

Industrial Roof Truss

- Q.1 The self-weight of a roof truss (N/m^2) may be obtained by
- (a) $(l + 5) \times 5$ (b) $\left(\frac{l}{3} + 5\right) \times 10$
- (c) $(l - 5) \times 5$ (d) $\left(\frac{l}{3} - 5\right) \times 10$
- Q.2 For economical spacing of roof truss, if l , p , r are the cost of truss, purlin and roof coverings respectively, then
- (a) $l = p + r$ (b) $l = 2p + r$
- (c) $l = p + 3r$ (d) $l = p + 2r$
- Q.3 The minimum recommended rise of trusses with GI sheets is
- (a) 1 in 4 (b) 1 in 5
- (c) 1 in 6 (d) 1 in 8
- Q.4 Which one of the following is matched correctly?
- (a) Pratt truss Large span
- (b) Warren truss Small span
- (c) Quadrangle truss Medium pitch
- (d) North light truss Ventilation
- Q.5 The wind load on a steel truss for an industrial building will depend upon
- (a) location of the structure
- (b) shape of the structure
- (c) shape and height of the structure
- (d) location, shape and height of the structure
- Q.6 Steel members subjected to which of the following forces are most close to the assumption made in the analysis of a roof truss?
1. Axial forces
 2. Moments
 3. Shears
- Which of the above statement is correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1 and 3
- Q.7 Live load for roof trusses should not be less than
- (a) 0.2 kN/m^2 (b) 0.4 kN/m^2
- (c) 0.75 kN/m^2 (d) 1.5 kN/m^2
- Q.8 The partial safety factors for dead load and wind load for a roof truss for limit state of strength are respectively
- (a) 1.0 and 1.5 (b) 1.5 and 1.5
- (c) 1.2 and 1.5 (d) 1.2 and 1.2
- Q.9 The partial safety factors for dead load and live load for a roof truss for limit state of serviceability are respectively
- (a) 1.0 and 1.5 (b) 1.2 and 1.0
- (c) 1.0 and 1.0 (d) 1.2 and 1.5

Answers Industrial Roof Truss

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c)