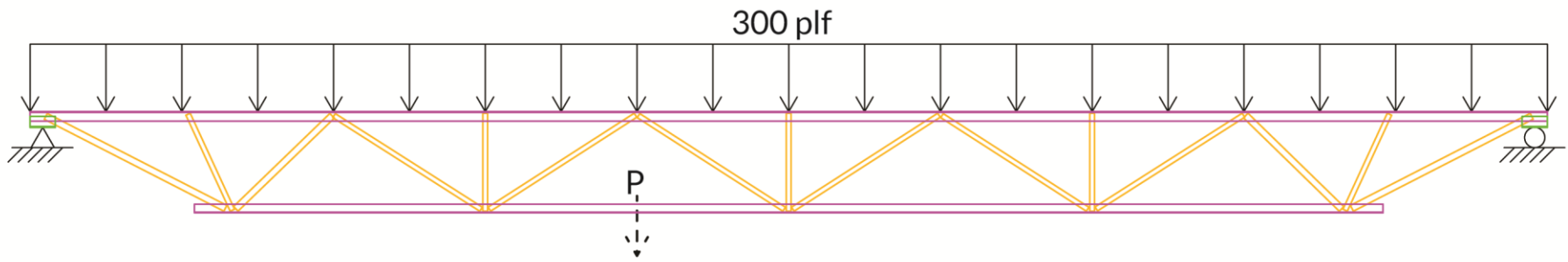


Tutorial for MASTAN2 v5.1 – Steel Joist



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UNIVERSITY



NEW MILLENNIUM
BUILDING SYSTEMS



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Iron and Steel
Institute



Credits

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– Open screenshot of MASTAN2 or additional helpful information.

Section 1: Overview

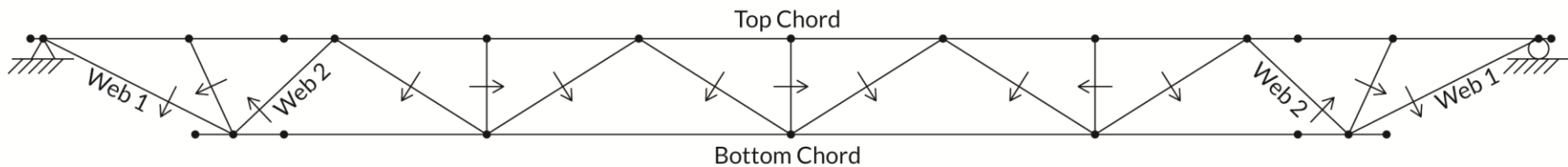
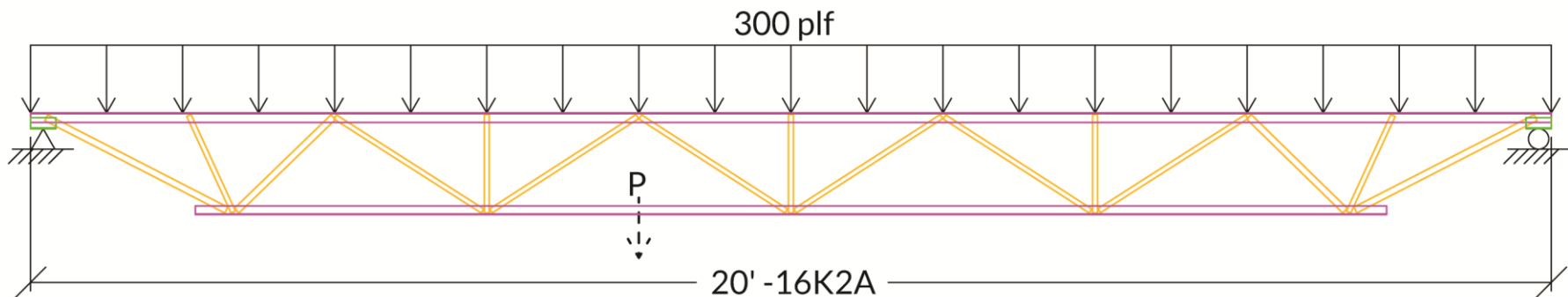
Overview

This tutorial provides step-by-step guidance for the sample joist structure. Enough details are provided that the example model with non-doubly symmetric sections can be completed following the instructions here. Not every feature available in MASTAN2 will be mentioned nor utilized in this tutorial. For further information on many of the features within MASTAN2 make use of other tutorials at <http://www.mastan2.com/tutorial.html>.



Problem Overview

This tutorial works with a single open-web steel joist. The model will be created to show how to analyze a joist for a uniform distributed load on the top chord accounting for the non-doubly symmetric section properties. This model will then be adjusted to allow for the application of an eccentric point load on the bottom chord. Further details of each model will be provided in the corresponding section.



Arrows indicate the open side of the web channels. Web members not otherwise labeled are Web 3



Section 2: Getting Started

MASTAN2 General Information

MASTAN2 is an interactive graphics program that provides preprocessing, analysis, and postprocessing capabilities. Preprocessing options include definition of structural geometry, support conditions, applied loads, and element properties. The analysis routines provide the user the opportunity to perform first- or second-order elastic or inelastic analyses of two- or three-dimensional frames and trusses subjected to static and dynamic loads. Postprocessing capabilities include the interpretation of structural behavior through deformation and force diagrams, printed output, and facilities for plotting response curves. MASTAN2 is based on MATLAB®, a premier software package for numeric computing and data analysis.

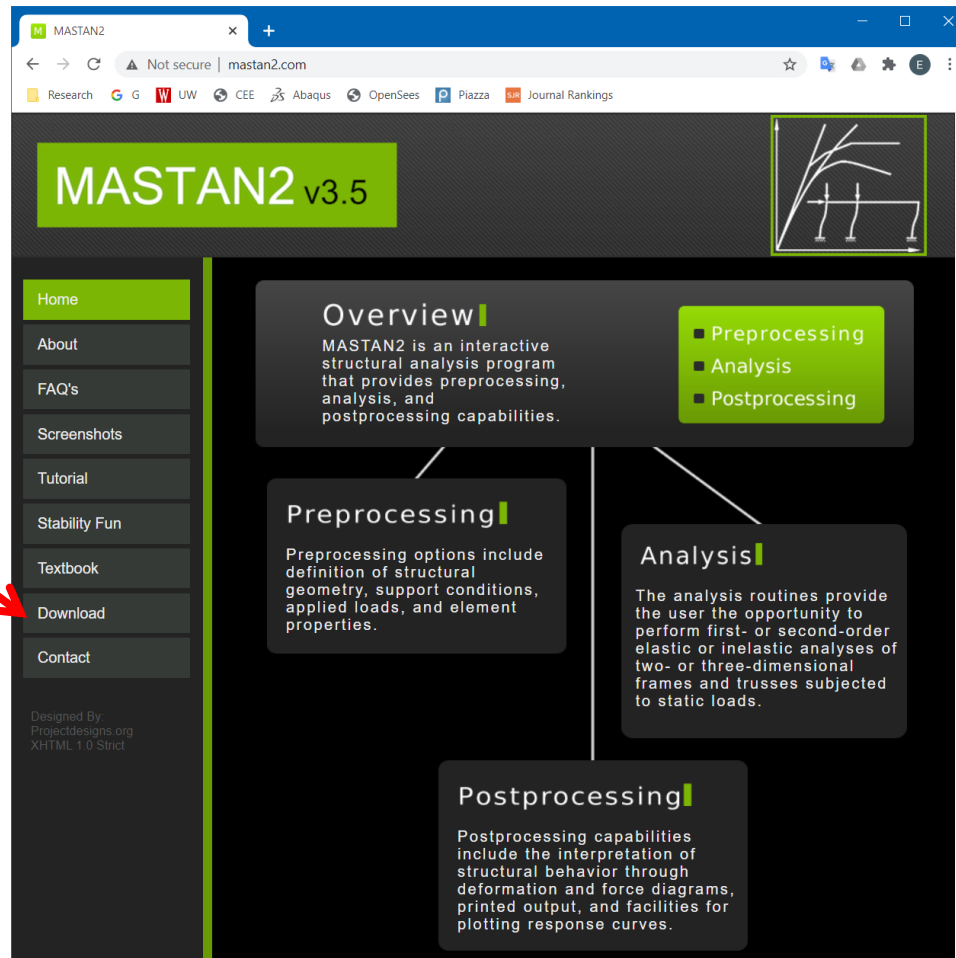
In many ways, MASTAN2 is similar to today's commercially available software in functionality. The number of pre- and post-processing options, however, have been limited in order to minimize the amount of time needed for a user to become proficient at its use. The program's linear and nonlinear analysis routines are based on the theoretical and numerical formulations presented in the text *Matrix Structural Analysis, 2nd Edition*, by McGuire, Gallagher, and Ziemian. In this regard, the reader is strongly encouraged to use this software as a tool for demonstration, reviewing examples, solving problems, and perhaps performing analysis and design studies. Where MASTAN2 has been written in modular format, the reader is also provided the opportunity to develop and implement additional or alternative analysis routines directly within the program.

MATLAB is a registered trademark of The MathWorks, Inc., 3 Apple Hill Drive, Natick, MA 01760-2098.



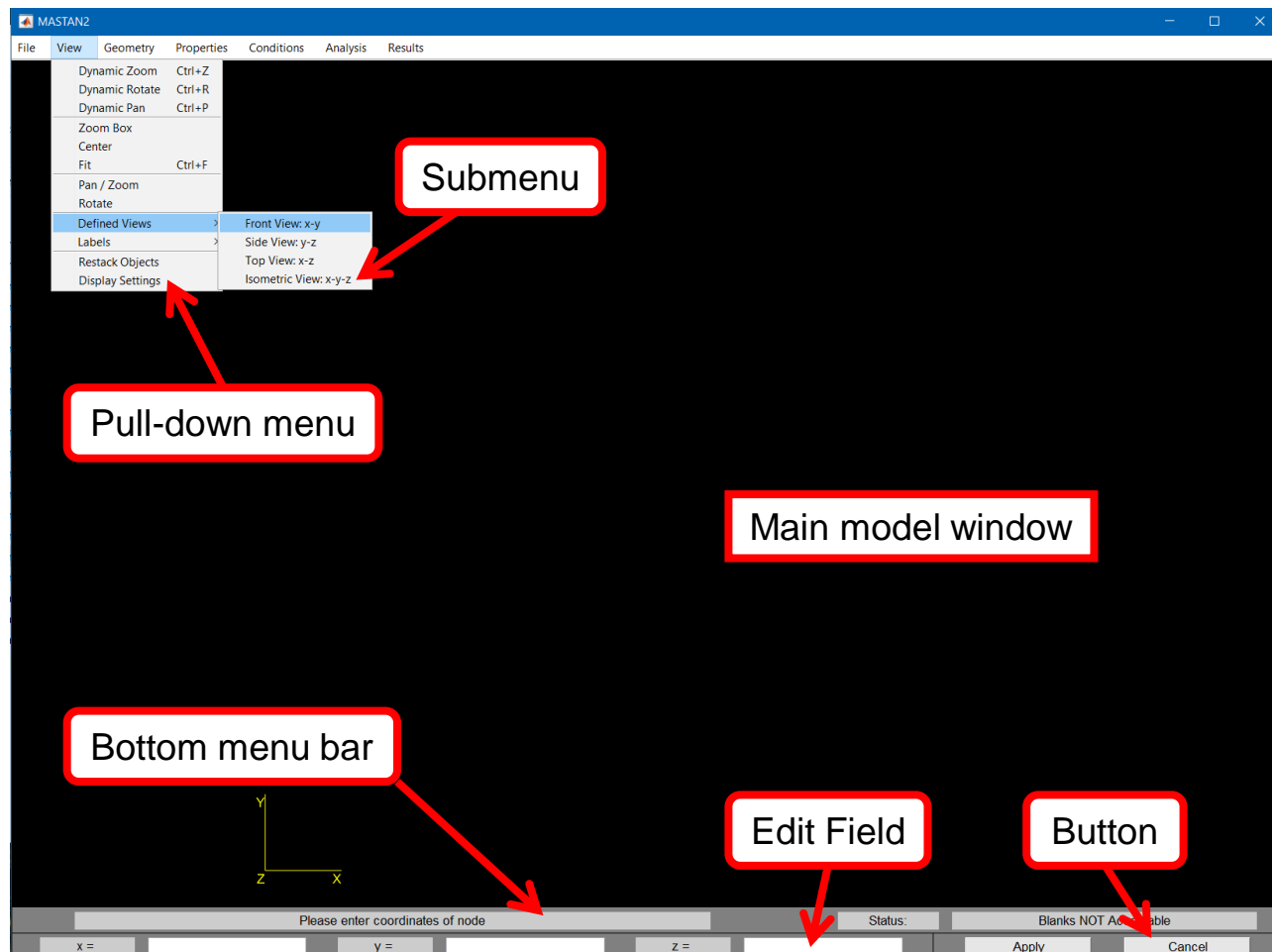
Launching MASTAN2

Two versions of MASTAN2 have been developed and may be installed. One requires you to have access to MATLAB and the other does not. Both versions provide the same functionality, except that the MATLAB version also provides the user an opportunity to develop and implement additional or alternative analysis routines that will directly interact with MASTAN2. Please see the Setup Guides at www.mastan2.com.



Base Layout


In order to minimize the learning time for MASTAN2, its graphical user interface (GUI) has been designed using a simple and consistent two menu approach. Using a pull-down menu at the top of the GUI, a command is selected. Parameters are then defined in the bottom menu bar and the command is executed by using the Apply button.

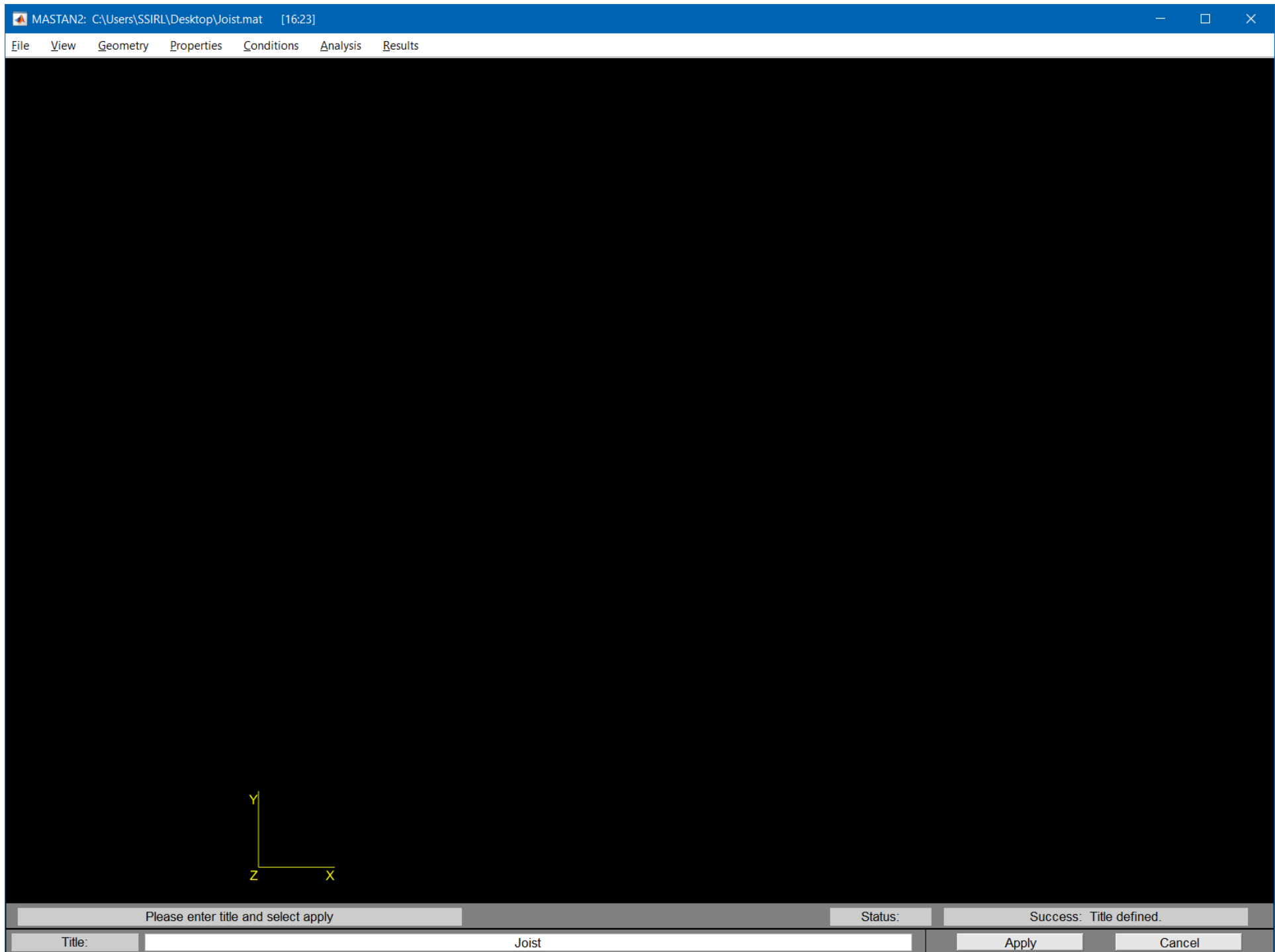


Section 3: Base Joist Geometry

Naming and Saving


While you can build the model and complete the analysis without saving or applying a title, due to the complexity of the model we will create a save file immediately. For the remainder of this tutorial, there will not be a reminder to save. However, it can be useful to save the file as you go along, particularly before any action that is not easily reversed as there is no undo feature. A file can be reopened while still working in that file without saving it to revert to the previous save version of the model that is unaffected by your last steps.


- 1) Start with a new, empty model.
- 2) From the **File** menu select **Define title**. At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box to the right of **Title:** and type in a brief description of this effort. This text might include the model title, your name, and/or the assignment number. Click on the **Apply** button.
- 3) From the **File** menu select **Save As ...**. After selecting your destination folder, type in the filename **Joist** and click **Save**. Note that the top of the window has now changed to include the file name and directory as well as the time the file was last saved. 



Defining the Joist

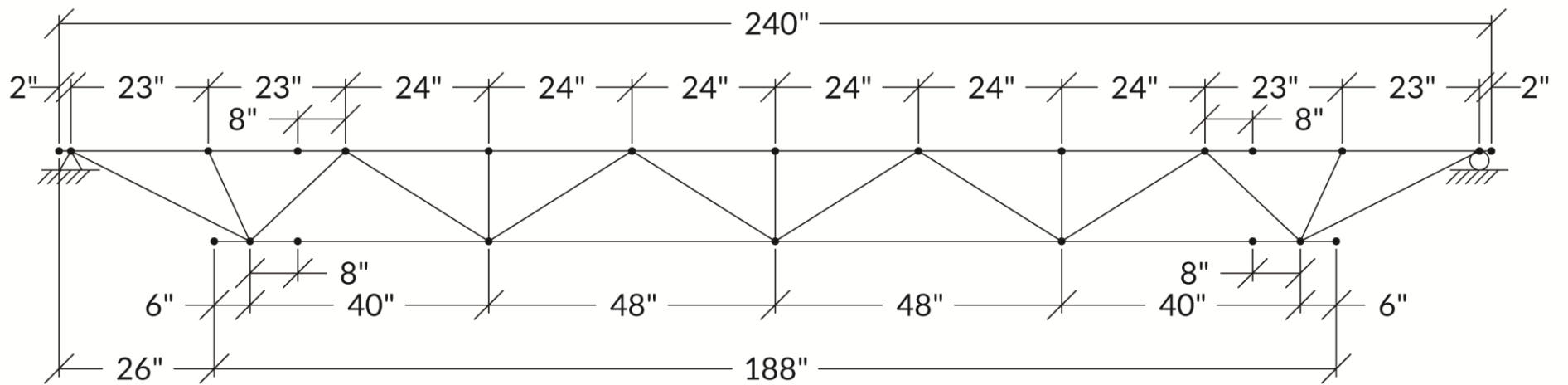
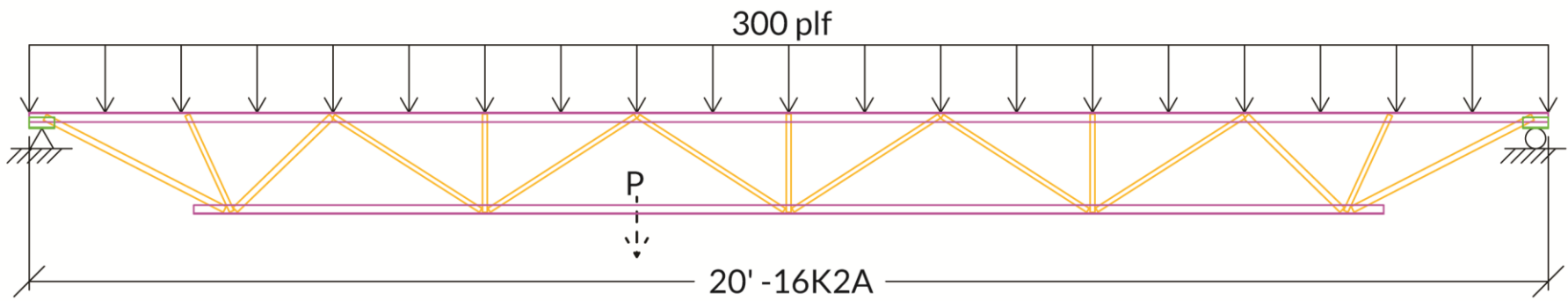
The joist will be modeled with the chords as two separate members to allow them to twist independently. The geometry could be input by defining individual nodes and then individual elements or making use of the extrude element tool extensively. Instead, the **Input Geometry** tool will be used to define most of the joist geometry. As a large part of creating the frame is the prep work, an explanation of what values were used is provided on this page and the next pages explain how to use the values and links to what the values are.

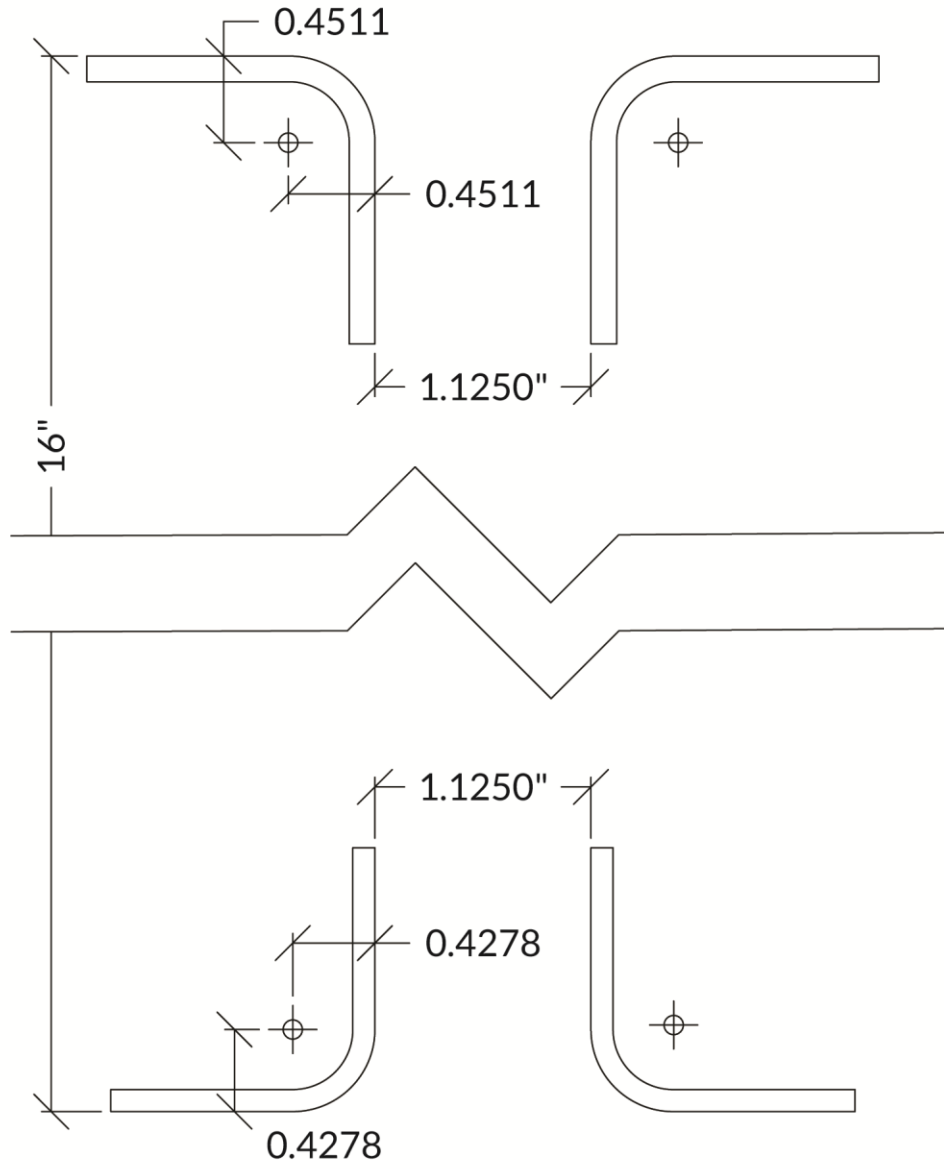
The joist was defined as a series of nodes along the top chord and then the bottom chord. The first set is for the chords set back in the negative z-direction. The second set is for the chords in the positive z-direction. The third set is on the x-y plane for member to member connections and the webs. The x position was defined based on the simple joist geometry. 

A node is defined for the end of the members, each web intersection, and where the joist bracing connects. The y position of the top chord nodes is set as 16" minus the centroid of the top chord angle while the bottom chord is 0" plus the centroid of the bottom chord angle. The z position similarly accounts for the centroid position plus a 1-1/8" gap between the chords. 

The elements are defined in order to connect all back chords, all front chords, all webs, and then the connections in between.








Defining Geometry

For entering the node coordinates and element information below, the values are provided in two different formats for your use. Node and element information needs to be copied only once.

A - Lists all the node information in separate readable segments to be copied in order. 

B - Lists all the element information in separate readable segments to be copied in order. 

C - Lists all the node and then all element information in small font lists to be copied all at once. 

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Input Geometry**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, **Nodes** should be already selected. In the edit box to the right of **X_coord Y_coord Z_coord**, enter manually or copy and paste the coordinate values.
- 3) Click on **Nodes** to open a pop-up menu. Click on **Elements** to update what information is imported.
- 4) In the edit box to the right of **Node_i Node_j Beta(deg)**, enter manually or copy and paste the element start and end nodes. When only 2 values are provided, beta is assumed to be 0.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button. 

Note: **Apply** button could be clicked before defining the **Element** list to just input the **Nodes** first. The **Element** list will then use the existing node information on the second use of **Apply** button.

