



**SWELITE®**



# Technical Manual



- Beams
- Wall Studs
- Top and Sole Plates
  
- Functional Solutions
- Technical Data



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## PRODUCT DATA

### Product

Swelite manufactures, distributes and sells customised wood-based beams, studs and sole plates. The flanges in the beams and studs are made of machine stressgraded timber. Webs are made of structural board. The adhesive used in Swelite products is phenolic-resorcinol resin.

### Designing

Characteristic capacities according to the table on page 6 and design capacities according to the tables on pages 7-11 apply for designs complying with Eurocode 5.

Wooden flanges of machine stressgraded timber in classes C30+, C24+ and C18 are used in Swelite beams. Classes C30+ and C24+ have been developed especially for Swelite to meet with the very high demands on quality. For design calculations of the flanges other than flexural strength and stiffness of the beams, use the material values specified in EN 338. Values for C30 are used for C30+ and C24 for C24+.

### Manufacture

All manufacturing takes place at the Swelite production facility in Rundvik, Sweden.

### Inspection

In-process inspection is carried out under the supervision of SP in Borås in compliance with inspection directives. Daily internal inspections of finger joints and glued joints are carried out in our own process laboratory. Strength and stiffness of whole beams are checked weekly in our own beam testing rig.

Supervisory checks are carried out at least twice a year by SP in Borås.

### Markings (beam)

Beams are marked with the following data:

- Name of manufacturer
- SITAC accreditation number
- Type designation of product
- Number of type approval certificate
- Serial date of manufacture
- EC certificate number
- ETA number

### Markings (package)

Each package is provided with a label containing the following information:

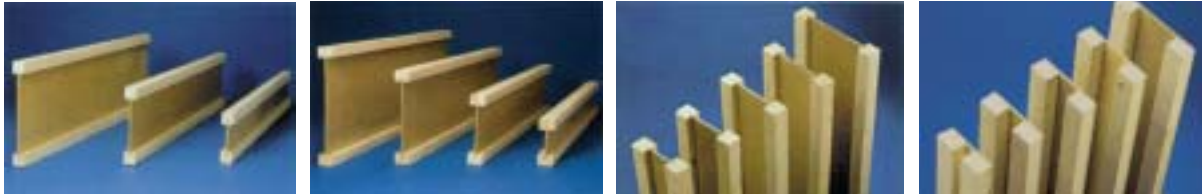
- Product type
- Length
- Quantity
- Order number
- Customer address
- Manufacturer's address

### Packaging

- Wooden bearers for ease of handling.
- Steel or plastic straps to bind together the packages.
- Address label affixed to one long side of the package.
- A User's Guide comes with the package.

## Standard Range

Swelite's standard range of products can be seen in the table below. If the customer wishes, we can supply beams cut true or slanting, insulated and with ready-drilled holes for installations and such. We can also supply strengtheners, gussets and eaves. In some cases, beams can be manufactured with other flange dimensions than the ones shown in the table. They should then be within the framework of our ETA. Please get in touch with our technical department for more information.



I-BEAMS TYPE H		I-BEAMS TYPE HI		I-STUDS TYPE R		SOLE PLATES TYPE S	
depth [mm]	weight [kg/m]	depth [mm]	weight [kg/m]	depth [mm]	weight [kg/m]	depth [mm]	weight [kg/m]
H 200	3.1	HI 200	4.0	R 170	2.8	S 170	4.2
H 220	3.2	HI 220	4.2	R 200	3.1	S 200	4.5
H 250	3.5	HI 250	4.4	R 220	3.2	S 220	4.6
H 300	3.9	HI 300	4.8	R 240	3.4	S 240	4.8
H 350	4.2	HI 350	5.2	*R 300	3.9	*S 300	5.3
H 400	4.6	HI 400	5.6				
		*HI 450	6.0				
		*HI 500	6.4				
Standard lengths [mm] 6000 / 7500 / 9000 / 12000		Standard lengths [mm] 6000 / 7500 / 9000 / 12000		Standard lengths [mm] 2500 / 5500		Standard lengths [mm] 4000 / 8000	

