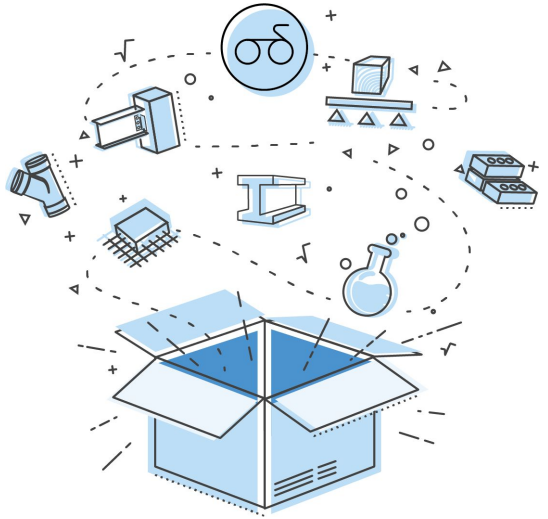


# Base Plate Design

A short overview and complete example



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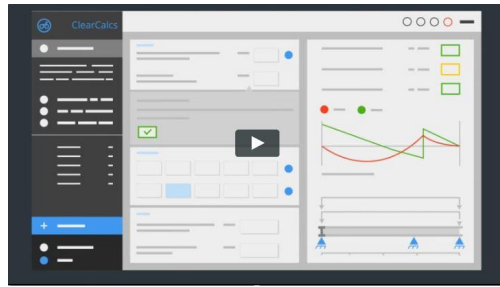


# Poll

# About ClearCalcs

ClearCalcs helps engineers design without compromise by bringing together powerful FEA analysis with easy to use design tools for wood, steel, cold-formed steel and concrete.

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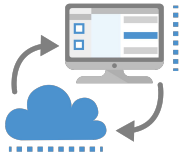
[Intro Video](#)  
[Hyperlink](#)



**More Accurate**  
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**Eliminates Wasted Time**  
Eliminate time wasted using clunky methods or waiting for software licenses to free up

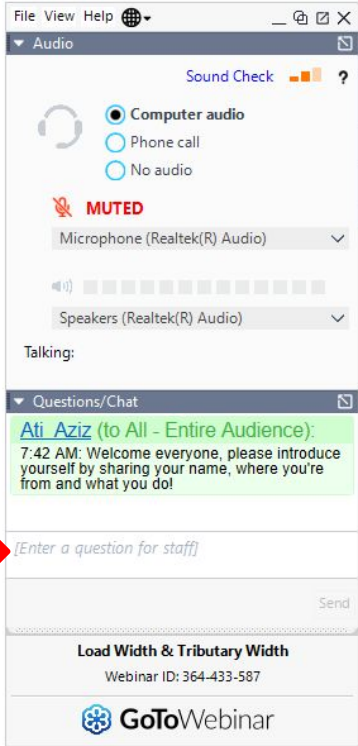


**Available Everywhere**  
Empower engineers to work effectively from office, home, or site

# How to Ask Questions

- Type your questions in the Questions/Chat tab on your GoTo panel and click Send
  - We will address all questions in the second half of the webinar during the 30-minute Q&A session
  - We might invite you to unmute yourself to ask your question live!

*Ask your questions here* →



← *Unmute yourself here*

# Meet the Presenters

- **Connor Conzelman – Dir. of Customer Success**

- Here to make sure you're successful in ClearCalcs!



- **Eva Wu – Structural Engineering Developer**

- Developing calculator content in the US and Canada, backed by her years of consulting experience