Copy all 3 tables in order

Nodes 1

0	15.54894	-1.01356
2	15.54894	-1.01356
25	15.54894	-1.01356
40	15.54894	-1.01356
48	15.54894	-1.01356
72	15.54894	-1.01356
96	15.54894	-1.01356
120	15.54894	-1.01356
144	15.54894	-1.01356
168	15.54894	-1.01356
192	15.54894	-1.01356
200	15.54894	-1.01356
215	15.54894	-1.01356
238	15.54894	-1.01356
240	15.54894	-1.01356
26	0.42775	-0.99025
32	0.42775	-0.99025
40	0.42775	-0.99025
72	0.42775	-0.99025
120	0.42775	-0.99025
168	0.42775	-0.99025
200	0.42775	-0.99025
208	0.42775	-0.99025
214	0.42775	-0.99025

Nodes 2

0	15.54894	1.01356
2	15.54894	1.01356
25	15.54894	1.01356
40	15.54894	1.01356
48	15.54894	1.01356
72	15.54894	1.01356
96	15.54894	1.01356
120	15.54894	1.01356
144	15.54894	1.01356
168	15.54894	1.01356
192	15.54894	1.01356
200	15.54894	1.01356
215	15.54894	1.01356
238	15.54894	1.01356
240	15.54894	1.01356
26	0.42775	0.99025
32	0.42775	0.99025
40	0.42775	0.99025
72	0.42775	0.99025
120	0.42775	0.99025
168	0.42775	0.99025
200	0.42775	0.99025
208	0.42775	0.99025
214	0.42775	0.99025

Nodes 3

0	15.54894	0
2	15.54894	0
25	15.54894	0
40	15.54894	0
48	15.54894	0
72	15.54894	0
96	15.54894	0
120	15.54894	0
144	15.54894	0
168	15.54894	0
192	15.54894	0
200	15.54894	0
215	15.54894	0
238	15.54894	0
240	15.54894	0
26	0.42775	0
32	0.42775	0
40	0.42775	0
72	0.42775	0
120	0.42775	0
168	0.42775	0
200	0.42775	0
208	0.42775	0
214	0.42775	0



Copy all 5 tables in order

1 B. Chord

1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
9	10
10	11
11	12
12	13
13	14
14	15
16	17
17	18
18	19
19	20
20	21
21	22
22	23
23	24

2 F. Chord

25	26
26	27
27	28
28	29
29	30
30	31
31	32
32	33
33	34
34	35
35	36
36	37
37	38
38	39
40	41
41	42
42	43
43	44
44	45
45	46
46	47
47	48

3 Webs

50	65
51	65
53	65
53	67
54	67
55	67
55	68
56	68
57	68
57	69
58	69
59	69
59	71
61	71
62	71

4 B. Conn.

50	2
51	3
53	5
54	6
55	7
56	8
57	9
58	10
59	11
61	13
62	14
65	17
67	19
68	20
69	21
71	23

5 F. Conn.

50	26
51	27
53	29
54	30
55	31
56	32
57	33
58	34
59	35
61	37
62	38
65	41
67	43
68	44
69	45
71	47



Copy all values to
the **Node** section

Nodes

0	15.54894	-1.01356
2	15.54894	-1.01356
25	15.54894	-1.01356
40	15.54894	-1.01356
48	15.54894	-1.01356
72	15.54894	-1.01356
96	15.54894	-1.01356
120	15.54894	-1.01356
144	15.54894	-1.01356
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238	15.54894	-1.01356
240	15.54894	-1.01356
26	0.42775	-0.99025
32	0.42775	-0.99025
40	0.42775	-0.99025
72	0.42775	-0.99025
120	0.42775	-0.99025
168	0.42775	-0.99025
200	0.42775	-0.99025
208	0.42775	-0.99025
214	0.42775	-0.99025
0	15.54894	1.01356
2	15.54894	1.01356
25	15.54894	1.01356
40	15.54894	1.01356
48	15.54894	1.01356
72	15.54894	1.01356
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215	15.54894	1.01356
238	15.54894	1.01356
240	15.54894	1.01356
26	0.42775	0.99025
32	0.42775	0.99025
40	0.42775	0.99025
72	0.42775	0.99025
120	0.42775	0.99025
168	0.42775	0.99025
200	0.42775	0.99025
208	0.42775	0.99025
214	0.42775	0.99025
0	15.54894	0
2	15.54894	0
25	15.54894	0
40	15.54894	0
48	15.54894	0
72	15.54894	0
96	15.54894	0
120	15.54894	0
144	15.54894	0
168	15.54894	0
192	15.54894	0
200	15.54894	0
215	15.54894	0
238	15.54894	0
240	15.54894	0
26	0.42775	0
32	0.42775	0
40	0.42775	0
72	0.42775	0
120	0.42775	0
168	0.42775	0
200	0.42775	0
208	0.42775	0
214	0.42775	0

Copy all values to the
Element section





Elements

1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
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47	48
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51	65
53	65
54	67
55	67
56	68
57	68
57	69
58	69
59	69
59	71
61	71
62	71
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51	3
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69	21
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71	47

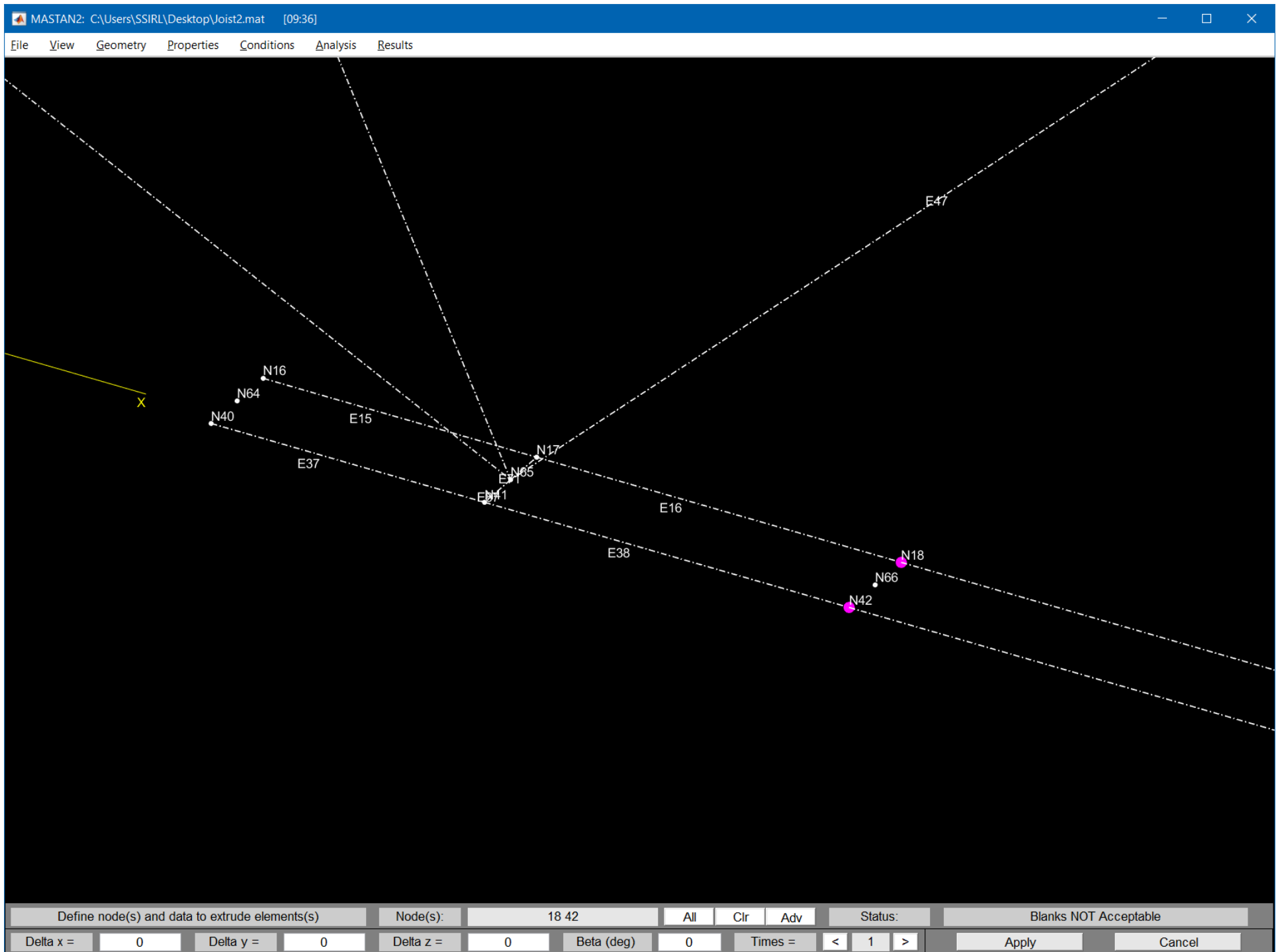


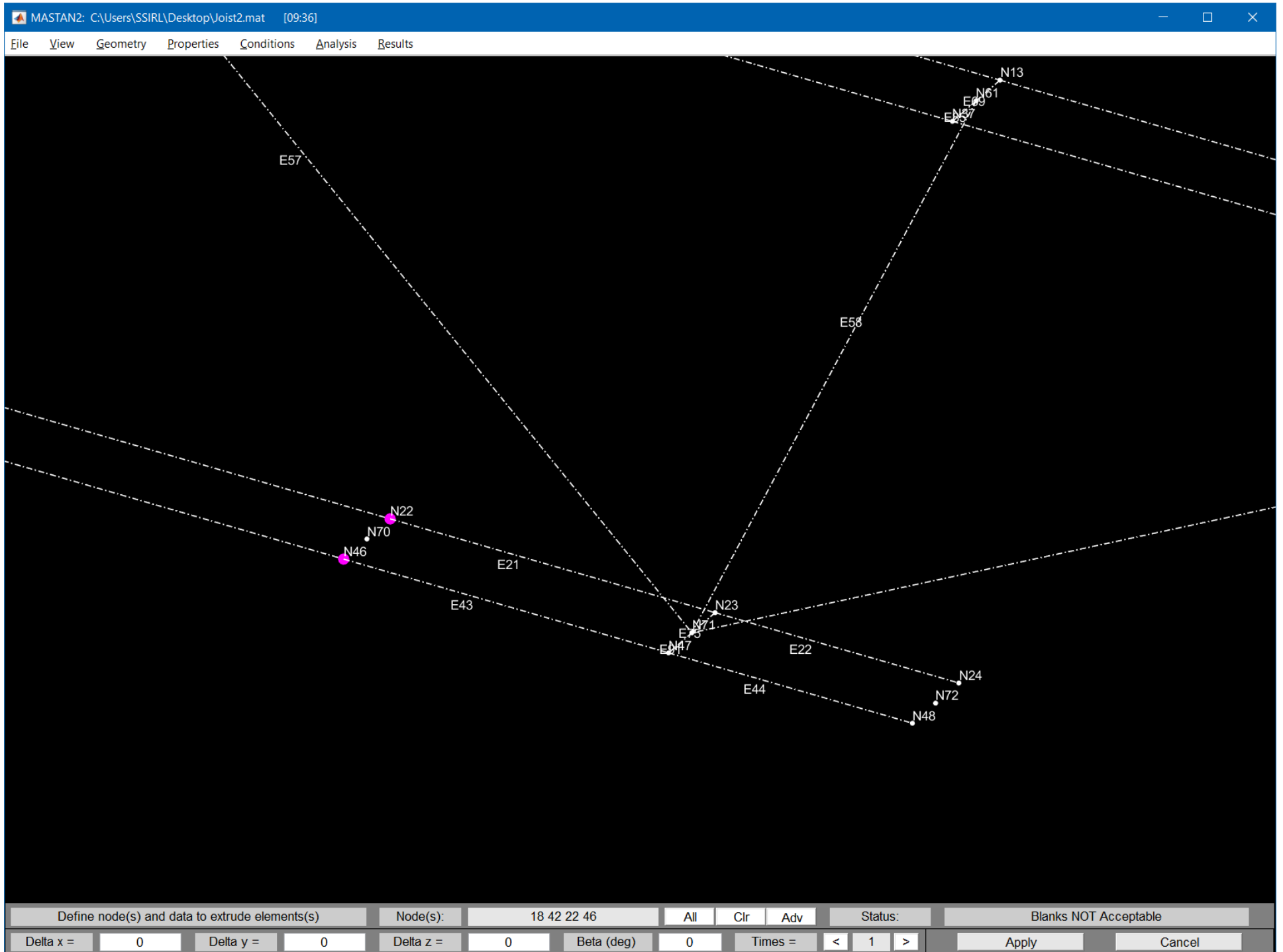


Lower Bridging Support

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Extrude Element**.
- 2) Click on the nodes on the bottom chord closest to the joist bridging connection: Nodes **18, 22, 42,** and **46** to populate the nodes to be extruded.  
- 3) Click in the edit box to the right of **Delta y =** and change **0** to **2.5**.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** Button. 
- 5) Click on the new nodes above the back, bottom chord to the joist bridging. Depending on the exact order you clicked the previous nodes, the node index may vary.
- 6) Click in the edit box to the right of **Delta z =** and change **0** to **0.99025**. Increase the **Times =** from **1** to **2** by clicking on the **>** button.
- 7) Click on the **Apply** Button. 

Note: The elements created in Step 2 will need to be manually selected multiple times through this project. These 4 elements will be referenced as the vertical braces after this point.





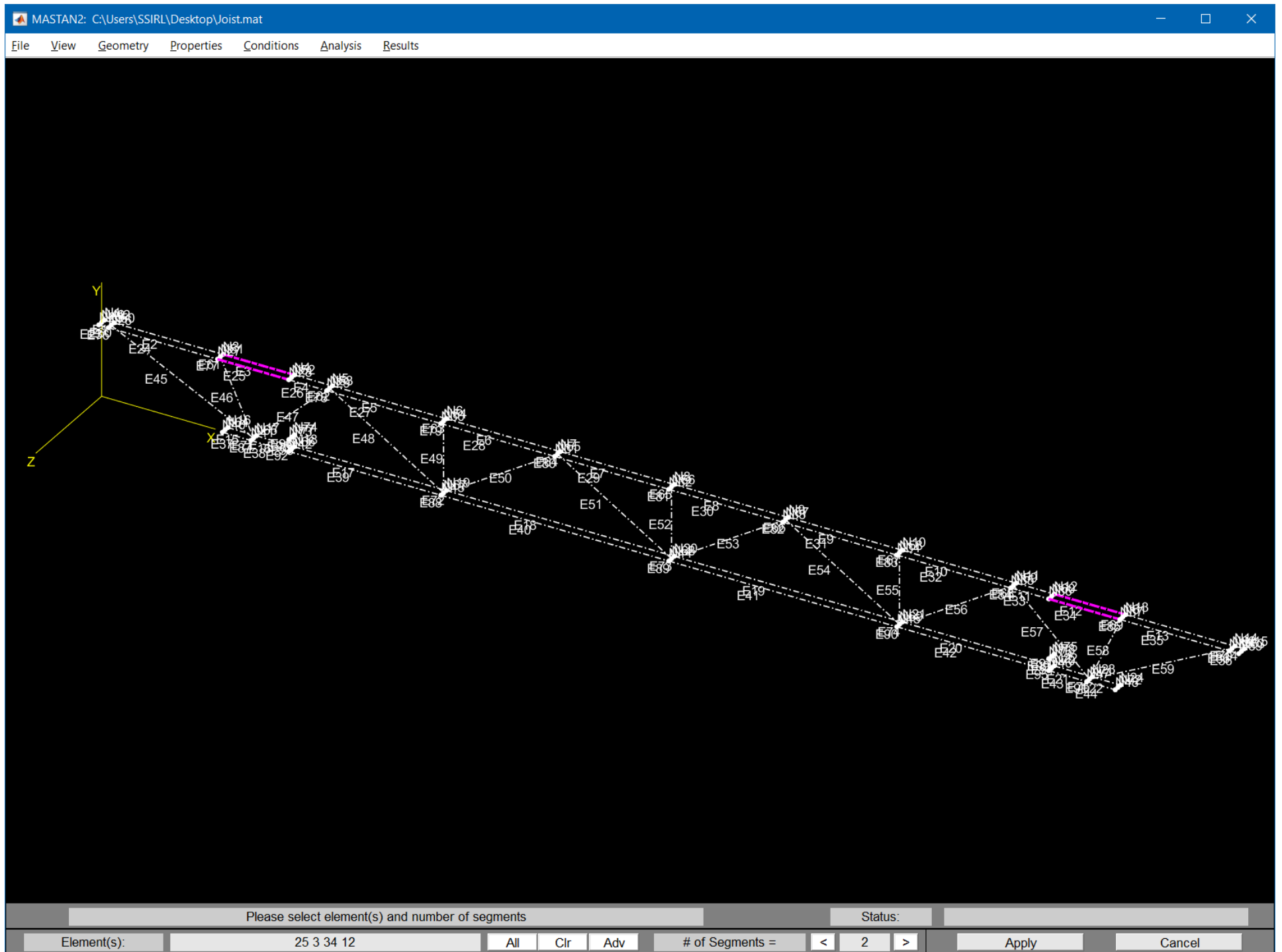


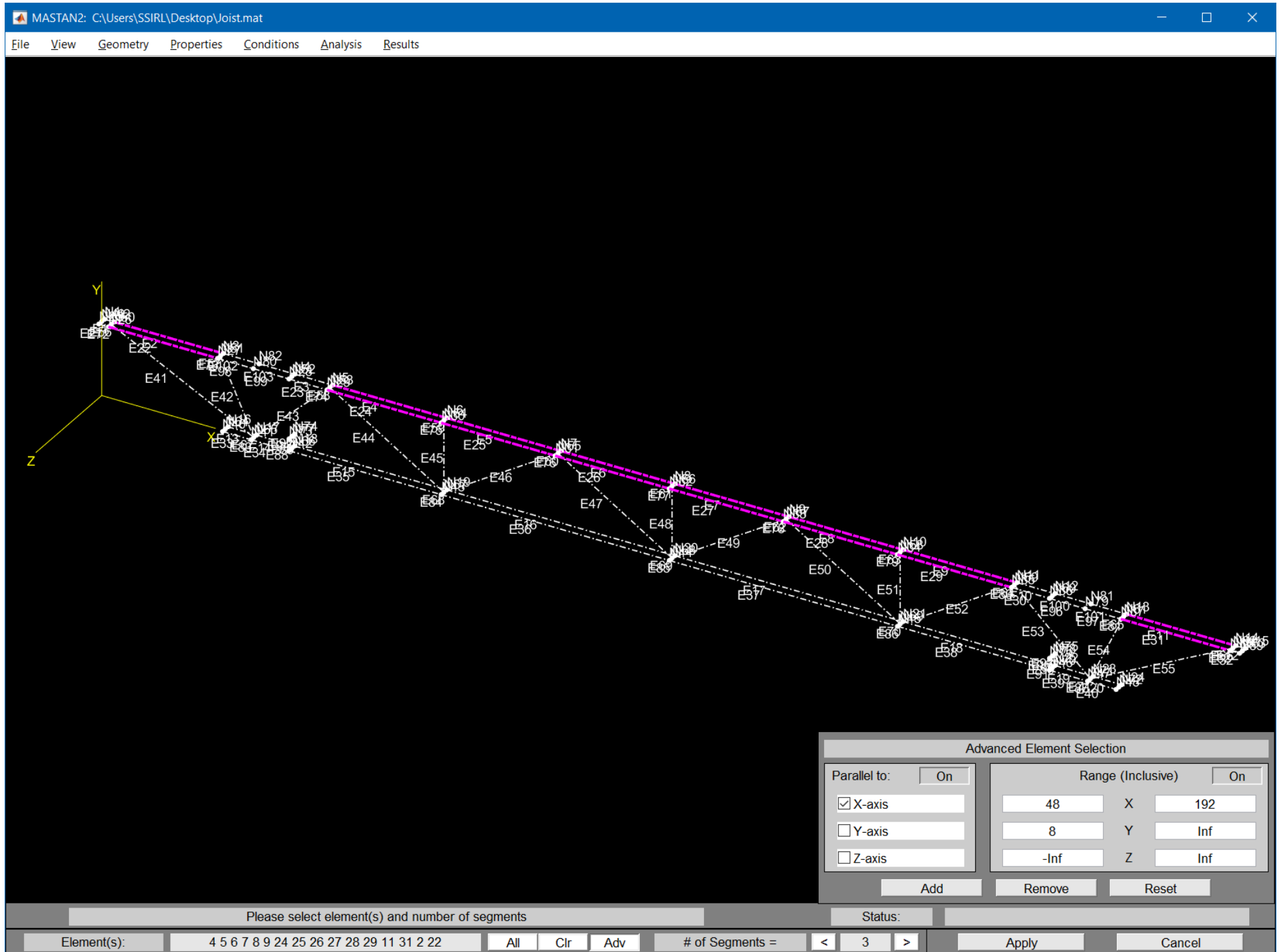







Top Chord Meshing

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Subdivide Element(s)**. The top chord is to be meshed into approximately 8" segments.
- 2) Click on the 4 top chord sections near the cross-bracing support to be subdivided 2 times. 
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 4) Click the **>** box to the right of **# of Segments =** to increase **2** to **3**.
- 5) In the bottom menu bar, use the buttons to the right of **Element(s):** to make the list of elements to be subdivided 3 times.
- 6) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. To select middle of the top chords, click the check box next to the **X-axis** option. Ensure the button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** to change **Off** to **On**. Change the edit box to the left of **X** from **-Inf** to **48**. Change the edit box to the right of **X** from **Inf** to **192**. Change the edit box to the left of **Y** from **-Inf** to **8**. Click **Add** to select.
- 7) Click on the 4 remaining exterior top chord sections to be subdivided 3 times. 
- 8) Click on the **Apply** button.

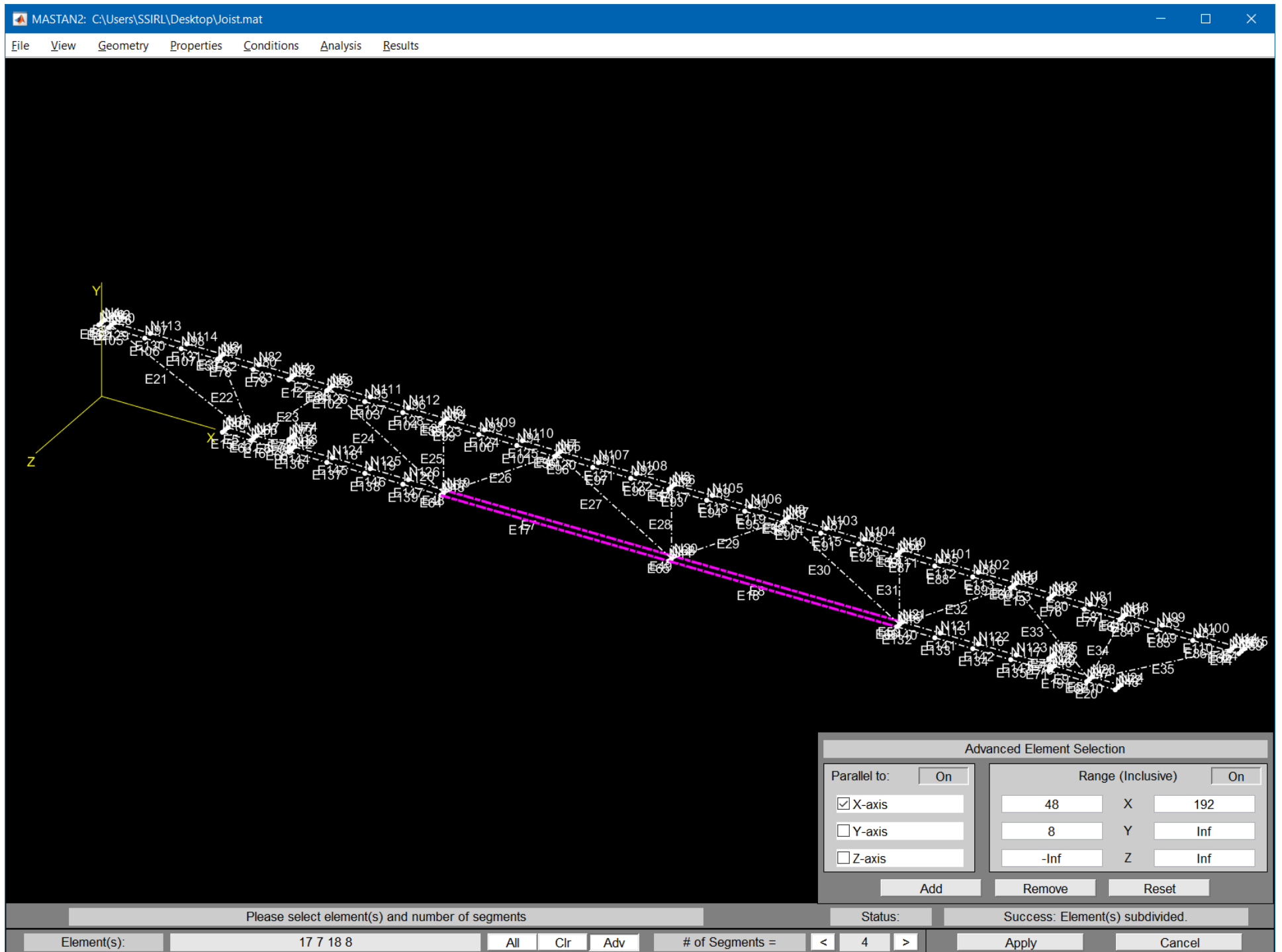


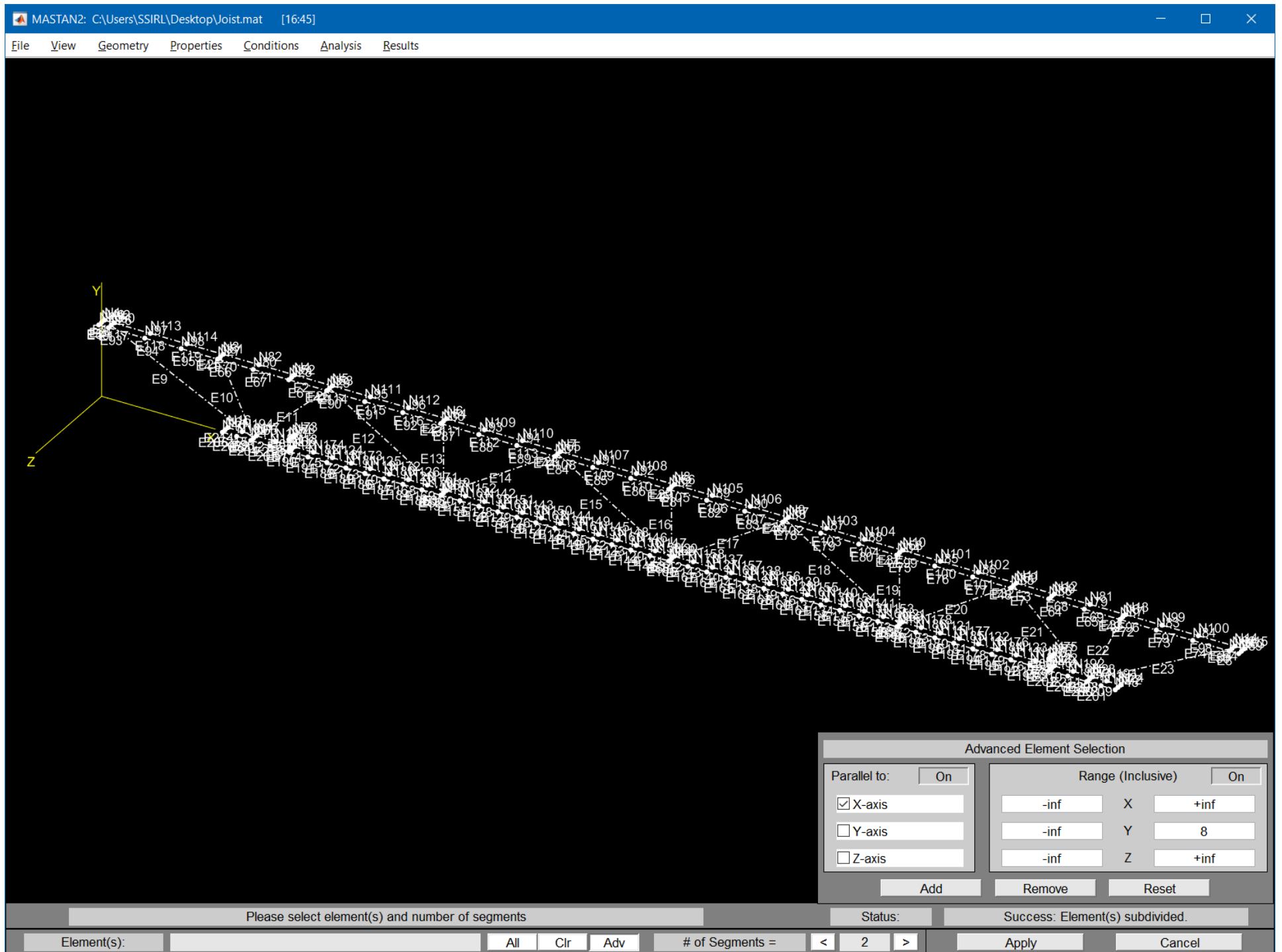


Bottom Chord Meshing


- 1) The bottom chord is to be meshed into approximately 4" segments.
- 2) Click on the 4-32" long bottom chord elements. 
- 3) Click the > box to the right of **# of Segments =** to increase **3** to **4**.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 5) Click on the middle 4 bottom chord elements. 
- 6) Click the > box to the right of **# of Segments =** to increase **4** to **6**.
- 7) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 8) On the **Advanced Element Selection** pop-up, click the **Reset** button. Click the check box next to the **X-axis** option. Click the button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** to change **Off** to **On**. Change the edit box to the right of **Y** from **Inf** to **8**. Click **Add** to select the entire bottom chord.
- 9) Click the < box to the left of **# of Segments =** to decrease **6** to **2**.
- 10) Click on the **Apply** button. 

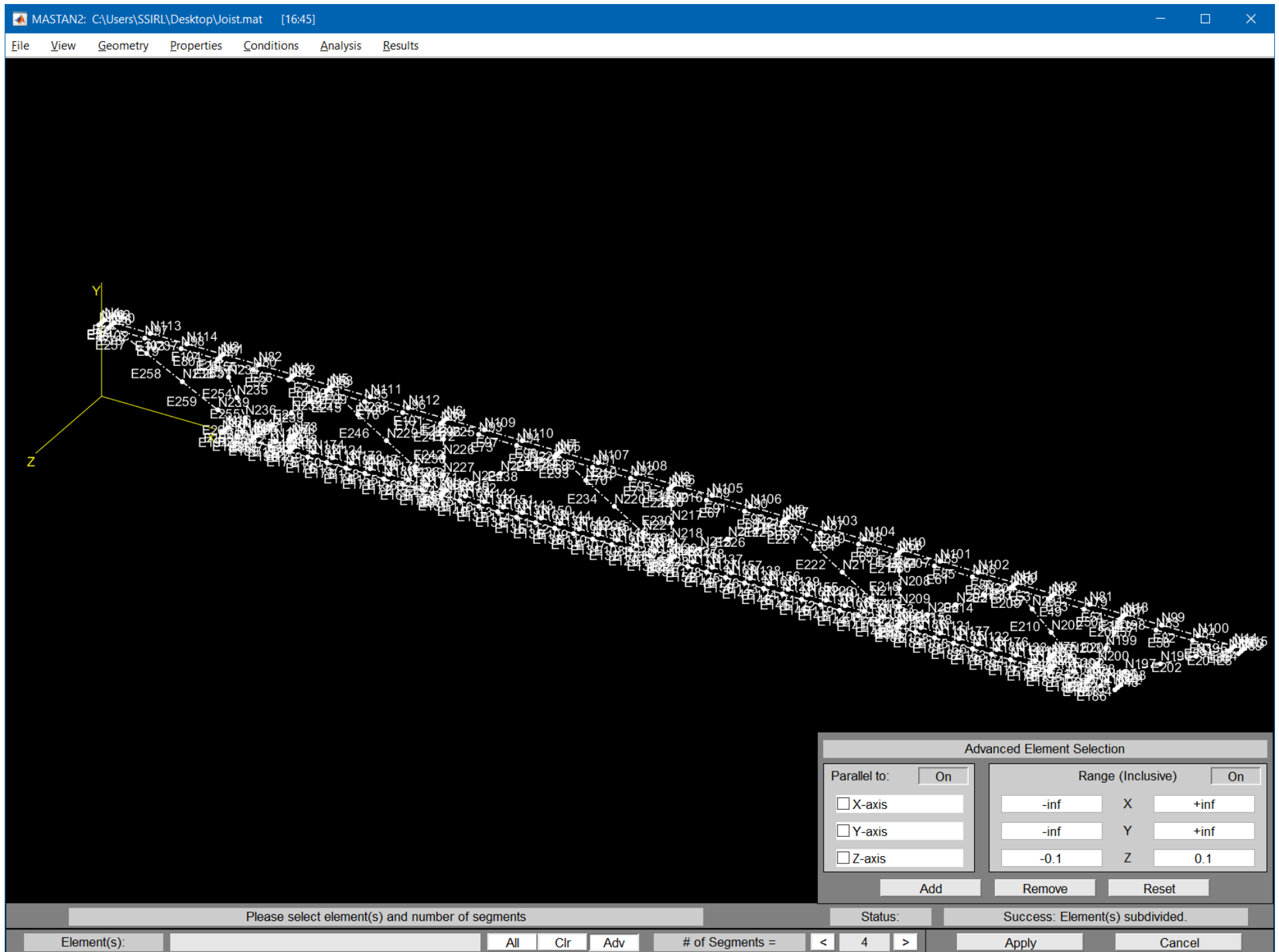







Web Meshing


- 1) The web is to be meshed into 4 equal segments.
- 2) Click the **>** box to the right of **# of Segments =** to increase **2** to **4**.
- 3) On the **Advanced Element Selection** pop-up, click the **Reset** button. Click the button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** to change **Off** to **On**. Change the edit box to the left of **Z** from **-Inf** to **-0.1** and to the right of **Z** from **Inf** to **0.1**. Click **Add** to select all webs.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button. 