\* Not stock item

Wood quality in flanges:  
 Beam depth ≤ 250 mm C30+  
 Beam depth > 250 mm C24+

## TECHNICAL DATA

### Sectional Data According to Eurocode 5

Designation	Units	Description
$I_x$	$m^4 10^{-6}$	Moment of inertia in direction of major axis
$W_x$	$m^3 10^{-6}$	Section modulus in direction of major axis
$I_y$	$m^4 10^{-6}$	Moment of inertia in direction of minor axis
$W_y$	$m^3 10^{-6}$	Section modulus in direction of minor axis
$i_x$	m	Radius of gyration in direction of major axis
$A_{flange}$	$m^2 10^{-3}$	Flange area
$A_{beam}$	$m^2 10^{-3}$	Total beam/stud area (axial forces)
$A_{web}$	$m^2 10^{-3}$	Web area (shear calculation)

Type	$I_x$ [ $m^4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ]	$W_x$ [ $m^3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ]	$I_y$ [ $m^4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ]	$W_y$ [ $m^3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ]	$A_{flange}$ [ $m^2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ]	$A_{beam}$ [ $m^2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ]	$A_{web}$ [ $m^2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ]	$i_x$ [m]
<b>H 200</b>	26.35	264	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.56	1.09	0.076
<b>H 220</b>	33.54	305	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.62	1.25	0.085
<b>H 250</b>	46.05	368	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.70	1.49	0.099
<b>H 300</b>	72.20	481	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.97	1.89	0.121
<b>H 350</b>	104.27	596	0.81	34.6	4.18	5.13	2.29	0.143
<b>H 400</b>	142.77	714	0.81	34.6	4.18	5.30	2.69	0.164

<b>HI 200</b>	39.40	394	2.69	76.8	6.34	6.72	1.09	0.077
<b>HI 220</b>	50.11	456	2.69	76.8	6.34	6.78	1.25	0.086
<b>HI 250</b>	68.72	550	2.69	76.8	6.34	6.87	1.49	0.100
<b>HI 300</b>	107.19	715	2.69	76.8	6.34	7.13	1.89	0.123
<b>HI 350</b>	154.29	882	2.69	76.8	6.34	7.30	2.29	0.145
<b>HI 400</b>	210.52	1053	2.69	76.8	6.34	7.46	2.69	0.168
<b>HI 450</b>	276.07	1227	2.69	76.8	6.34	7.63	3.09	0.190
<b>HI 500</b>	351.16	1405	2.69	76.8	6.34	7.80	3.49	0.212

<b>R 170</b>	17.41	205	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.61	0.85	0.061
<b>R 200</b>	26.62	266	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.73	1.09	0.075
<b>R 220</b>	33.94	309	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.82	1.25	0.084
<b>R 240</b>	42.22	352	0.81	34.6	4.18	4.90	1.41	0.093
<b>R 300</b>	73.02	487	0.81	34.6	4.18	5.14	1.89	0.119

## Characteristic Capacities According to Eurocode 5

Designation	Units	Description
$N_{ck}$	kN	Char. load capacity
$N_{tk}$	kN	Char. tensile capacity
$V_k$	kN	Char. shear capacity
$M_{xk}$	kNm	Char. moment capacity in direction of major axis
$E_k I_x$	kNm <sup>2</sup>	Char. stiffness capacity in direction of major axis
$GA_k$	kN	Char. shear capacity in direction of major axis (A=web area)

