

# Continuous Beam - DLT+

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The operation of the individual beam types is already described in the respective documentation for the material-specific beam programs.

We therefore refer to the respective manuals here:

- Concrete
  <u>BTM+ Continuous Beam Concrete</u>
- Steel <u>STM+ Continuous Beam Steel</u>
- Timber <u>HTM+ Continuous Beam Timber</u>

# Basic Documentation – Overview

In addition to the individual program manuals, you will find basic explanations on the operation of the programs in the document <u>Basic operating instructions-PLUS eng.pdf</u>.



# Application options and single documentations

The DLT+ program calculates single and multi-span beams.

In contrast to the material-specific FRILO beam programs (BTM+, STM+, HTM+), DLT+ includes all these materials/beam types:

- Reinforced concrete slab
- Reinforced concrete beam
- Steel
- Wood

The material aluminum will follow in a next program version.

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### Standards

Depending on the material chosen

Reinforced concrete	Steel	Timber
DIN EN 1992:2012 DIN EN 1992:2013 DIN EN 1992:2015 NTC EN 1992:2018 ONORM EN 1992:2011 ONORM EN 1992:2018 ES EN 1992:2019 ES EN 1992:2015 PN EN 1992:2010 EN 1992:2010 EN 1992:2014	DIN EN 1993:2010 DIN EN 1993:2015 ONORM EN 1993:2007 ONORM EN 1993:2017 SES EN 1993:2015 PN EN 1993:2010 EN 1993:2010	DIN EN 1995:2010 DIN EN 1995:2013 ONORM EN 1995:2010 ONORM EN 1995:2015 ONORM EN 1995:2019 NTC EN 1995:2008 NTC EN 1995:2018 BS EN 1995:2018 BS EN 1995:2019 PN EN 1995:2010 EN 1995:2004 EN 1995:2008 EN 1995:2014



# Loading

Standard and multiple span loads can be defined as uniform load, concentrated load, concentrated moment, trapezoidal load and triangular load.

### Design

#### General

• For concrete, steel and timber, the program carries out the design or the stress analysis for the preselected cross-section dimensions.

#### Reinforced concrete

- Automatic calculation of the effective slab width
- Calculation of the deformations in state II for reinforced concrete cross-sections with standards based on the partial safety concept
- Crack width verification (limit diameter) and stress analysis
- Consideration of the durability requirements
- Calculation and consideration of the creep coefficient and the shrinkage strain in the serviceability analyses
- Verification of the shear joint for slabs and T-beams
- You can perform an analysis of the connection of the compression flange (shear joint analysis) for T-beams

#### Timber

- Optionally, shear deformations can be considered with timber beams
- Vibration analysis
- Hot design
- Stability analysis

#### Steel and timber

- Optimization of the dimensioning and design with steel and timber beams
- Stability analysis for steel girders

# Interfaces to further programs

- Reinforced Concrete Column B5+
- Timber Column H01+
- Single-span Steel Column STS+
- Reinforced Concrete Corbel B9+
- Reinforced Concrete Half Joint B10+
- Framework RSX
- Continuous Beam Concrete BTM+
- Continuous Beam Steel STM+
- Continuous Beam Timber HTM+
- Timber Compression TB-HHS
- Lateral Torsional Buckling Analysis BTII+



# Data transfer

The analysis of steel beams for lateral torsional buckling and elastic-plastic analyses can be performed per data transfer to the program Lateral Torsional Buckling Analysis BTII+.

# Additional options

- BTM-BEW: Reinforcement layout for reinforced concrete beams/slabs
- BTM-2: Biaxial effect of actions on reinforced concrete beams
- HTM-2: Biaxial effect of actions on timber beams
- STM-2: Biaxial effect of actions on steel beams

# Output options

# Document file formats

- PDF
- Word
- Printer

# Output

- Brief
- Minimum
- User-defined