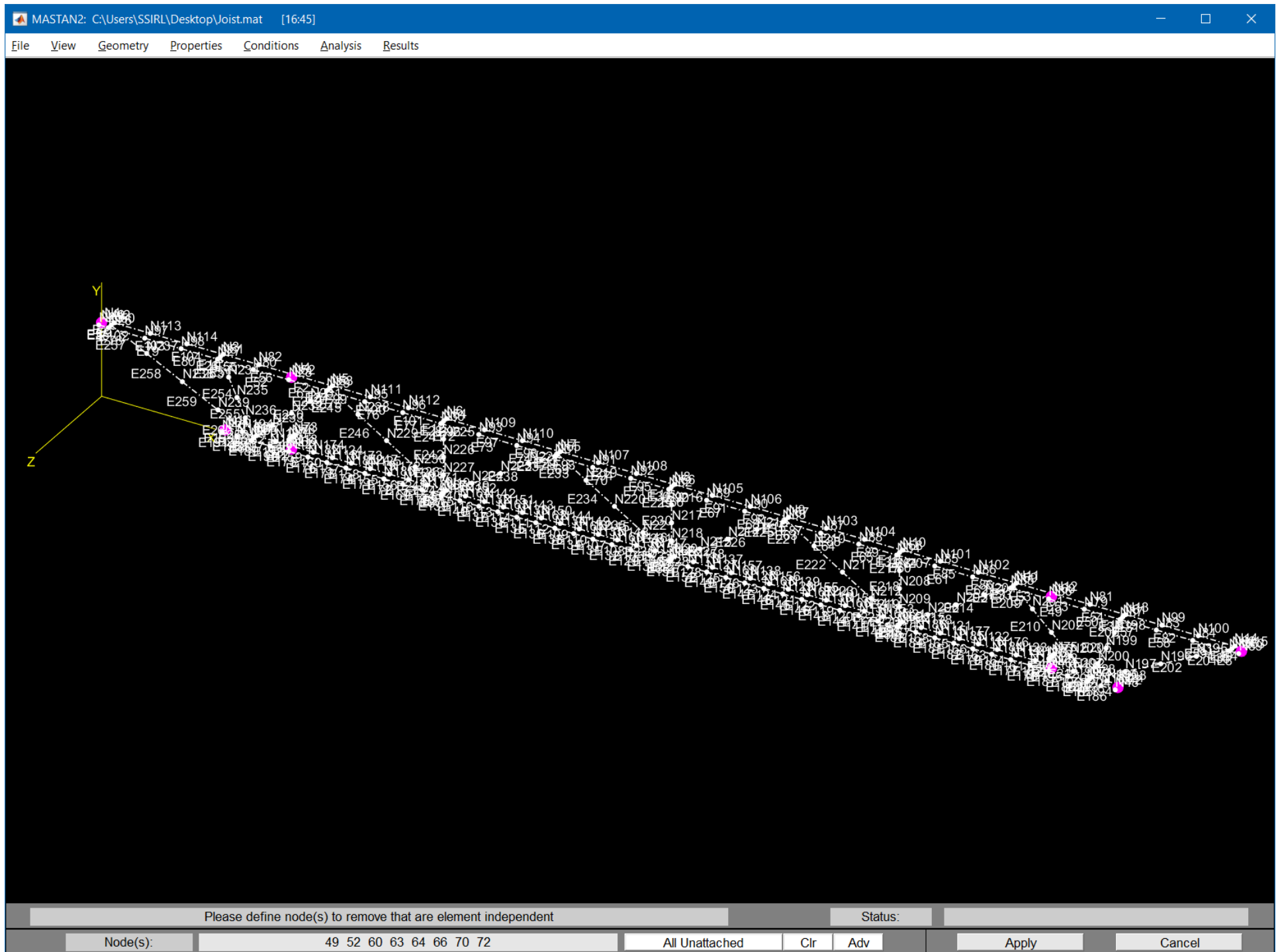


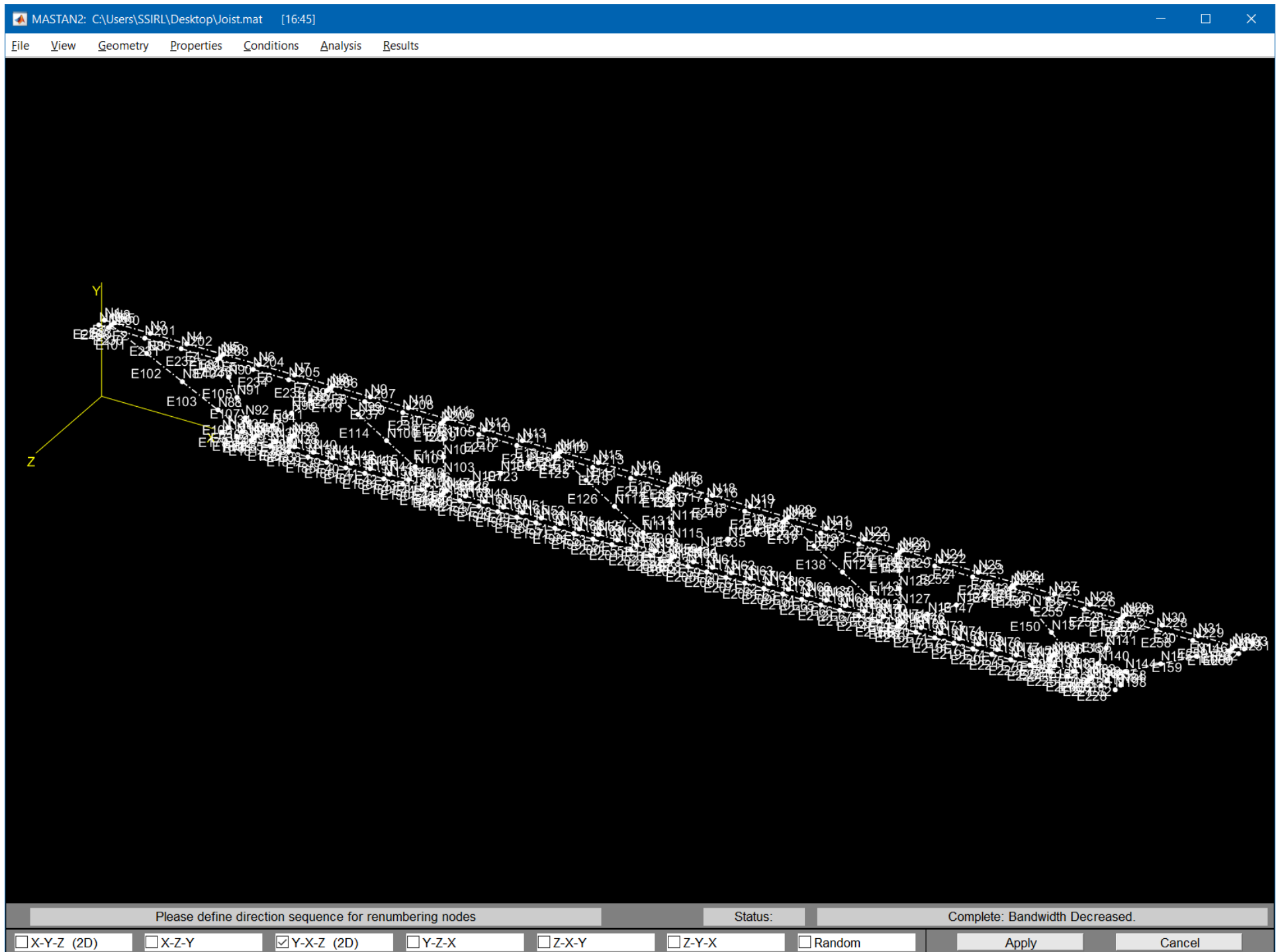
Model Cleanup

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Remove Node(s)**.
- 2) Click on **All Unattached** to select all unconnected nodes that were included for simplicity in the initial model construction. 
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to remove.



The next steps are not required; however, it will help make it easier to find results in the model.

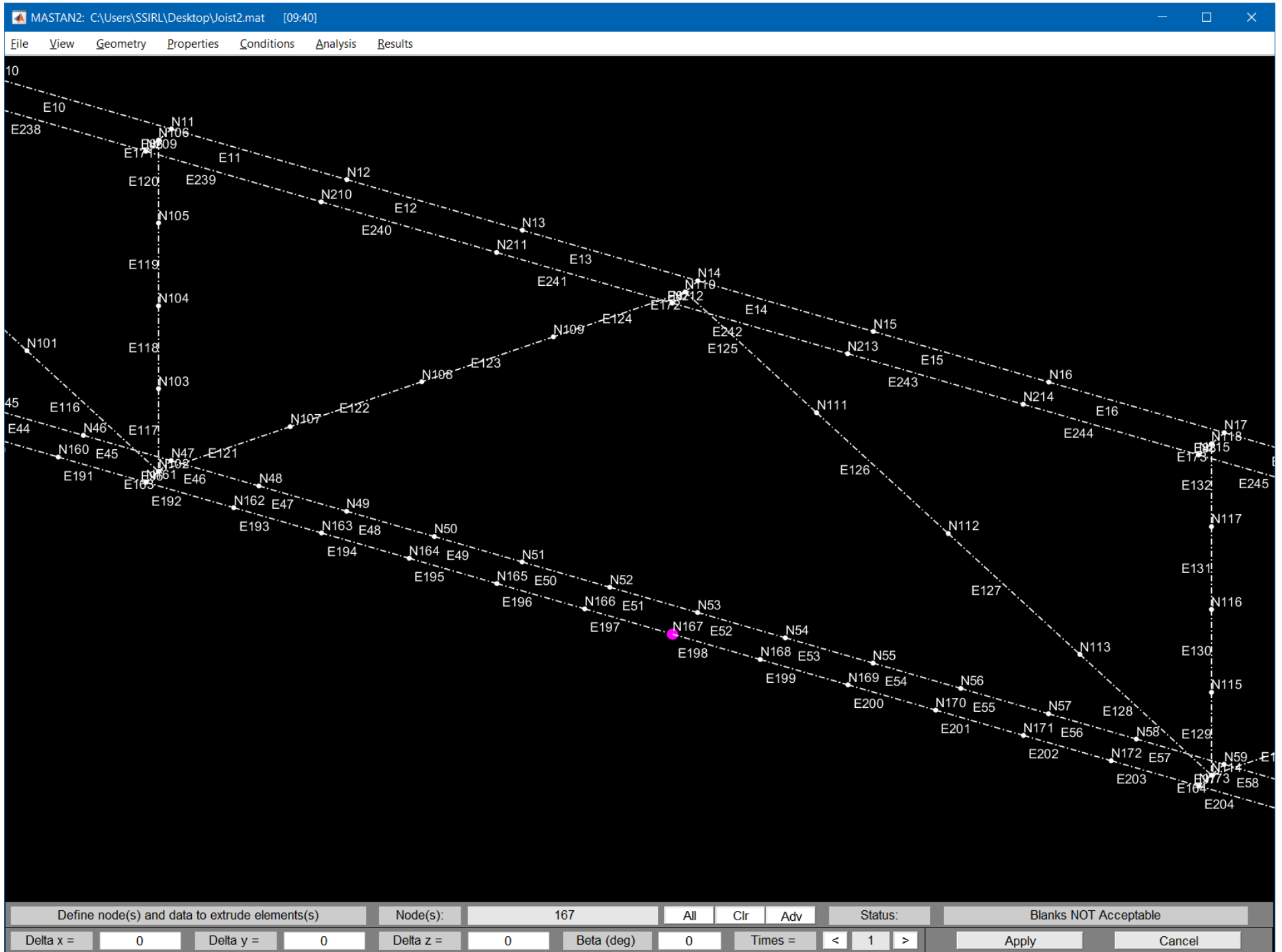
- 4) From the **Geometry** menu select **Renumber Elements**.
- 5) Click the checkbox to the left of **Y-X-Z (2D)**. Click on the **Apply** button.
- 6) From the **Geometry** menu select **Renumber Nodes**.
- 7) Click the checkbox to the left of **Y-X-Z (2D)**. Click on the **Apply** button. 

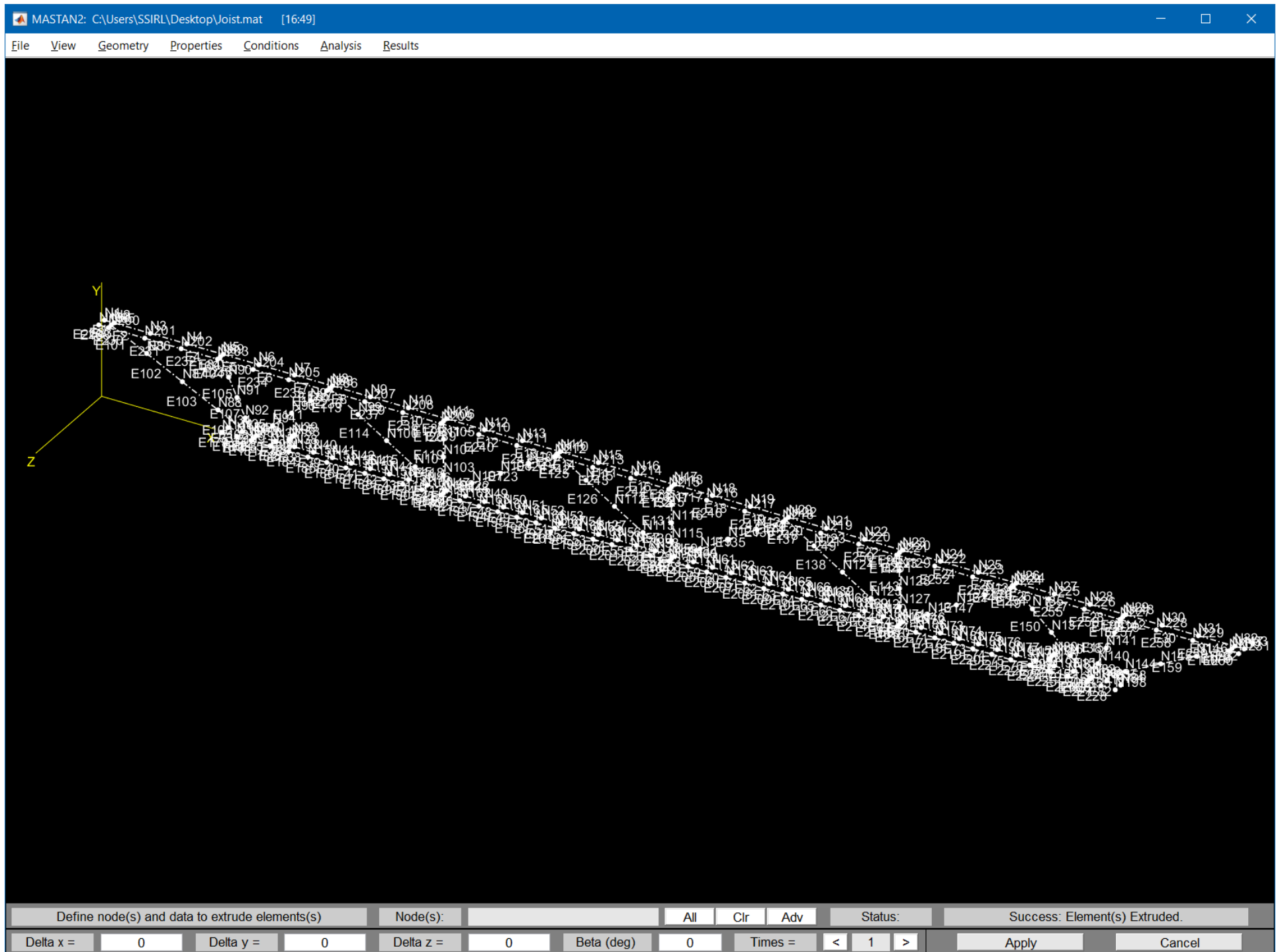




Eccentric Loading Location


- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Extrude Element**.
- 2) Click on the node at the middle of the bottom chord where the loading is to be applied. If you renumbered the model, this should be **Node 167**. 
- 3) Click in the edit box to the right of **Delta z =** and change **0** to **1.5** to define the offset loading location.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** Button. 





Section 4: Member Properties and Connections

Section Properties

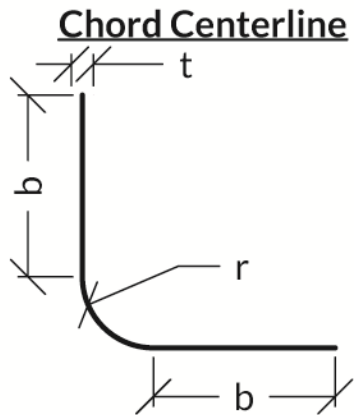
The steel joist model uses 6 sections. There is a separate entry for the top chord angle, the bottom chord angle, the three different web members, and a rigid link connector. 

The information can be input by 3 methods. If the section properties are all previously calculated, values can be entered directly. The information can be input individually via the **Define Section** command after switching to the **Advanced** section properties interface or can be imported as a group via the **Input Properties** command. If the section properties need to be calculated, **MSASect** can be used calculate the information.

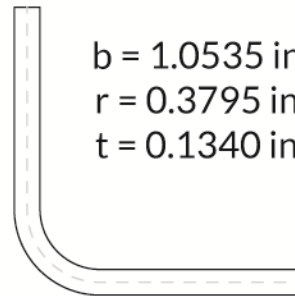
This tutorial will first import all the section property information via the **Input Properties** command. Then it will demonstrate how **MSASect** could have been used to calculate the same information. The top chord angle will be calculated and saved, but not used as part of this analysis.



Cross-Section Geometry

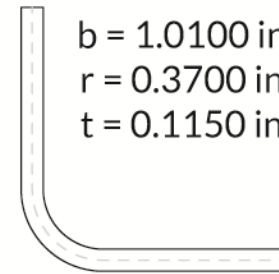


Top Chord

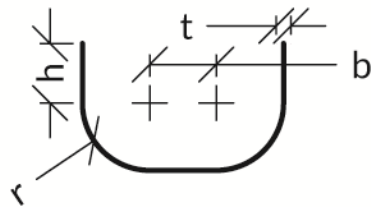


$b = 1.0535$ in
 $r = 0.3795$ in
 $t = 0.1340$ in

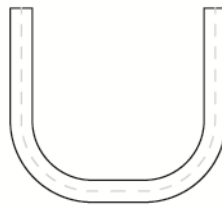
Bottom Chord



$b = 1.0100$ in
 $r = 0.3700$ in
 $t = 0.1150$ in

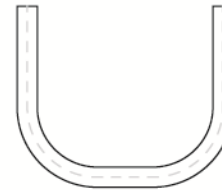


Web Centerline



Web 1

$h = 0.5844$ in
 $b = 0.2700$ in
 $r = 0.3700$ in
 $t = 0.1150$ in



Web 2

$h = 0.5258$ in
 $b = 0.2900$ in
 $r = 0.3650$ in
 $t = 0.1050$ in




Web 3

$h = 0.3102$ in
 $b = 0.3466$ in
 $r = 0.3509$ in
 $t = 0.0767$ in



Importing Section Properties

1) From the **Properties** menu select **Input Properties**.

2) At the bottom menu bar, **Sections** should already be selected. Copy and paste the values below into the edit box below **[Name] Area Izz Iyy J Cw Zzz Zyy Ayy Azz Ysc Zsc BetaV BetaW Betaw Iyz.** 

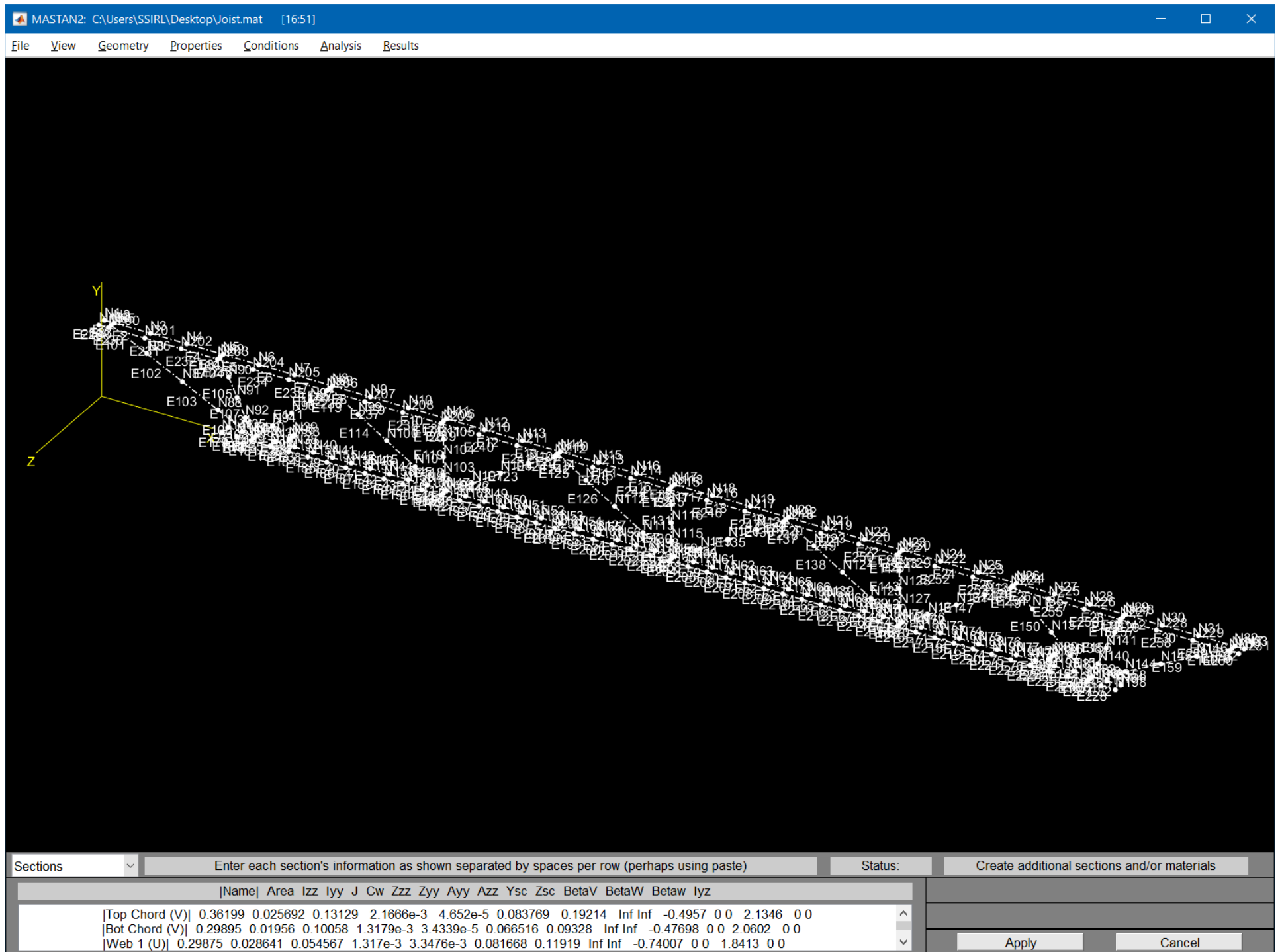
All members are entered in a principal orientation. The letter at the end of the name is to help remember the orientation with the corner of the angle members down and the opening of the channels up.

Top Chord (V)	0.36199	0.025692	0.13129	2.1666e-3	4.652e-5	0.083769	0.19214	Inf Inf	-0.4957	00	2.1346	00
Bot Chord (V)	0.29895	0.01956	0.10058	1.3179e-3	3.4339e-5	0.066516	0.09328	Inf Inf	-0.47698	00	2.0602	00
Web 1 (U)	0.29875	0.028641	0.054567	1.317e-3	3.3476e-3	0.081668	0.11919	Inf Inf	-0.74007	00	1.8413	00
Web 2 (U)	0.26093	0.021852	0.047564	9.589e-4	2.5185e-3	0.066672	0.10367	Inf Inf	-0.68065	00	1.7533	00
Web 3 (U)	0.15847	0.0072663	0.027533	3.1075e-4	7.4428e-4	0.029823	0.060575	Inf Inf	-0.46984	00	1.4813	00
RIGID	4	1.33	1.33	2.25	64	4	4	Inf Inf	0	00	0	00




3) Click on the **Apply** button.

The section properties of the rigid element are approximated based on a 2" x 2" solid square as it has larger section properties than the majority of the joist elements. Combined with the higher modulus of elasticity will provide the effective rigid link. Care must be taken as too stiff of a link can cause issues with the solver and too soft will add unintended deformations.





Calculating Section Properties

- 1) Outside of MASTAN2, create a text file that summarizes the node and segment data similar to the one shown here. 
- 2) From the **Properties** menu select **Define Section**.
- 3) At the bottom menu bar, click on the pop-up menu on the far right that currently displays **Basic**.
Click on **Advanced**.
- 4) Click on **MSASect**.
- 5) After the interface loads, click the radio button next to **General**. 
- 6) Click **Next** to open the editable general section interface.
- 7) Click **Open** at the bottom of the screen.
- 8) Navigate to the location of the text file. After selecting it, click **Open**.
- 9) Click **Calculate** to determine the properties. 
- 10) Click edit box to right of **Name:** and enter **Top Chord Alt**.
- 11) Click **Export to MASTAN2** to copy values to main program. Click **Close** to return to main program.
- 12) Click **Apply** to save Section 7.



```

C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Angle.txt - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run
Plugins Window ?
Angle.txt x
1 Nodes
2 1,0.000000,-0.000000
3 2,-0.186234,-0.186234
4 3,-0.372468,-0.372468
5 4,-0.558703,-0.558703
6 5,-0.744937,-0.744937
7 6,-0.805247,-0.823534
8 7,-0.843159,-0.915062
9 8,-0.856090,-1.013284
10 9,-0.843159,-1.111506
11 10,-0.805247,-1.203034
12 11,-0.744937,-1.281631
13 12,-0.558703,-1.467865
14 13,-0.372468,-1.654100
15 14,-0.186234,-1.840334
16 15,0.000000,-2.026568
17 Segments
18 1,1,2,0.134000
19 2,2,3,0.134000
20 3,3,4,0.134000
21 4,4,5,0.134000
22 5,5,6,0.134000
23 6,6,7,0.134000
24 7,7,8,0.134000
25 8,8,9,0.134000
26 9,9,10,0.134000
27 10,10,11,0.134000
28 11,11,12,0.134000
29 12,12,13,0.134000
30 13,13,14,0.134000
31 14,14,15,0.134000
32 End
Ln: 32 Col: 4 Sel: 0 | 0 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

```

Version to Copy for own Text File

Nodes

```

1,0.000000,-0.000000
2,-0.186234,-0.186234
3,-0.372468,-0.372468
4,-0.558703,-0.558703
5,-0.744937,-0.744937
6,-0.805247,-0.823534
7,-0.843159,-0.915062
8,-0.856090,-1.013284
9,-0.843159,-1.111506
10,-0.805247,-1.203034
11,-0.744937,-1.281631
12,-0.558703,-1.467865
13,-0.372468,-1.654100
14,-0.186234,-1.840334
15,0.000000,-2.026568

```

Segments

```

1,1,2,0.134000
2,2,3,0.134000
3,3,4,0.134000
4,4,5,0.134000
5,5,6,0.134000
6,6,7,0.134000
7,7,8,0.134000
8,8,9,0.134000
9,9,10,0.134000
10,10,11,0.134000
11,11,12,0.134000
12,12,13,0.134000
13,13,14,0.134000
14,14,15,0.134000
End

```



MSASect (Nonsymmetric Section)

Section Type

☐ Mono-Symmetric I

☐ T-Shape

☐ Z-Shape

☐ C-Shape

☐ L-Shape

☐ Elli-Shape

☐ Rec-Shape

☐ Trap-Shape

☐ General

Dimensions

Please click the Next button to proceed.

Next

Section View

(+) <----- Z ----- (-)

(-) ----- Y -----> (+)

Section Properties

Name:

Phi=

Status:

Area =

I z-z =

I y-y =

J =

Cw =

Ysc =

Zsc =

BetaV =

BetaW =

Betaw =

Z w-w =

Z v-v =

A v-v =

A w-w =

I y-z =

Reset

Export to Mastan2

Close



MSASect (Nonsymmetric Section)

Nodes

1	ID:	1	Add
2	Z-Coord.	0	Modify
3	Y-Coord.	0	Delete
4			
5			

Segments

1	ID:	1	Add
2	Start Node=	1	Modify
3	End Node=	2	Delete
4			
5			
6			
7	Thickness=	0.134	
8			

Calculate

Beta= 45

Rotate

Section Properties

Name:

Phi= 0

Status: Calculated successfully!

Area =	3.620e-01	I z-z =	2.569e-02	I y-y =	1.313e-01	J =	2.167e-03	Cw =	4.652e-05
Ysc =	-4.957e-01	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	2.135e+00	Betaw =	0
Z w-w =	8.377e-02	Z v-v =	1.921e-01					I y-z =	0

Reset

Open

Save

Save As

Export to Mastan2

Close

Section View

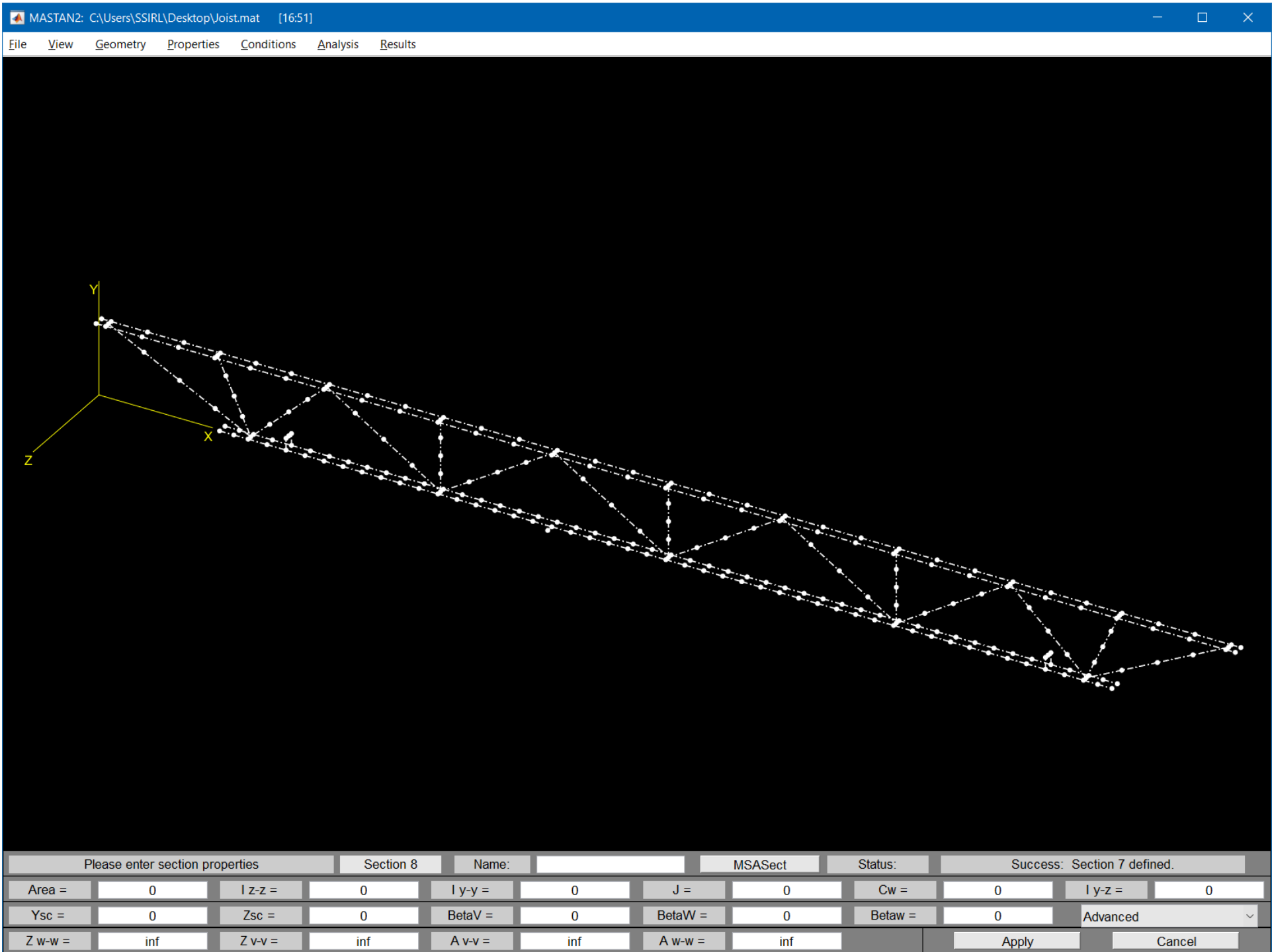


Improving Visual



Currently there are many elements and node labels that make it difficult to understand what is going on. While not necessary, this tutorial will turn off the labels. Following these steps again would allow the user to put the labels back into the model.

