =	—	—	—	5.7k	\rightarrow 5.2k
Middle \rightarrow	Vert =	1.2k	6.0k	5.1k	8.1k	\rightarrow 15.6k
	Horiz =	—	—	—	13.8k	\rightarrow 12.7k (-8.28k)

Corners \rightarrow $7.3k / 2 \text{ kSF} = 3.65 \text{ SF}$ $\sqrt{3.65} = 1.91'$
 Need 2' x 2' MIN = M3.0

Middle \rightarrow $16.8k / 2 \text{ kSF} = 8.4 \text{ SF}$ $\sqrt{8.4} = 2.91'$
 Need 3' x 3' MIN = M3.0

Check Uplift Loads

Uplift on grids 2-5 \rightarrow 14.4k = 14,400 LB

M5.0 = 5' x 3' x 2.5' = 62.5ft³ Concrete = 150 pcf

150 x 62.5 = 9375 lb

Grade Beam = 2.5' x 1.5' = 3.75ft² 150 x 3.75 = 562.5 pcf

Need 5025 lb more \rightarrow 5025 / 562.5 = 8.9'

24' bet ween columns \rightarrow Uplift is OK

Uplift on corners $\rightarrow 4.1^k - 0.9(0.5) = 3.65^k$
 3650 LB

M3.0 = $3' \times 3' \times 2.5' = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3 \times 150 \text{ pcf} = 3375 \text{ lb}$

\therefore Uplift is OK (From grade beam)

Uplift on ends in middle $\rightarrow 8.1^k - 0.9(1.2) = 7.0^k$
 7000 LB

M3.0 = $22.5 \text{ ft}^3 \times 150 \text{ pcf} = 3375 \text{ lb}$

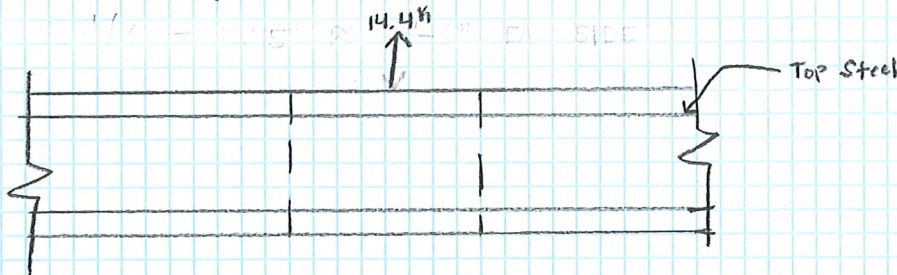
Grade Beam = 562.5 pcf

$7000 - 3375 = 3625 \text{ lb} / 562.5 = 6.4' \text{ needed} < 18' - 8'' \text{ Avail.}$

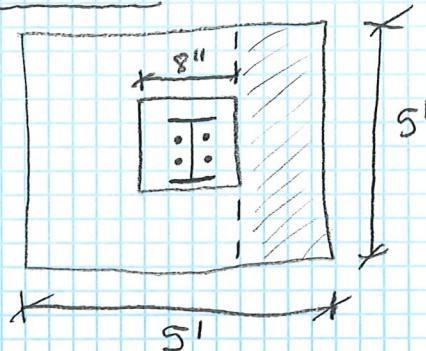
\therefore Uplift is OK

Check FTG Top Steel for the Uplift Moment

Max required grade beam length $\rightarrow 8.9'$



Critical Section



$P_u = 14.4^k$

$q_u = \frac{14.4^k}{25 \text{ ft}^2} = 576 \text{ psf}$

$M_u = q_u \left(\frac{L-c}{2} \right)^2 (b) / 2$
 $= 576 \left(\frac{5' - 2' - 2''}{2} \right)^2 (5') / 2$
 $= 2.89 \text{ k-ft}$

$$M_u = 2.89 \text{ k-ft}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_s (60 \text{ ksi})}{0.85(4.5)(5')} = 0.26 A_s$$

$$\phi M_n = \phi A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$2.89 \text{ k-ft} \leq \phi A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{0.26 A_s}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Try } A_{s \min} &= .0018 (5') \left(\frac{12 \text{ in}}{\text{ft}}\right) (30 \text{ in}) \\ &= \underline{3.24 \text{ in}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.89 \leq 0.9(3.24)(60) \left(27'' - \frac{0.26(3.24)}{2}\right)$$

$$2.89 \leq 387.5 \text{ k-ft} \quad \checkmark$$

Use (11) #5 bars Eq. Spaced

$$\#5 = 0.31 \text{ in}^2 \times 11 = 3.41 \text{ in}^2 > 3.24 \text{ in}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

