

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CUYO  
FACULTAD DE INGENIERIA  
CARRERA DE ARQUITECTURA

## DISEÑO ESTRUCTURAL 2

TEMA:

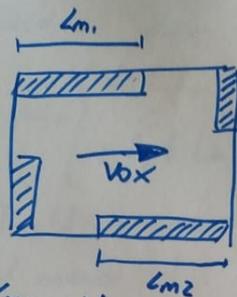
# MAMPOSTERIA Y FUNDACIONES EJEMPLO

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# VERIFICACION MAMPOSTERIA

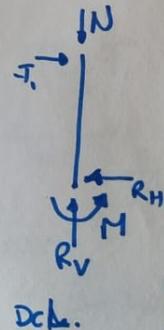
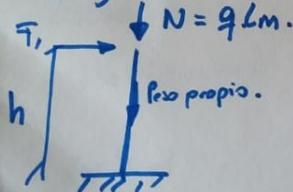
1



$$F_1 = \frac{K_{m1}}{K_{m1} + K_{m2}} V_{0x}$$

Muro 1: longitud  $L_{m1}$   
 espesor  $t$   
 carga axial (Reacción base):  $q = R_D + 0,25R_L$

Diagramas:



Momento flector.



corte



Normal.

Se puede ver que  
 - En la cabeza  $V = F_1$  y  $N = \text{mínimo}$   
 - En el pie  $V = F_1$  y  $N = \text{máximo}$

Diseñamos el muro:

(2)

- Capacidad: para  $f_v$  designado del IC103-III

$$V_n = \min \begin{cases} f_v \cdot t \cdot L_m + 0,4N \\ 2 f_v \cdot t \cdot L_m \end{cases}$$

Como  $N$  es menor arriba y el corte constante tomo el menor  $N$

$$V_d = \phi V_n = 0,8 V_n$$

$$\boxed{V_d \geq F_i}$$

Encadenados:

- Horizontal:  $T = F_i \Rightarrow A_s = \frac{T}{\phi f_y} = \frac{T}{0,8 f_y}$

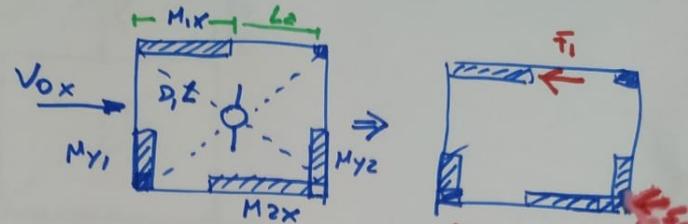
- Vertical:  $T = \frac{F_i \cdot h}{L} \Rightarrow A_s = \frac{T}{\phi f_y} = \frac{T}{0,8 f_y}$

nunca poner  
menos de 4 barras.

# VERIFICACION FUNDACIONES

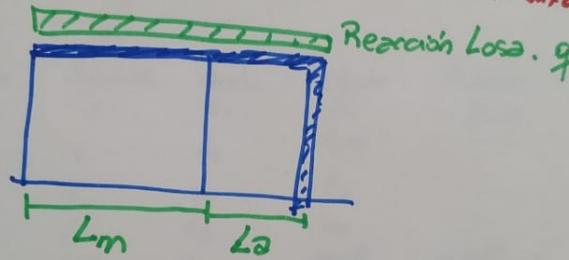
Planta edificio

①

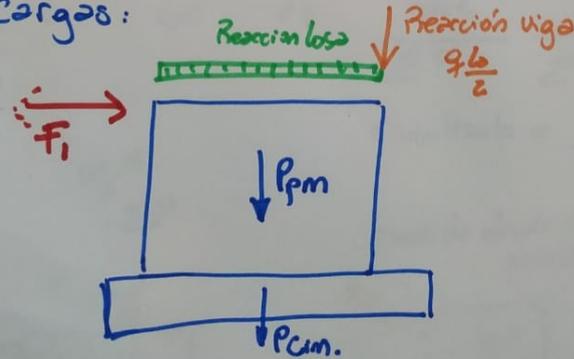


$$F_i = \frac{K_{nx1}}{K_{nx1} + K_{nx2}} \cdot V_{ox}$$

Vista

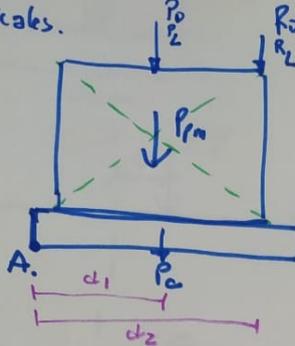


Cargas:



Resultantes de cargas.