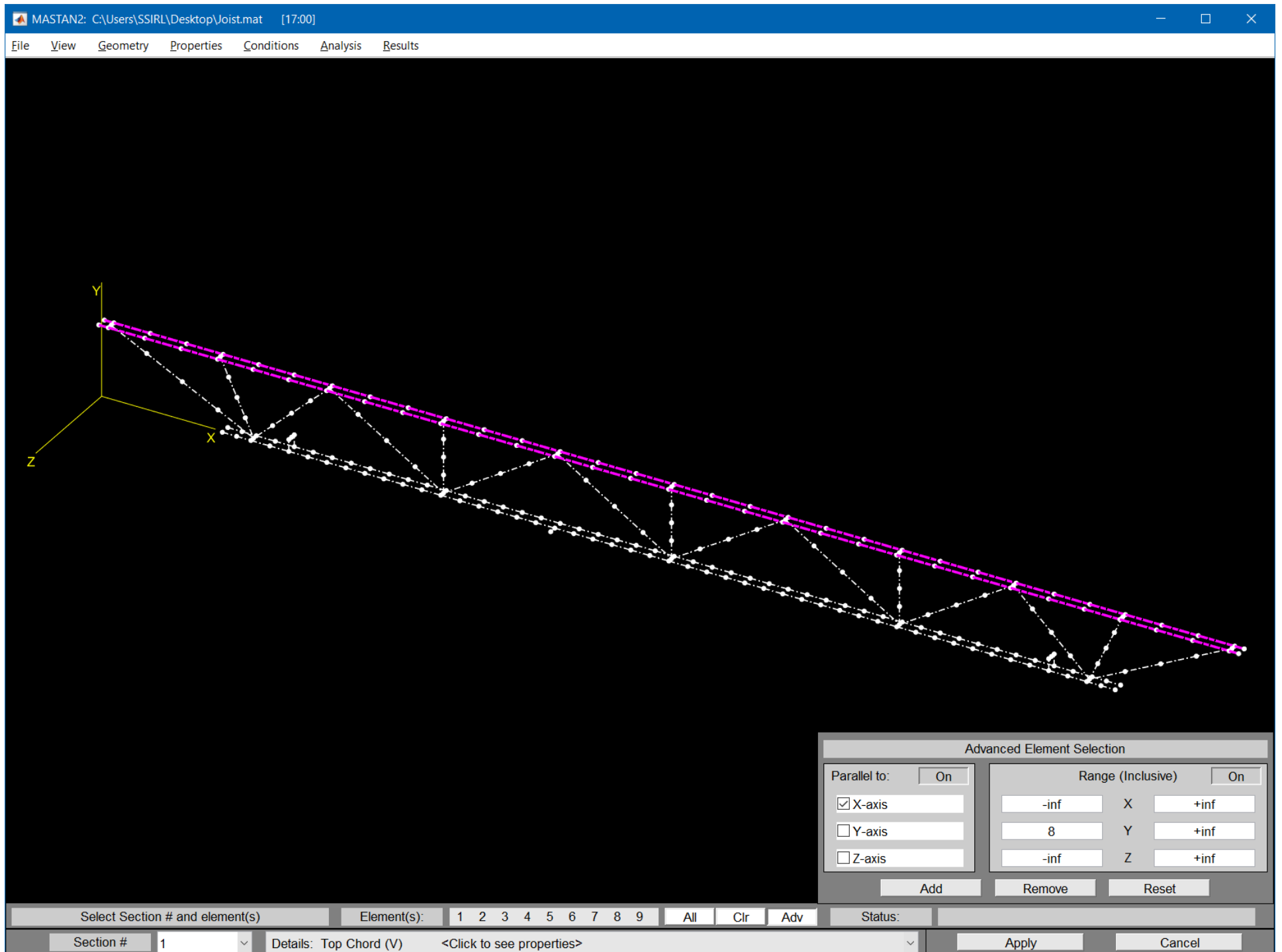
- 1) From the **View** menu select **Labels** and submenu option **Node #s**.
- 2) From the **View** menu select **Labels** and submenu option **Element #s**.

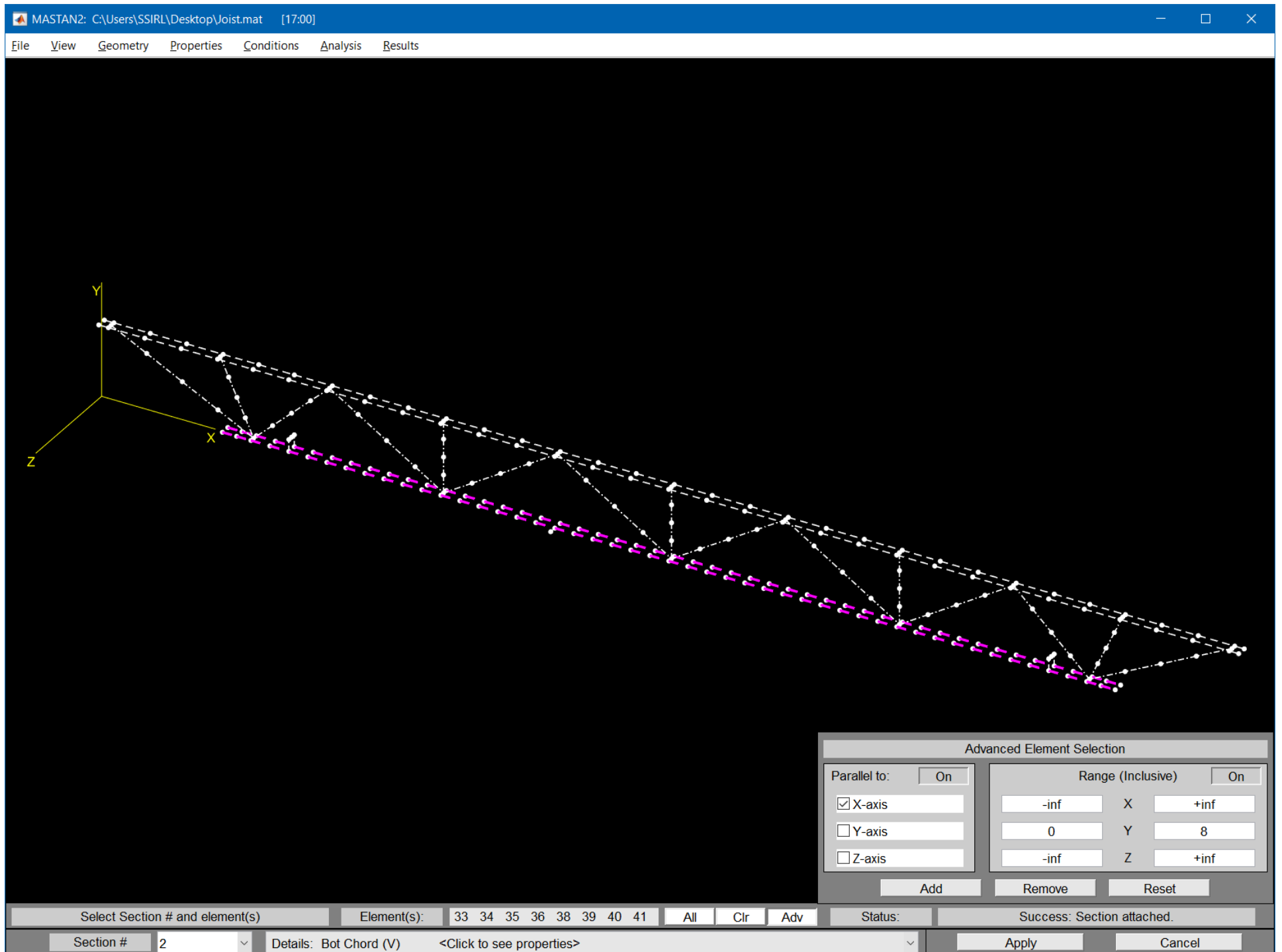






Section Properties – Assigning – 1

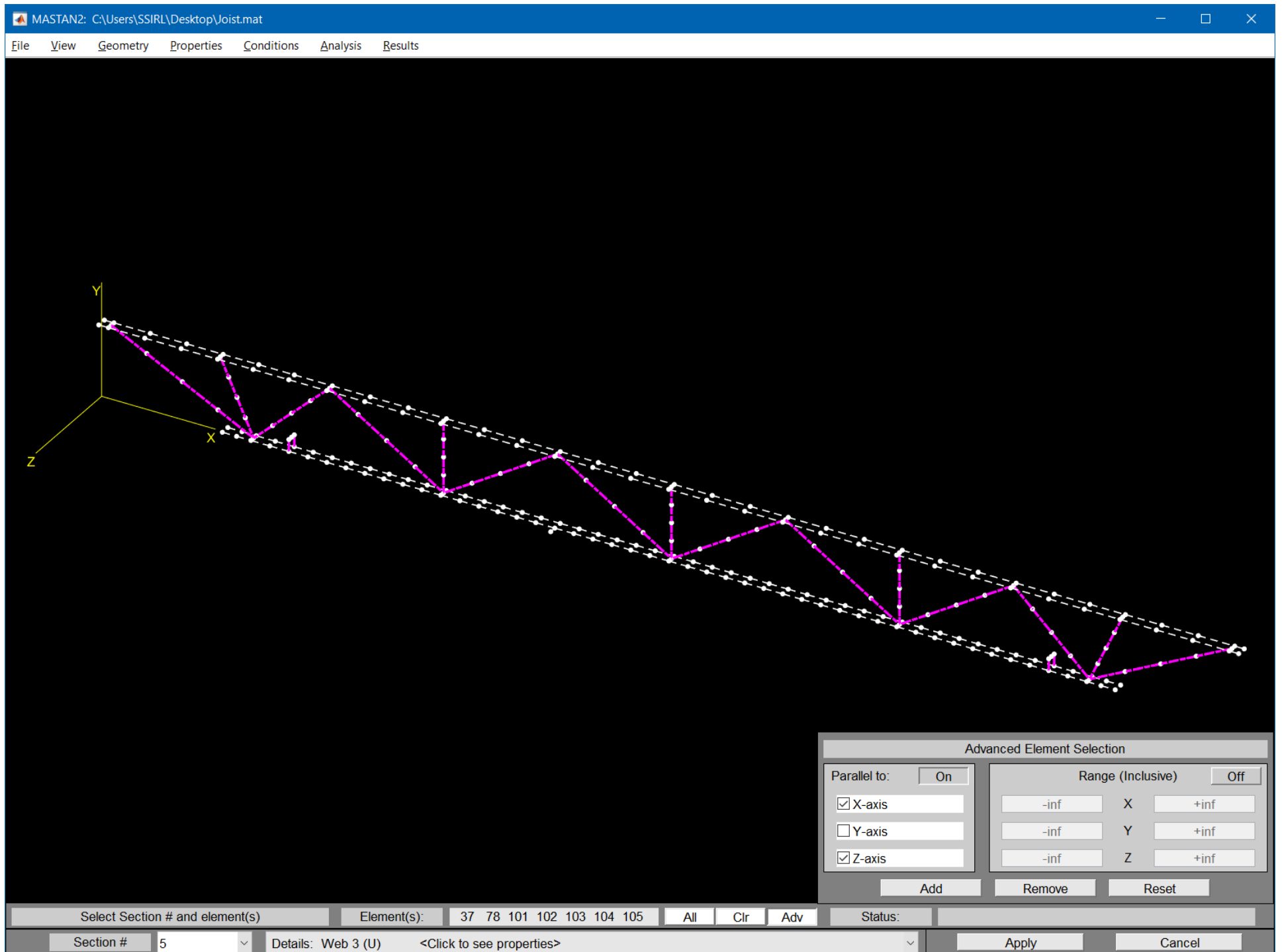
- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Attach Section**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, use the buttons to the right of **Element(s):** to make the list of elements.
- 3) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. Click the **Reset** button. To select both top chords, click the check box next to the **X-axis** option. Click the button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** from **Off** to **On**. Change the edit box to the left of **Y** to **8**.
- 4) Click **Add** to add the top chord elements to the element list. 
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button to assign Section 1 to the top chord elements.
- 6) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **2** to select the “Bot Chord (V)” section.
- 7) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements.
- 8) Change the edit box to the left of **Y** to **0**. Change the edit box to the right of **Y** to **8**.
- 9) Click **Add** to add the bottom chord elements to the element list.
- 10) Click on the **Apply** button to assign Section 2 to the bottom chord. 

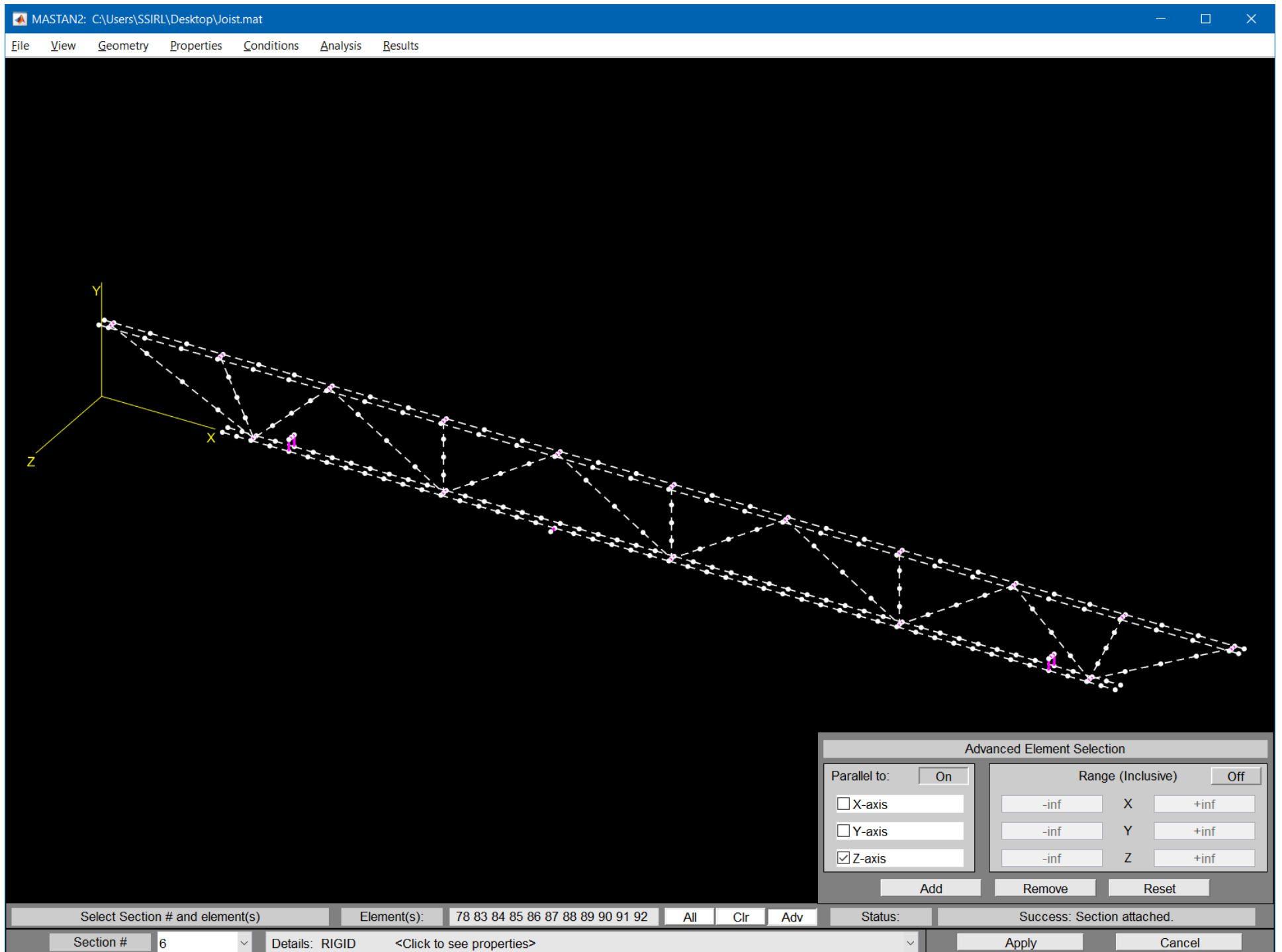






Section Properties - Assigning – 2

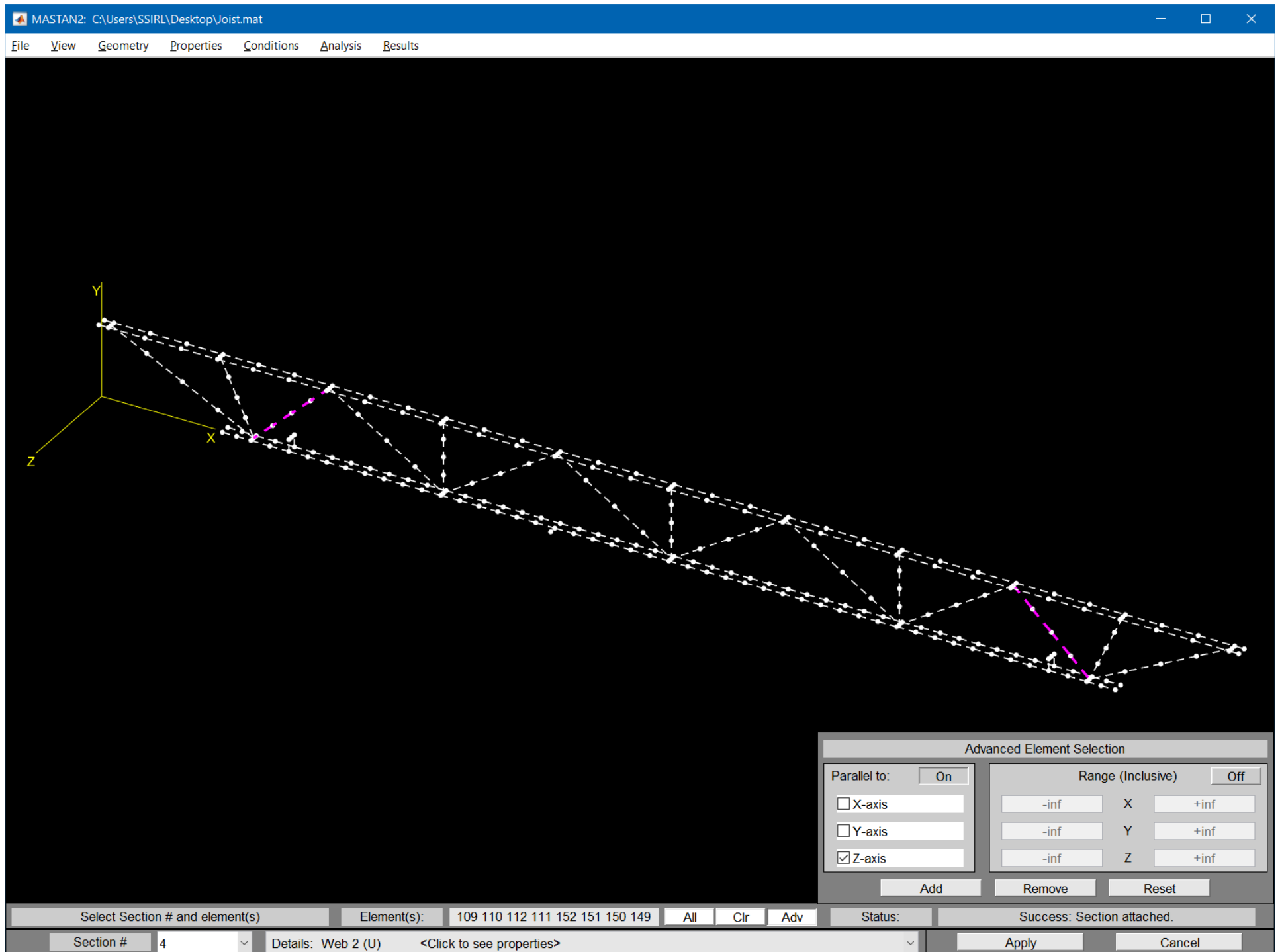
- 1) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **5** to select the “Web 3 (U)” section.
- 2) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements. Click **Reset** at the bottom of the Advanced Element Section.
- 3) Click the check box next to **X-axis** and the check box next to **Z-axis**.
- 4) Click **All** to the right of **Element(s):** and then **Remove** to select all the webs. 
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button to assign Section 5 to all webs temporarily.
- 6) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **6** to select the “RIGID” section
- 7) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements.
- 8) Click the check box next to **X-axis**. **Z-axis** should still be selected.
- 9) Click **Add** to select all the rigid connectors. Additionally click on the 4 vertical braces.
- 10) Click on the **Apply** button to assign Section 6 to the rigid connectors. 

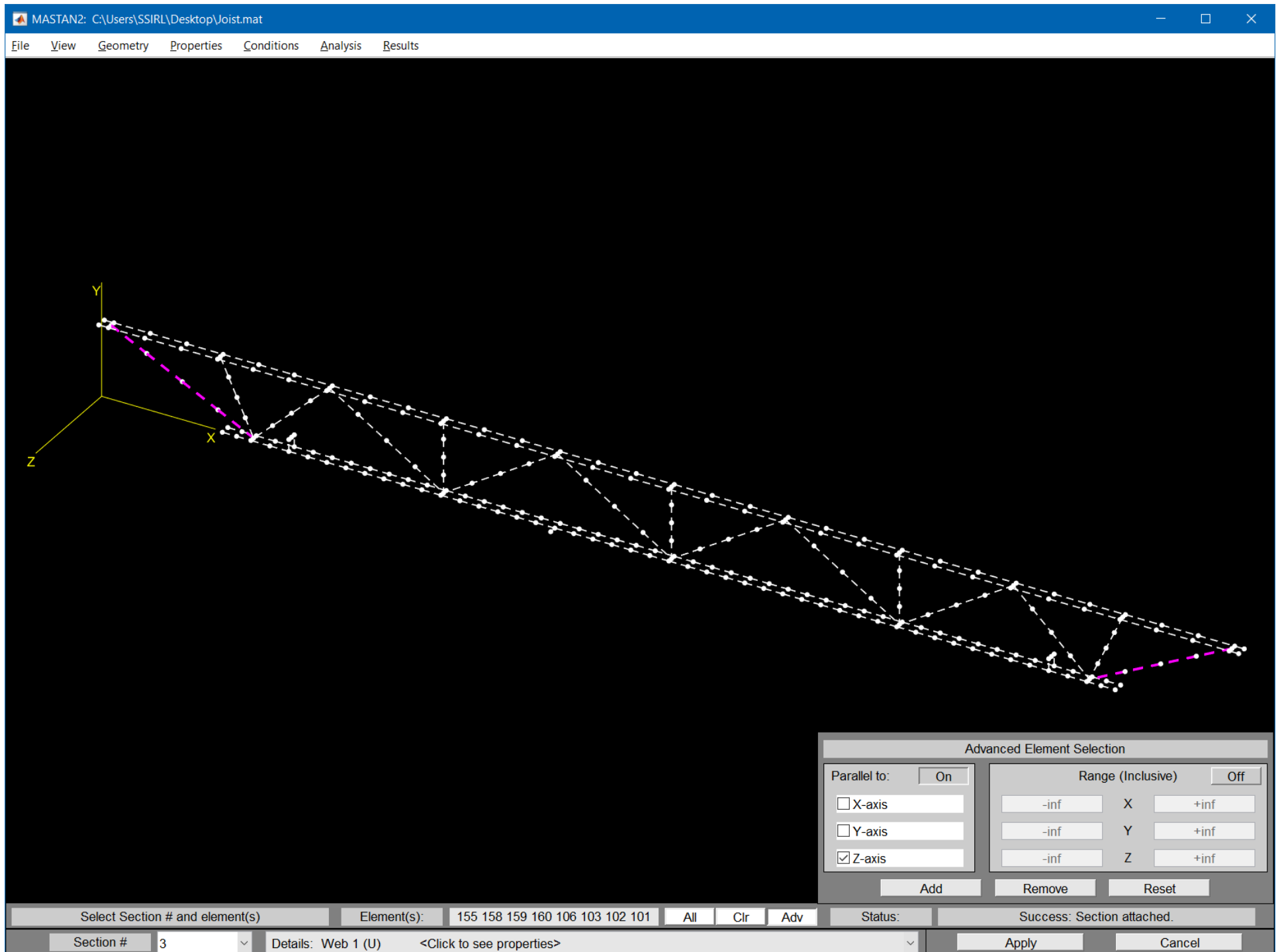





Section Properties - Assigning – 3

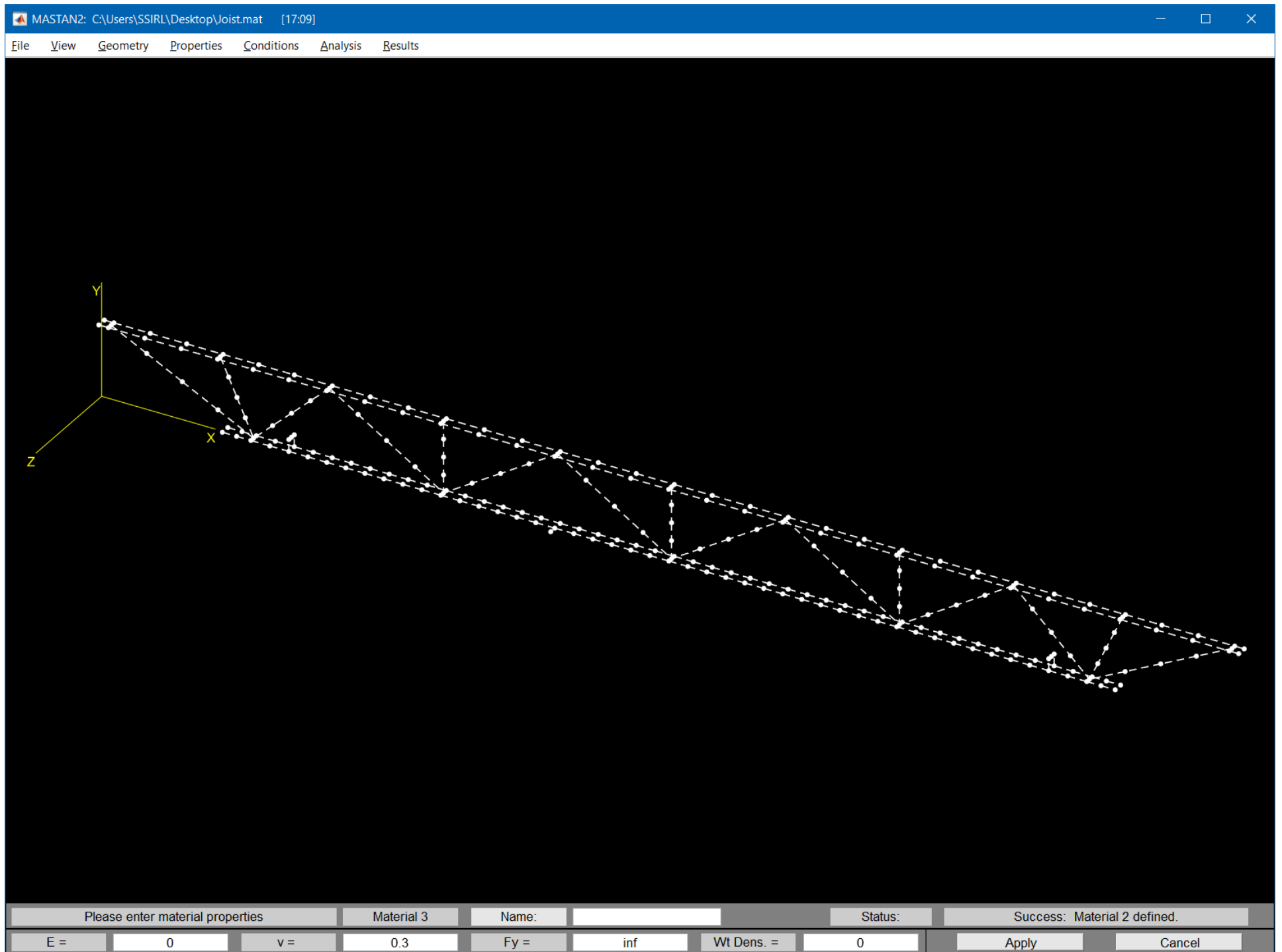
- 1) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **4** to select the “Web 2 (U)” section.
- 2) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements.
- 3) Click on all the elements to be assigned Web 2 section properties.
- 4) Assign Section 4 properties by clicking the **Apply** button. 
- 5) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **3** to select the “Web 1 (U)” section.
- 6) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements.
- 7) Click on all the elements to be assigned Web 1 section properties.
- 8) Assign Section 3 properties by clicking the **Apply** button. 






Material Properties

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Define Material**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box just to the right of **E=** and change the **0** to **29000000** (not 29,000,000). Similarly, click in the edit box just to the right of **Fy=** and change the **inf** to **50000**. Next, click in the edit box to the right of **Name:** and type **Steel**. Click on the **Apply** button (Material #1 is now defined with the properties of steel).
- 3) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box just to the right of **E=** and change the **0** to **2900000000** (not 2,900,000,000). Next, click in the edit box to the right of **Name:** and type **Rigid**. Click on the **Apply** button. (Material #2 is now defined 100x stiffer and cannot yield.) 



Material Properties - Assigning

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Attach Material**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, create the list of elements to be assigned the properties of Material 1 by clicking on the **All** button to the right of **Elements:**. Click on the **Apply** button. (Note that elements with assigned section and material properties turn solid.)
- 3) Change the **Material #** by clicking on the current material number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **2** to select the Rigid material.
- 4) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements.
- 5) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. **Z-axis** check box should be selected.
- 6) Click **Add** to select all the rigid connectors. Additionally click on the 4 vertical braces. Clicking **Adv** will close the pop-up menu making it easier to click all members.
- 7) Click on the **Apply** button to assign Material 2. 

MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Joist.mat [17:09]

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

On

☐ X-axis
 ☐ Y-axis
 ☒ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

Off

-Inf

X

Inf

-Inf

Y

Inf

-Inf

Z

Inf

Add

Remove

Reset

Select Material # and element(s)

Element(s): 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93

All

Clr

Adv

Status:

Success: Material attached.