Only using the (2) #5's from grade beam $\rightarrow A_s = 0.62 \text{ in}^2$

$$\phi M_n = \underline{75.1 \text{ k-ft}} \quad \checkmark$$

Use (5) #8's for constructability \checkmark

Check Sliding on Foundations

From IBC 2018 Table 1806.2 \rightarrow 2,000 psf Bearing, 150 psf Lateral,
0.25 coefficient of friction

Will hair pin ties work? 4" slab = 50 psf \times 0.25 = 12.5 psf

Available slab = 24'-0" \times 28'-8" = 688 ft² \times 12.5 = 8600 lb or 8.6 k

8.6 k $<$ 22.5 k \rightarrow N.G.

Will need thickened slab with lateral ties.

For end columns on grids 1 & 6 \rightarrow Horiz Force = 8.3 k

Calculate A_s required to resist sliding \rightarrow 1.2(1.5) + 1.6(7.8) + 8.2 = 22.5 k

$$F = A_s f_y \quad 22.5 \text{ k} = \phi A_s (60 \text{ ksi}) \quad \rightarrow A_s = 0.417 \text{ in}^2 / 2 \text{ bars}$$

$$= 0.2083 \text{ in}^2 \text{ req'd per bar}$$


Use (2) #5's as ties

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Company:		Page:	1
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

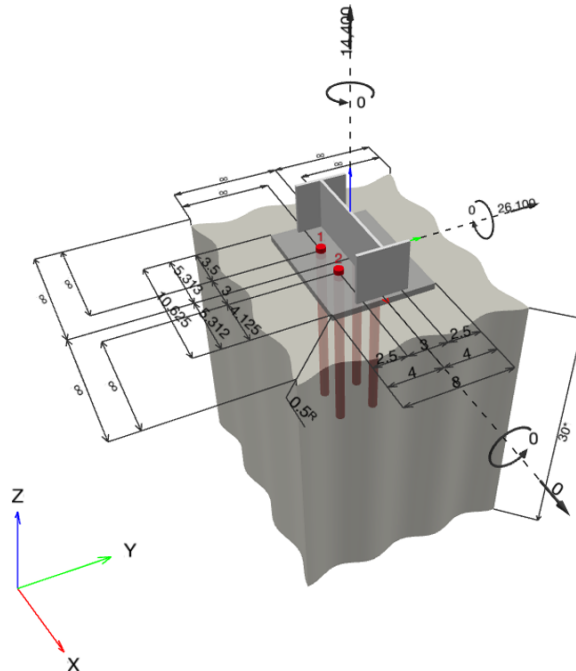
Specifier's comments:

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 55 3/4	
Item number:	not available	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef} = 14.000$ in.	
Material:	ASTM F 1554	
Evaluation Service Report:	Hilti Technical Data	
Issued Valid:	- -	
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-19 / CIP	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate ^R :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 10.625$ in. x 8.000 in. x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W10X15; (L x W x T x FT) = 9.990 in. x 4.000 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.270 in.	
Base material:	cracked concrete, 4000, $f'_c = 4,000$ psi; $h = 30.000$ in.	
Reinforcement:	tension: not present, shear: not present; edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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Company:		Page:	2
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

1.1 Design results

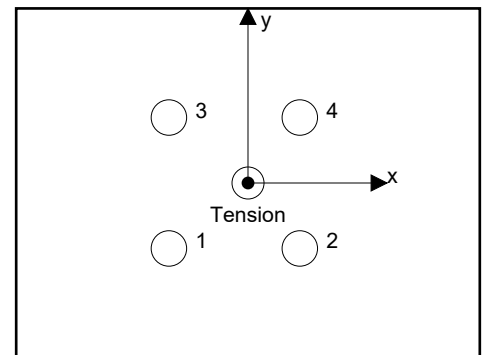
Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	N = 14,400; V _x = 0; V _y = 26,100; M _x = 0; M _y = 0; M _z = 0;	no	75

2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	2,849	5,884	681	5,844
2	4,351	7,238	681	7,206
3	2,849	5,884	-681	5,844
4	4,351	7,238	-681	7,206



max. concrete compressive strain: - [%]
 max. concrete compressive stress: - [psi]
 resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 14,400 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 0 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on the assumption of a rigid anchor plate.

