

Strength of bolt-fixings in laminated strengthened glass

Kent Persson

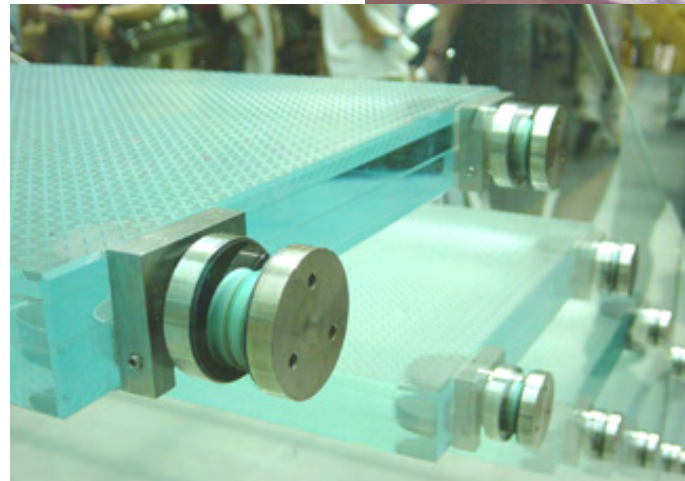
Div. of Structural Mechanics, LTH

Lund University



Glass in Building Structures

- Many advantages from an architect's point-of-view, light, airy constructions
- More common to use glass as load bearing parts of the building structure
- More advanced structures requires more advanced material knowledge
- Lack of design criteria makes it difficult to design safe and secure buildings



Tensile Strength of Toughened Glass

- **Floatglass**
 - **Ultimate strength bending: ~ 60 MPa**
 - **Design code value: ~ 30 MPa**

- **Toughened glass**
 - **Ultimate strength bending : ~ 200-250 MPa**
(lower around holes and along edges)
 - **Design code value: ~ 60 MPa**



Bolted Connections

- Bolts used as joints to connect glass to glass and to other materials
- Methods to predict the mechanical behaviour of glass-bolt joints are required



Studies of Bolted Connections

- **Establish relationships between loads and strength of the glass-bolt connection**
 - Experimental tests and numerical analyses
- **Utilize obtained relationships in design tool for point fixed glass**



Design tool for glass - ClearSight

Masters thesis by J. Malmborg

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A Design Tool for Bolted
Laminated Glass

ClearSight 0.5

A computer based design tool, for analysing strength of bolt-fixed laminated strengthened glass

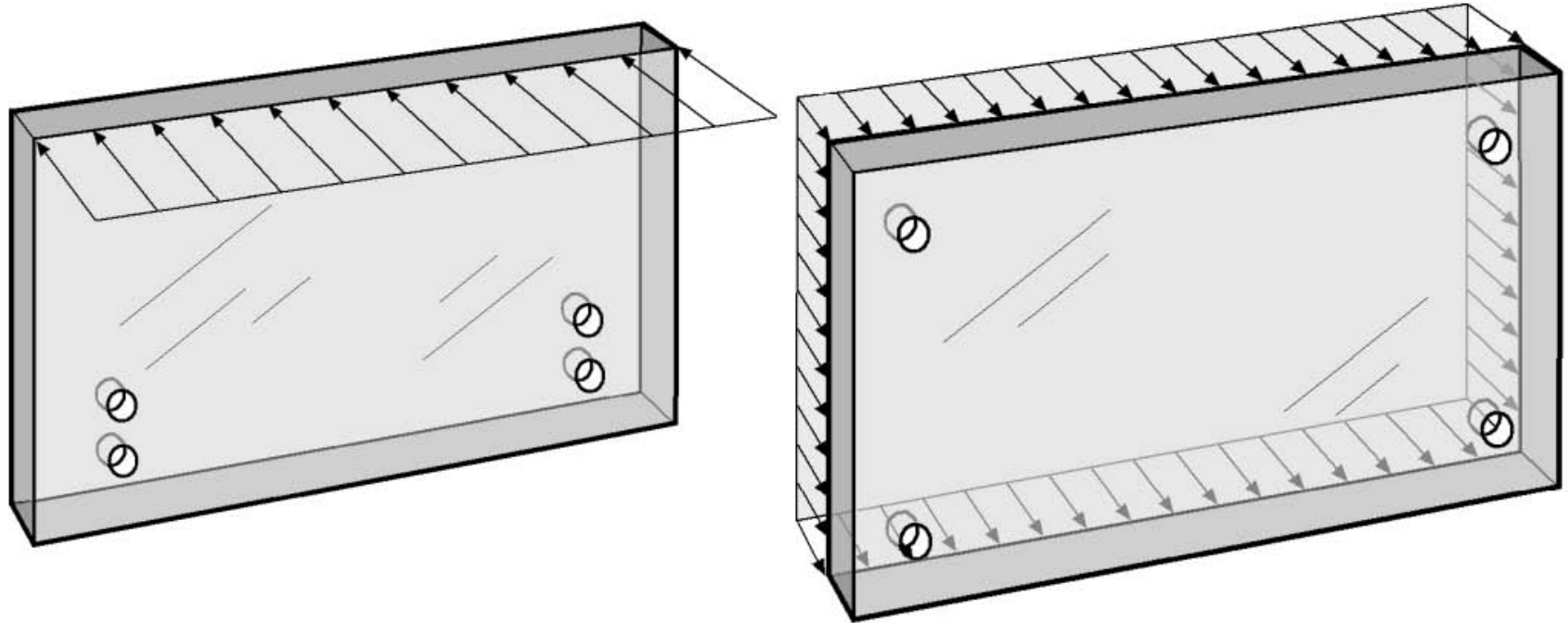


Design Tool for Glass contd.

- **Easy-to-use computer program – the user must not be acquainted with the numerical method being used**
- **The result should be easy to interpret**
- **Program follows building design codes**
- **Based on the results, the user will be able to determine if the tested configuration holds**
- **Initially, one type of bolt and a few load cases**



Geometry and Load Types



- Two different loads are considered: line load and distributed load
- Arbitrary number of bolts
- Rectangular glass panes



Material Properties

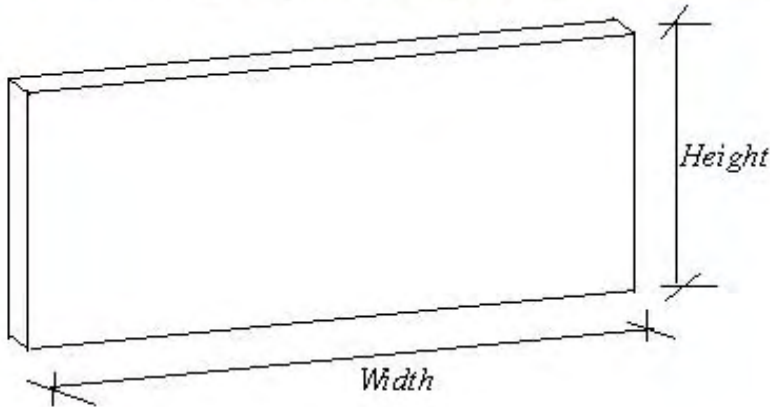
- **Material properties may be given for both glass and the intervening PVB-foil**
- **Stiffness properties, density and the design strength value of glass may given**
- **Default values of the parameters are coded into the program**



ClearSight (D:\feb\Savefiles\demo4\demo4.gfe)

File Run View Advanced About

Structure Geometry Bolts Loads Material properties



Define the structures outer geometry by filling out the form to the right.

If your analysis concerns laminated glass, specify the thickness for each of the three layers.

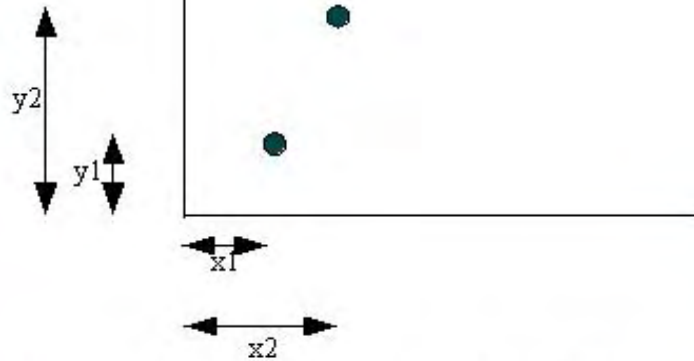
If the structure is single-layered, check "1 x Glass", then specify the layer thickness.

When you have specified the outer structure, press the tab "Bolts" on the top of this window to continue.

Height	1400	(mm)
Width	1400	(mm)
Number of material layers:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 x Glass <input type="radio"/> 2 x Glass + 1 x PVB	
Thickness of glass layer 1	8.0	(mm)
Thickness of glass layer 2	8.0	(mm)
Thickness of PVB layer	0.76	(mm)

ClearSight v. 1.0 Division of Structural Mechanics





Choose your type of bolt in the combination box to the right. (Only the bolt for cylindrical holes has been implemented in this version.) Then, specify the total number of bolts in the structure.