# What we'll be talking about today

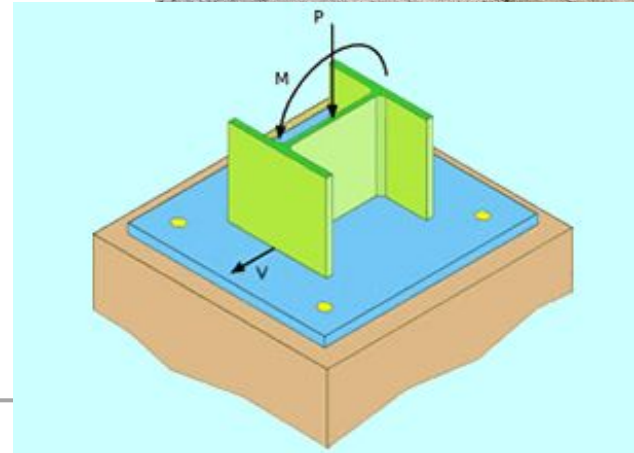
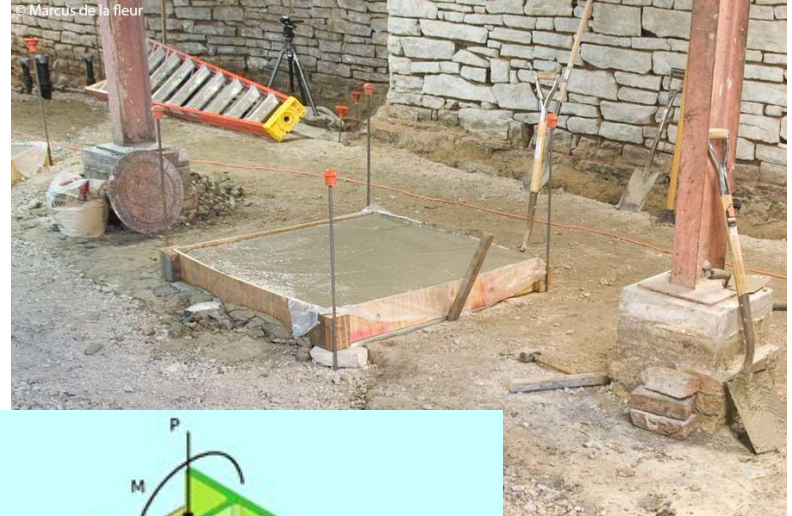
- What is a base plate?
  - Why are base plates important?
  - Forces acting on base plates
  - Failure modes of base plates
  - Base plate design
  - Worked example
-

# What is a base plate?



# Why Are Base Plates Important?

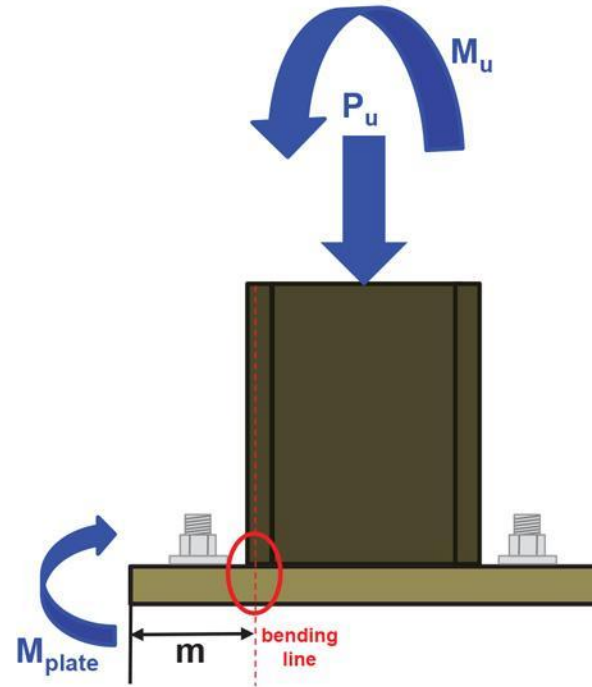
- Construction
  - Alignment
  - Leveling
  