Material # 2

Details: Rigid



<Click to see properties>

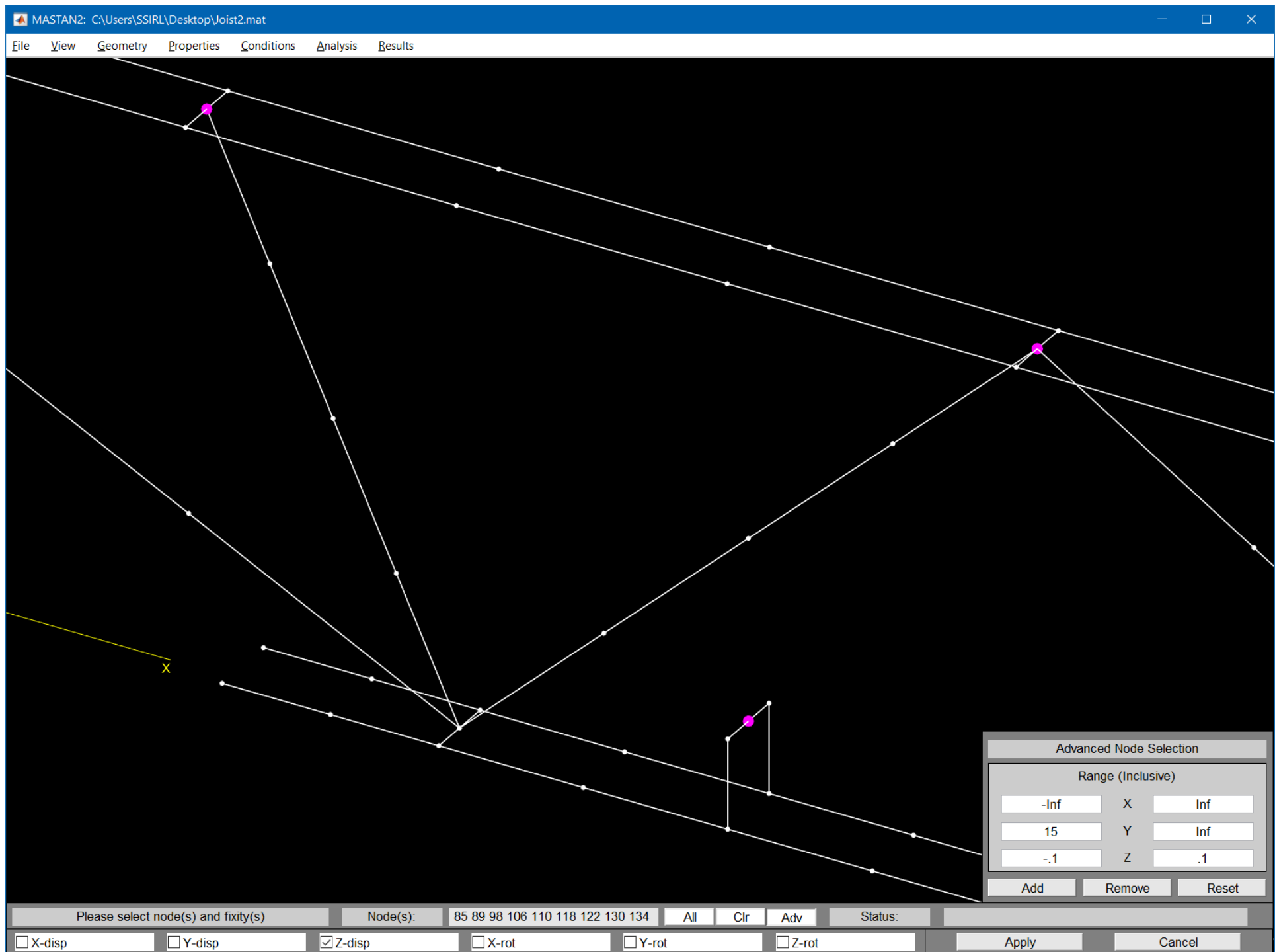
Apply

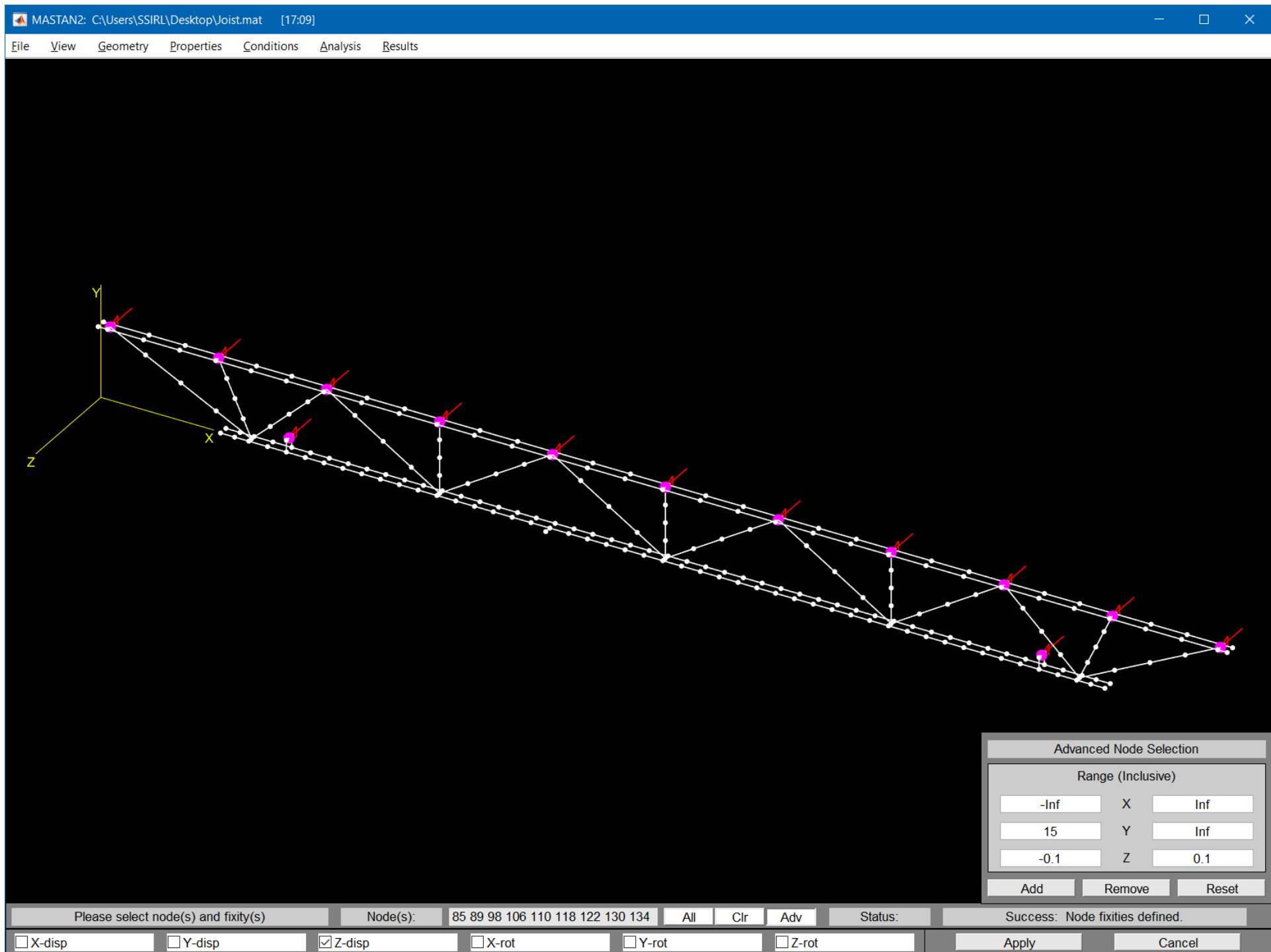
Cancel




Support Conditions - Bracing

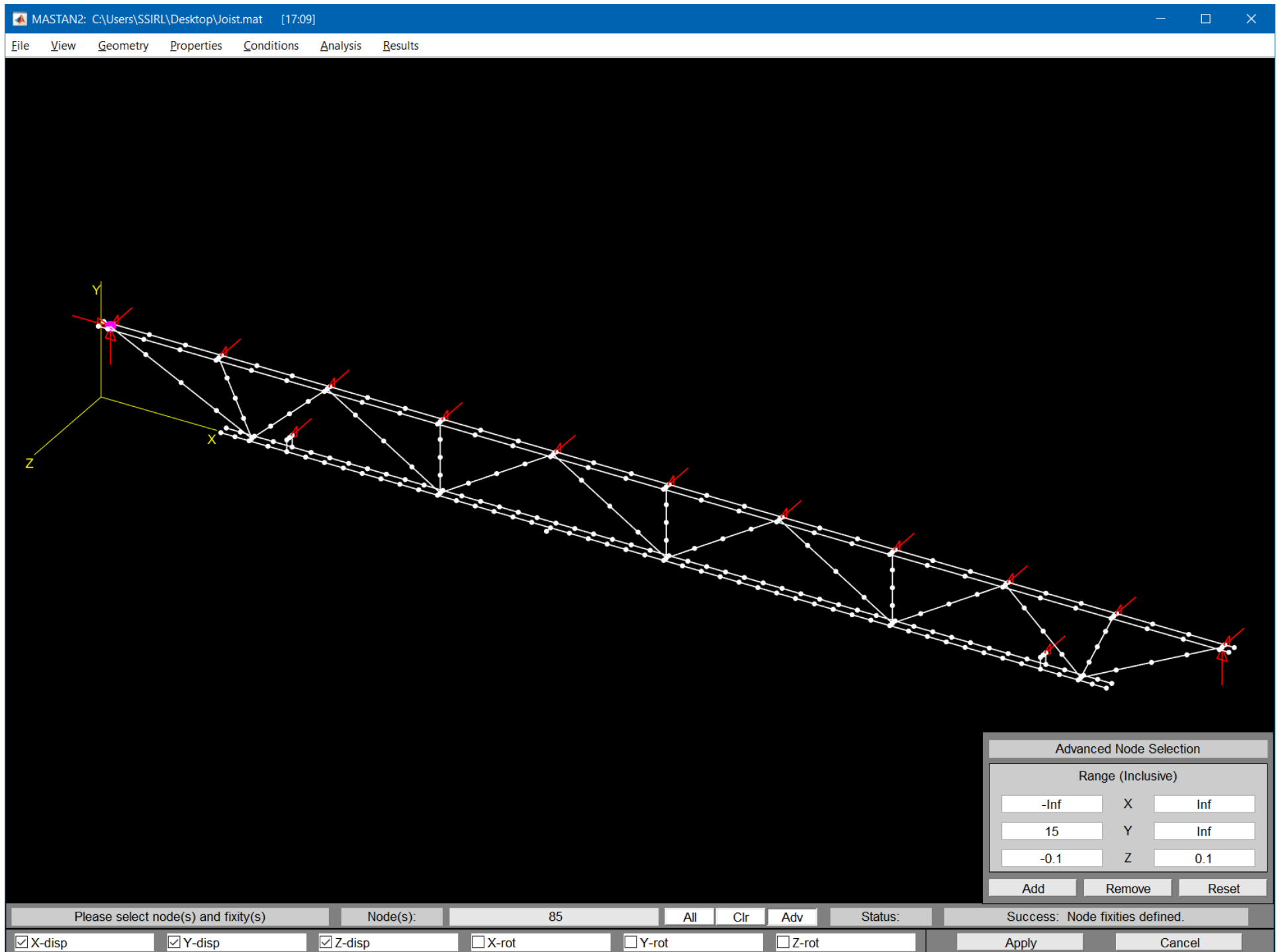
- 1) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Fixities**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, define the lateral support by clicking in the **check box** just to the left of **Z-disp.**
- 3) Click the **Adv** menu. Change the edit box to the left of **Y** from **-Inf** to **15**. Change the edit box to the left of **Z** from **-Inf** to **-0.1** and the edit box to the right of **Z** from **Inf** to **0.1**. Click the **Add** button.
- 4) From the **View** menu select **Zoom Box**. Click to draw a small box around the brace connection on the bottom chord at one end. Click on the middle node to add to the list of nodes. 
- 5) From the **View** menu select **Fit**. From the **View** menu select **Zoom Box**. Click to draw a small box around the brace connection at the other end. Click on the middle node to add to the list of nodes.
- 6) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 7) From the **View** menu select **Fit**. 







Support Conditions – Pin and Roller


- 1) To update the end nodes to provide pin supports, start by clicking **Clr** to empty the list of nodes.
- 2) From the **View** menu select **Zoom Box**. Click to draw a small box around the right roller node. It should currently just have a lateral support. Click on the node to add to the list of nodes.
- 3) Define a roller support by clicking in the **check box** just to the left of **Y-disp**. **Z-disp** should still be selected from before.
- 4) From the **View** menu select **Fit**.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 6) From the **View** menu select **Zoom Box**. Click to draw a small box around the left pin node.
- 7) Click on the **Clr** button to empty the list of nodes. Click on the left pin.
- 8) Define a pin support by clicking in the **check box** just to the left of **X-disp**. **Y-disp** and **Z-disp** should still be selected from before.
- 9) From the **View** menu select **Fit**.
- 10) Click on the **Apply** button. 



Chord Member Orientation

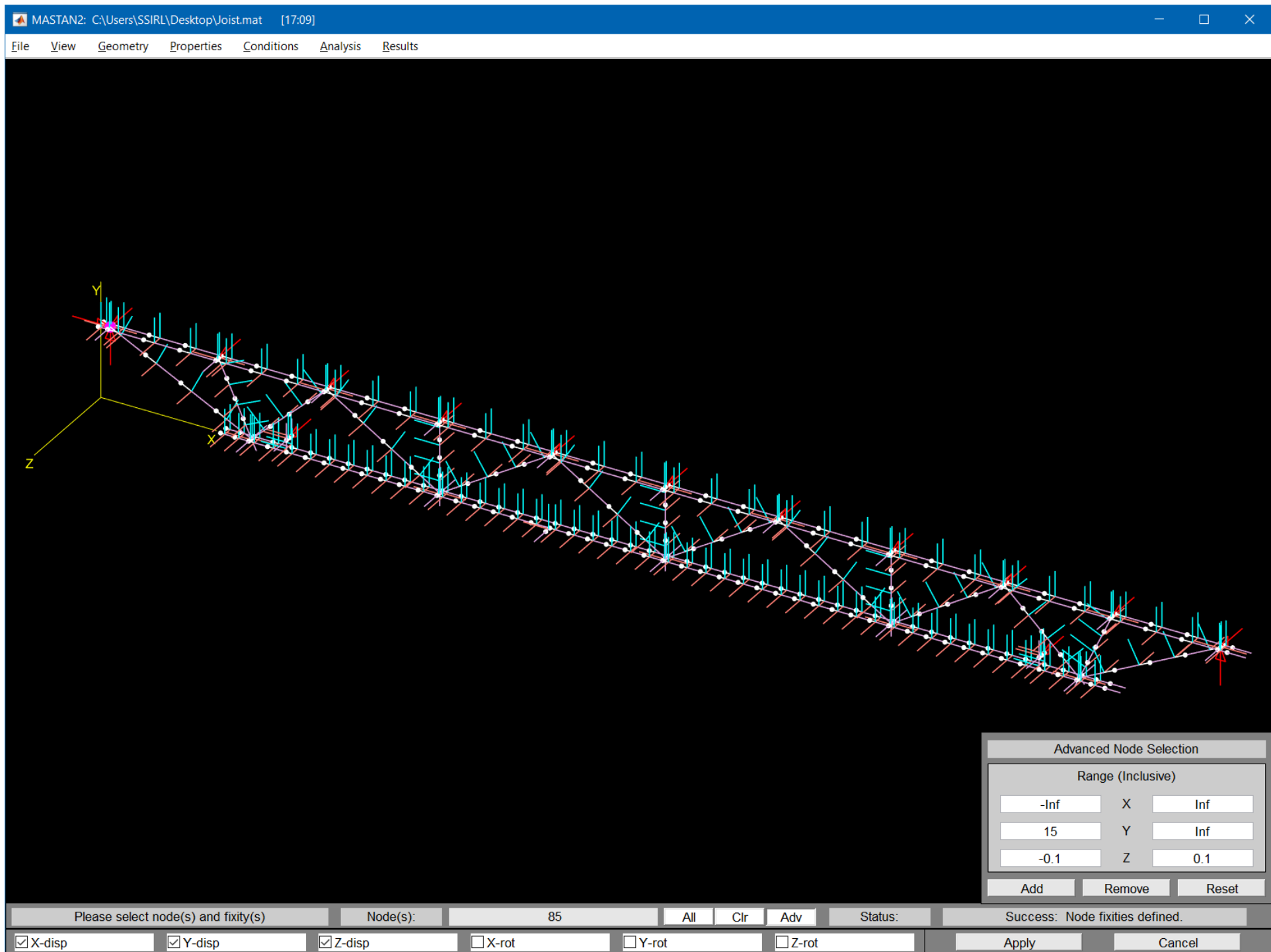
- 1) From the **View** menu select **Labels** and submenu option **Element local (x'-y'-z') axes**. The purple line shows the positive x axis. The blue line shows the positive geometric y axis. The red line shows the positive geometric z axis. Based on the orientation of the angle sections as input, the y axis represents the direction from the centroid to the corner of the angle. 
- 2) From the **Geometry** menu select **Re-orient Element(s)**.
- 3) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box to the right of **Beta (Deg)** and change **0.0** to **135**.
- 4) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. Click the **Reset** button. To select the +z top chord angle, click the check box next to the **X-axis** option. Click the button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** to **On**. Change the edit box to the left of **Y** to **8**. Change the edit box to the left of **Z** to **0**.
- 5) Click **Add** to add all these elements to the element list. Click on the **Apply** button to re-orient the elements. 
- 6) Repeat this for the remaining 3 angle members orienting in the correct direction with the values shown in the table:

Member	-Z Top	+Z Bottom	-Z Bottom
Beta	-135	45	-45
Y-Range	8 to inf	0 to 8	0 to 8
Z-Range	-2 to 0	0 to 2	-2 to 0

 Iso. View

 Side View





MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Joist.mat [17:09]

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

On

☒ X-axis
 ☐ Y-axis
 ☐ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

On

-inf

8

0

X

Y

Z

+inf

+inf

+inf

Add

Remove

Reset

Please select element(s) and define new beta angle and/or switch element ends

☐ Switch Element Ends

Status:

Success: Element(s) oriented.

Element(s):

229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238

All

Clr

Adv

☒ Beta (Deg)

135

Apply

Cancel



MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Joist.mat [17:09]

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

On

☒ X-axis

☐ Y-axis

☐ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

On

-inf

X

+inf

0

Y

8

0

Z

2

Add

Remove

Reset

Please select element(s) and define new beta angle and/or switch element ends

☐ Switch Element Ends

Status:

Success: Element(s) oriented.

Element(s):

179 180 181 182 184 185 186 187 188 189

All

Clr

Adv

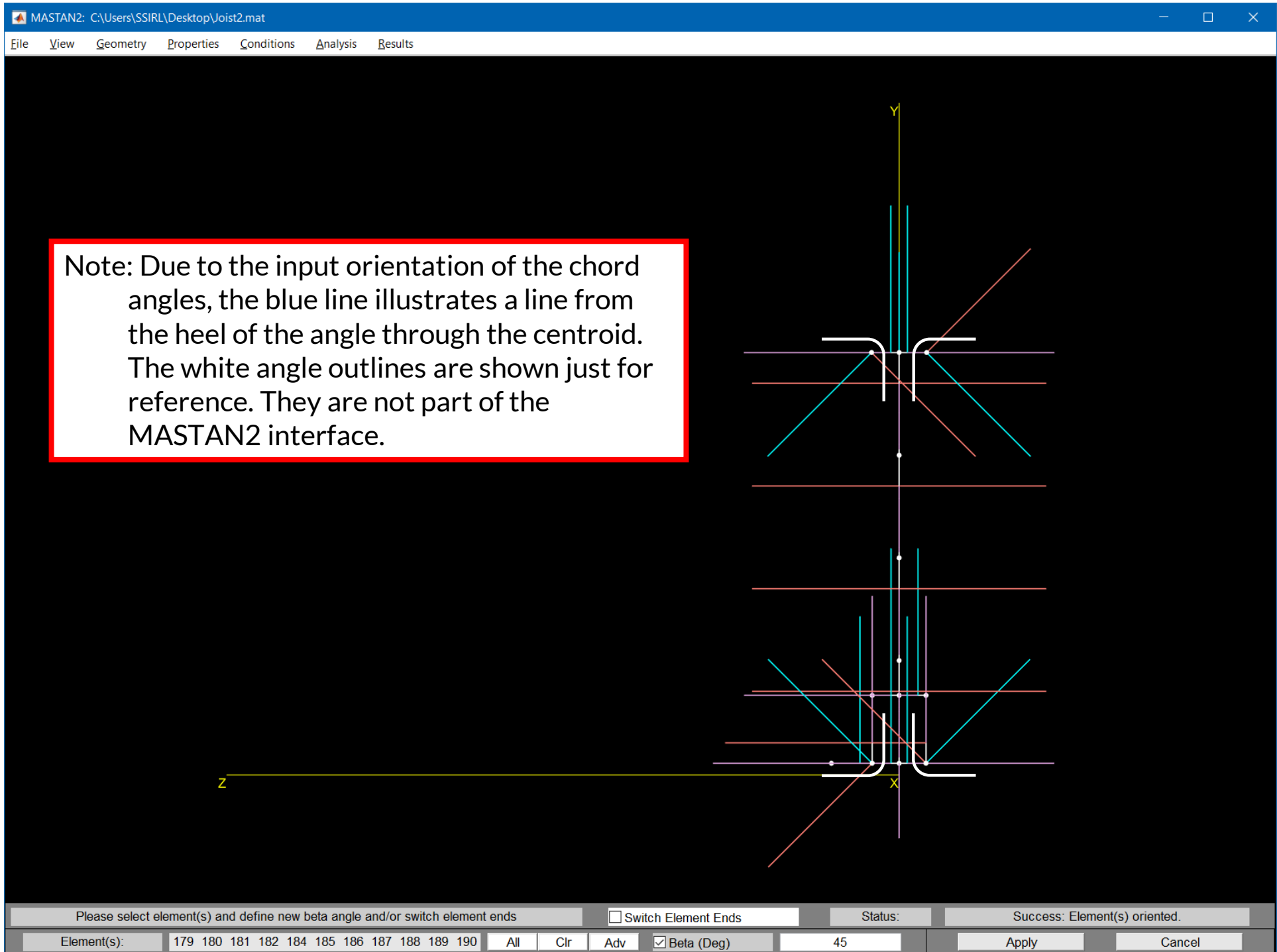
☒ Beta (Deg)

45

Apply

Cancel








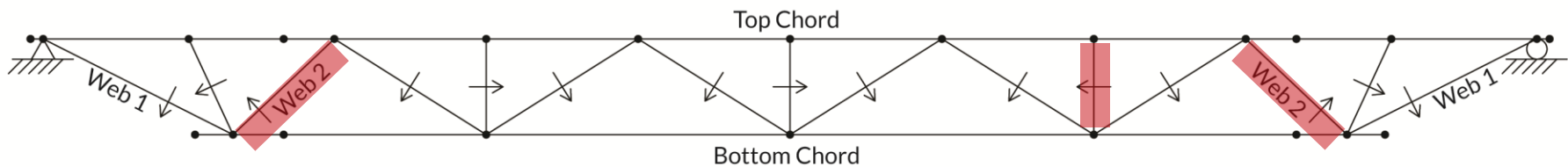
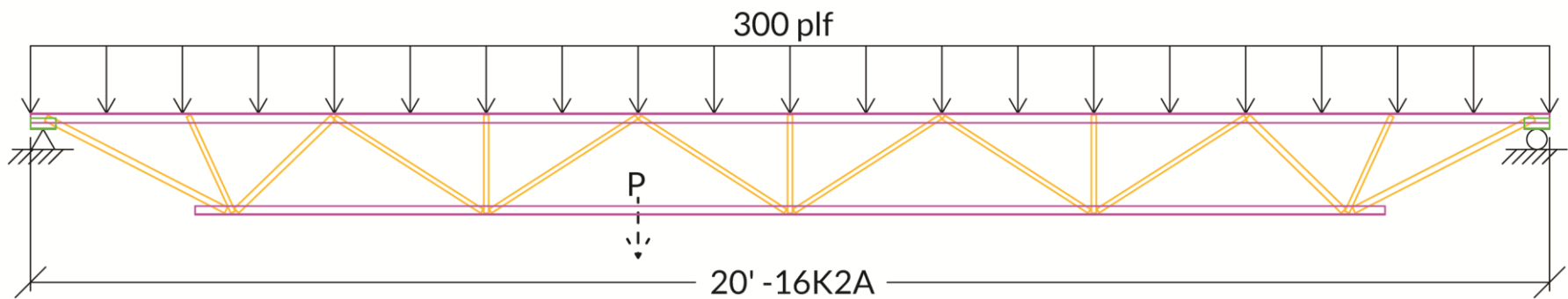
Web Member Orientation

Based on the orientation of the web sections as input, the y axis points in the direction of the opening of the channel.

- 1) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box to the right of **Beta (Deg)** and update it to **180**.
- 2) On the **Advanced Element Selection** pop-up, click the **Reset** button. Click the check box next to the **X-axis** and **Z-axis** option. Create the list of webs to be flipped by clicking on the **All** button to the right of **Elements:**. Then click on **Remove**.
- 3) Manually click the 4 vertical braces, the members assigned Web 2, and the vertical web to the right of center.

Note: If you are having trouble seeing the webs that were unselected, look at the image associated with Step 5 now. The same elements are still selected without all the local axes information on the screen. Also, available again is the diagram with web orientations. 

- 4) Click on the **Apply** button to re-orient the elements. 
- 5) From the **View** menu select **Labels** and submenu option **Element local (x'-y'-z') axes**. 



Arrows indicate the open side of the web channels. Web members not otherwise labeled are Web 3

Web members highlighted in red do not need to be flipped as the sections were defined. These are the members that are to be unselected.



MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Joist.mat [17:09]

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

On

☒ X-axis

☐ Y-axis

☒ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

Off

-inf

X

+inf

-inf

Y

+inf

-inf

Z

+inf

Add

Remove

Reset

Please select element(s) and define new beta angle and/or switch element ends

☐ Switch Element Ends

Status:

Success: Element(s) oriented.

Element(s):

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 113 114 115 116

All

Clr

Adv

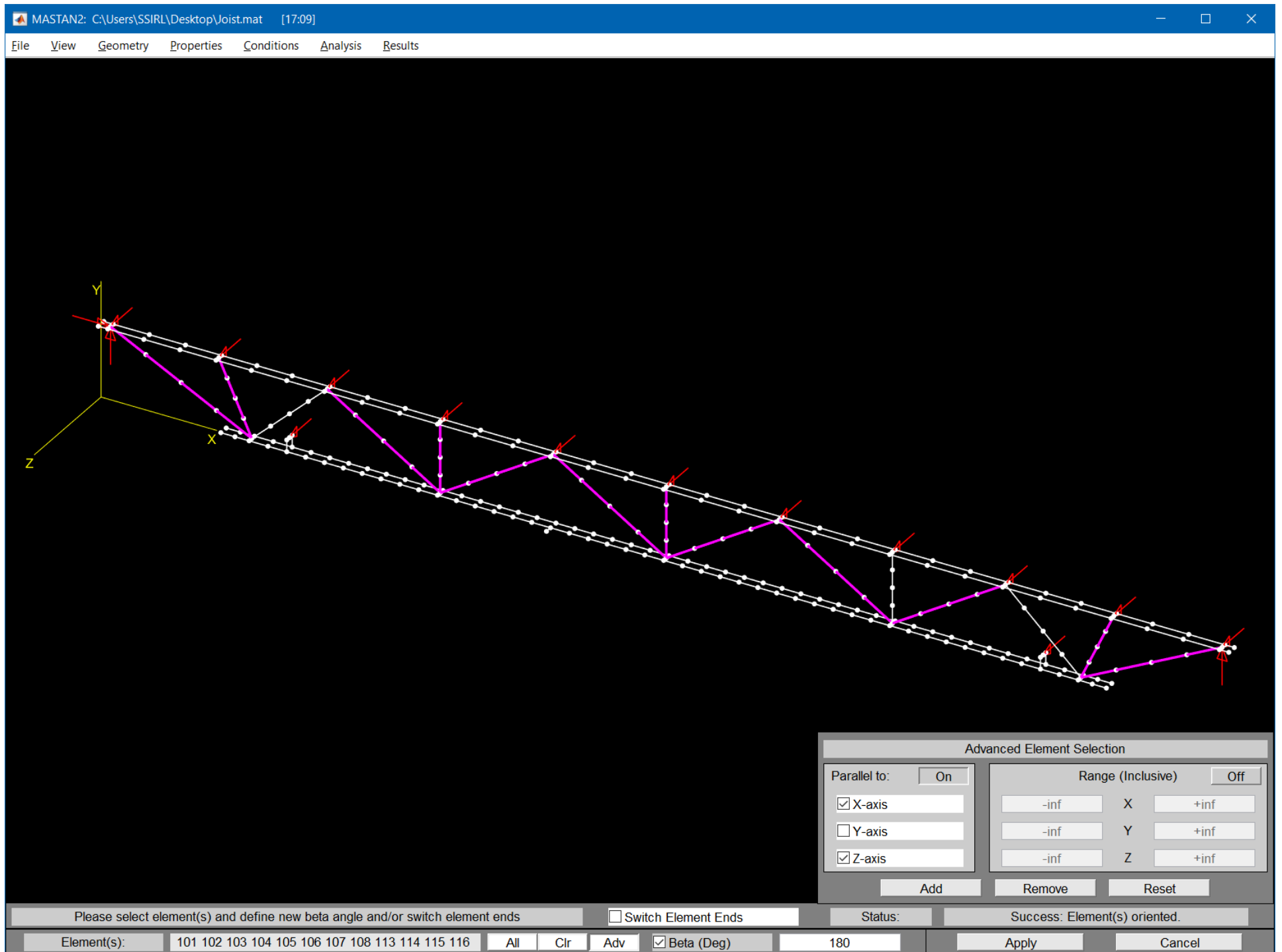
☒ Beta (Deg)

180


Apply

Cancel





Adding Warping Effects

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Connections** and submenu option **Torsion**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Continuous**. Repeat this for the **Warping Restraint for Node j**.
- 3) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. Unmark the check box next to the **X-axis** option. The check box next to the **Z-axis** option should still be selected.
- 4) Create the list of elements to be assigned continuous warping by clicking on the **All** button to the right of **Elements**. Then click on **Remove**. Click on the 4 vertical braces to remove them.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button. 

MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Joist.mat [17:22]
File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Parallel to:

On

☐ X-axis
☐ Y-axis
☒ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

Off

-Inf

X

Inf

-Inf

Y

Inf

-Inf

Z

Inf

Add

Remove

Reset

Define element(s) and warping restraint

Element(s):

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

All

Clr

Adv

Status:

Success: Warping Restraint defined.

