

# 宜春市平面钢模板|圆柱钢模板|安全爬梯/梯笼出租/租赁

产品名称	宜春市平面钢模板 圆柱钢模板 安全爬梯/梯笼出租/租赁
公司名称	湖北八方合赢租赁有限公司
价格	5000.00/吨
规格参数	平面钢模板:承台钢模板 柱子钢模:安全梯笼 箱涵钢模:沟渠模板
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## 产品详情

宜春市平面钢模板|圆柱钢模板|安全爬梯/梯笼出租/租赁

一、平面钢模板|圆柱钢模板|安全爬梯/梯笼面板验算 面板类型 覆面木胶合板 面板厚度t(mm) 15  
面板抗弯强度设计值[f](N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 16 面板抗剪强度设计值 [ ](N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 1.4 面板弹性模量E(N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 7300  
取单位宽度b=1000mm，按四等跨连续梁计算：  
 $W = bt^2/6 = 1000 \times 15 \times 15/6 = 37500\text{mm}^3$ ， $I = bt^3/12 = 1000 \times 15 \times 15 \times 15/12 = 281250\text{mm}^4$   
 $q_1 = 0 \times [1.3(G1k+(G2k+G3k) \times h)+1.5 \times L \times Q1k] \times b = 1.1 \times [1.3 \times (0.1+(24+1.5) \times 1.5)+1.5 \times 0.9 \times 3] \times 1$   
 $= 59.296\text{kN/m}$   $q_1\text{静} = 0 \times 1.3 \times [G1k+(G2k+G3k) \times h] \times b = 1.1 \times 1.3 \times [0.1+(24+1.5) \times 1.5] \times 1 = 54.841\text{kN/m}$   
 $q_1\text{活} = 0 \times 1.5 \times L \times Q1k \times b = 1.1 \times 1.5 \times 0.9 \times 3 \times 1 = 4.455\text{kN/m}$   
 $q_2 = [1 \times (G1k+(G2k+G3k) \times h)+1 \times 1 \times Q1k] \times b = [1 \times (0.1+(24+1.5) \times 1.5)+1 \times 1 \times 3] \times 1 = 41.35\text{kN/m}$

计算简图如下：146 1、强度验算

$$M_{\max} = 0.107q_1\text{静}L^2 + 0.121q_1\text{活}L^2 = 0.107 \times 54.841 \times 0.158^2 + 0.121 \times 4.455 \times 0.158^2 = 0.16\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$= M_{\max}/W = 0.16 \times 10^6/37500 = 4.259\text{N/mm}^2 \quad [f] = 16\text{N/mm}^2 \text{ 满足要求！}$$

$$\max = 0.632q_2L^4/(100EI) = 0.632 \times 41.35 \times 157.8954/(100 \times 7300 \times 281250) = 0.079\text{mm} \quad [ ] = \min[L/150, 10] = \min[157.895/150, 10] = 1.053\text{mm} \text{ 满足要求！}$$

2、挠度验算

$$R_1=R_5=0.393q_1\text{静}L+0.446q_1\text{活}L=0.393 \times 54.841 \times 0.158+0.446 \times 4.455 \times 0.158 = 3.717\text{kN}$$

$$R_2=R_4=1.143q_1\text{静}L+1.223q_1\text{活}L=1.143 \times 54.841 \times 0.158+1.223 \times 4.455 \times 0.158 = 10.758\text{kN}$$

$$R_3=0.928q_1\text{静}L+1.142q_1\text{活}L=0.928 \times 54.841 \times 0.158+1.142 \times 4.455 \times 0.158 = 8.839\text{kN}$$

$$\text{标准值(正常使用极限状态)} \quad R_1'=R_5'=0.393q_2L=0.393 \times 41.35 \times 0.158 = 2.566\text{kN}$$

$$R_2'=R_4'=1.143q_2L=1.143 \times 41.35 \times 0.158 = 7.463\text{kN} \quad R_3'=0.928q_2L=0.928 \times 41.35 \times 0.158 = 6.059\text{kN}$$

二、小梁验算 小梁类型 方木 小梁截面类型(mm) 40 × 80 小梁抗弯强度设计值[f](N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 15.444

小梁抗剪强度设计值 [ ](N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 1.782 小梁截面抵抗矩W(cm<sup>3</sup>) 42.667 小梁弹性模量E(N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 9350147

小梁截面惯性矩I(cm<sup>4</sup>) 170.667 小梁计算方式 简支梁 承载能力极限状态：

梁底面板传递给左边小梁线荷载： $q_1\text{左} = R_1/b = 3.717/1 = 3.717\text{kN/m}$

梁底面板传递给中间小梁一般线荷载： $q_{1中} = \text{Max}[R_2, R_3, R_4]/b = \text{Max}[10.758, 8.839, 10.758]/1 = 10.758 \text{ kN/m}$