3 Tension load

	Load N _{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕ N _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua} / \phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	4,351	18,787	24	OK
Pullout Strength*	4,351	14,650	30	OK
Concrete Breakout Failure**	14,400	65,157	23	OK
Concrete Side-Face Blowout, direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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Company:		Page:	3
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

3.1 Steel Strength

$$N_{sa} = A_{se,N} f_{uta} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.1.2)}$$

$$\phi N_{sa} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

Variables

$A_{se,N} [\text{in.}^2]$	$f_{uta} [\text{psi}]$
0.33	75,000

Calculations

$N_{sa} [\text{lb}]$
25,050

Results

$N_{sa} [\text{lb}]$	ϕ_{steel}	$\phi N_{sa} [\text{lb}]$	$N_{ua} [\text{lb}]$
25,050	0.750	18,787	4,351

3.2 Pullout Strength

$$N_{pN} = \psi_{c,p} N_p \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.3.1)}$$

$$N_p = 8 A_{brg} f'_c \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.3.2.2a)}$$

$$\phi N_{pN} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

Variables

$\psi_{c,p}$	$A_{brg} [\text{in.}^2]$	λ_a	$f'_c [\text{psi}]$
1.000	0.65	1.000	4,000

Calculations

$N_p [\text{lb}]$
20,928

Results

$N_{pn} [\text{lb}]$	ϕ_{concrete}	$\phi N_{pn} [\text{lb}]$	$N_{ua} [\text{lb}]$
20,928	0.700	14,650	4,351



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Company:		Page:	4
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1b)}$$

$$\phi N_{cbg} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

$$A_{Nc} \text{ see ACI 318-19, Section 17.6.2.1, Fig. R 17.6.2.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)}$$

$$N_b = 16 \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} h_{ef}^{5/3} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.3)}$$

Variables

h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\psi_{c,N}$
14.000	0.313	0.000	∞	1.000
c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psij]	
-	16	1.000	4,000	

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
2,025.00	1,764.00	0.985	1.000	1.000	1.000	82,293

Results

N_{cbg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	ϕN_{cbg} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
93,082	0.700	65,157	14,400



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Company:		Page:	5
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua} / \phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	7,238	9,769	75	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength**	26,100	130,314	21	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel Strength

$V_{sa} = 0.6 A_{se,V} f_{uta}$ ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.1.2b)
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2

Variables

$A_{se,V}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.33	75,000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
15,030

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
15,030	0.650	9,769	7,238



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Company:		Page:	6
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

4.2 Pryout Strength

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.3.1b)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

A_{Nc} see ACI 318-19, Section 17.6.2.1, Fig. R 17.6.2.1(b)

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)}$$

$$N_b = 16 \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} h_{ef}^{5/3} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.3)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	14.000	0.313	0.000	∞
$\psi_{c,N}$	c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psi]
1.000	∞	16	1.000	4,000

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
2,025.00	1,764.00	0.985	1.000	1.000	1.000	82,293

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
186,163	0.700	130,314	26,100

5 Combined tension and shear loads, per ACI 318-19 section 17.8

β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.297	0.741	5/3	74	OK

$$\beta_{NV} = \beta_N^{\zeta} + \beta_V^{\zeta} \leq 1$$



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Company:		Page:	7
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (AS 5216:2021, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid anchor plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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Company:
 Address:
 Phone | Fax: |
 Design: Concrete - Nov 18, 2022
 Fastening point:

Page: 8
 Specifier:
 E-Mail:
 Date: 11/18/2022

7 Installation data

Profile: W shape (AISC), W10X15; (L x W x T x FT) = 9.990 in. x 4.000 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.270 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.812$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.

Recommended plate thickness: not calculated

Anchor type and diameter: Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 55 3/4