- Load Distribution





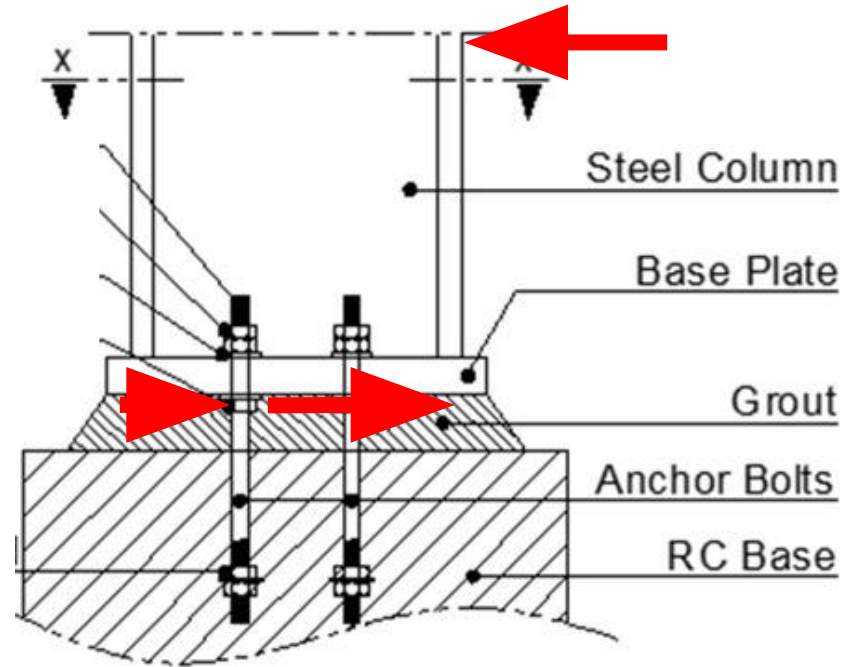
# Forces Acting on Base Plates

- Plate:
  - Bending



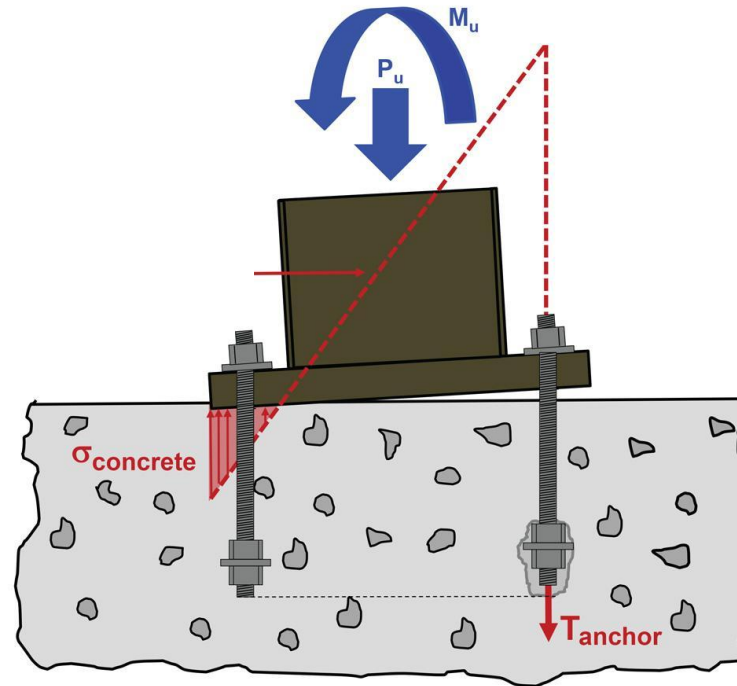
# Forces Acting on Anchors

- Anchors
  - Shear
  - Tension



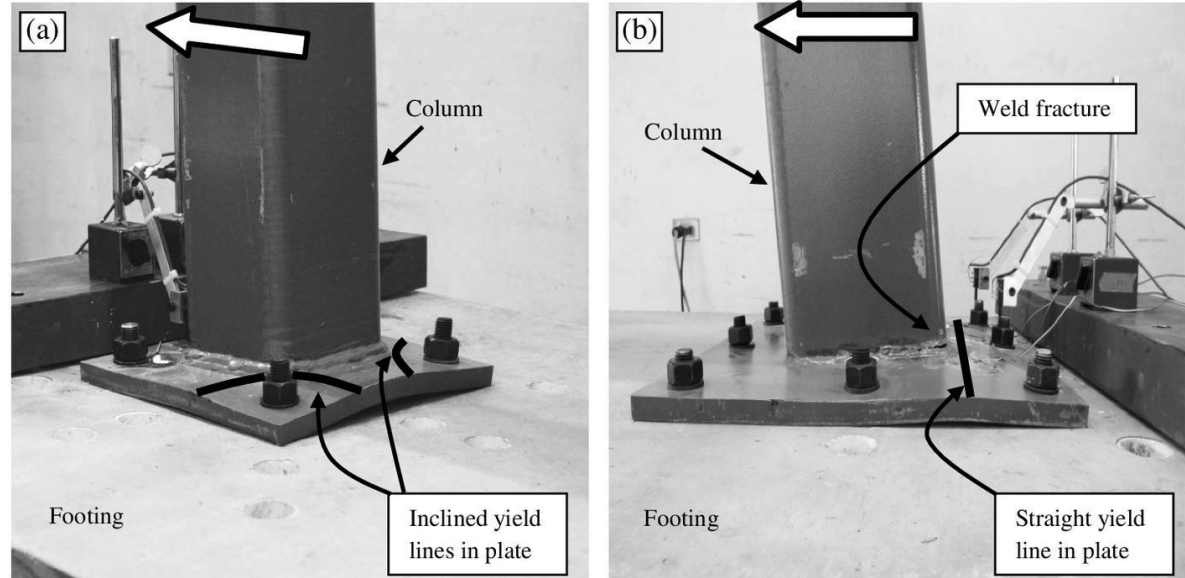
# Forces Acting on Anchors

- Anchors
  - Shear
  - Tension