梁底面板传递给右边小梁线荷载： $q_{1右} = R_5/b = 3.717/1 = 3.717 \text{ kN/m}$

小梁自重： $q_2 = 1.1 \times 1.3 \times (0.3 - 0.1) \times 3/19 = 0.045 \text{ kN/m}$

梁左侧模板传递给左边小梁荷载 $q_{3左} = 1.1 \times 1.3 \times 0.5 \times 1.5 = 1.073 \text{ kN/m}$

梁右侧模板传递给右边小梁荷载 $q_{3右} = 1.1 \times 1.3 \times 0.5 \times 1.5 = 1.073 \text{ kN/m}$

左侧小梁荷载 $q_{左} = q_{1左} + q_2 + q_{3左} = 3.717 + 0.045 + 1.073 = 4.834 \text{ kN/m}$

中间小梁荷载 $q_{中} = q_{1中} + q_2 = 10.758 + 0.045 = 10.803 \text{ kN/m}$

右侧小梁荷载 $q_{右} = q_{1右} + q_2 + q_{3右} = 3.717 + 0.045 + 1.073 = 4.834 \text{ kN/m}$

小梁一般荷载 $q = \text{Max}[q_{左}, q_{中}, q_{右}] = \text{Max}[4.834, 10.803, 4.834] = 10.803 \text{ kN/m}$  正常使用极限状态：

梁底面板传递给左边小梁线荷载： $q_{1左}' = R_1'/b = 2.566/1 = 2.566 \text{ kN/m}$

梁底面板传递给中间小梁一般线荷载： $q_{1中}' = \text{Max}[R_2', R_3', R_4']/b = \text{Max}[7.463, 6.059, 7.463]/1 = 7.463 \text{ kN/m}$

梁底面板传递给右边小梁线荷载： $q_{1右}' = R_5'/b = 2.566/1 = 2.566 \text{ kN/m}$  小梁自重： $q_2' = 1 \times (0.3 - 0.1) \times 3/19 = 0.032 \text{ kN/m}$

梁左侧模板传递给左边小梁荷载 $q_{3左}' = 1 \times 0.5 \times 1.5 = 0.75 \text{ kN/m}$

梁右侧模板传递给右边小梁荷载 $q_{3右}' = 1 \times 0.5 \times 1.5 = 0.75 \text{ kN/m}$

左侧小梁荷载 $q_{左}' = q_{1左}' + q_2' + q_{3左}' = 2.566 + 0.032 + 0.75 = 3.347 \text{ kN/m}$  中间小梁荷载 $q_{中}' = q_{1中}' +$

$q_2' = 7.463 + 0.032 = 7.494 \text{ kN/m}$  右侧小梁荷载 $q_{右}' = q_{1右}' + q_2' + q_{3右}' = 2.566 + 0.032 + 0.75 = 3.347 \text{ kN/m}$

小梁一般荷载 $q' = \text{Max}[q_{左}', q_{中}', q_{右}'] = \text{Max}[3.347, 7.494, 3.347] = 7.494 \text{ kN/m}$

为简化计算，按简支梁和悬臂梁分别计算，如下图：1、抗弯验算

$M_{\text{max}} = \text{max}[0.125q_1l^2, 0.5q_1l^2] = \text{max}[0.125 \times 10.803 \times 0.6^2, 0.5 \times 10.803 \times 0.3^2] = 0.486 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

$= M_{\text{max}}/W = 0.486 \times 10^6 / 42667 = 11.394 \text{ N/mm}^2$   $[f] = 15.444 \text{ N/mm}^2$  满足要求！2、抗剪验算

$V_{\text{max}} = \text{max}[0.5q_1l, q_1l] = \text{max}[0.5 \times 10.803 \times 0.6, 10.803 \times 0.3] = 3.241 \text{ kN}$

$\text{max} = 3V_{\text{max}} / (2bh_0) = 3 \times 3.241 \times 1000 / (2 \times 40 \times 80) = 1.519 \text{ N/mm}^2$   $[ ] = 1.782 \text{ N/mm}^2$  满足要求！

3、挠度验算

$1 = 5q'l^4 / (384EI) = 5 \times 7.494 \times 600^4 / (384 \times 9350 \times 170.667 \times 10^4) = 0.792 \text{ mm}$   $[ ] = \text{min}[l/150, 10] = \text{min}[600/150, 10] = 4 \text{ mm}$

$2 = q'l^4 / (8EI) = 7.494 \times 300^4 / (8 \times 9350 \times 170.667 \times 10^4) = 0.475 \text{ mm}$   $[ ] = \text{min}[2l/150, 10] = \text{min}[600/150, 10] = 4 \text{ mm}$  满足要求！4、支座反力计算 148149 承载能力极限状态

$R_{\text{max}} = \text{max}[qL_1, 0.5qL_1 + qL_2] = \text{max}[10.803 \times 0.6, 0.5 \times 10.803 \times 0.6 + 10.803 \times 0.3] = 6.482 \text{ kN}$  同理可得：