→ Verticales.

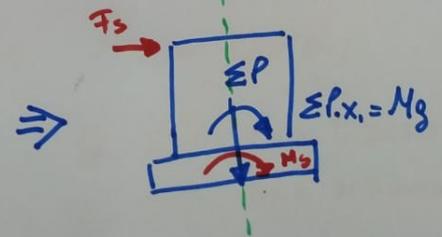
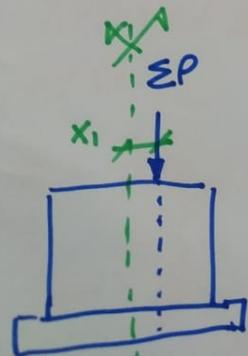


Tipo	carga	factor	dist.	P. factor	P. factor x
$P_C$	D	1	$d_1$	$P_C$	$P_C \cdot d_1$
$P_m$	D	1	$d_1$	$P_m$	.
$P_D$	D	1	$d_1$	$P_D$	.
$R_D$	D	1	$d_2$	$R_D$	.
$P_L$	L	0,25	$d_1$	$0,25 P_L$	$0,25 P_L \cdot d_1$
$R_L$	L	0,25	$d_2$	$0,25 R_L$	.

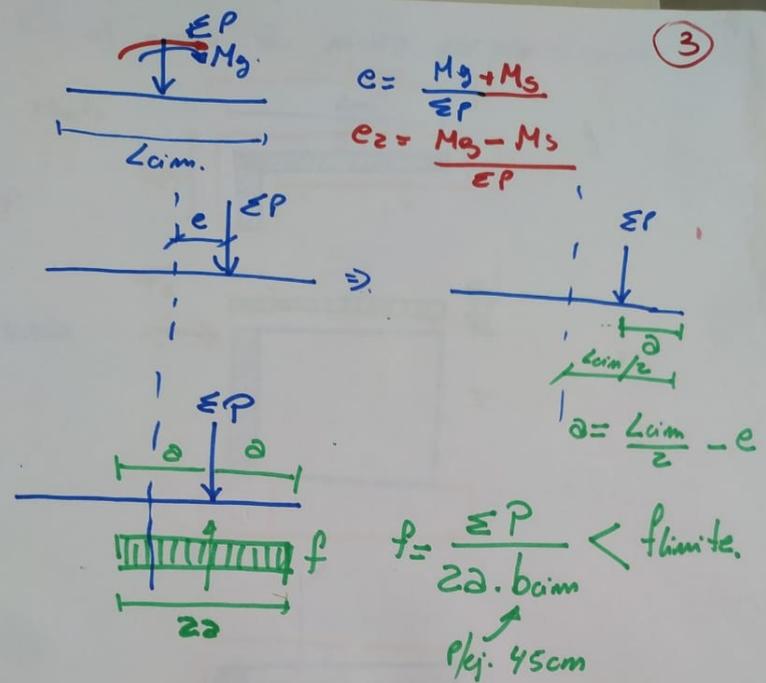
$$\frac{\sum P}{\sum P \cdot x}$$

$$X_{Resultante} = \frac{\sum P \cdot x}{\sum P}$$

medido desde donde tome momentos.



X Resultante



Esto mismo se puede hacer P/

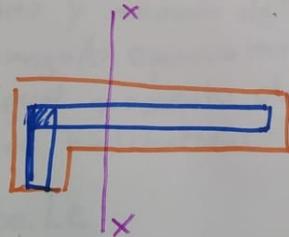
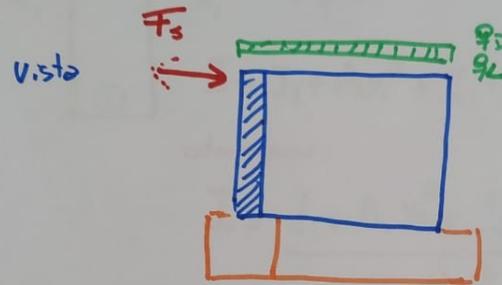
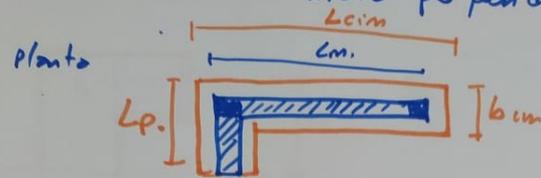
1.2D + 1.6L       $f_{lim} = 0.4 f_u$