# Failure Modes of Base Plates and Anchors

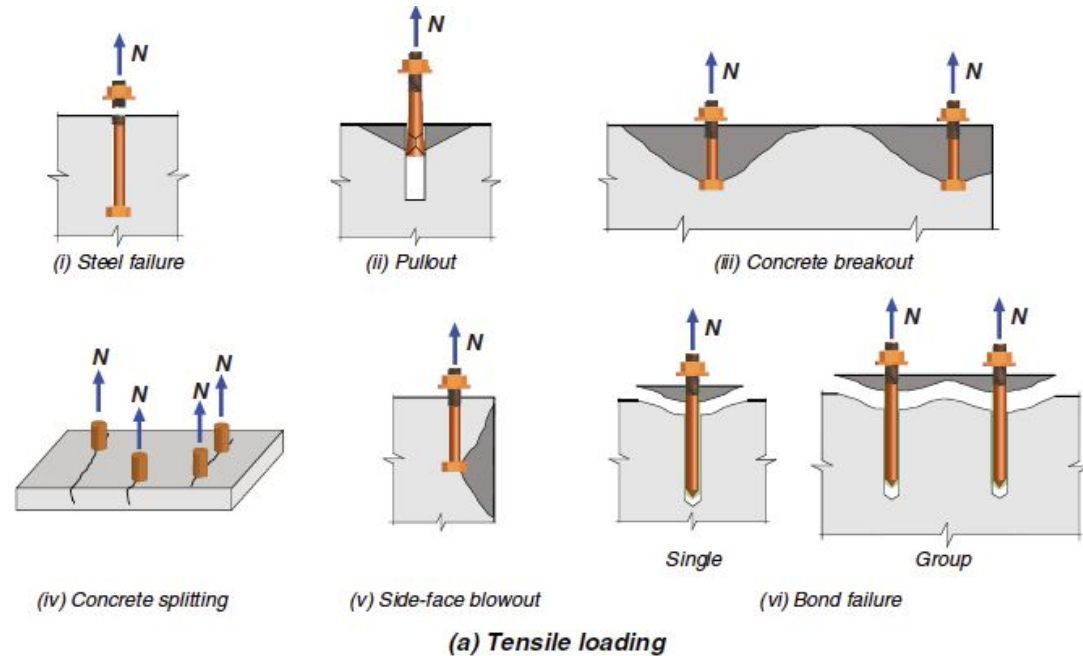
- Plate
  - Yield
- Anchor
  - Pull-out
  - Yield
  - Shear



<https://ascelibrary.org/doi/abs/10.1061/%28ASCE%29ST.1943-541X.0001136>

# Failure Modes of Base Plates and Anchors

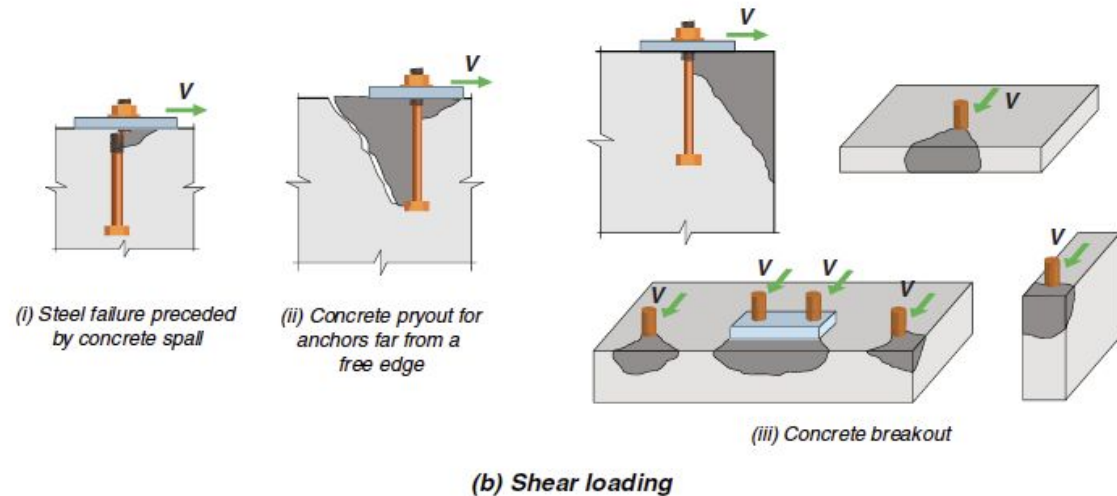
- Plate
  - Yield
- Anchor
  - Pull-out
  - Yield
  - Shear
- Concrete