梁底支撑小梁所受一般支座反力依次为

$R_1 = 2.9 \text{ kN}, R_2 = 6.482 \text{ kN}, R_3 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_4 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_5 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_6 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_7 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_8 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_9 = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{10} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{11} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{12} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{13} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{14} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{15} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{16} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{17} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{18} = 5.33 \text{ kN}, R_{19} = 6.482 \text{ kN}, R_{20} = 2.9 \text{ kN}$  正常使用极限状态

$R_{\text{max}}' = \text{max}[q'L_1, 0.5q'L_1 + q'L_2] = \text{max}[7.494 \times 0.6, 0.5 \times 7.494 \times 0.6 + 7.494 \times 0.3] = 4.496 \text{ kN}$  同理可得：

梁底支撑小梁所受一般支座反力依次为

$R_1' = 2.008 \text{ kN}, R_2' = 4.496 \text{ kN}, R_3' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_4' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_5' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_6' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_7' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_8' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_9' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{10}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{11}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{12}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{13}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{14}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{15}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{16}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{17}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{18}' = 3.654 \text{ kN}, R_{19}' = 4.496 \text{ kN}, R_{20}' = 2.008 \text{ kN}$  六、主梁验算 主梁类型 工字钢

主梁截面类型 10号工字钢 主梁抗弯强度设计值 $[f]$ (N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 205 主梁抗剪强度设计值 $[ ]$ (N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 125

主梁截面抵抗矩 $W$ (cm<sup>3</sup>) 49 主梁弹性模量 $E$ (N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 206000 主梁截面惯性矩 $I$ (cm<sup>4</sup>) 245

可调托座内主梁根数 1 1、抗弯验算主梁弯矩图(kN·m)

$= M_{\text{max}}/W = 1.047 \times 10^6 / 49000 = 21.363 \text{ N/mm}^2$   $[f] = 205 \text{ N/mm}^2$  满足要求！2、抗剪验算 主梁剪力图(kN)

$V_{\text{max}} = 12.138 \text{ kN}$   $\text{max} = V_{\text{max}} / (8Iz) [bh_0^2 - (b -$

$)h^2] = 12.138 \times 1000 \times [68 \times 100^2 - (68 - 4.5) \times 84.82] / (8 \times 2450000 \times 4.5) = 30.74 \text{ N/mm}^2$   $[ ] = 125 \text{ N/mm}^2$

满足要求！3、挠度验算 150151 主梁变形图(mm)

$\text{max} = 0.017 \text{ mm}$   $[ ] = \text{min}[L/150, 10] = \text{min}[600/150, 10] = 4 \text{ mm}$  满足要求！4、支座反力计算

承载能力极限状态

支座反力依次为 $R_1 = 0.25 \text{ kN}, R_2 = 1.947 \text{ kN}, R_3 = 19.823 \text{ kN}, R_4 = 20.417 \text{ kN}, R_5 = 20.169 \text{ kN},$

$R_6 = 20.417 \text{ kN}, R_7 = 19.823 \text{ kN}, R_8 = 1.947 \text{ kN}, R_9 = 0.25 \text{ kN}$  七、可调托座验算 荷载传递至立杆方式 可调托座

可调托座承载力容许值 $[N]$ (kN) 60

可调托座一般受力 $N = \text{max}[R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_9] = 20.417 \text{ kN}$   $[N] = 60 \text{ kN}$  满足要求！

八、立杆验算 立杆钢管截面类型(mm)  $60 \times 3.2$  立杆钢管计算截面类型(mm)  $60 \times 3.2$  钢材等级 Q345

立杆截面面积A(mm<sup>2</sup>) 571 回转半径i(mm) 20.1 立杆截面抵抗矩W(cm<sup>3</sup>) 7.7 支架立杆计算长度修正系数

1.2 悬臂端计算长度折减系数k 0.7 抗压强度设计值[f](N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 300 支架自重标准值q(kN/m) 0.15

1、长细比验算  $h_{max} = \max(h, h' + 2ka) = \max(1.2 \times 1500, 1000 + 2 \times 0.7 \times 500) = 1800\text{mm}$

$\lambda = h_{max}/i = 1800/20.1 = 89.552$  [ ] = 150 长细比满足要求! 查表得,  $\varphi = 0.558152$

2、稳定性计算  
R1 = 0.25kN, R2 = 1.947kN, R3 = 19.823kN, R4 = 20.417kN, R5 = 20.169kN, R6 = 20.417kN, R7 = 19.823kN, R8 = 1.947kN, R9 = 0.25kN

立杆一般受力  $N = \max[R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9] + 1.1 \times 1.3 \times 0.15 \times (17.5 - 1.5) =$

$\max[0.25, 1.947, 19.823, 20.417, 20.169, 20.417, 19.823, 1.947, 0.25] + 3.432 = 23.849\text{kN}$

$f = N/(\varphi A) = 23.849 \times 10^3 / (0.558 \times 571) = 74.852\text{N/mm}^2$  [f] = 300N/mm