Item number: not available

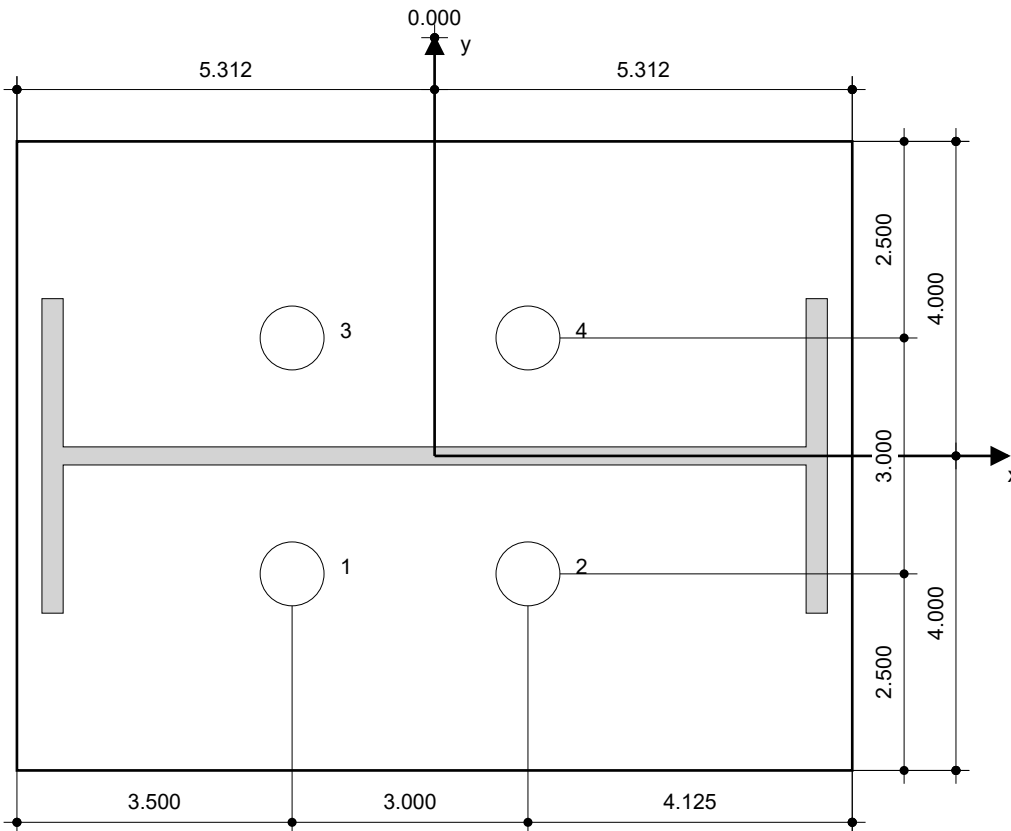
Maximum installation torque: -

Hole diameter in the base material: - in.

Hole depth in the base material: 14.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 15.000 in.

Hilti Hex Head headed stud anchor with 14 in embedment, 3/4, Steel galvanized, installation per instruction for use



Coordinates Anchor [in.]

Anchor	x	y	C _{-x}	C _{+x}	C _{-y}	C _{+y}
1	-1.813	-1.500	-	-	-	-
2	1.187	-1.500	-	-	-	-
3	-1.813	1.500	-	-	-	-
4	1.187	1.500	-	-	-	-



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Company:		Page:	9
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

8 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties


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Company:		Page:	1
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

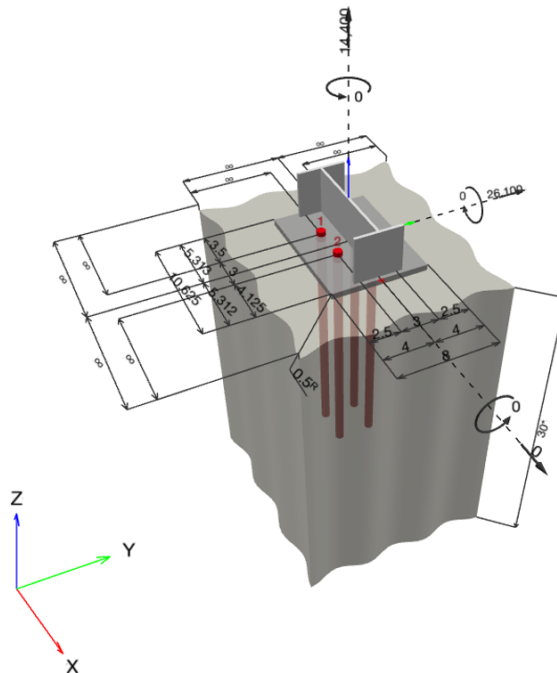
Specifier's comments:

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 55 3/4	
Item number:	not available	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef} = 20.000$ in.	
Material:	ASTM F 1554	
Evaluation Service Report:	Hilti Technical Data	
Issued Valid:	- -	
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-19 / CIP	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate ^R :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 10.625$ in. x 8.000 in. x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W10X15; (L x W x T x FT) = 9.990 in. x 4.000 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.270 in.	
Base material:	cracked concrete, 4000, $f'_c = 4,000$ psi; $h = 30.000$ in.	
Reinforcement:	tension: not present, shear: not present; edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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Company:		Page:	2
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

