## 2003 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION Engineering Studies

Section II (continued)

Marks

2

2

## Question 12 — Civil Structures (10 marks)

(a) A pre-stressed concrete beam is to be used in the construction of a ferry wharf.

The steel tendons used to pre-stress the beam are 18 mm in diameter and 6 metres in length. A force of 30 kN is to be applied to each tendon.

(i) If the Young's modulus for the steel used in the tendons is 210 GPa, calculate the extension of each tendon.

(ii) Explain TWO benefits of using pre-stressed concrete beams in preference to reinforced concrete beams.

Pre-stressed concrete beams are manufactured so that they have a constant, force holding them very strongly together (rather than having steel simply inserted, the steel is tensioned to create the compressive force during use).

Question 12 continues on page 12

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## Question 12 (continued)

(iii) A timber-laminate beam is an alternative to the pre-stressed concrete beam. Discuss TWO factors, other than strength and cost, an engineer would consider in choosing the best option.

Timber laminate beams are lighter

than pre-stressed concrete beams.

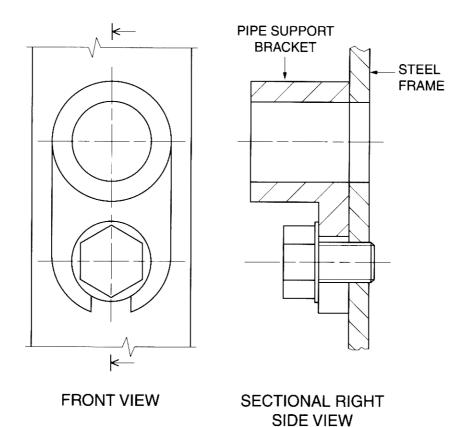
They are also able to 'accept'

bending more easily, and they

do not suffer corrosion problems

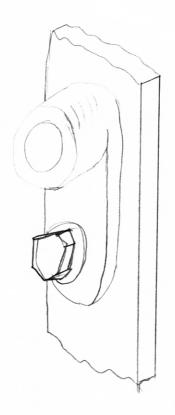
such as the 'rust' in reinforcing stee

(b) The following orthogonal assembly drawing gives details of a pipe support bracket attached to a steel frame, drawn to a scale of 1:1.



On page 13, sketch a full-size pictorial view of the bracket and frame when viewed from the front. Do NOT include hidden outline. Do NOT section the sketch.

## Question 12 continues on page 13



**End of Question 12**