Node i

Warping Restraint

Continuous

Node j

Warping Restraint



Continuous

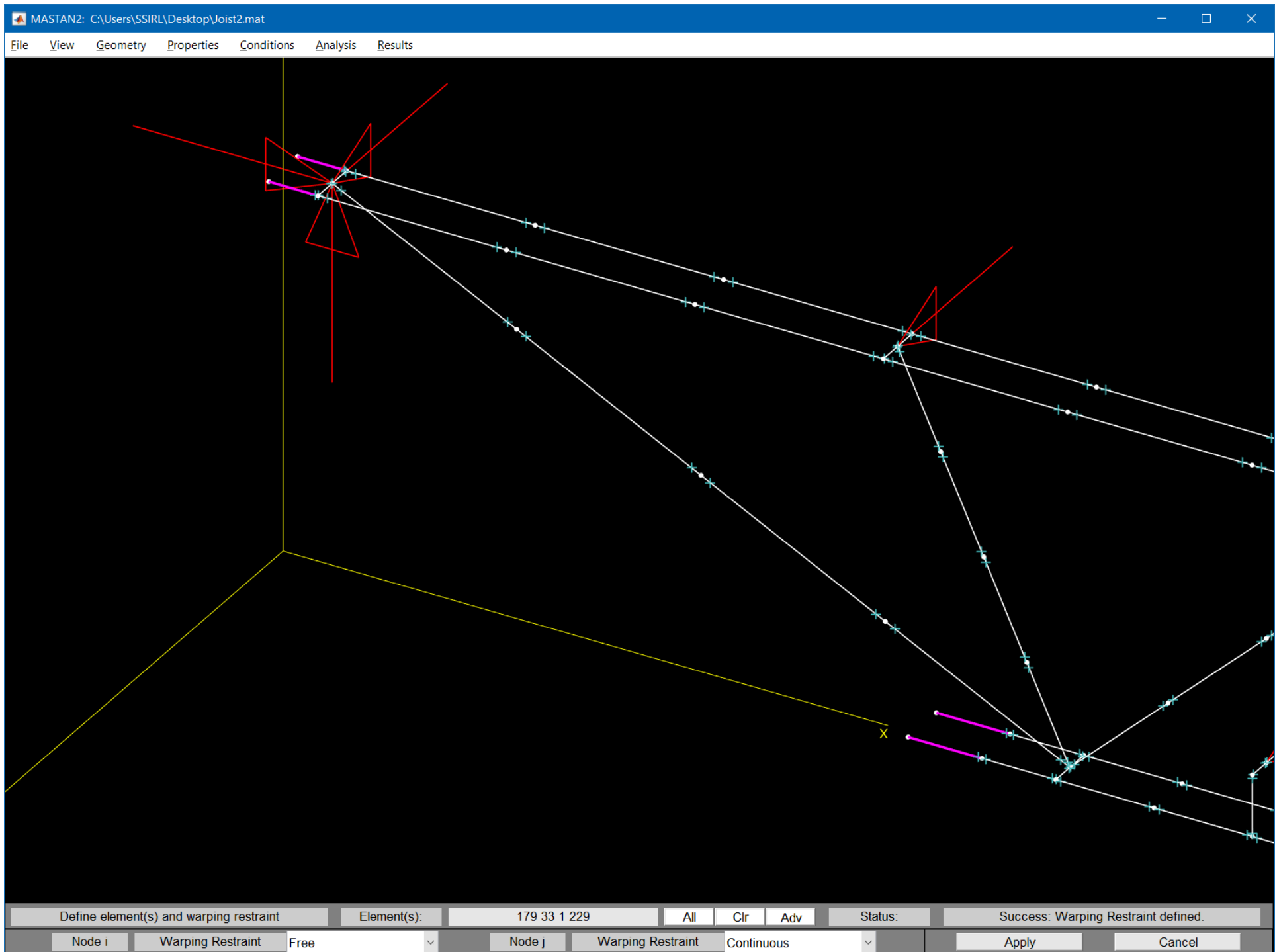
Apply

Cancel



Adding Warping Effects – Starting Node

- 1) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements.
- 2) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Free**. Node j is set from a previous step.
- 3) Click on the left most element of each chord. 
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 5) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements.
- 6) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Fixed**. Node j is set from a previous step.
- 7) Click on the top end of all 15 web members
- 8) Click on the **Apply** button. 



MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Joist.mat [17:22]
File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

☐ X-axis
☐ Y-axis
☒ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

-Inf	X	Inf
-Inf	Y	Inf
-Inf	Z	Inf

Define element(s) and warping restraint

Element(s): 101 104 112 113 120 124 125 132

Status:

Success: Warping Restraint defined.

Node i

Warping Restraint

Fixed



Node j

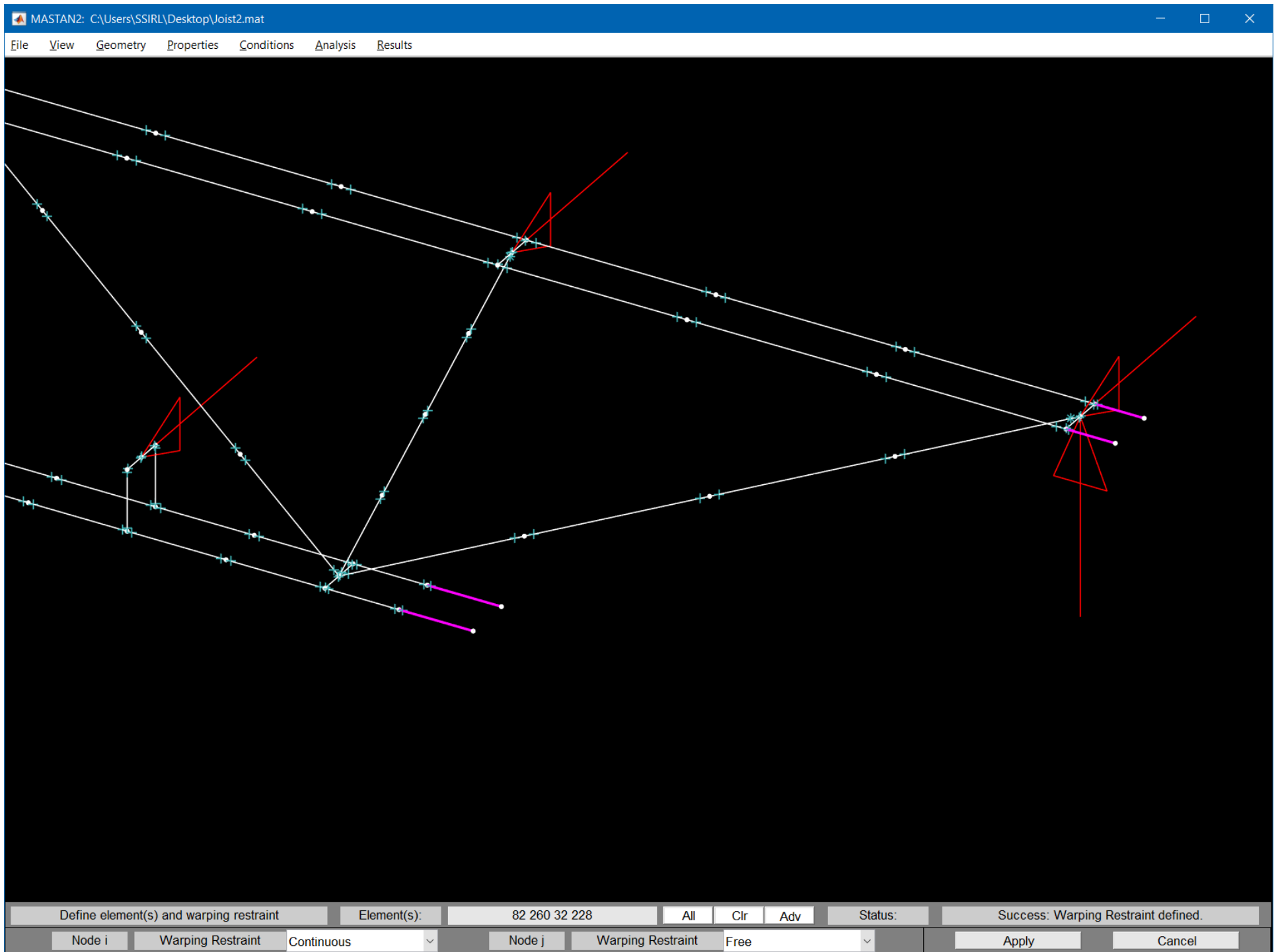
Warping Restraint

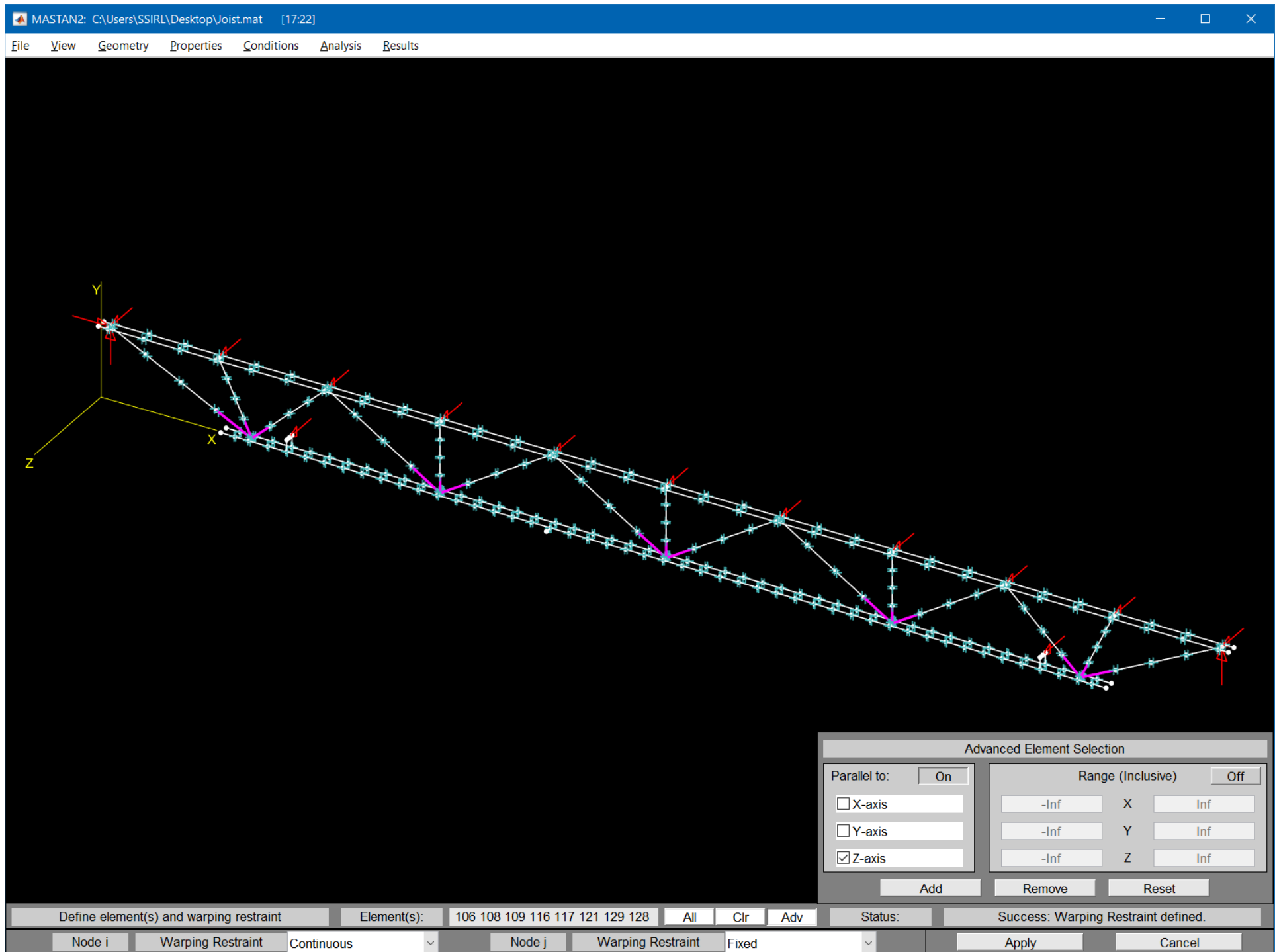
Continuous





Adding Warping Effects – Ending Node

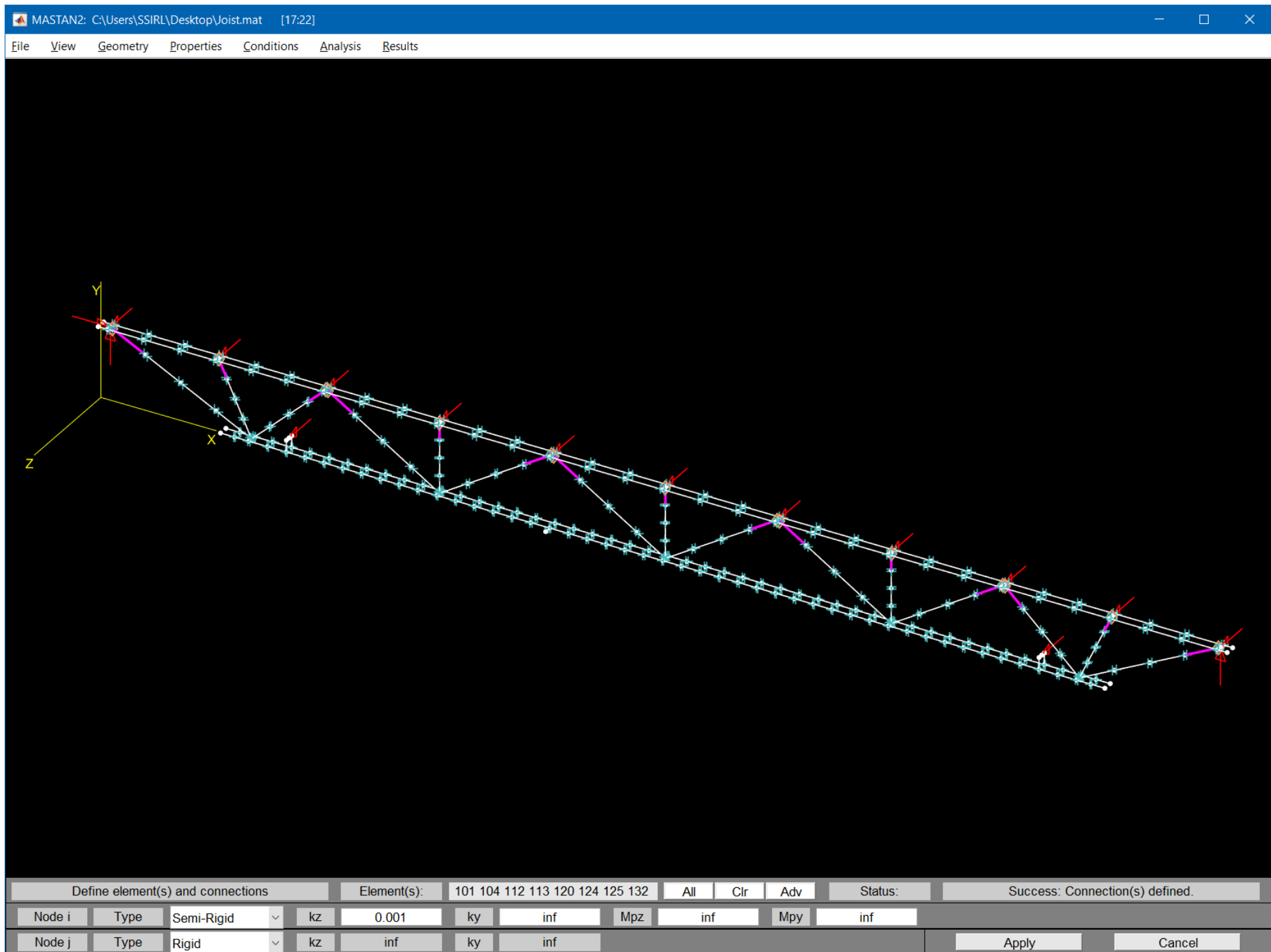
- 1) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements.
- 2) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Continuous**.
Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node j** and set the value to **Free**.
- 3) Click on the right most element of each chord.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button. 
- 5) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements.
- 6) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node j** and set the value to **Fixed**. Node i is set from a previous step.
- 7) Click on the bottom end of all 15 web members.
- 8) Click on the **Apply** button. 

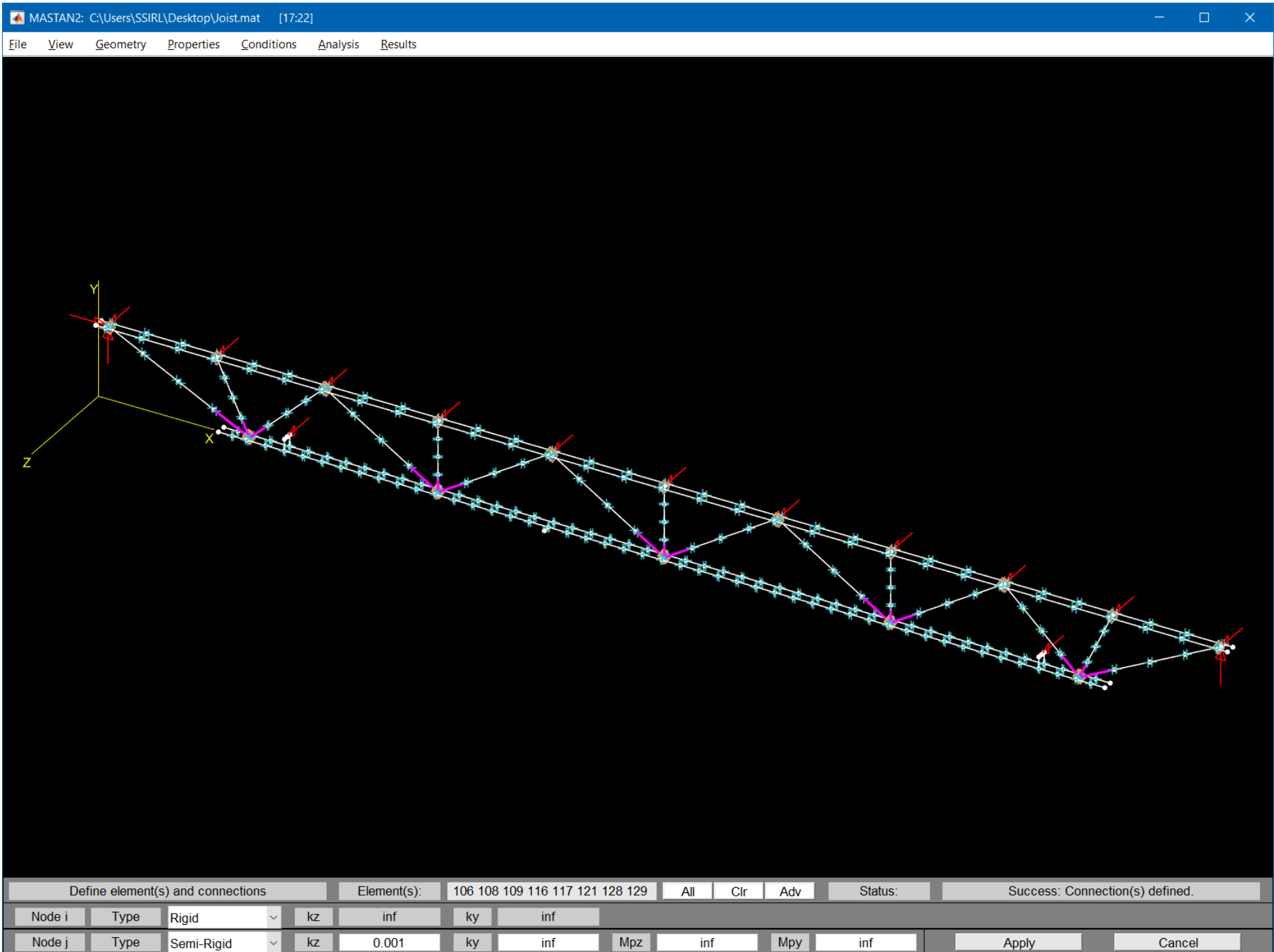




End Moment Release


- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Connections** and submenu option **Flexure**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the menu to the right of **Type** for **Node i** and set the value to **Semi-Rigid**.
- 3) In the edit box to the right of **kz** change **inf** to **0.001**.
- 4) Click on the top end of all 15 web members to create the list of elements.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button. 
- 6) Click on the menu to the right of **Type** for **Node i** and set the value to **Rigid**. Click on the menu to the right of **Type** for **Node j** and set the value to **Semi-Rigid**.
- 7) In the edit box to the right of **kz** change **inf** to **0.001**.
- 8) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements.
- 9) Click on the bottom end of all 15 web members to create the list of elements.
- 10) Click on the **Apply** button. 

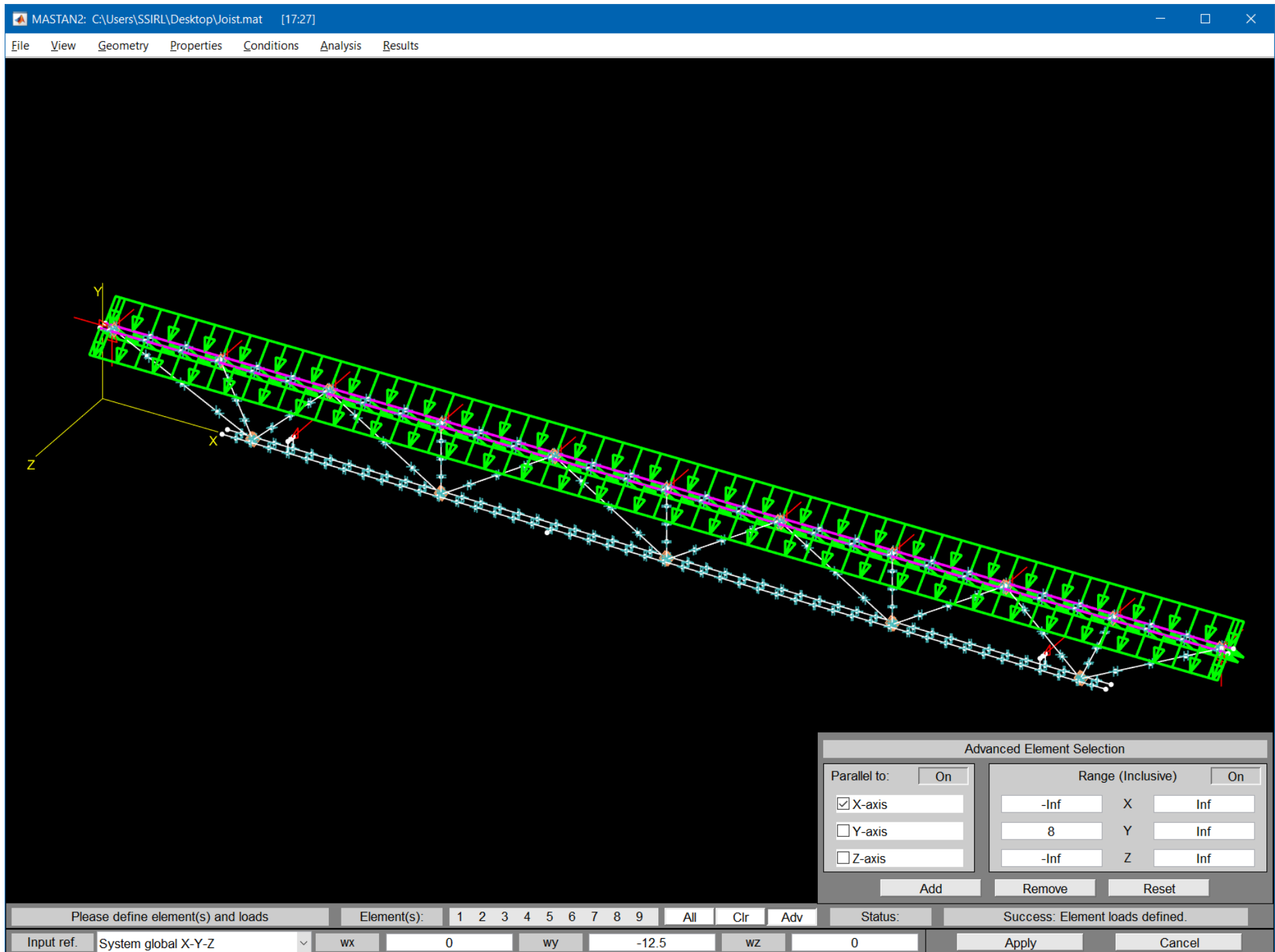






Section 5: Loading and Analysis

Distributed Loading

- 1) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Uniform Loads**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on **Element(s) local x'-y'-z'** to open the drop down menu. Select **System global X-Y-Z**. In the edit box just to the right of **wy =** change **0** to **-12.5**.
- 3) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. Click the check box next to the **Z-axis** option to remove it. Click the check box next to the **X-axis** option. Click the **Off** button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** to change it to **On**. Change the edit box to the left of **Y** to **8**.
- 4) Click **Add** to add the top chord elements to the element list.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button. The load will be split into the local element directions.
- 6) From the **View** menu select **Fit**. 



Uniform Loading Elastic Analysis

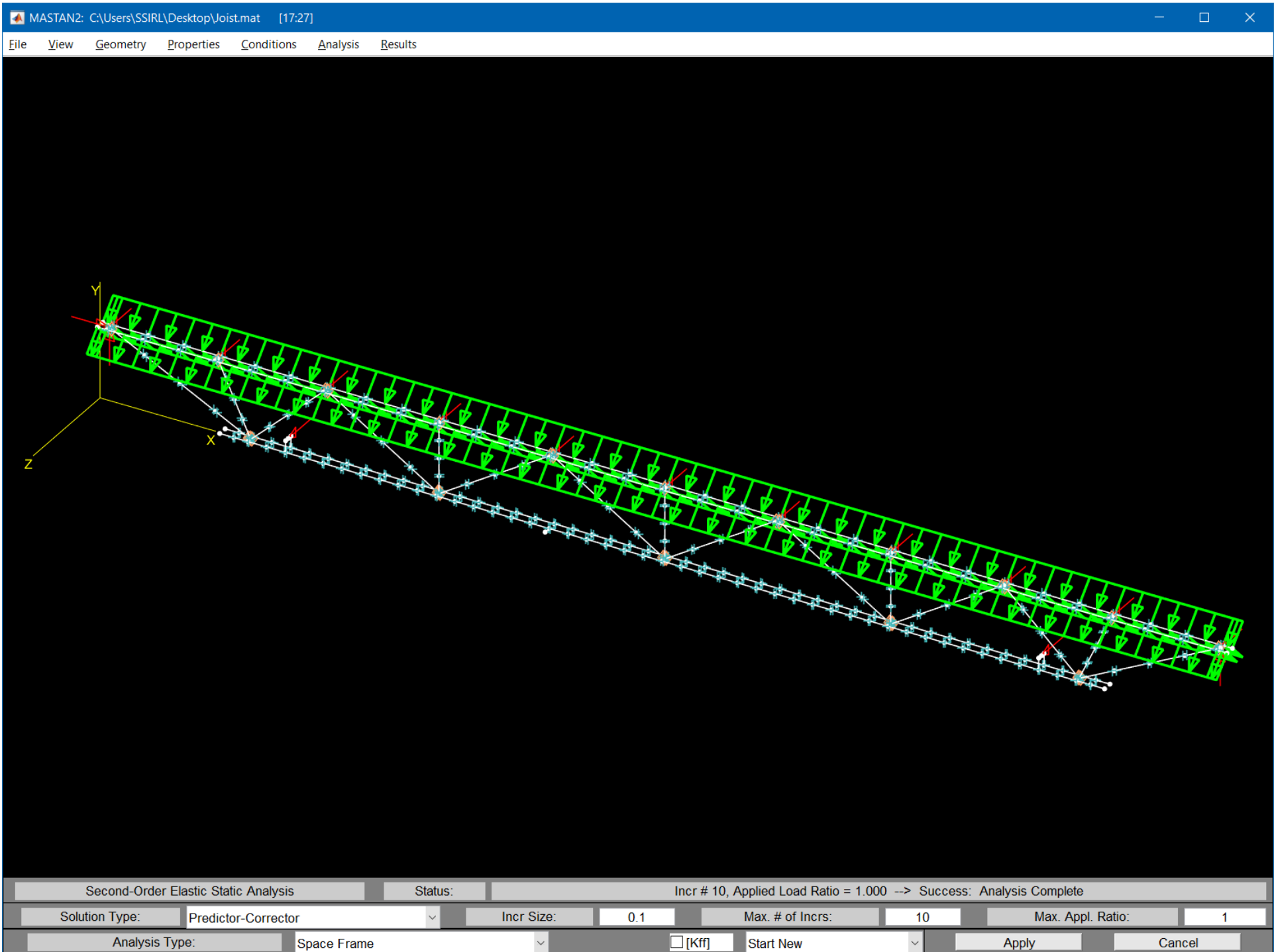
- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Diagrams** and submenu option **Deflected Shape**.
- 5) At the bottom menu bar, click on the **Apply** button. 

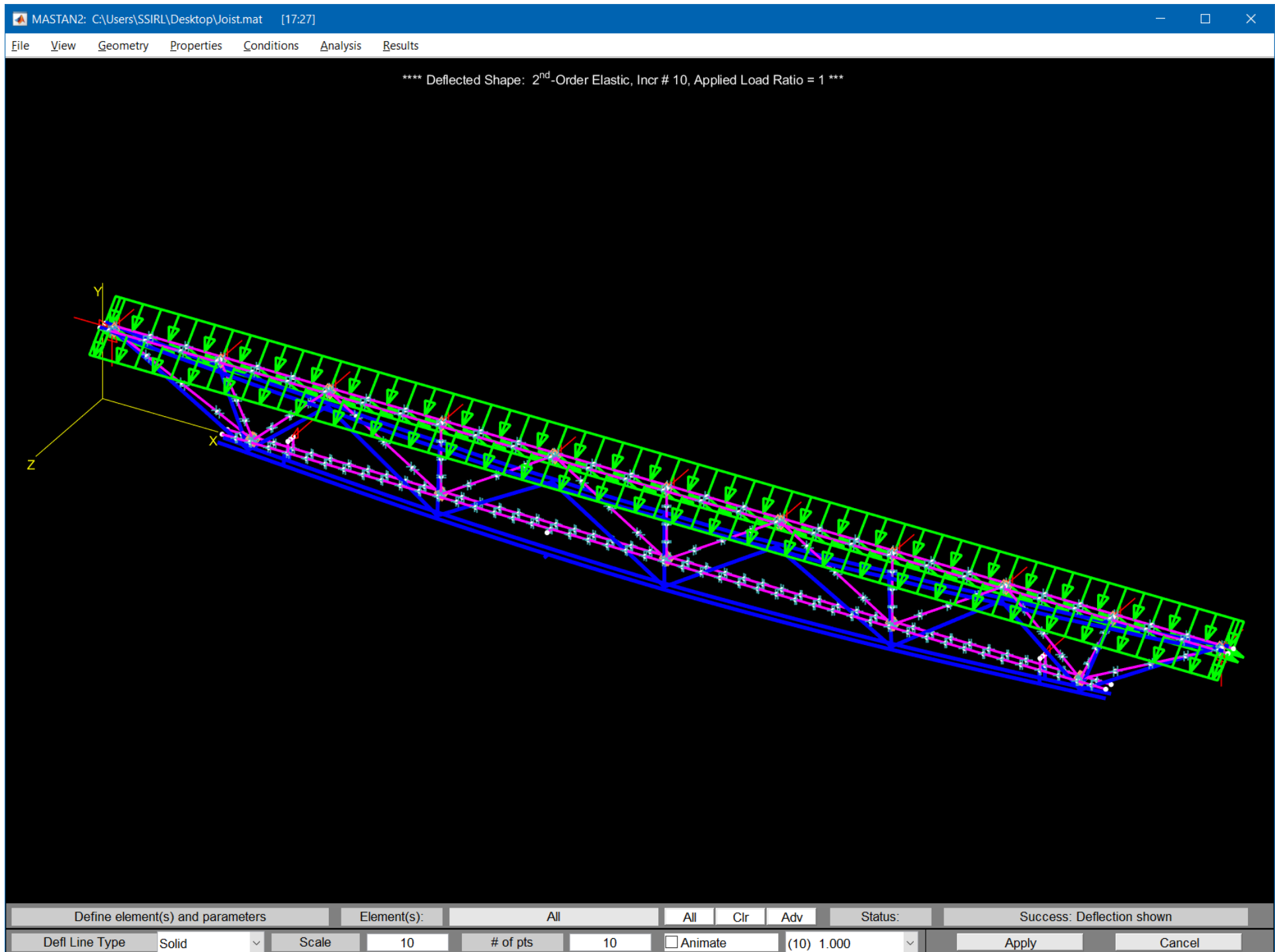
To better see what deformation is occurring, it can be useful to make use of the other defined view. From the **View** menu select **Defined Views** and make use of the submenu options for these ideas.