Type	$N_{ck}$ [kN]	$N_{tk}$ [kN]	$V_k$ [kN]	$M_{xd}$ [kNm]	$E_k I_x$ [kNm <sup>2</sup> ]	$GA_k$ [kN]
<b>H 200</b>	132.3	91.3	18.9	7.9	343	2067
<b>H 220</b>	134.0	92.4	19.7	8.9	436	2371
<b>H 250</b>	136.4	94.1	20.9	10.4	599	2827
<b>H 300</b>	114.3	79.5	22.9	10.6	794	3587
<b>H 350</b>	118.1	82.2	24.9	12.6	1147	4347
<b>H 400</b>	121.9	84.8	26.8	14.6	1570	5107

<b>HI 200</b>	195.0	134.5	18.9	11.8	512	2067
<b>HI 220</b>	196.7	135.6	19.7	13.3	651	2371
<b>HI 250</b>	199.1	137.3	20.9	15.5	893	2827
<b>HI 300</b>	164.0	114.1	22.9	15.7	1179	3587
<b>HI 350</b>	167.8	116.7	24.9	18.7	1697	4347
<b>HI 400</b>	171.7	119.4	26.8	21.5	2316	5107
<b>HI 450</b>	175.5	122.1	28.8	24.4	3037	5867
<b>HI 500</b>	179.4	124.8	30.8	27.2	3863	6627

<b>R 170</b>	78.4	50.7	17.7	4.2	157	1611
<b>R 200</b>	80.5	52.1	18.9	5.3	240	2067
<b>R 220</b>	81.9	53.0	19.7	6.0	305	2371
<b>R 240</b>	83.3	53.9	20.5	6.7	380	2675
<b>R 300</b>	87.4	56.6	22.9	8.8	657	3587

## Design Capacities According to Eurocode 5 (Sweden)

### Load Duration Class: Permanent

Service class 1

**Note!** The values below are calculated using the Swedish application codes for Eurocode 5 and must be adjusted to the specific values for the country in question.

Depth [mm]	Type	Flange material	$N_{cd}$ [kN]	$N_{td}$ [kN]	$V_d$ [kN]	$M_{xd}$ [kNm]	$E_d I_x$ [kNm <sup>2</sup> ]	$GA_d$ [kN]
200	H	C30+	66.2	45.6	4.7	3.9	214	636
220	H	C30+	67.0	46.2	4.9	4.4	272	730
250	H	C30+	68.2	47.0	5.2	5.2	374	870
300	H	C24+	57.1	39.7	5.7	5.3	496	1104
350	H	C24+	59.1	41.1	6.2	6.3	717	1338
400	H	C24+	61.0	42.4	6.7	7.3	982	1571
200	HI	C30+	97.5	67.2	4.7	5.9	320	636
220	HI	C30+	98.3	67.8	4.9	6.6	407	730
250	HI	C30+	99.6	68.7	5.2	7.8	558	870
300	HI	C24+	82.0	57.0	5.7	7.9	737	1104
350	HI	C24+	83.9	58.4	6.2	9.3	1061	1338
400	HI	C24+	85.8	59.7	6.7	10.8	1447	1571
450	HI	C24+	87.8	61.1	7.2	12.2	1898	1805
500	HI	C24+	89.7	62.4	7.7	13.6	2414	2039
170	R	C18	39.2	25.4	4.4	2.1	98	496
200	R	C18	40.2	26.0	4.7	2.7	150	636
220	R	C18	40.9	26.5	4.9	3.0	191	730
240	R	C18	41.6	26.9	5.1	3.3	238	823
300	R	C18	43.7	28.3	5.7	4.4	411	1104

$N_{cd}$  Design compression capacity

$N_{td}$  Design tensile capacity

$V_d$  Design shear capacity

$M_{xd}$  Design moment capacity in rigid direction

$E_d I_x$  Design stiffness capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state)

$GA_d$  Design shear capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state) (A=web area)

## Design Capacities According to Eurocode 5 (Sweden)

### Load Duration Class: Long

Service class 1

**Note!** The values below are calculated using the Swedish application codes for Eurocode 5 and must be adjusted to the specific values for the country in question.