The coordinate table will contain as many rows as the number of bolts you have specified. Enter the coordinates for every bolt in the table. The origin is located at the bottom left corner of the structure. How you enumerate the bolts has no effect on the analysis.

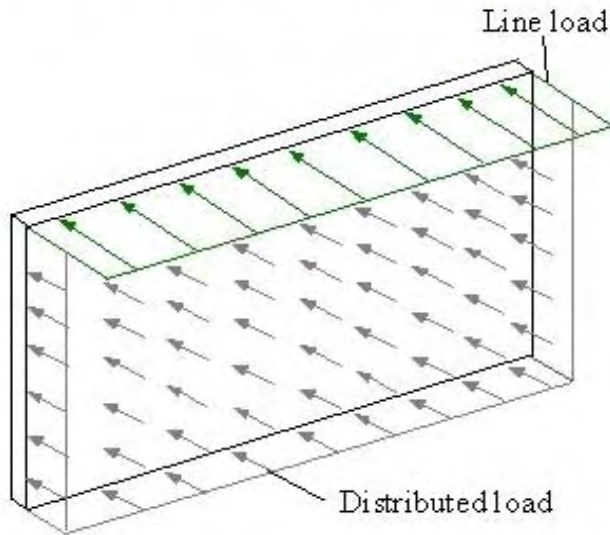
When you have specified the bolts, press the tab "Loads" on the top of this window to continue.

Type of bolt: Cylindrical

Number of bolts: 4

	X	Y
1	50	50
2	1350	50
3	50	1350
4	1350	1350





Line load [N/m]

Distributed load [N/m²]

Specify the size of the loads acting on the structure.

Balustrades should be designed to carry a line load, acting along the top edge of the balustrade.
 Facades should be designed to cope with a distributed load acting on the whole structure (i.e. wind loads).

When you have specified the loads, press the tab "Material properties" if you wish to use non-standard values. Otherwise, press "Run" to run the analysis.





GLASS

Elastic modulus [GPa]:

Density [kg/m3]:

Poissons ratio :

Yield stress [Mpa]:

PVB

Elastic modulus [MPa]:

Density [kg/m3]:

Poissons ratio :



Experimental Studies of Two Types of Bolts

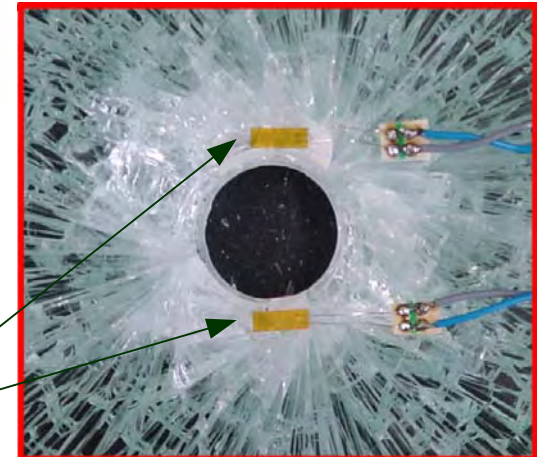
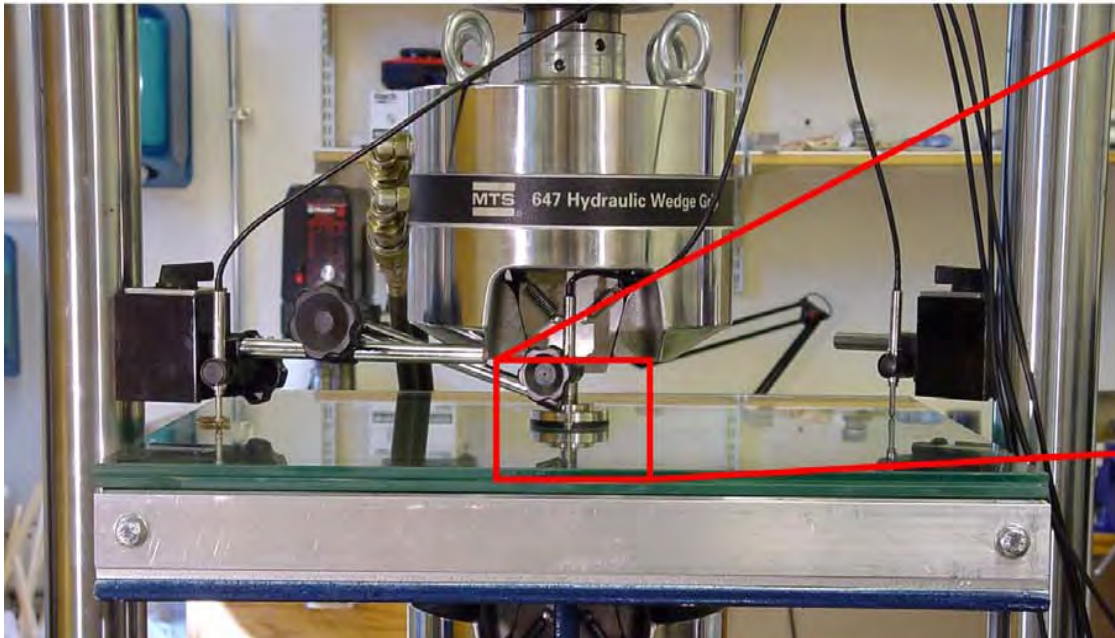
In part from masters thesis by C. Bength

Cylindrical bolt

Countersunk bolt



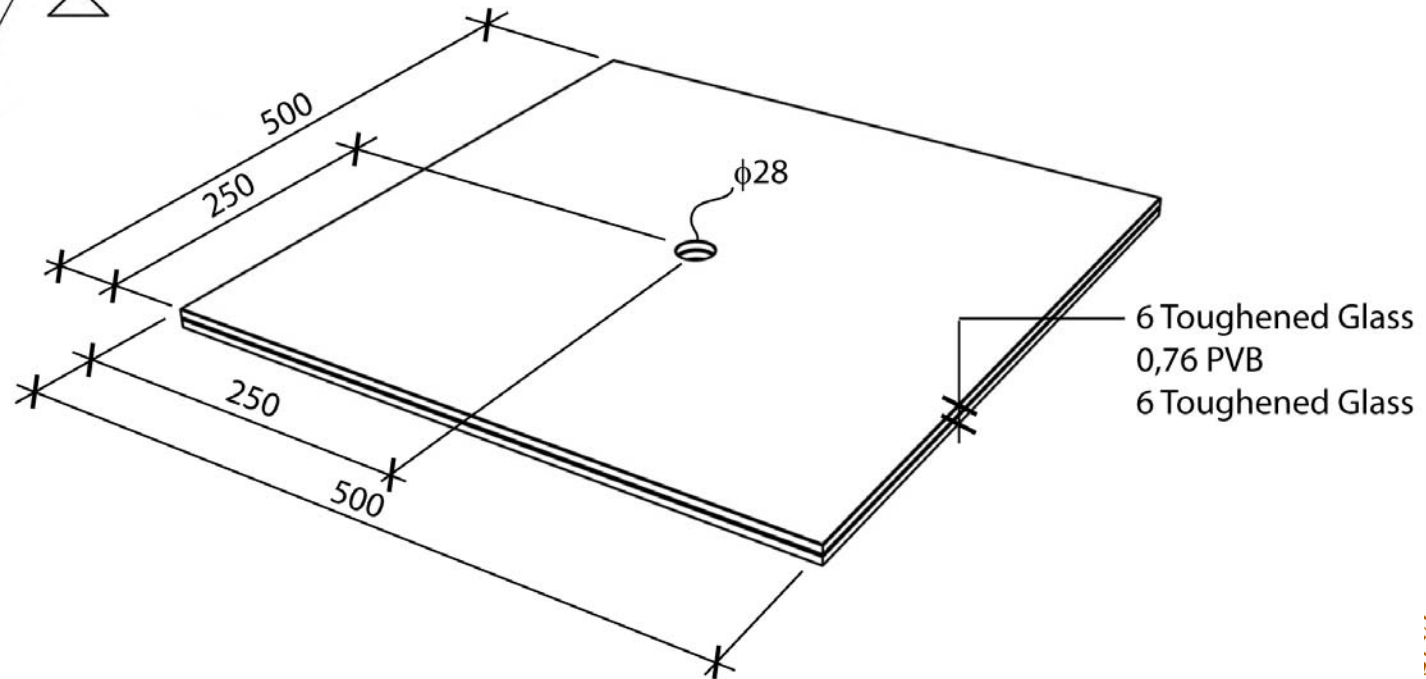
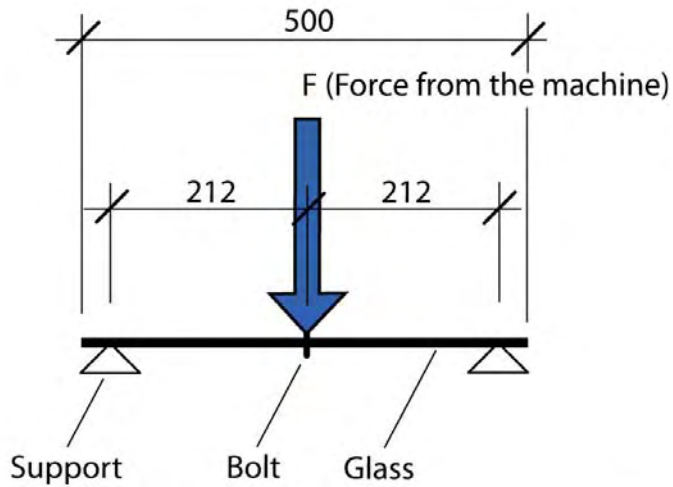
Experimental Test Setup