1.1 Design results

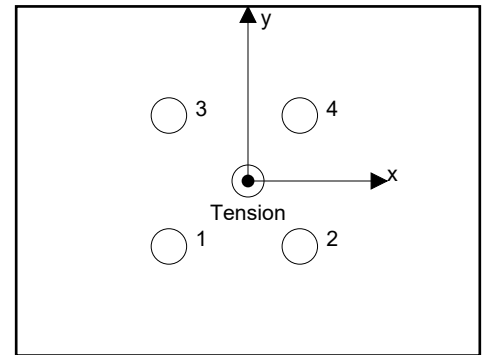
Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	N = 14,400; V _x = 0; V _y = 26,100; M _x = 0; M _y = 0; M _z = 0;	no	75

2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	2,849	5,884	681	5,844
2	4,351	7,238	681	7,206
3	2,849	5,884	-681	5,844
4	4,351	7,238	-681	7,206



max. concrete compressive strain: - [%]
 max. concrete compressive stress: - [psi]
 resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 14,400 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 0 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on the assumption of a rigid anchor plate.

3 Tension load

	Load N _{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕ N _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua} / \phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	4,351	18,787	24	OK
Pullout Strength*	4,351	14,650	30	OK
Concrete Breakout Failure**	14,400	113,894	13	OK
Concrete Side-Face Blowout, direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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Company:		Page:	3
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

3.1 Steel Strength

$$N_{sa} = A_{se,N} f_{uta} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.1.2)}$$

$$\phi N_{sa} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

Variables

$A_{se,N} [\text{in.}^2]$	$f_{uta} [\text{psi}]$
0.33	75,000

Calculations

$N_{sa} [\text{lb}]$
25,050

Results

$N_{sa} [\text{lb}]$	ϕ_{steel}	$\phi N_{sa} [\text{lb}]$	$N_{ua} [\text{lb}]$
25,050	0.750	18,787	4,351

3.2 Pullout Strength

$$N_{pN} = \psi_{c,p} N_p \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.3.1)}$$

$$N_p = 8 A_{brg} f'_c \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.3.2.2a)}$$

$$\phi N_{pN} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

Variables

$\psi_{c,p}$	$A_{brg} [\text{in.}^2]$	λ_a	$f'_c [\text{psi}]$
1.000	0.65	1.000	4,000

Calculations

$N_p [\text{lb}]$
20,928

Results

$N_{pn} [\text{lb}]$	ϕ_{concrete}	$\phi N_{pn} [\text{lb}]$	$N_{ua} [\text{lb}]$
20,928	0.700	14,650	4,351

www.hilti.com

Company:		Page:	4
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1b)}$$

$$\phi N_{cbg} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

$$A_{Nc} \text{ see ACI 318-19, Section 17.6.2.1, Fig. R 17.6.2.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)}$$

$$N_b = 16 \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} h_{ef}^{5/3} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.3)}$$

Variables

h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\psi_{c,N}$
20.000	0.313	0.000	∞	1.000
c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psij]	
-	16	1.000	4,000	

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
3,969.00	3,600.00	0.990	1.000	1.000	1.000	149,119

Results

N_{cbg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	ϕN_{cbg} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
162,706	0.700	113,894	14,400



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Company:		Page:	5
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua} / \phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	7,238	9,769	75	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength**	26,100	227,789	12	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel Strength

$V_{sa} = 0.6 A_{se,V} f_{uta}$ ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.1.2b)
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2

Variables

$A_{se,V}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.33	75,000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
15,030

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
15,030	0.650	9,769	7,238

www.hilti.com

Company:		Page:	6
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

4.2 Pryout Strength

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.3.1b)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

$$A_{Nc} \text{ see ACI 318-19, Section 17.6.2.1, Fig. R 17.6.2.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)}$$

$$N_b = 16 \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} h_{ef}^{5/3} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.3)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	20.000	0.313	0.000	∞
$\psi_{c,N}$	c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psi]
1.000	∞	16	1.000	4,000

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
3,969.00	3,600.00	0.990	1.000	1.000	1.000	149,119

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
325,412	0.700	227,789	26,100

5 Combined tension and shear loads, per ACI 318-19 section 17.8

β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.297	0.741	5/3	74	OK

$$\beta_{NV} = \beta_N^{\zeta} + \beta_V^{\zeta} \leq 1$$



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Company:		Page:	7
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (AS 5216:2021, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid anchor plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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Company:
 Address:
 Phone | Fax: |
 Design: Concrete - Nov 18, 2022
 Fastening point:

Page: 8
 Specifier:
 E-Mail:
 Date: 11/18/2022

7 Installation data

Profile: W shape (AISC), W10X15; (L x W x T x FT) = 9.990 in. x 4.000 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.270 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.812$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.