Depth [mm]	Type	Flange material	$N_{cd}$ [kN]	$N_{td}$ [kN]	$V_d$ [kN]	$M_{xd}$ [kNm]	$E_d I_x$ [kNm <sup>2</sup> ]	$GA_d$ [kN]
200	H	C30+	77.2	53.2	7.1	4.6	228	827
220	H	C30+	78.1	53.9	7.4	5.2	291	948
250	H	C30+	79.6	54.9	7.8	6.1	399	1131
300	H	C24+	66.6	46.4	8.6	6.2	529	1435
350	H	C24+	68.9	47.9	9.3	7.4	765	1739
400	H	C24+	71.1	49.5	10.1	8.5	1047	2043

200	HI	C30+	113.8	78.5	7.1	6.9	341	827
220	HI	C30+	114.7	79.1	7.4	7.8	434	948
250	HI	C30+	116.2	80.1	7.8	9.1	596	1131
300	HI	C24+	95.7	66.5	8.6	9.2	786	1435
350	HI	C24+	97.9	68.1	9.3	10.9	1131	1739
400	HI	C24+	100.1	69.7	10.1	12.6	1544	2043
450	HI	C24+	102.4	71.2	10.8	14.2	2025	2347
500	HI	C24+	104.6	72.8	11.6	15.9	2575	2651

170	R	C18	45.7	29.6	6.6	2.5	104	644
200	R	C18	46.9	30.4	7.1	3.1	160	827
220	R	C18	47.8	30.9	7.4	3.5	204	948
240	R	C18	48.6	31.4	7.7	3.9	253	1070
300	R	C18	51.0	33.0	8.6	5.1	438	1435

$N_{cd}$  Design compression capacity

$N_{td}$  Design tensile capacity

$V_d$  Design shear capacity

$M_{xd}$  Design moment capacity in rigid direction

$E_d I_x$  Design stiffness capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state)

$GA_d$  Design shear capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state) (A=web area)

## Design Capacities According to Eurocode 5 (Sweden)

### Load Duration Class: Medium

Service class 1

**Note!** The values below are calculated using the Swedish application codes for Eurocode 5 and must be adjusted to the specific values for the country in question.

Depth [mm]	Type	Flange material	$N_{cd}$ [kN]	$N_{td}$ [kN]	$V_d$ [kN]	$M_{xd}$ [kNm]	$E_d I_x$ [kNm <sup>2</sup> ]	$GA_d$ [kN]
200	H	C30+	88.2	60.8	10.2	5.2	274	1181
220	H	C30+	89.3	61.6	10.7	5.9	349	1355
250	H	C30+	91.0	62.7	11.3	6.9	479	1616
300	H	C24+	76.2	53.0	12.4	7.1	635	2050
350	H	C24+	78.7	54.8	13.5	8.4	918	2484
400	H	C24+	81.3	56.6	14.5	9.7	1256	2918

200	HI	C30+	130.0	89.7	10.2	7.8	410	1181
220	HI	C30+	131.1	90.4	10.7	8.9	521	1355
250	HI	C30+	132.8	91.6	11.3	10.4	715	1616
300	HI	C24+	109.3	76.0	12.4	10.5	943	2050
350	HI	C24+	111.9	77.8	13.5	12.4	1358	2484
400	HI	C24+	114.4	79.6	14.5	14.4	1853	2918
450	HI	C24+	117.0	81.4	15.6	16.3	2429	3353
500	HI	C24+	119.6	83.2	16.7	18.1	3090	3787

170	R	C18	52.3	33.8	9.6	2.8	125	921
200	R	C18	53.7	34.7	10.2	3.5	192	1181
220	R	C18	54.6	35.3	10.7	4.0	244	1355
240	R	C18	55.5	35.9	11.1	4.5	304	1529
300	R	C18	58.3	37.7	12.4	5.8	526	2050

$N_{cd}$  Design compression capacity

$N_{td}$  Design tensile capacity

$V_d$  Design shear capacity

$M_{xd}$  Design moment capacity in rigid direction

$E_d I_x$  Design stiffness capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state)

$GA_d$  Design shear capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state) (A=web area)

## Design Capacities According to Eurocode 5 (Sweden)

### Load Duration Class: Short

Service class 1

**Note!** The values below are calculated using the Swedish application codes for Eurocode 5 and must be adjusted to the specific values for the country in question.