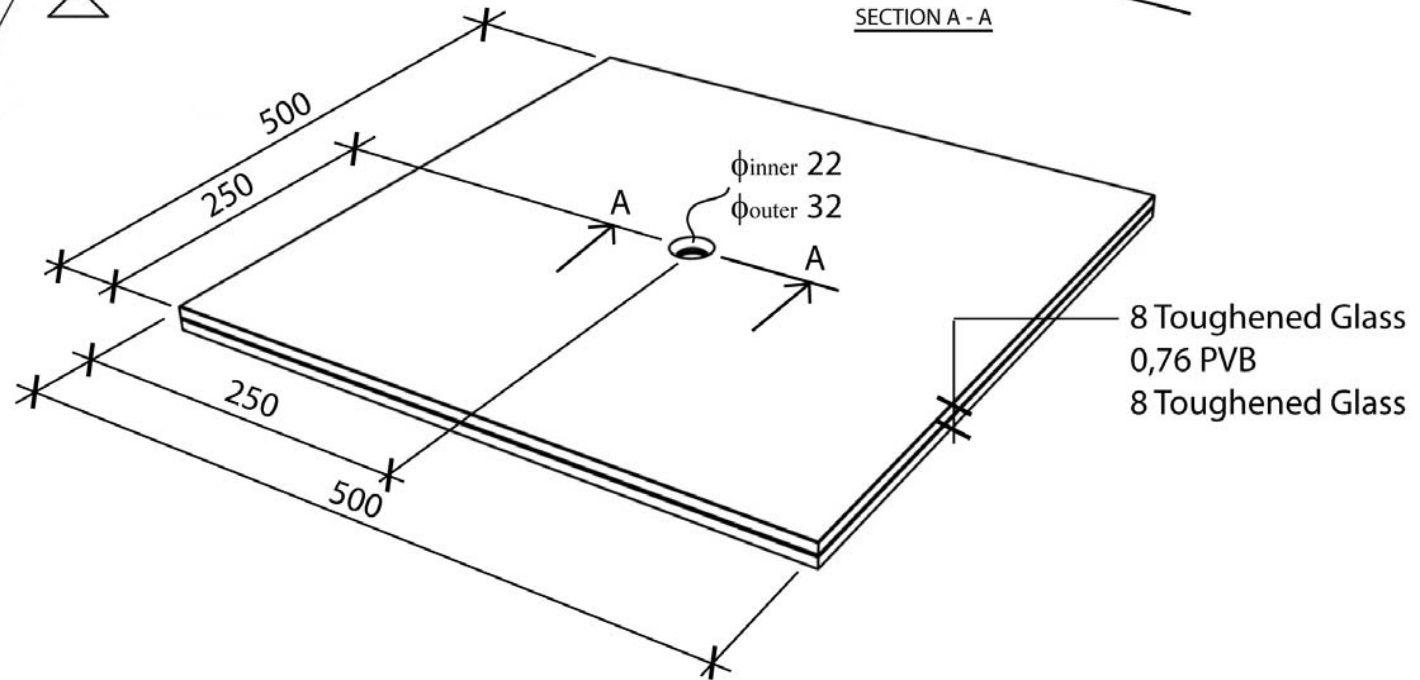
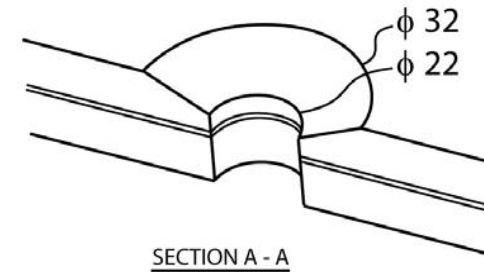
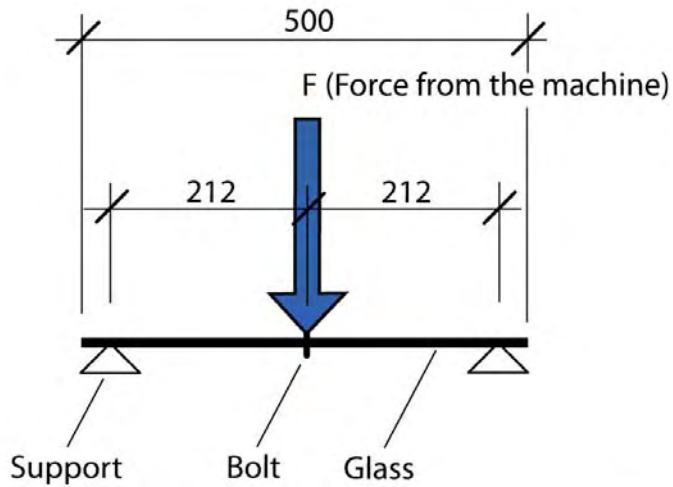
Strain gauges glued on the glass at the tension side, close to the edge of hole



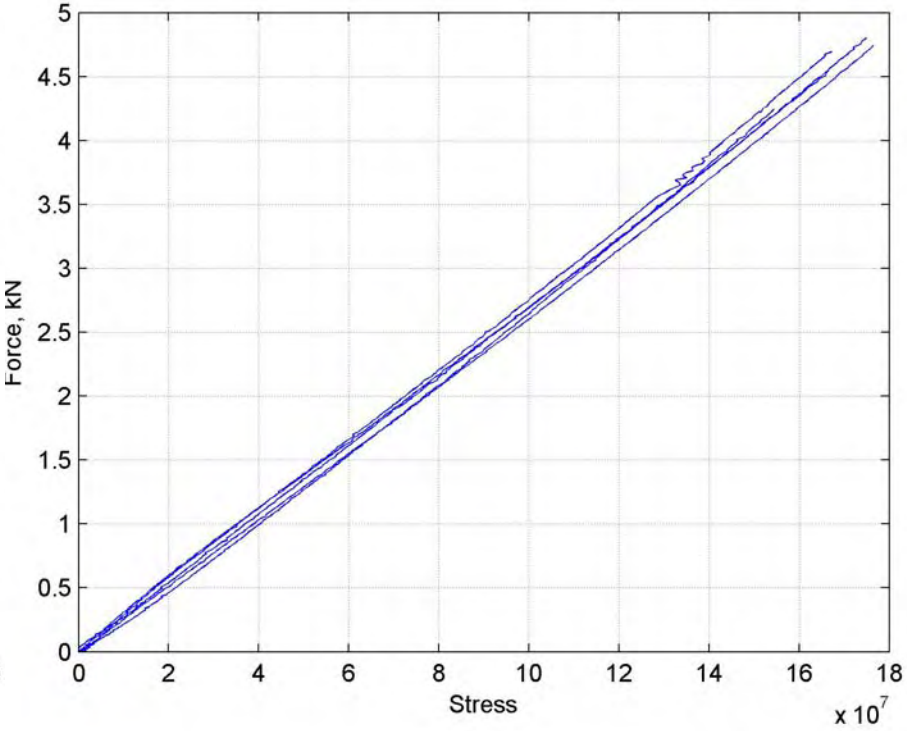
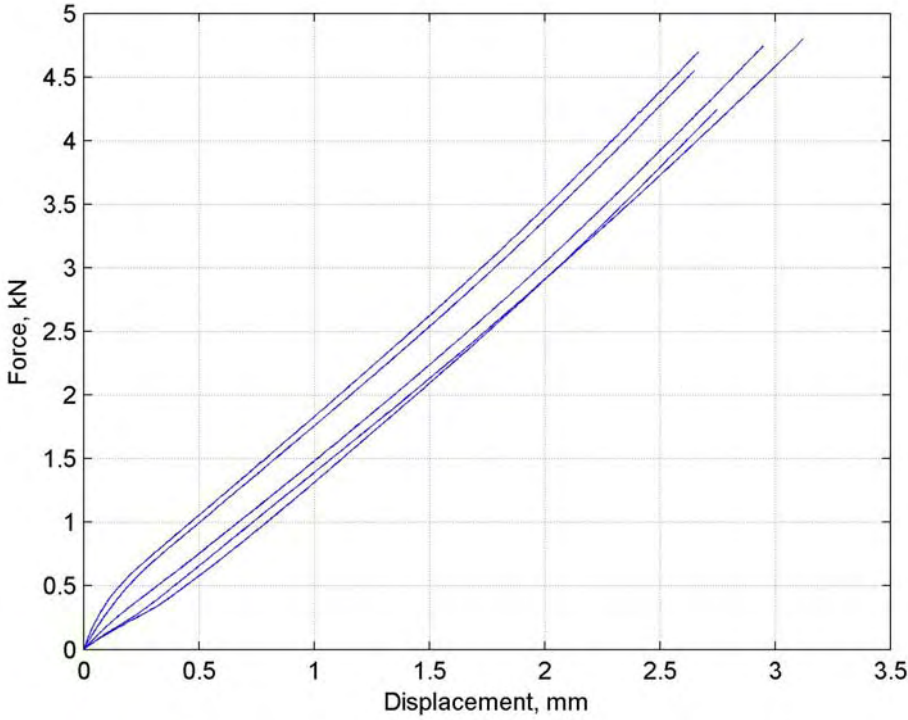
Cylindrical Bolt in Compression Loading