- 1) Option **Front view: x-y**.: How the vertical deflection is varying along the length
- 2) Option **Side view: y-z**.: How big the lateral deflection is compared to the joist
- 3) Option **Top view: x-z**.: How the lateral deflection varies along the length
- 4) Option **Isometric: x-y-z**.: Will return to the original view


It may be desired to update the deflected shape diagram with different scale factors during this process.







Uniform Loading Results

- 1) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 2) On the undeflected shape, click on the midspan node of interest, node **173**, and the displacements for base 6 degree of freedoms are provided in the bottom menu bar. 

Calculated vertical deflection: 0.59 in

Estimated deflection using SJI recommendations:


$$I_j = 26.767 \cdot W \cdot L^3 \cdot 10^{-6} = 26.767 \cdot 297plf \cdot (20ft - 4in)^3 \cdot 10^{-6} = 60.47in^4$$

$$\delta = 1.15 \cdot \frac{5WL^4}{384EI} = 1.15 \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 300plf(20ft - 4in)^4}{384 \cdot 29000ksi \cdot 60.47in^4} = 0.66in$$

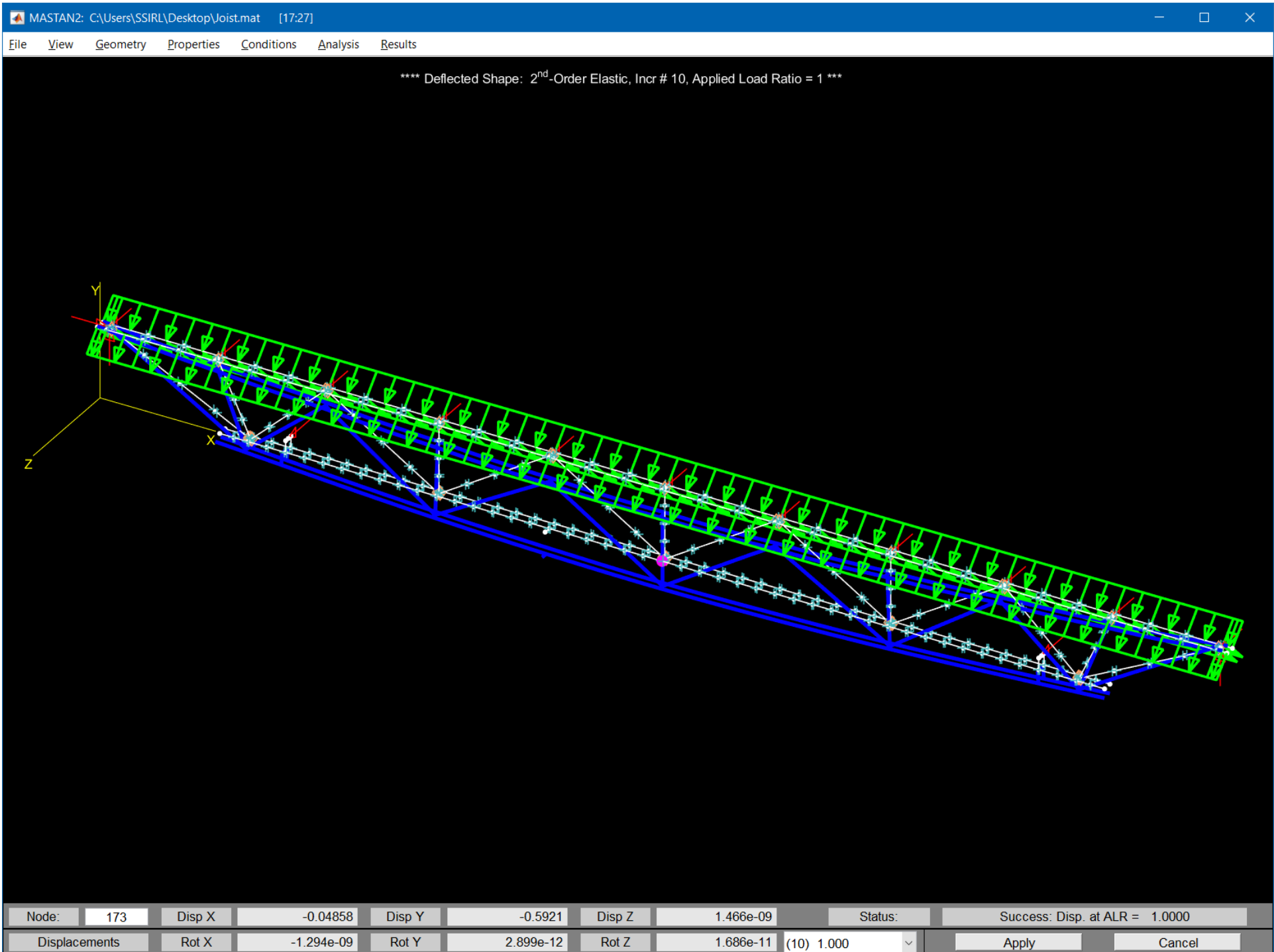
Estimation using area of chords to calculate I:

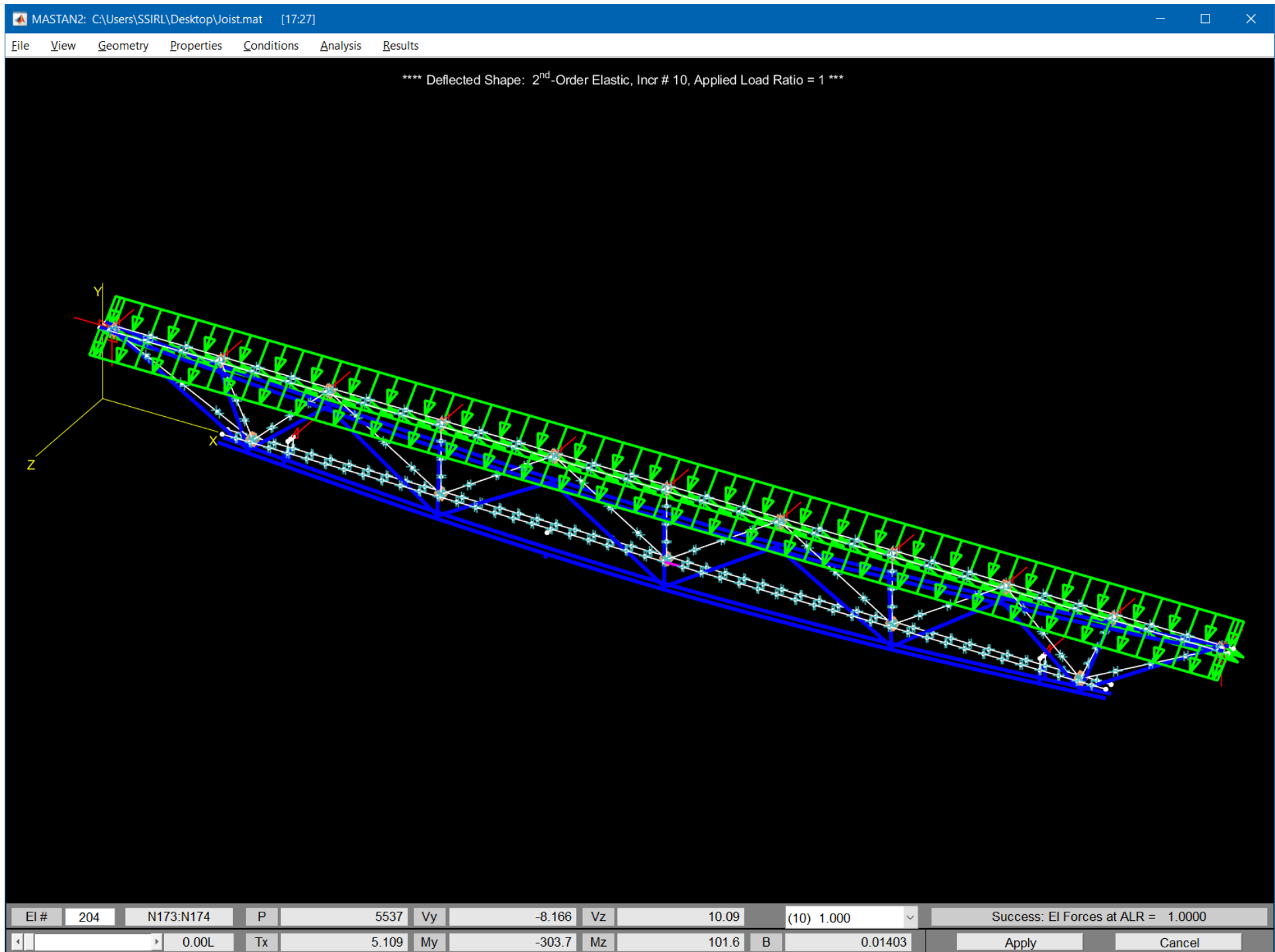
$$I_A = 2 \cdot (0.29895in^2 \cdot (8.282in)^2 + 0.36199in^2 \cdot (15.121in - 8.282in)^2) = 74.87in^4$$

$$\delta = 1.15 \cdot \frac{5WL^4}{384EI} = 1.15 \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 300plf(20ft - 4in)^4}{384 \cdot 29000ksi \cdot 74.87in^4} = 0.53in$$

- 3) From the **Results** menu select **Element Forces**.
- 4) On the undeflected shape, click on the span element of interest, element **204**, and the internal forces are provided in the bottom menu bar. These are the forces at the start of the member. 




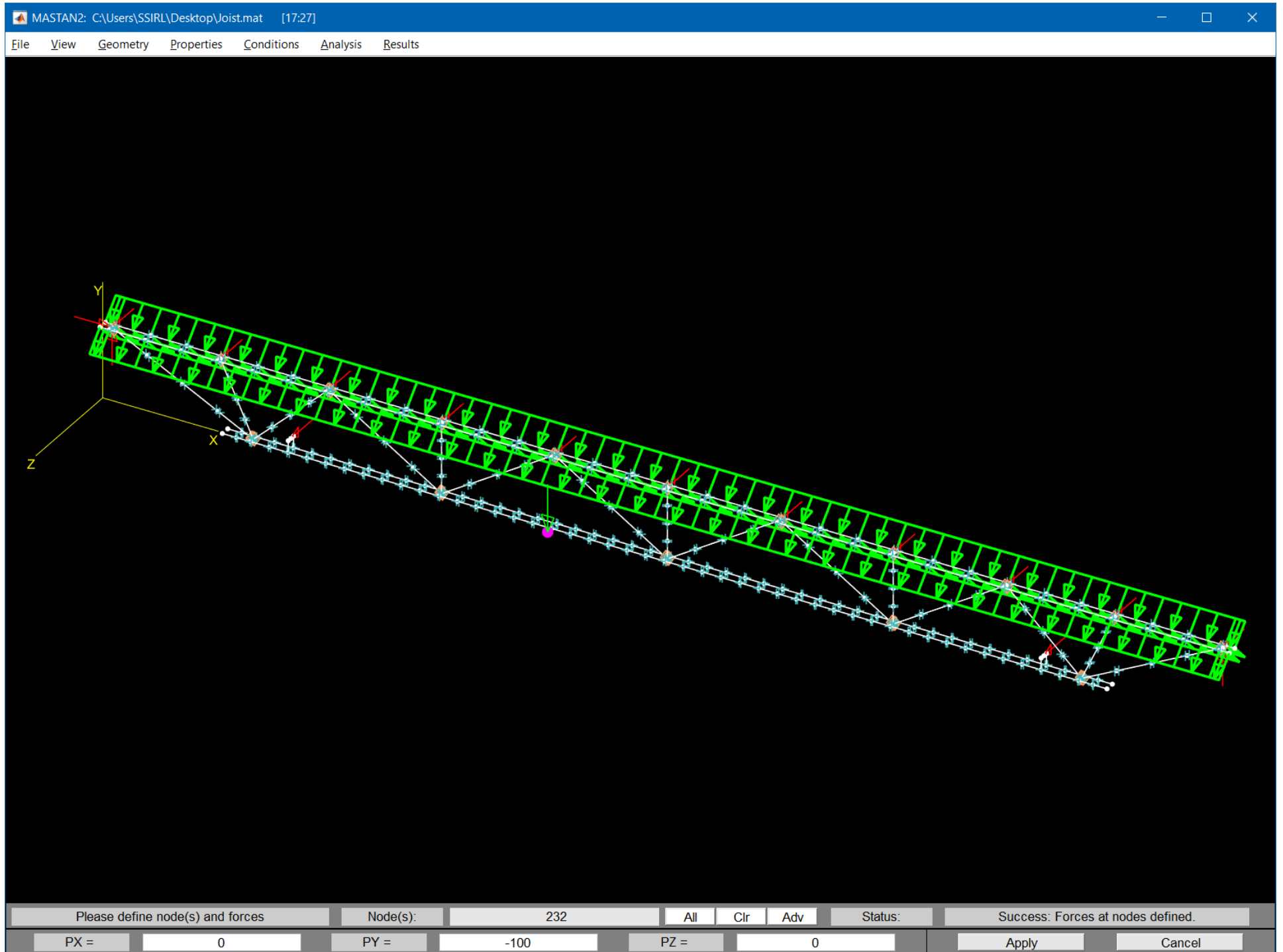





Section 6: Hanging Load Analysis

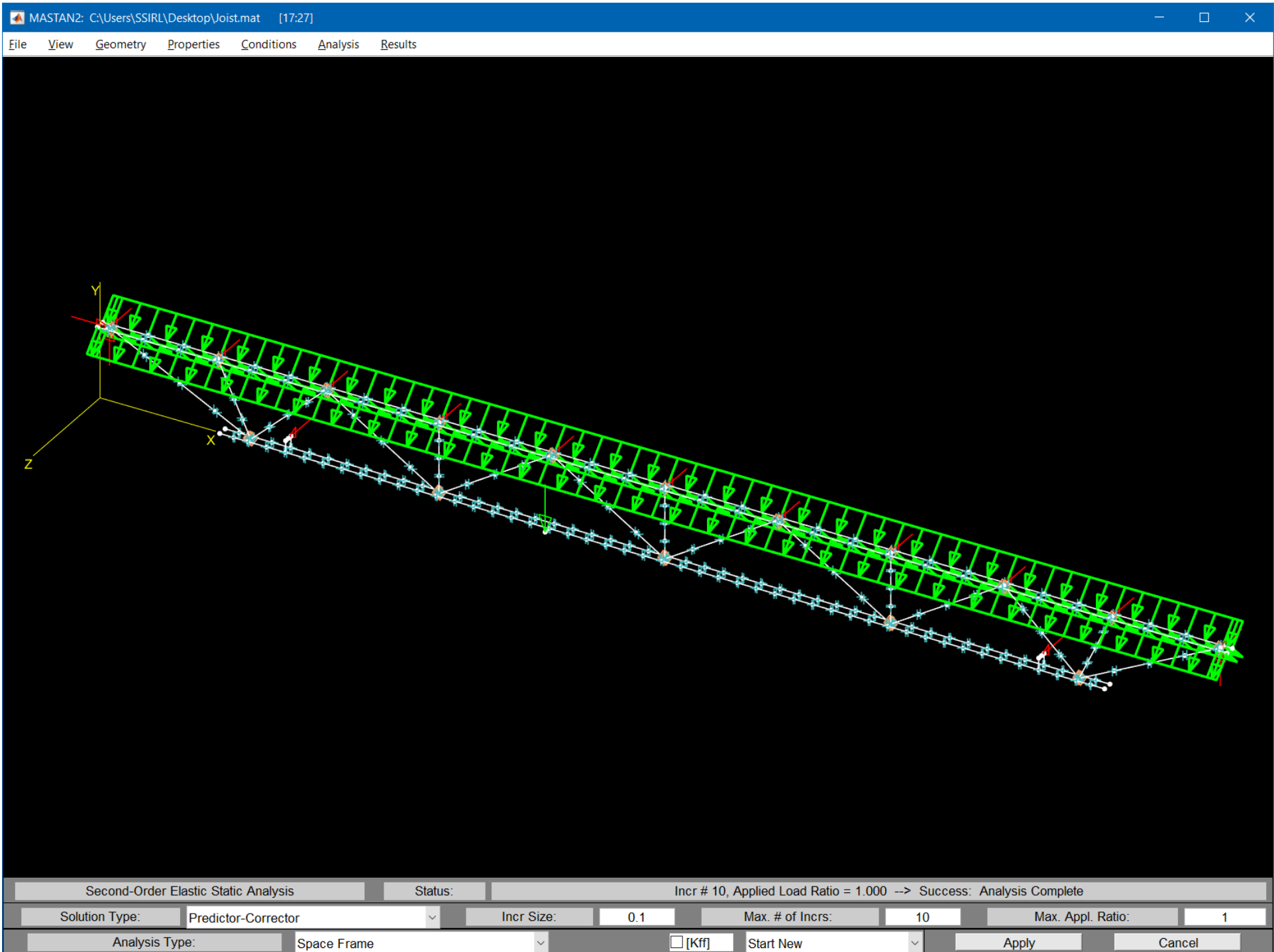
Eccentric Loading

- 1) From the **Results** menu select **Diagrams** and submenu option **None**.
- 2) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Forces**.
- 3) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box just to the right of **PY =** and change **0** to **-100** to create a handing load.
- 4) Click on the node at the tip of the eccentric arm created at the end of the geometry modeling, node **232**.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button. 





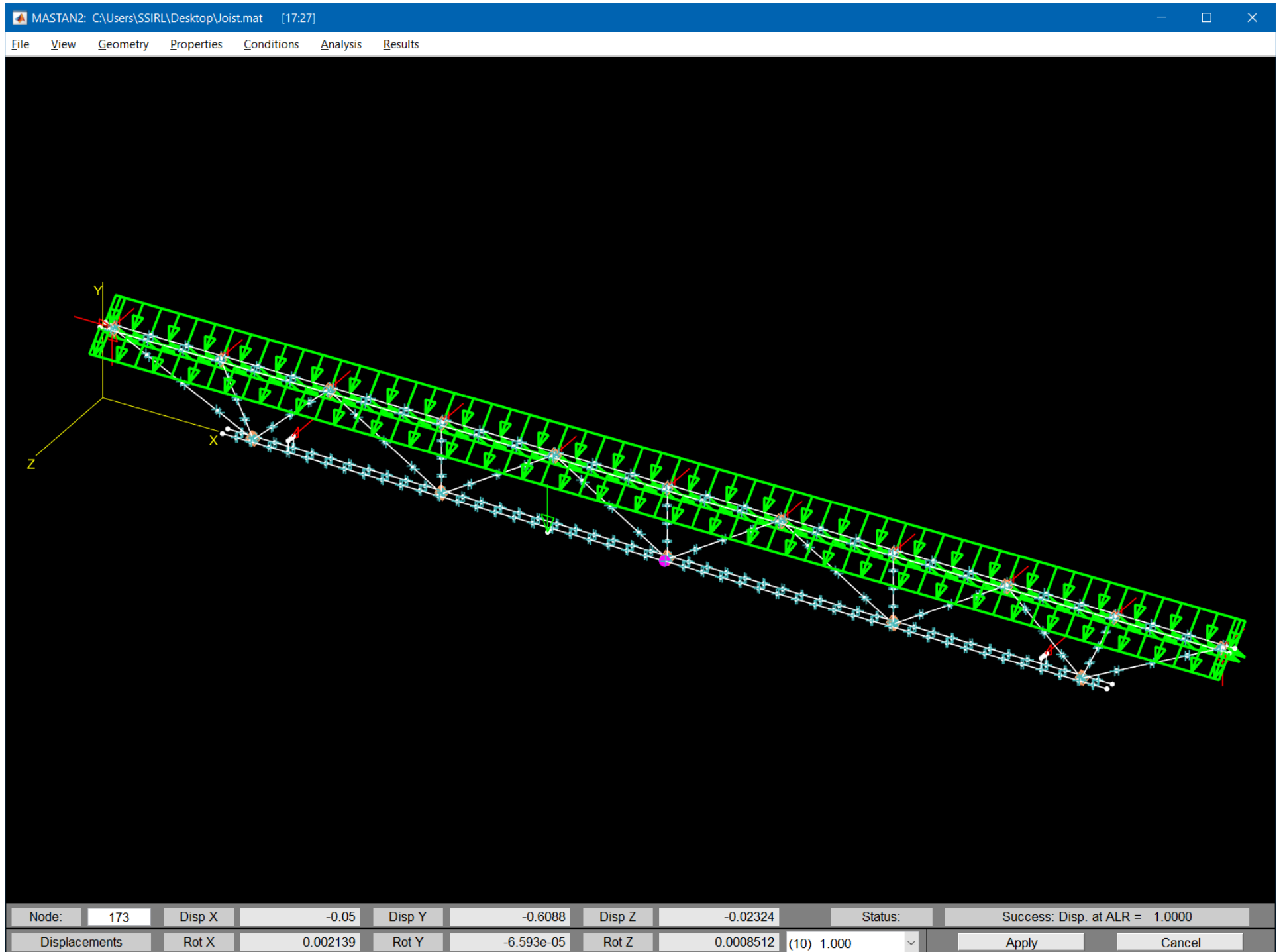
Eccentrically Loaded Joist Elastic Analysis

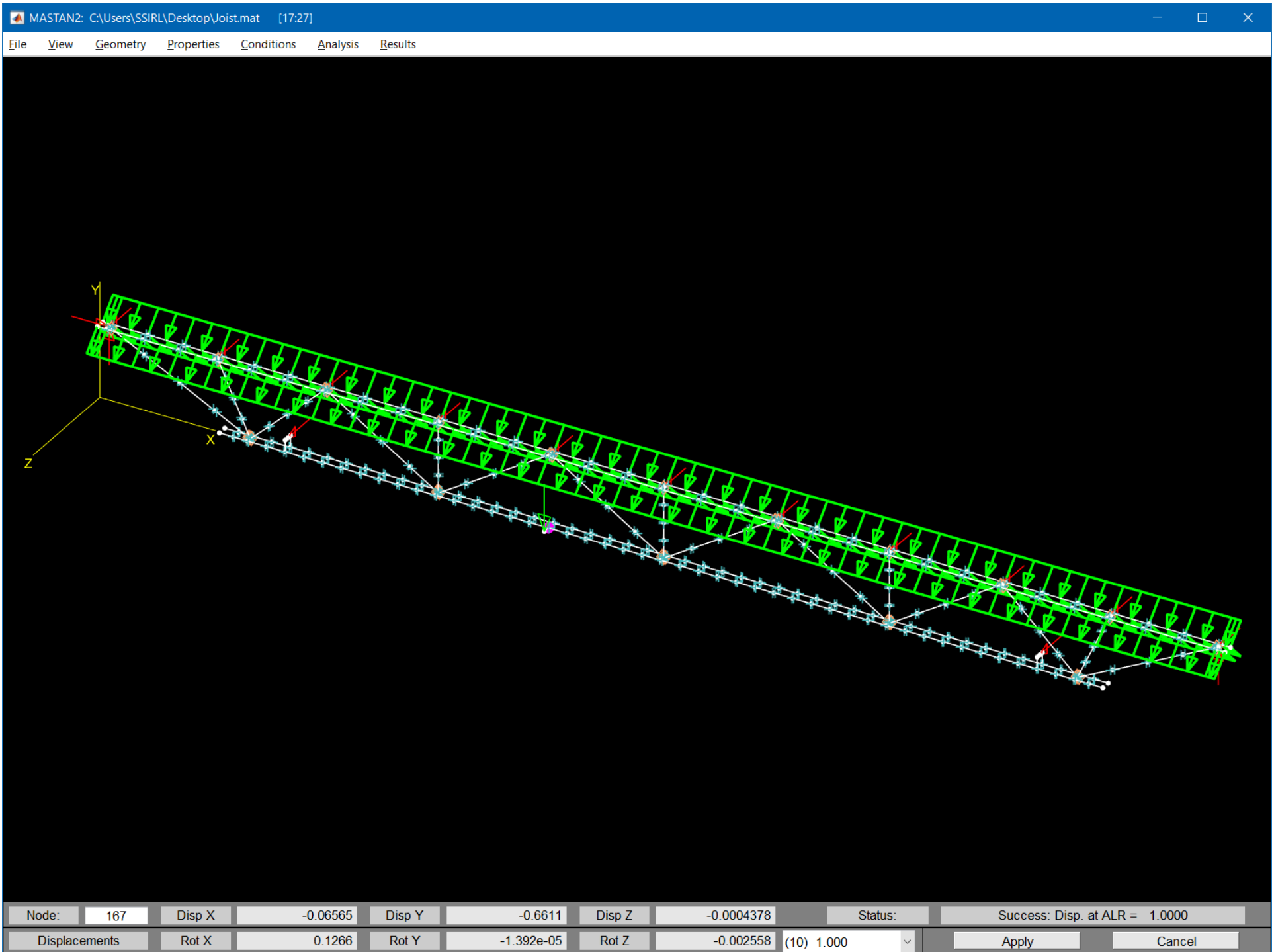
- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 



Eccentrically Loaded Joist Elastic Results

- 1) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the **Apply** button.
- 3) On the undeflected shape, click on the midspan node of interest, node **173**, to see how the change to the midspan deflection from the eccentric load. 
- 4) On the undeflected shape, click on the node of the bottom chord attached to the eccentric loading arm, node **167**, to see how the hanging load moved the chord. 







Stress Calculations


Using the results available within the MASTAN2 model, it is possible to calculate the internal stresses that the members are experiencing. Provided in this tutorial are the steps to pull the necessary values from MASTAN2 and the resulting stresses.


Additional details on the necessary calculations are available in the “Pour Stop” tutorial.