Recommended plate thickness: not calculated

Anchor type and diameter: Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 55 3/4

Item number: not available

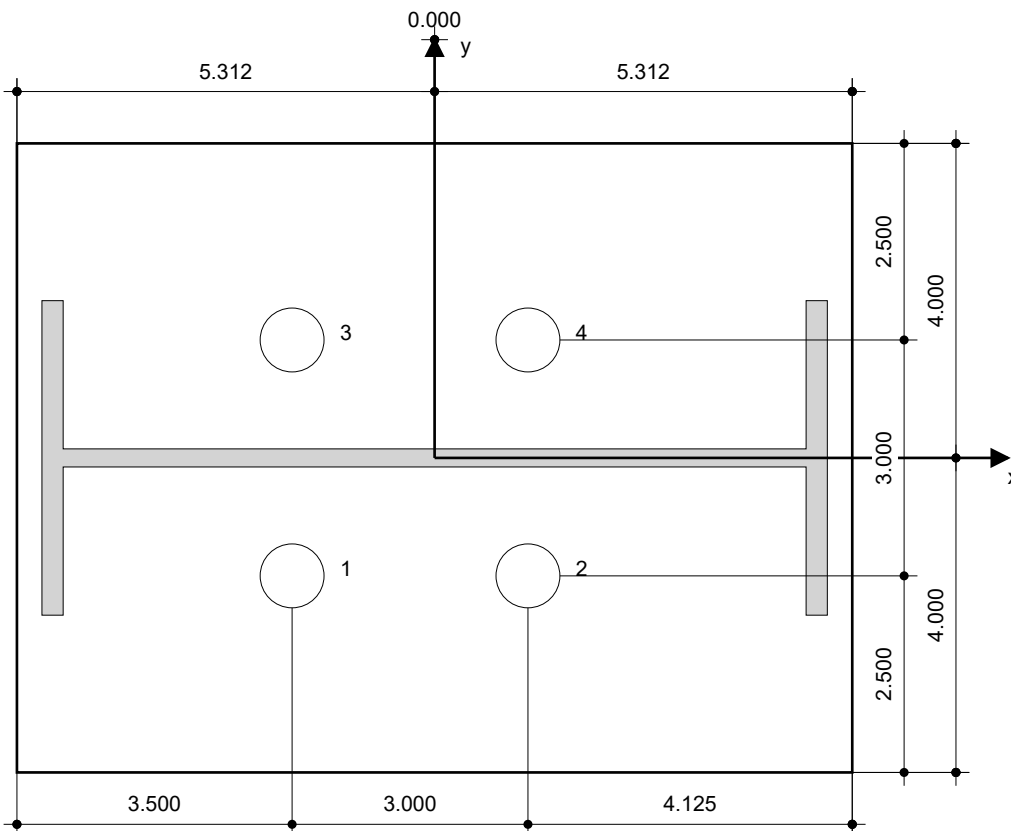
Maximum installation torque: -

Hole diameter in the base material: - in.

Hole depth in the base material: 20.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 21.000 in.

Hilti Hex Head headed stud anchor with 20 in embedment, 3/4, Steel galvanized, installation per instruction for use



Coordinates Anchor [in.]

Anchor	x	y	C _{-x}	C _{+x}	C _{-y}	C _{+y}
1	-1.813	-1.500	-	-	-	-
2	1.187	-1.500	-	-	-	-
3	-1.813	1.500	-	-	-	-
4	1.187	1.500	-	-	-	-



www.hilti.com

Company:		Page:	9
Address:		Specifier:	
Phone Fax:		E-Mail:	
Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2022	Date:	11/18/2022
Fastening point:			

8 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Appendix to
STRUCTURAL DESIGN CALCULATIONS
For

**M. Aden Monheiser and
Jennifer A. Monheiser**

**Lee's Summit, Missouri
Jackson County**