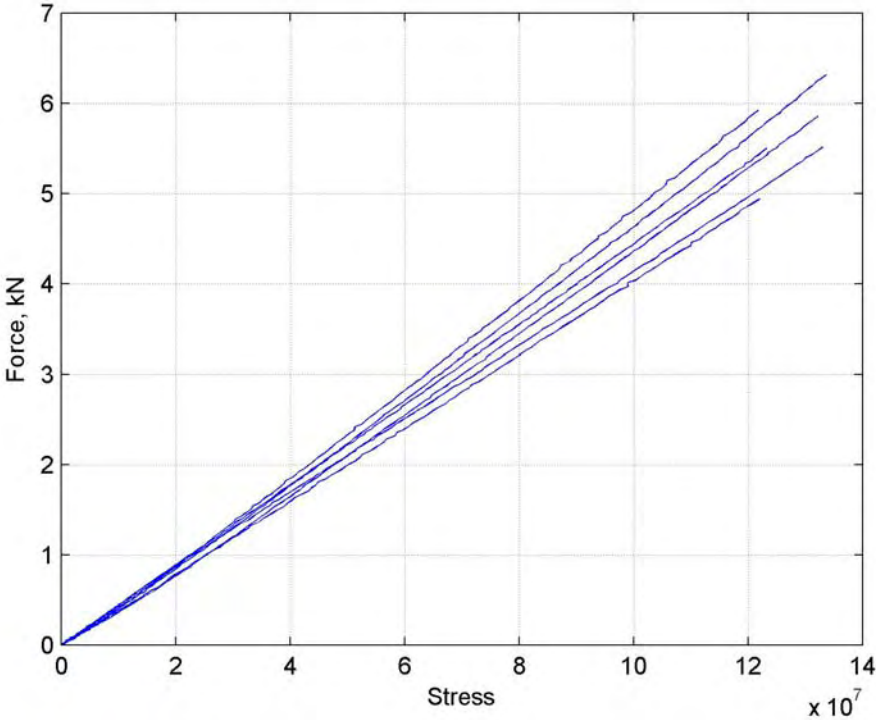
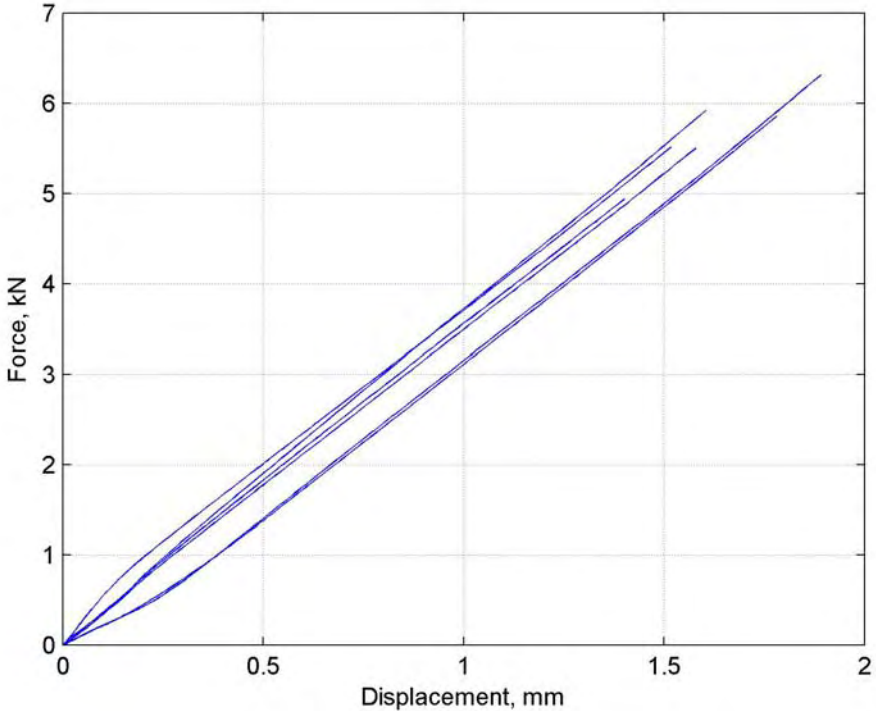
Countersunk Bolt in Compression Loading



Experimental Results for Cylindrical Bolt



Experimental Results for Countersunk Bolt - load on countersunk end



Results of Compression Test

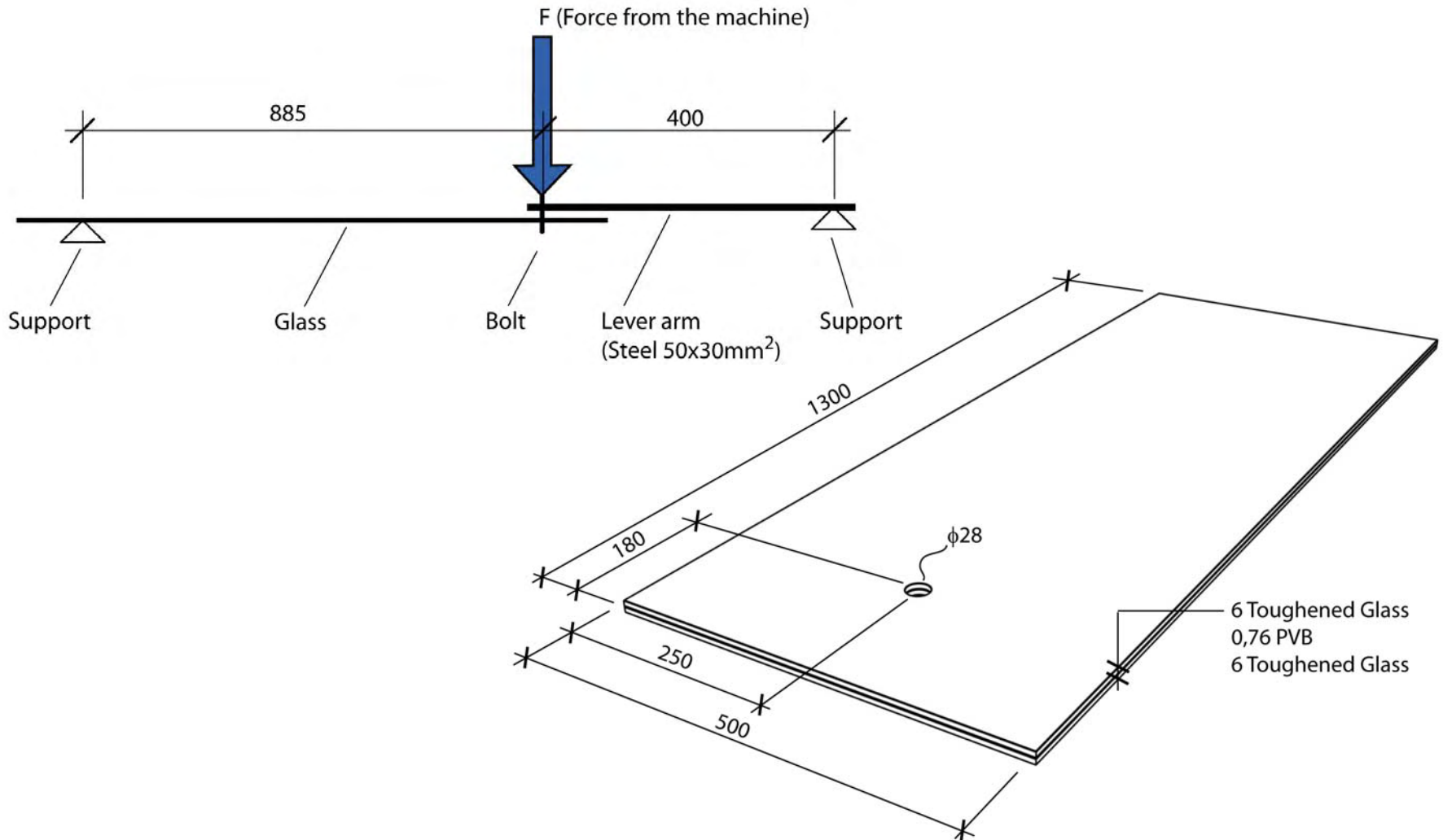
	Force, (N)	Tensile stress at failure, (MPa)
Cylindrical bolt	4600	177
Countersunk bolt Load on countersunk end	5600	127
Countersunk bolt Load on flat end	7200	172