1.4D               $f_{lim} = 0.4 f_u$

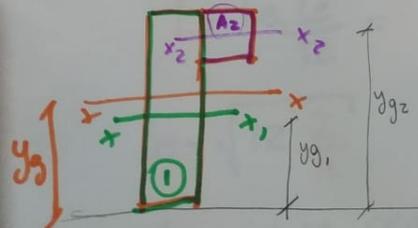
D + 0.95L ± E<sub>H</sub>       $f_{lim} = 0.7 f_u$

$f_{lim} = \phi f_u$        $\phi = 0.4$  sin sismo  
                                   $\phi = 0.7$  con sismo.

En el caso de muro perpendicular: ④



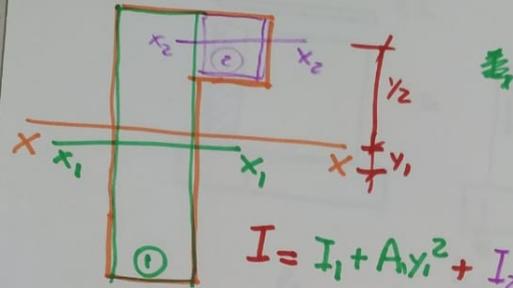
1) Area:



$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$y_g = \frac{A_1 \cdot y_{g1} + A_2 \cdot y_{g2}}{A}$$

## Momento de inercia



$$I = I_1 + A_1 y_1^2 + I_2 + A_2 y_2^2$$

otra forma:

$$I = I_1 + A_1 y_1^2 + I_2 + A_2 y_2^2$$

Teniendo el Area y momento de inercia se calcula el rectángulo equivalente que tiene igual Area, Igual momento de inercia y coincidencia de baricentros:

$$A = b_e \cdot l_e$$

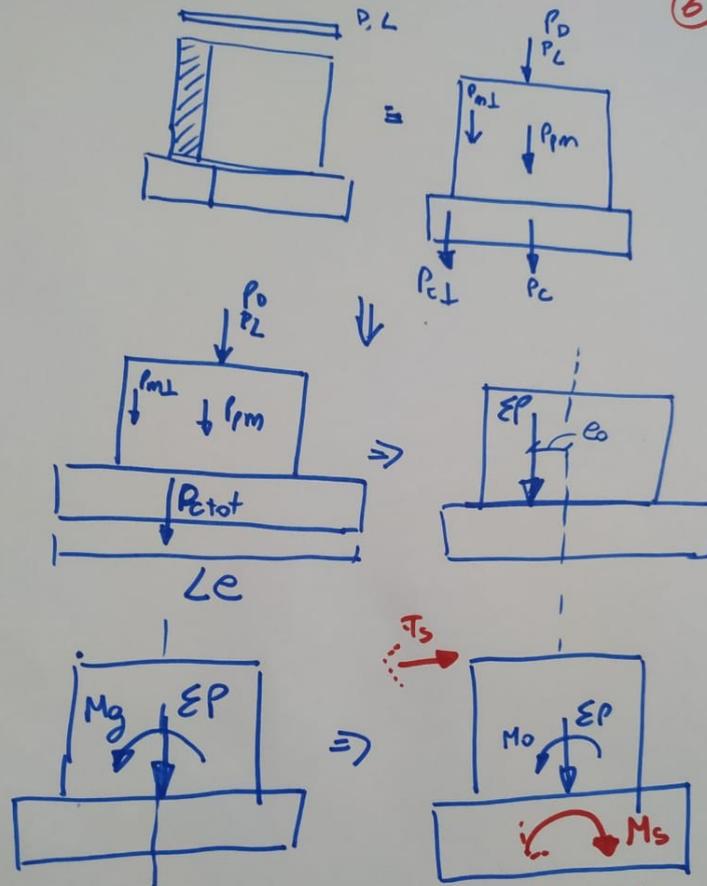
$$I = b_e \frac{l_e^3}{12} = b_e \cdot l_e \frac{l_e^2}{12} = A \frac{l_e^2}{12} \dots$$

$$l_e = \sqrt{12 \frac{I}{A}} \quad b_e = \frac{A}{l_e}$$

$b_e$  y  $l_e$  no se redondean ni se "adoptan"

ahora:

6



$$e_1 = \frac{M_s - M_o}{EP}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{-M_s + M}{EP}$$

$$M_s = T_s (h_m + h_c)$$