

**35.11** A nominal 2 inch chilled water pipe ( $D_o = 2.375in, D_i = 2.067in$ ) is filled with water and simply supported with pipe hangers located 18ft apart. Steel has a specific weight of  $0.284 \frac{lb_f}{in^3}$  and a modulus of elasticity of  $29 \times 10^6 \frac{lb_f}{in^2}$ . What is the maximum deflection of the pipe?

- A. 0.03in
- B. 0.26in
- C. 0.43in
- D. 0.63in

Search for the table for **Deflection of Beams** of Uniform Cross Section, Under Various Conditions of Loading. The pipe can be modeled as a **Simple Beam** with a **Uniform Load**. The maximum deflection occurs at the center of the span and is given by the formula below where  $W$  is the uniform load per unit length,  $l$  is the length of the span,  $E$  is the modulus of elasticity for the pipe, and  $I$  is the moment of inertia.

$$y = \frac{5Wl^4}{384EI}$$

The span and modulus of elasticity are given.

$$l = 18ft$$

$$E = 29 \times 10^6 \frac{lb_f}{in^2}$$

The uniform load can be determined by finding the weight of the pipe and the water contained within it and dividing by the span. However, it is more convenient and faster to use the table **Schedule 40 Steel Pipe** which provides the total weight per linear foot for various pipe sizes. Convert to weight per inch for ease of use in the deflection formula.

$$W = \left(5.11 \frac{lb_f}{ft}\right) \left(\frac{1ft}{12in}\right) = 0.426 \frac{lb_f}{in}$$

The moment of inertia can be determined using the geometry of the pipe cross section and a formula found in the table **Properties of Various Shapes** under the column **Area Moment of Inertia**. However, again the **Schedule 40 Steel Pipe** table saves time by providing the moment of inertia directly. Note the moment of inertia is a function of the cross sectional area only, so there is no need to consider the length. The value from the table should be taken and used directly.

$$I = 0.666in^4$$

Find the maximum deflection.

$$y = \frac{5Wl^4}{384EI} = \frac{5 \left(0.426 \frac{lb_f}{in}\right) (216in)^4}{384 \left(29 \times 10^6 \frac{lb_f}{in^2}\right) (0.666in^4)} = 0.625in$$

Answer D