Experiment - Cylindrical bolt in bending



Experiment - Cylindrical bolt in bending

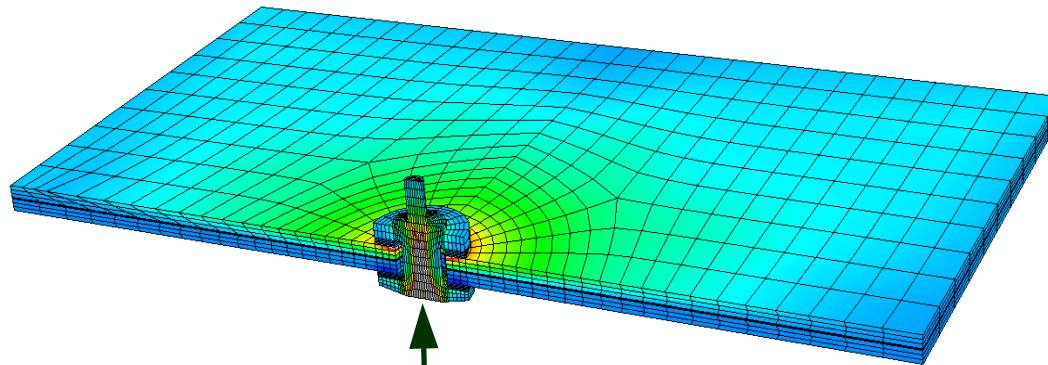


Results of Bending Test

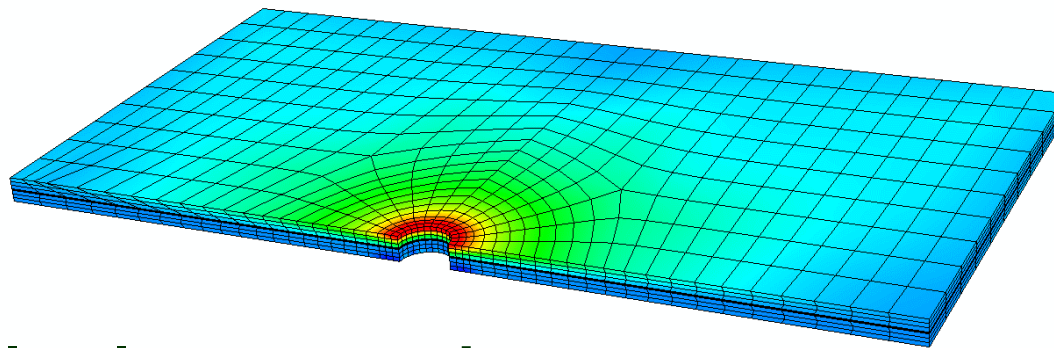
	Bending Moment, (Nm)	Tensile stress at failure, (MPa)
Cylindrical bolt	210	50



Finite Element Analyses of Experimental Tests



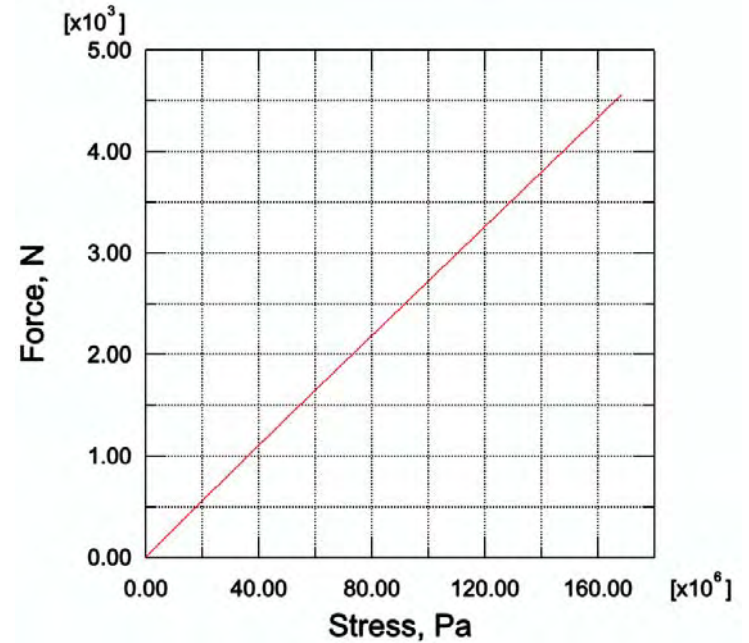
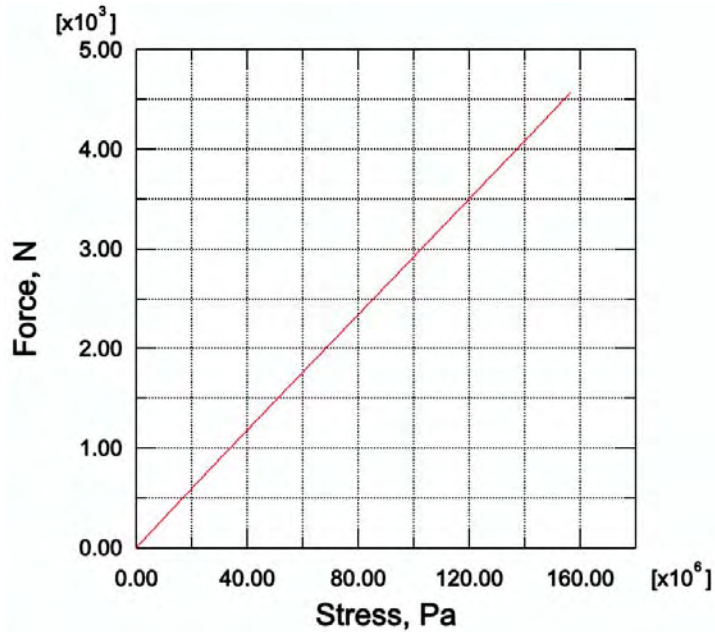
P
Half bolt and glass pane shown.



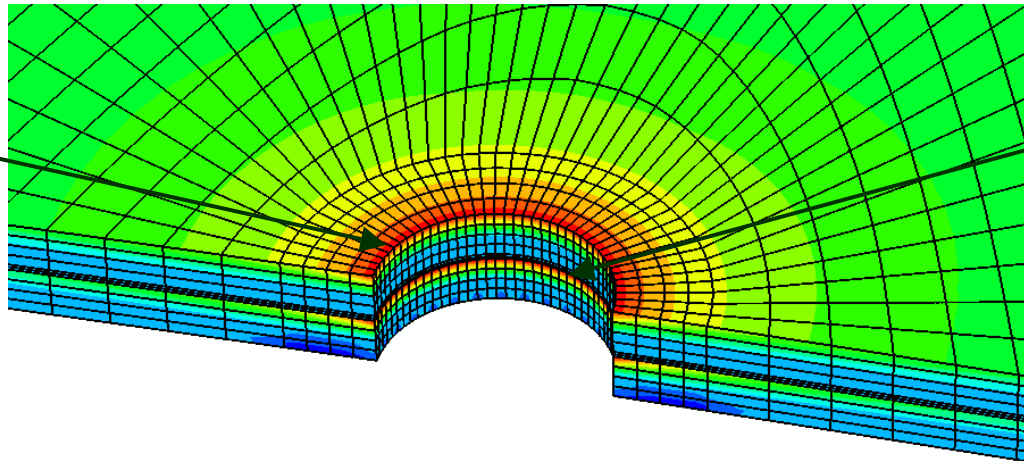
Only glass pane shown.
Stress concentrations around the hole.



FE-analysis for Cylindrical Bolt



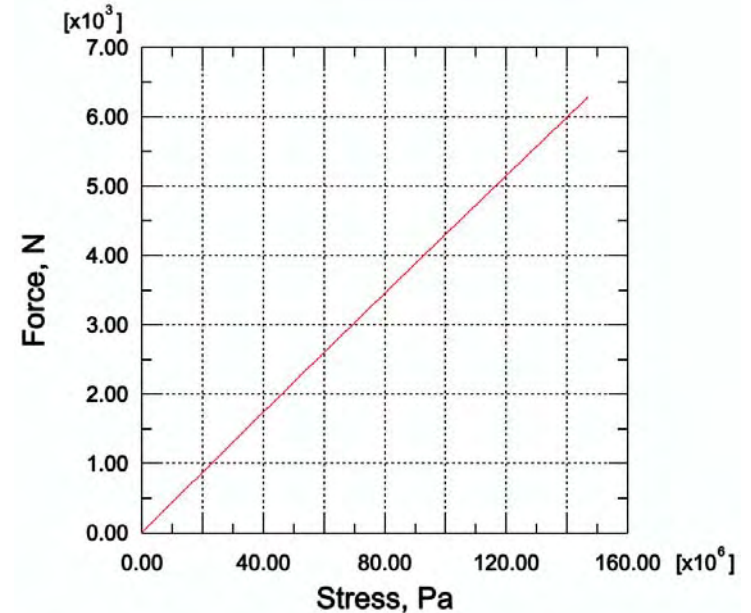
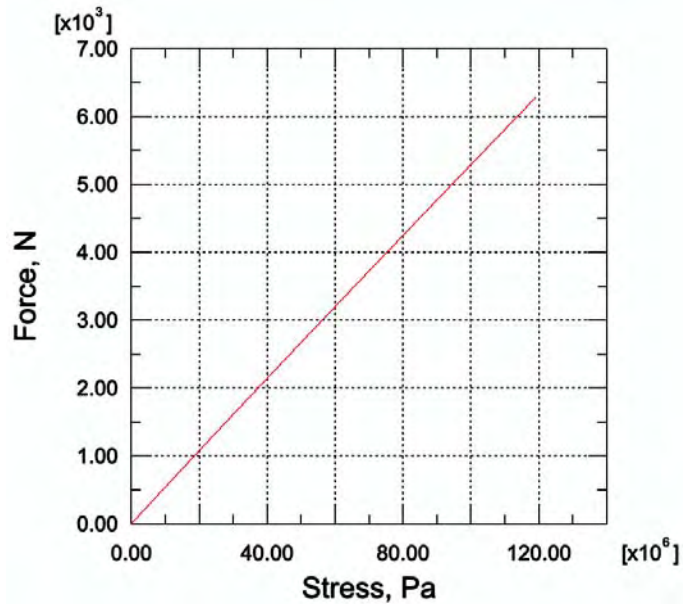
$\sigma_{\max} = 155 \text{ MPa}$