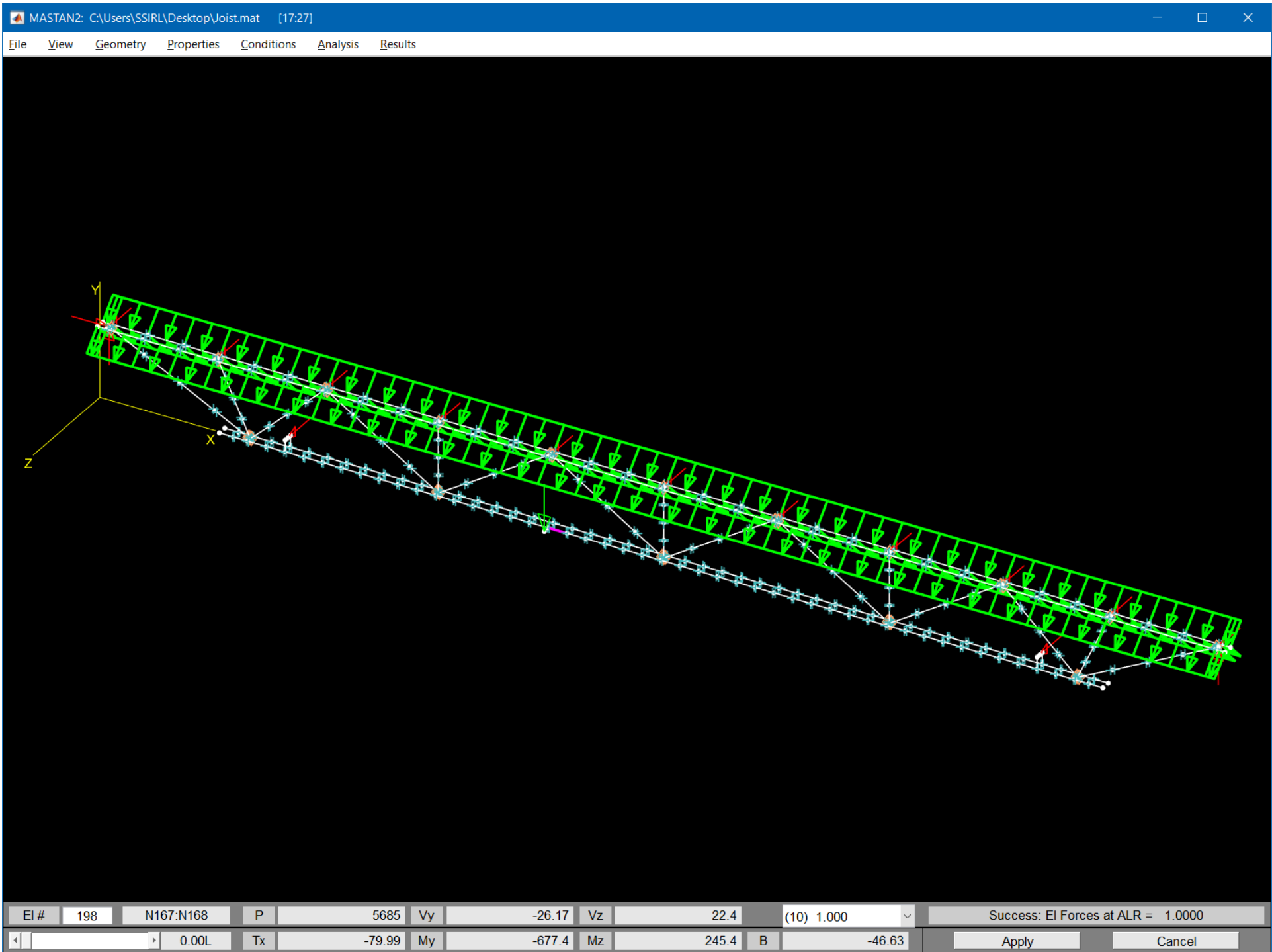


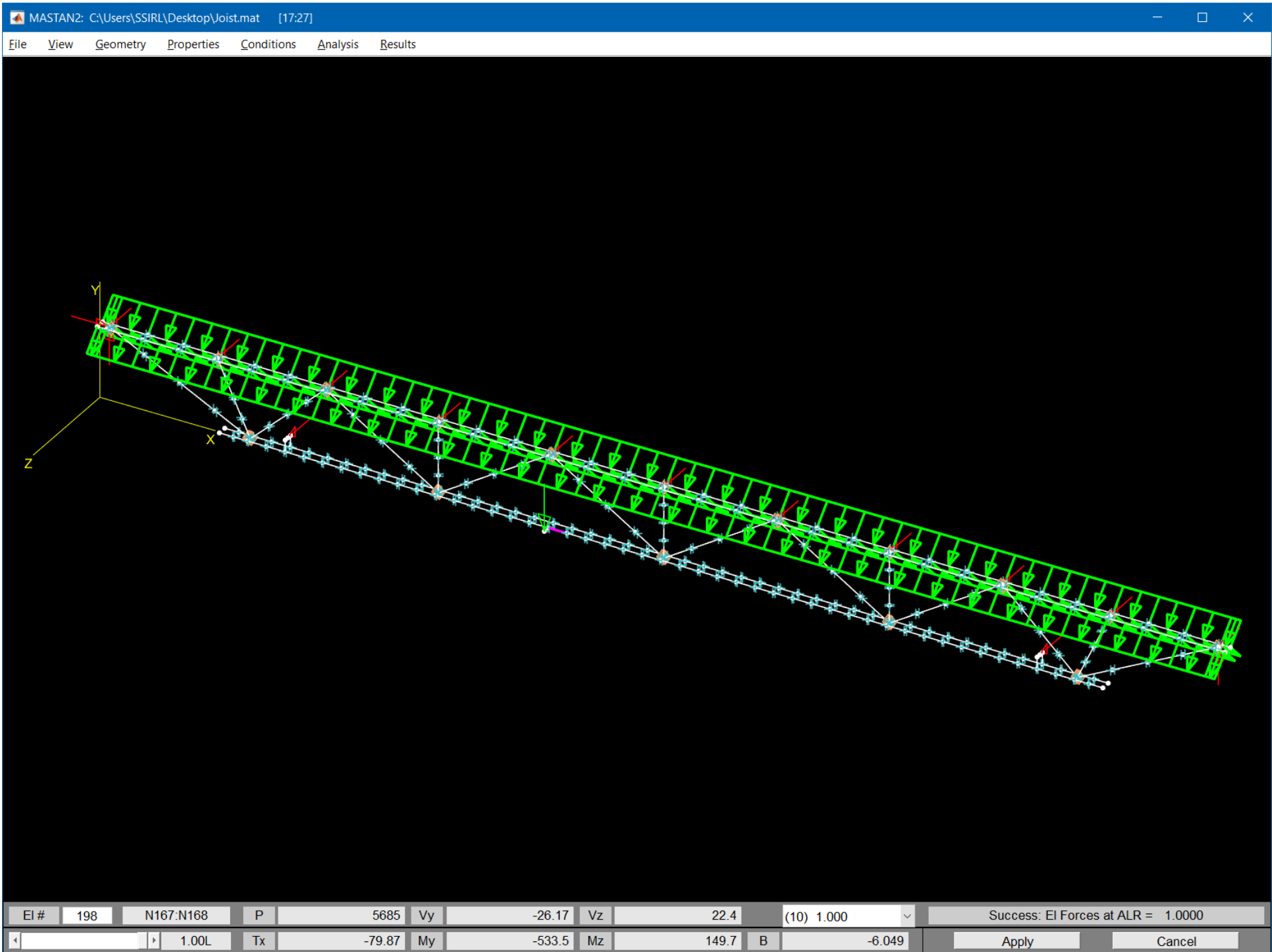
Getting Internal Forces

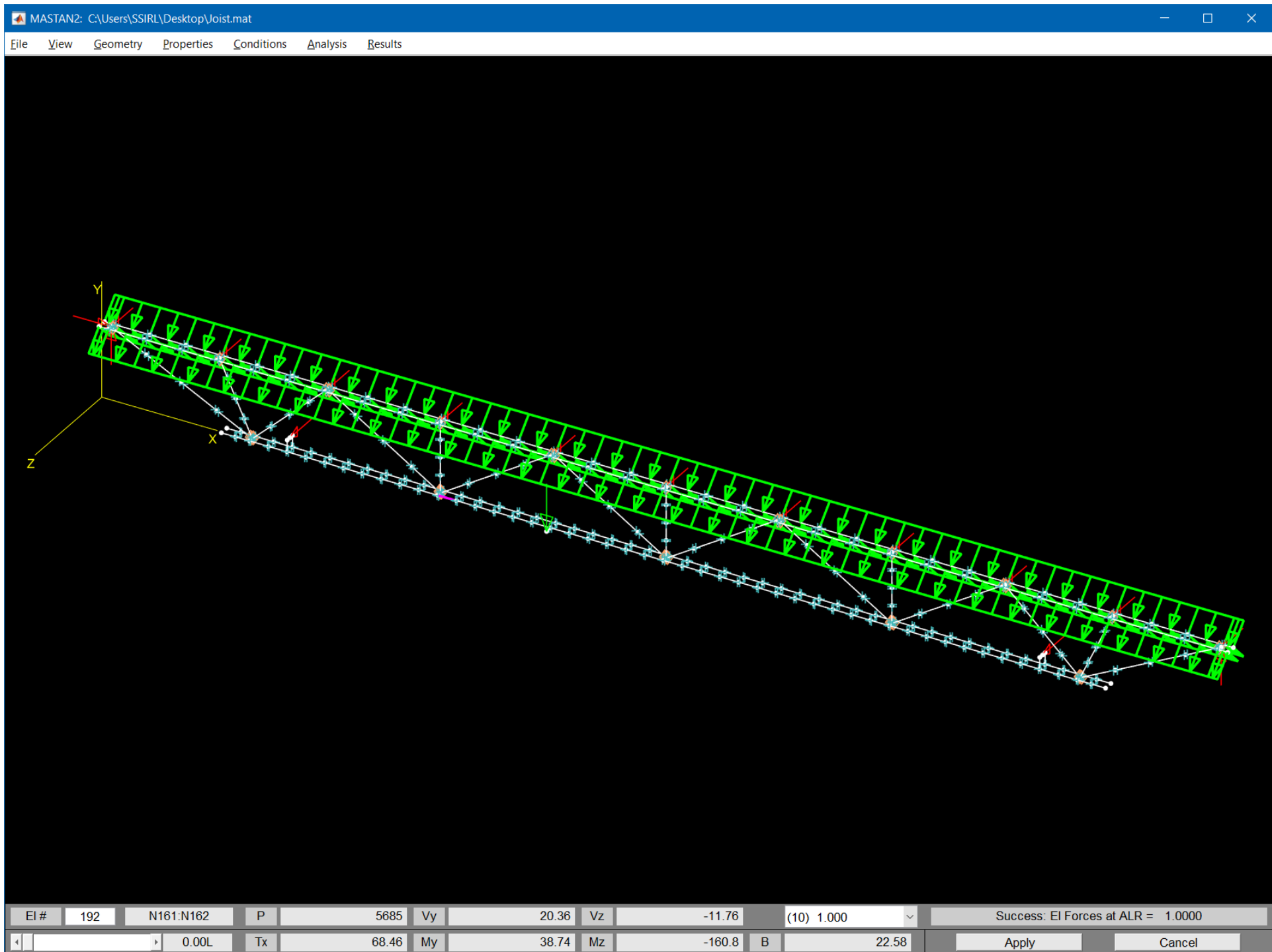
- 1) From the **Results** menu select **Element Forces**.
- 2) On the undeflected shape, click on the midspan element of interest, element **198**, and the internal forces are provided in the bottom menu bar. These are the forces at the start of the member and the middle of the beam. 
- 3) These forces will be used to calculate the stresses at the middle of the beam.
- 4) At the bottom menu bar, drag the slider in the over left-hand corner until the position indicator just to the right displays **1.00L**.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** button. These are the forces at the end of the member. 
- 6) From this position, the bimoment is required to appropriately divide the longitudinal moment into the standard twisting and warping components for stress calculations.
- 7) Repeat these steps to get the internal forces in element **192**. This is where the larger negative moment on the bottom chord now occurs.

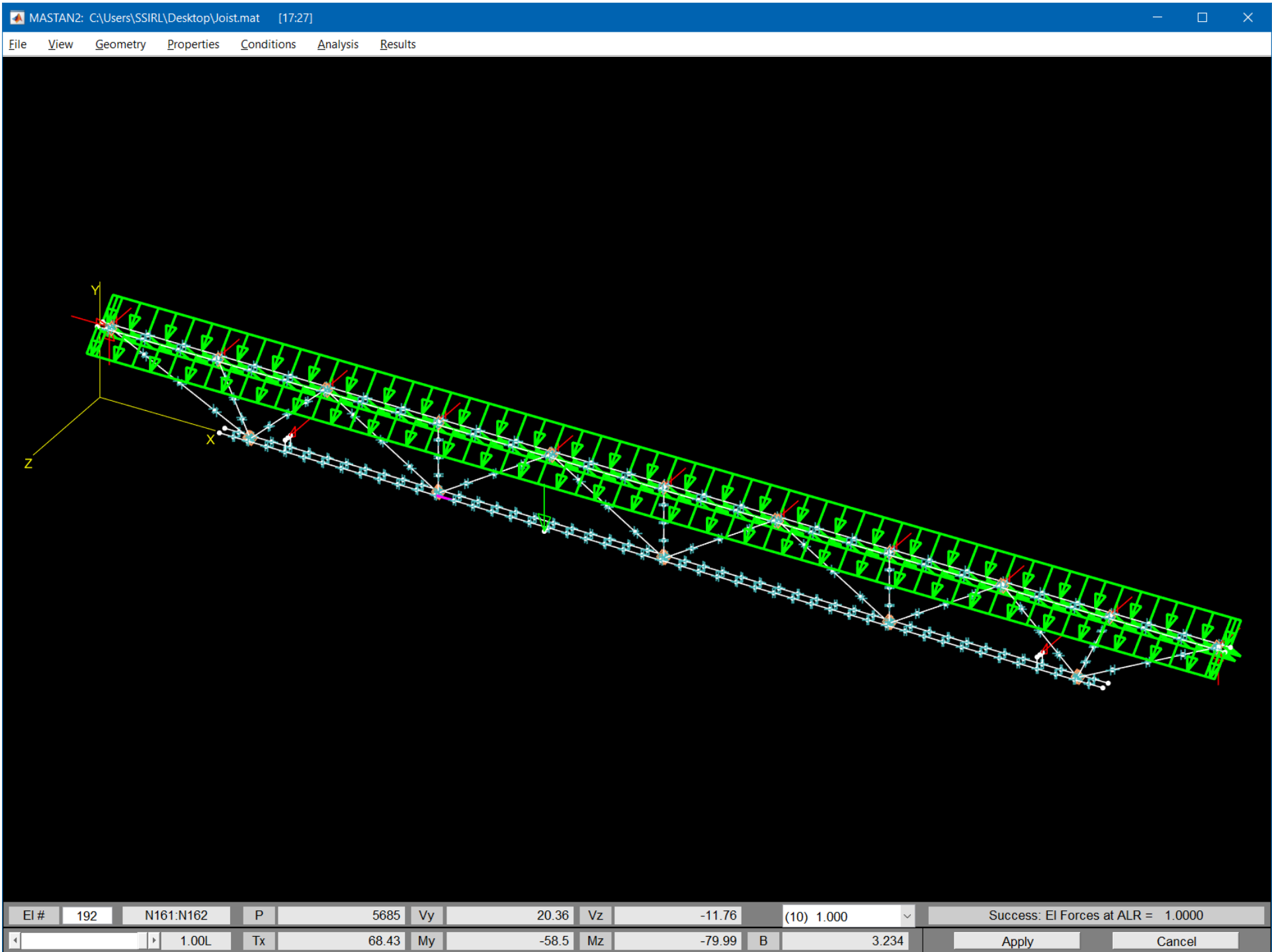
The forces at the start: 

The forces at the end: 



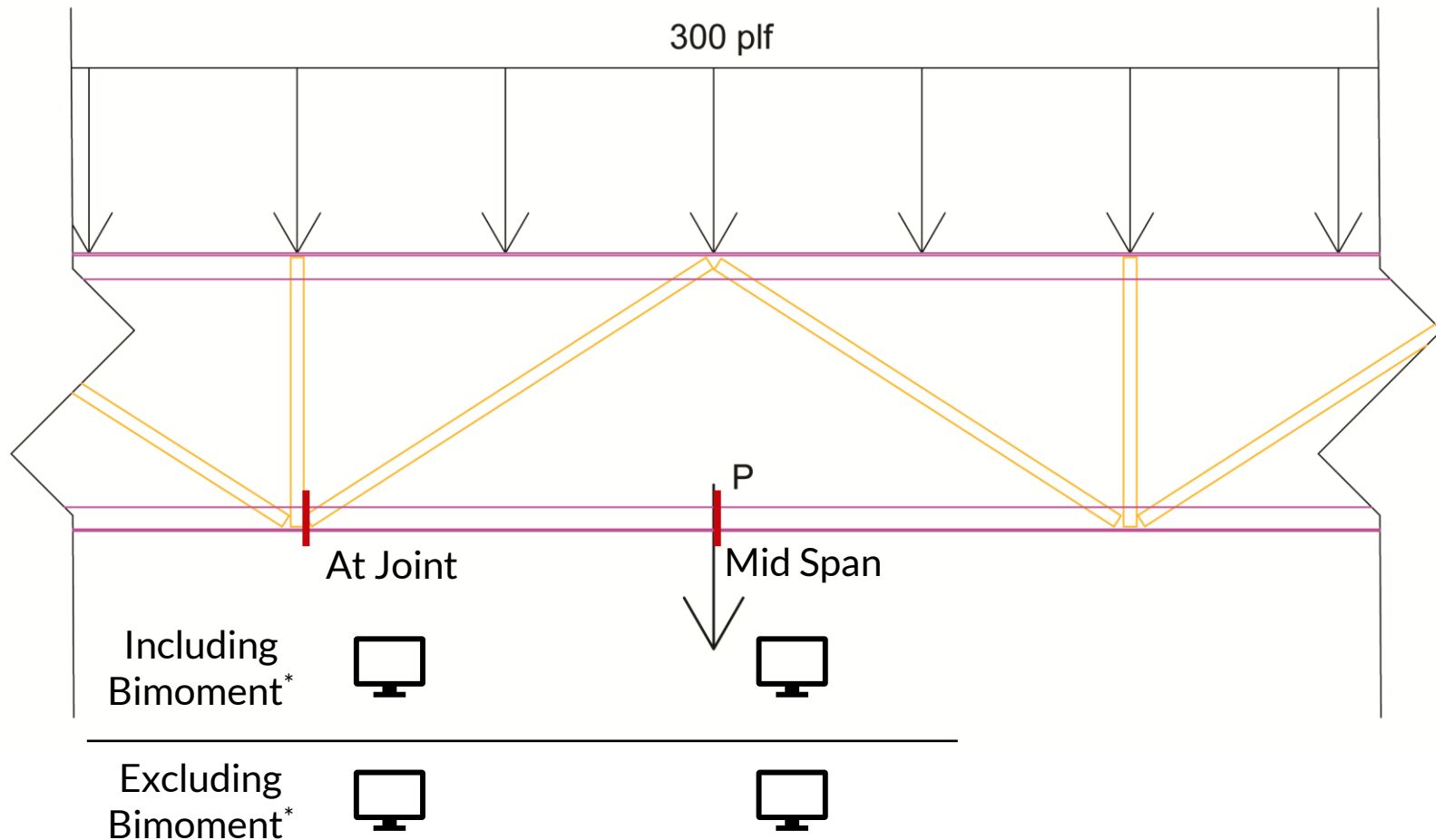






Stress Calculation Results

The resulting stresses are available for the locations identified on the sketch. The forces are calculated immediately after the web connection node and after the point load.



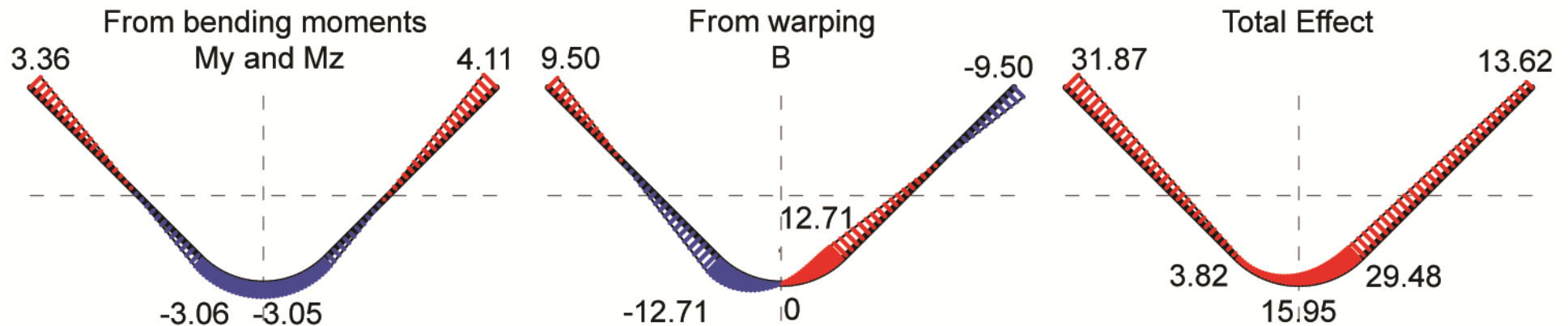
* Numerically bimoment exists in the model because the warping constant, C_w , is non-zero. Additional meshing of the model would refine the distribution of bimoment, but bimoment would still exist locally in the model at applied torque or supports and rapidly decrease to approximately zero along the majority of the length of the bottom chord. Since the evaluation of angles would often excludes the effects of warping, the internal stresses are provided having been calculated using the forces observed in this model including and excluding the bimoment values.

Stresses at Joint including Bimoment

Normal Stresses (ksi)

Red - Tension, Blue - Compression

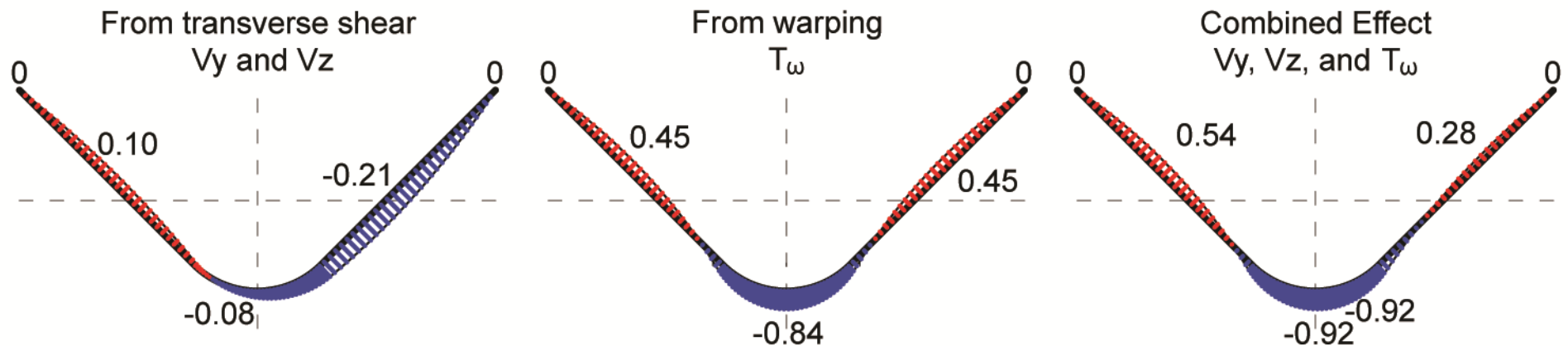
Diagram not shown: From axial force, P - Uniform 19.00 ksi tension



Shear Stresses (ksi)

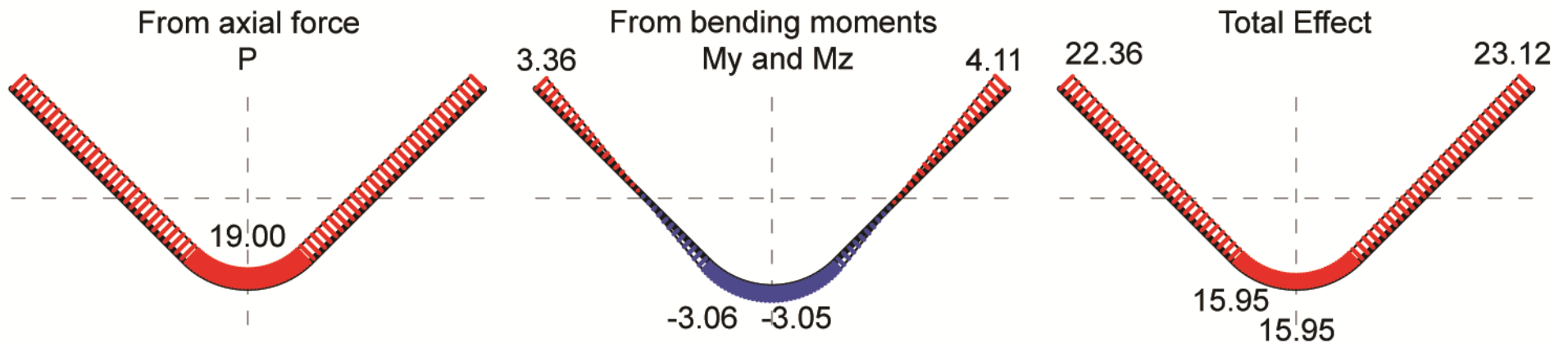
Red - To the right, Blue - To the left

Diagram not shown: From torsional moment, T_T - Variable across thickness ± 6.04 ksi

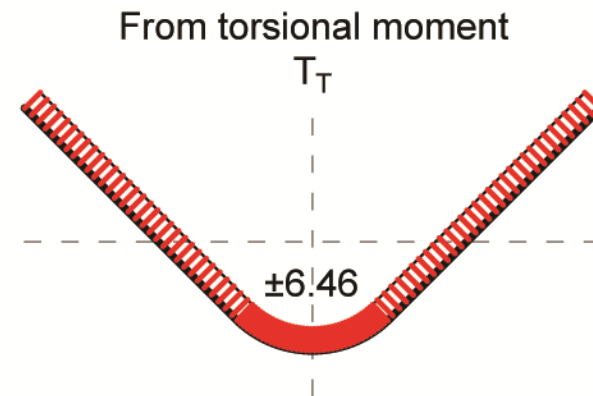
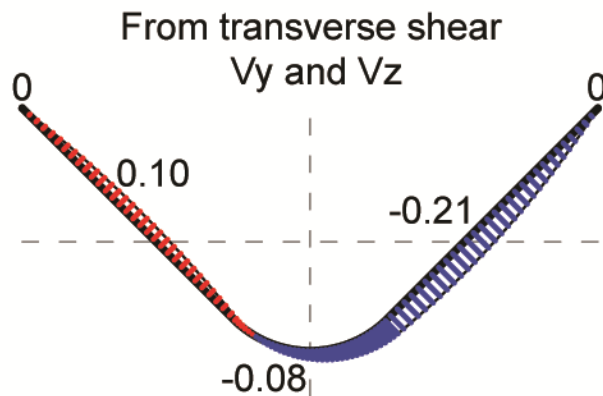


Stresses at Joint excluding Bimoment

Normal Stresses (ksi)
Red - Tension, Blue - Compression



Shear Stresses (ksi)
Red - To the right, Blue - To the left

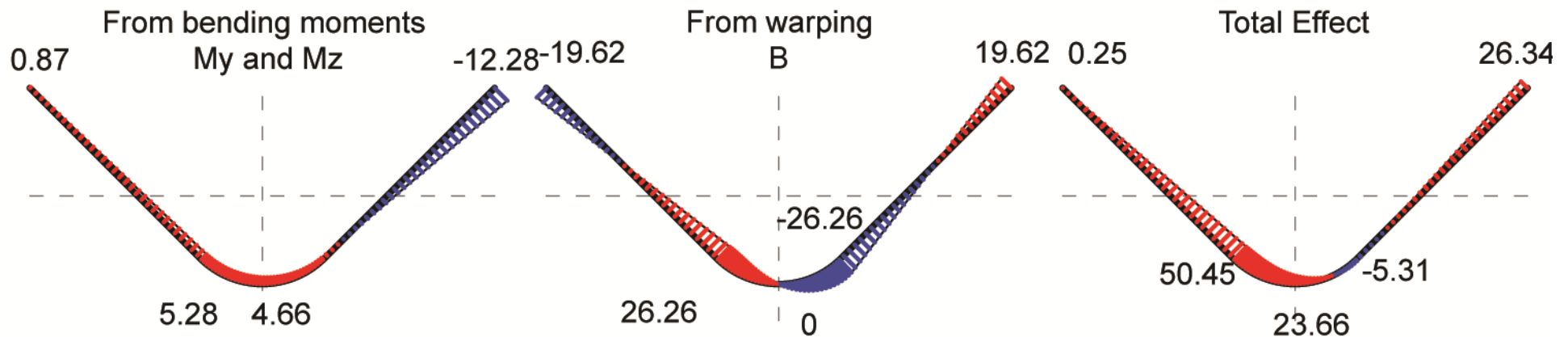


Stresses at Midspan including Bimoment

Normal Stresses (ksi)

Red - Tension, Blue - Compression

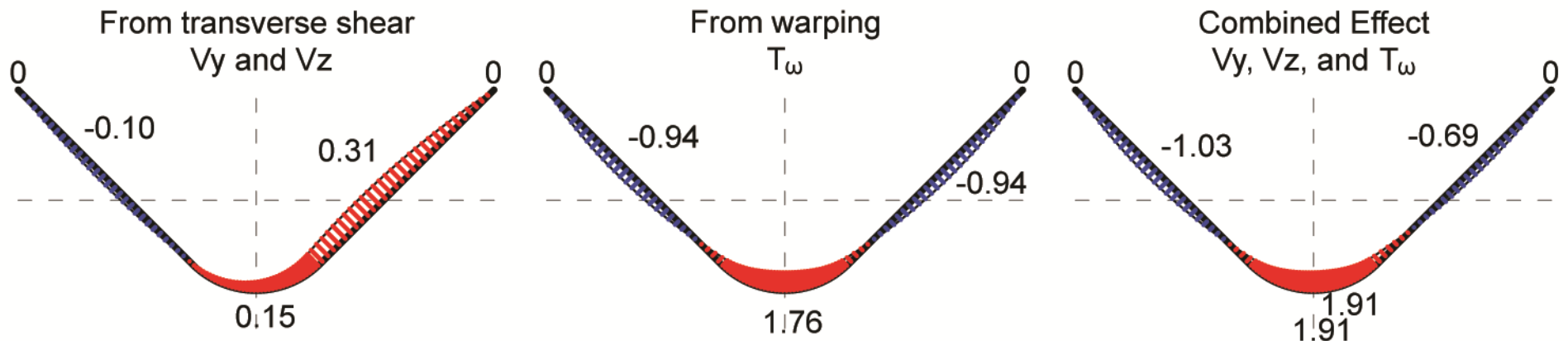
Diagram not shown: From axial force, P - Uniform 19.00 ksi tension



Shear Stresses (ksi)

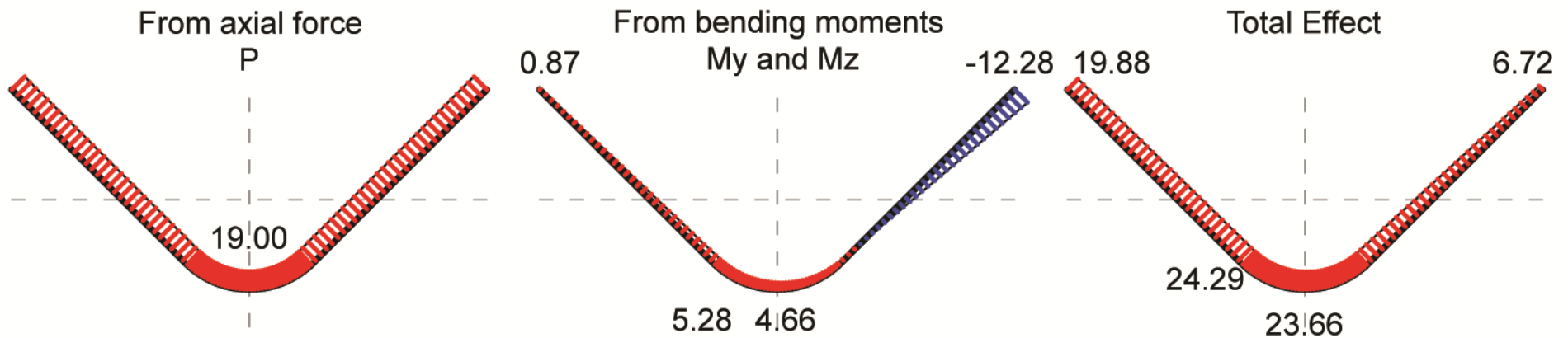
Red - To the right, Blue - To the left

Diagram not shown: From torsional moment, T_T - Variable across thickness ± 7.03 ksi

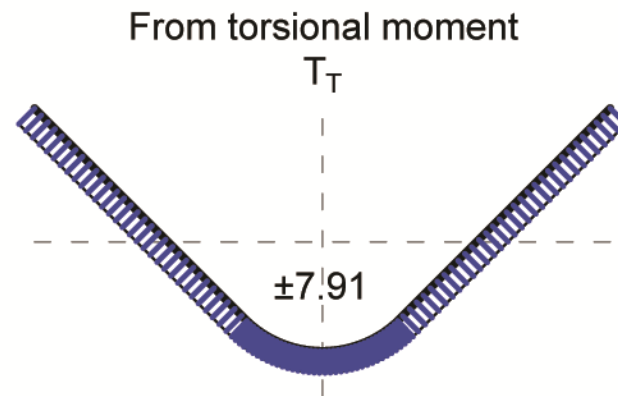
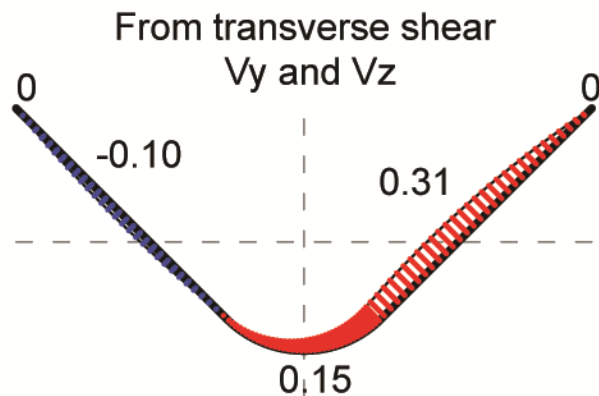


Stresses at Midspan excluding Bimoment

Normal Stresses (ksi)
Red - Tension, Blue - Compression



Shear Stresses (ksi)
Red - To the right, Blue - To the left



This completes the tutorial.