ACI318-19 Fig. R17.5.1.2

# Failure Modes of Base Plates and Anchors

- Plate
  - Yield
- Anchor
  - Pull-out
  - Yield
  - Shear
- Concrete



ACI318-19 Fig. R17.5.1.2

# Designing against BP and Anchor Failure

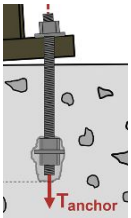
- Plate
  - Yield
  - Ensure plate has adequate thickness

---

- Anchor
  - Pull-out
  - Yield
  - Shear
  - Hook anchors or add anchor plate
  - Ensure anchors are large enough to resist shear and yield

---

- Concrete
  - Offset anchors from edge of concrete
  - Use higher strength concrete
  - Add confining bars
  - Increase the length of anchor



# Base Plate Design in ClearCalcs

- Plate
  - Yield
    - Calculate minimum plate thickness
    - Report max bending capacity of plate

---

- Anchor
  - Pull-out
    - Calculate Anchor Tensile Capacity
    - Calculate Anchor Pullout Capacity
    - Calculate Anchor Shear Capacity
  - Yield
  - Shear

---

- Concrete
  - Calculate Concrete Breakout Capacity
  - Calculate Concrete Pryout Capacity
  - Calculate Concrete Shear Breakout Capacity



# Poll 2

# Worked Example

## 4.1 Example: Base Plate for Concentric Axial Compressive Load (No concrete confinement)

A W12×96 column bears on a 24-in. × 24-in. concrete pedestal. The minimum concrete compressive strength is  $f'_c = 3$  ksi, and the base plate yield stress is  $F_y = 36$  ksi. Determine the base plate plan dimensions and thickness for the given required strength, using the assumption that  $A_2 = A_1$  (Case I).

1. The required strength due to axial loads.

LRFD	ASD
$P_u = 700$ kips	$P_a = 430$ kips

# Worked Example

## 4.6 Example: Small Moment Base Plate Design

Design a base plate for axial dead and live loads equal to 100 and 160 kips, respectively, and moments from the dead and live loads equal to 250 and 400 kip-in., respectively. Bending is about the strong axis for the wide flange column W12×96 with  $d = 12.7$  in. and  $b_f = 12.2$  in. The ratio of the concrete to base plate area is unity;  $F_y$  of the base plate is 36 ksi and  $f'_c$  of the concrete is 4 ksi.

# To Recap

- A base plate interfaces between a steel column and concrete foundation
- Base plates distribute loads from columns into the foundation and provide a level surface for columns
- Anchor bolts attach a base plate into concrete
- Forces acting on base plate and anchor bolts include bending in base plates, and shear and tension in anchor bolts
- There are various failure modes of the base plate, anchor bolts and concrete that needs to be designed against

References:

$t_{min}$   
 $N + 2 \cdot c$   
 $B + 2 \cdot c$   
 $N_{calc}$   
 $B_{calc}$

---

# Questions?



# What's New in ClearCalcs

## New Calculators

- Diaphragm Analysis
- Custom Wood Sections
- Open web steel joists

Opportunity for teams working in light commercial:

- Interested in helping shape ClearCalcs?
- Work on a team that works in light commercial design?
- Connect with our internal team of engineers to discuss workflow and priorities
- Reach out to me at [connor.conzelman@clearcalcs.com](mailto:connor.conzelman@clearcalcs.com) if you're interested

# THANK YOU!

- We will send you a recording of the webinar by email.
- There will be a survey at the end of this webinar, we would appreciate your feedback on how we can improve.
- If you have further questions, send an email to [help@clearcalcs.com](mailto:help@clearcalcs.com) or use the Help button in ClearCalcs