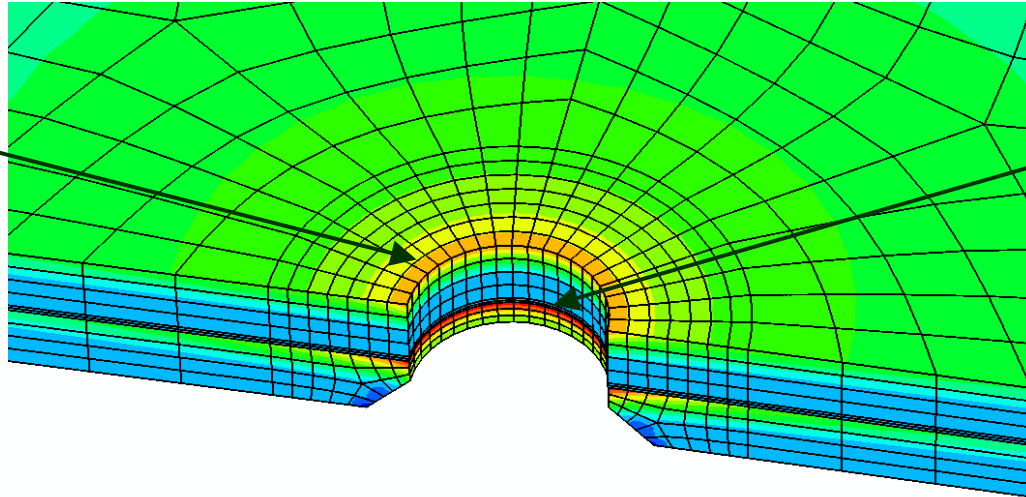
$\sigma_{\max} = 168 \text{ MPa}$



FE-analyses for Countersunk Bolt -load on countersunk end



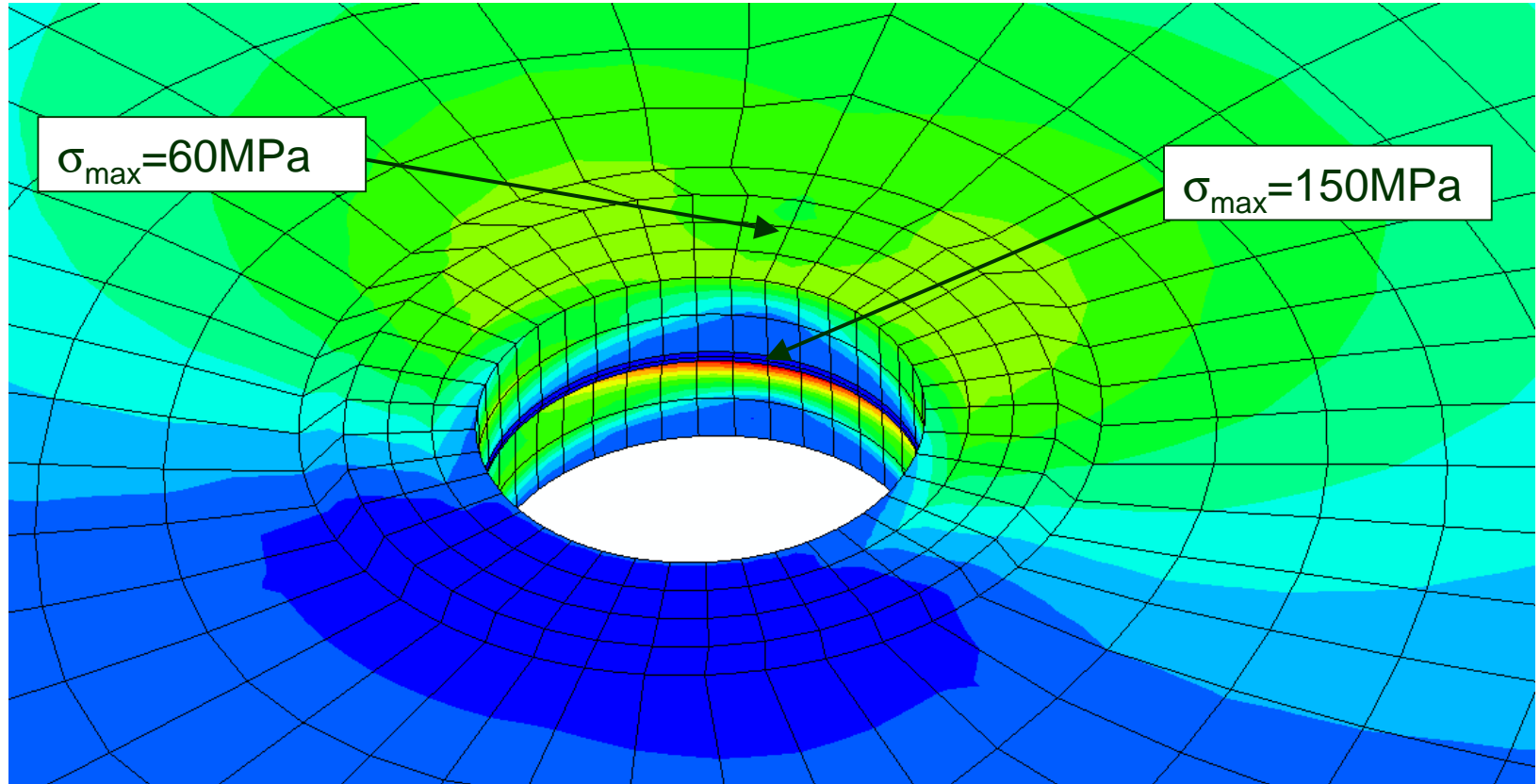
$\sigma_{\max} = 120 \text{ MPa}$



$\sigma_{\max} = 147 \text{ MPa}$



FE-analysis, cylindrical bolt in bending





GLASS

Elastic modulus [GPa]:

Density [kg/m3]:

Poissons ratio :

Yield stress [Mpa]:

PVB

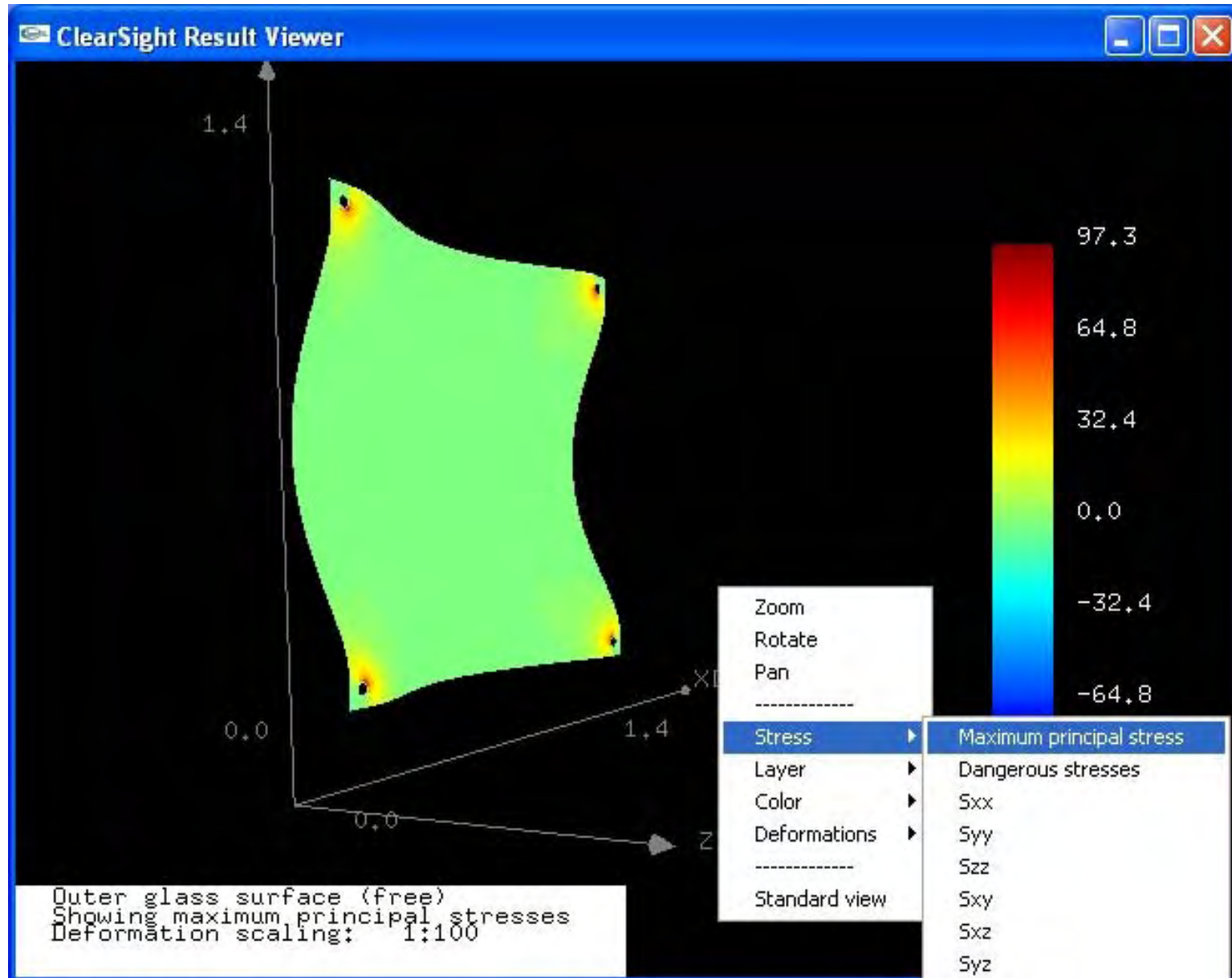
Elastic modulus [MPa]:

Density [kg/m3]:

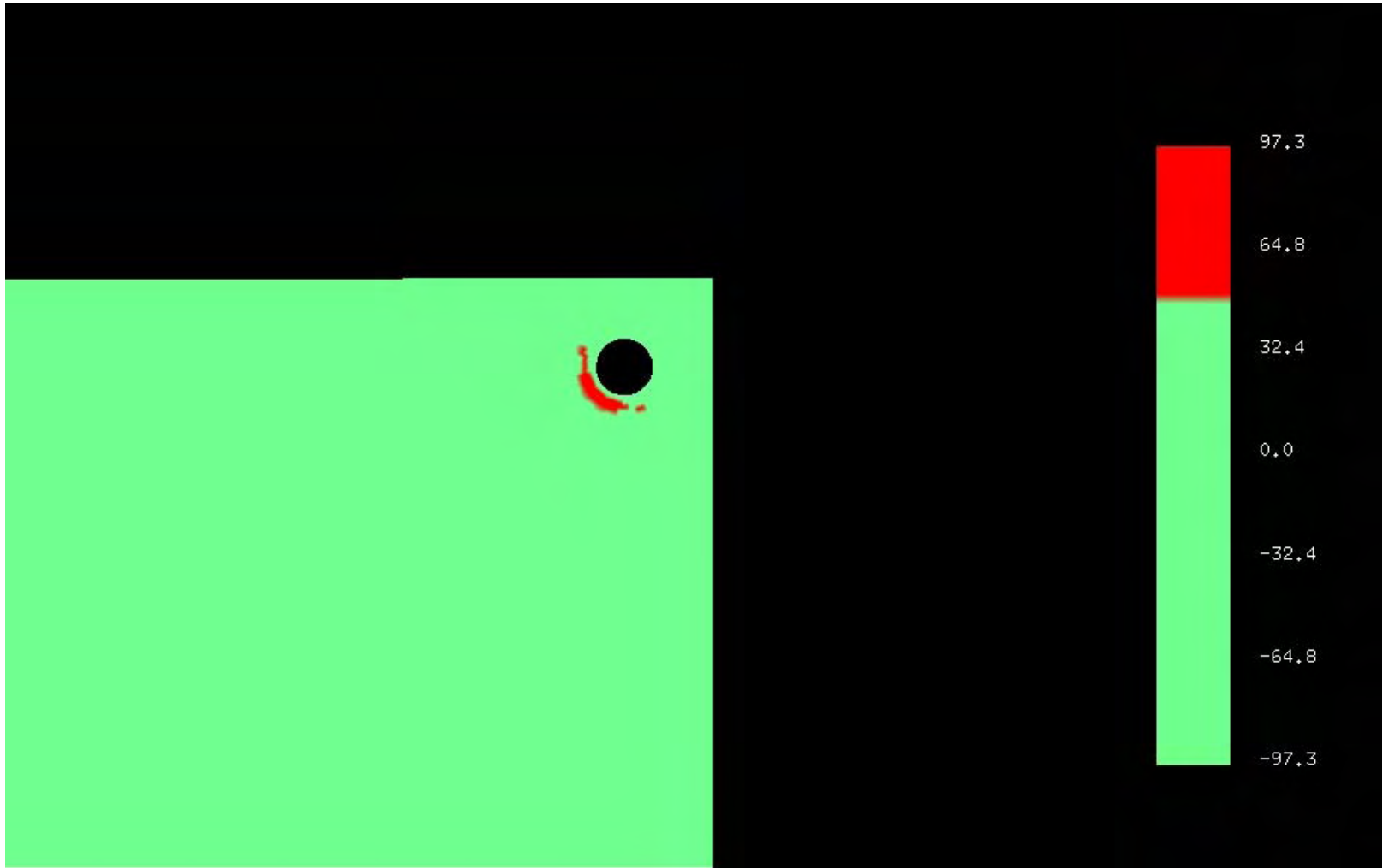
Poissons ratio :



Visualisation of Results



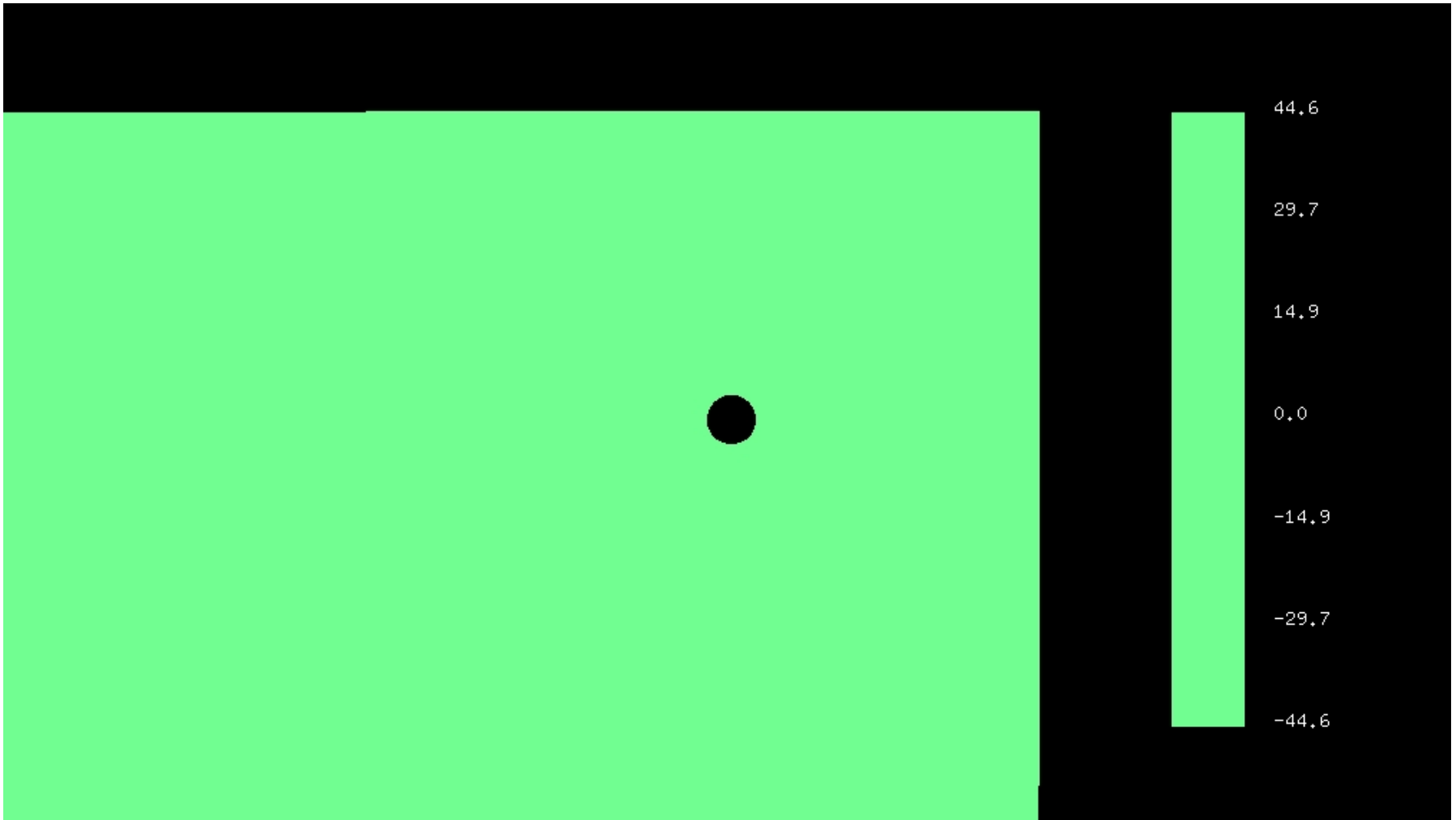
Example 1: Facade Glass



Holes to close to edge!



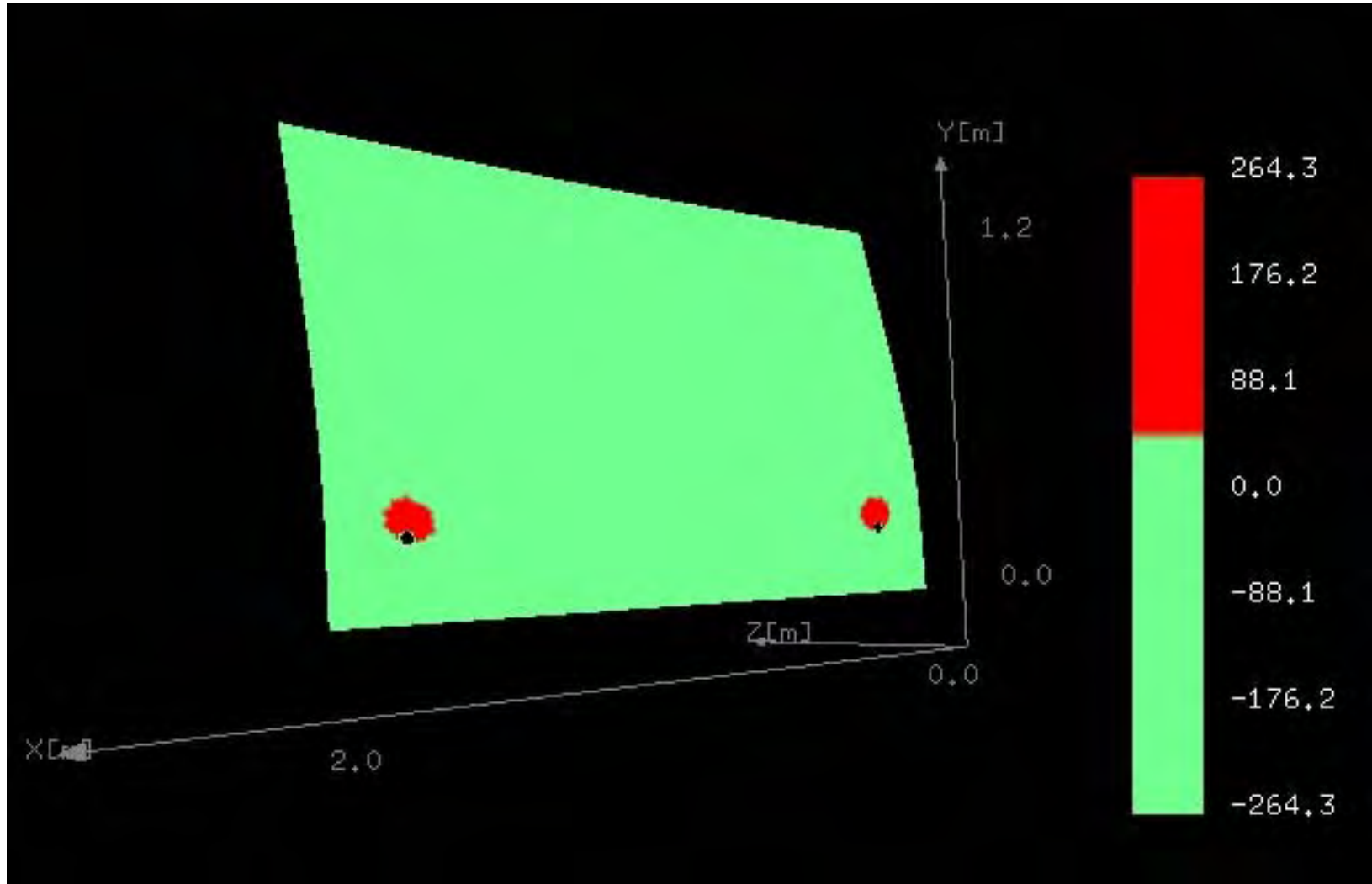
Example 1: Facade Glass



Holes moved, strength not exceeded.



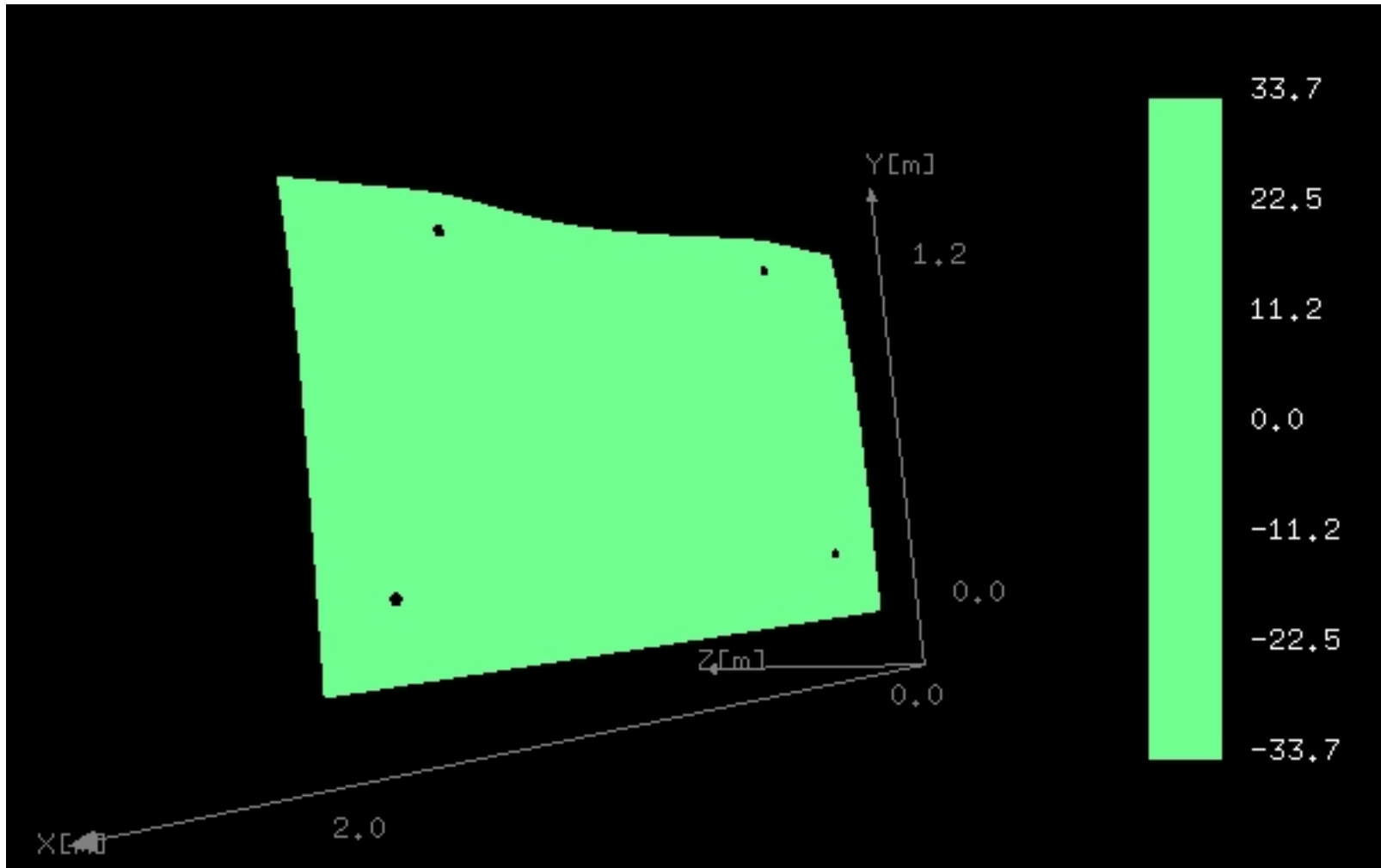
Exempel 2: Balustrade Glass



With two bolt fixings only, the glass will not withstand the loads according to the design code.



Exempel 2: Balustrade Glass



With four bolts, no dangerous stresses develops when subjected to load according to the design code.



Conclusions

- Svårt att förutse härdningsspänningarnas storlek kring hål och kanter – stor säkerhetsfaktor måste användas.
- Komplicerade spänningstillstånd kring hål pga mjukt mellanliggande PVB-skikt.
- Numeriska beräkningar överensstämmer bra experimentella data.
- Hur fungerar limmade infästningar mekaniskt?



Thank You