Depth [mm]	Type	Flange material	$N_{cd}$ [kN]	$N_{td}$ [kN]	$V_d$ [kN]	$M_{xd}$ [kNm]	$E_d I_x$ [kNm <sup>2</sup> ]	$GA_d$ [kN]
200	H	C30+	99.2	68.4	13.4	5.9	343	2067
220	H	C30+	100.5	69.3	14.0	6.7	436	2371
250	H	C30+	102.3	70.6	14.8	7.8	599	2827
300	H	C24+	85.7	59.6	16.2	7.9	794	3587
350	H	C24+	88.6	61.6	17.6	9.5	1147	4347
400	H	C24+	91.5	63.6	19.0	11.0	1570	5107

200	HI	C30+	146.3	100.9	13.4	8.8	512	2067
220	HI	C30+	147.5	101.7	14.0	10.0	651	2371
250	HI	C30+	149.3	103.0	14.8	11.7	893	2827
300	HI	C24+	123.0	85.6	16.2	11.8	1179	3587
350	HI	C24+	125.9	87.6	17.6	14.0	1697	4347
400	HI	C24+	128.8	89.6	19.0	16.2	2316	5107
450	HI	C24+	131.6	91.6	20.4	18.3	3037	5867
500	HI	C24+	134.5	93.6	21.8	20.4	3863	6627

170	R	C18	58.8	38.0	12.6	3.2	157	1611
200	R	C18	60.4	39.1	13.4	4.0	240	2067
220	R	C18	61.4	39.7	14.0	4.5	305	2371
240	R	C18	62.4	40.4	14.5	5.0	380	2675
300	R	C18	65.6	42.4	16.2	6.6	657	3587

$N_{cd}$  Design compression capacity

$N_{td}$  Design tensile capacity

$V_d$  Design shear capacity

$M_{xd}$  Design moment capacity in rigid direction

$E_d I_x$  Design stiffness capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state)

$GA_d$  Design shear capacity in rigid direction (serviceability limit state) (A=web area)

## Design Capacities According to Eurocode 5 (Sweden)

### Load Duration Class: Instantaneous

Service class 1

**Note!** The values below are calculated using the Swedish application codes for Eurocode 5 and must be adjusted to the specific values for the country in question.

Depth [mm]	Type	Flange material	$N_{cd}$ [kN]	$N_{td}$ [kN]	$V_d$ [kN]	$M_{xd}$ [kNm]
200	H	C30+	121.3	83.7	17.3	7.2
220	H	C30+	122.8	84.7	18.1	8.2
250	H	C30+	125.1	86.2	19.2	9.5
300	H	C24+	104.7	72.9	21.0	9.7
350	H	C24+	108.3	75.3	22.8	11.6
400	H	C24+	111.8	77.8	24.6	13.4

200	HI	C30+	178.8	123.3	17.3	10.8
220	HI	C30+	180.3	124.3	18.1	12.2
250	HI	C30+	182.5	125.9	19.2	14.2
300	HI	C24+	150.3	104.6	21.0	14.4
350	HI	C24+	153.8	107.0	22.8	17.1
400	HI	C24+	157.4	109.5	24.6	19.8
450	HI	C24+	160.9	111.9	26.4	22.4
500	HI	C24+	164.4	114.4	28.2	24.9

170	R	C18	71.9	46.5	16.3	3.9
200	R	C18	73.8	47.7	17.3	4.9
220	R	C18	75.0	48.6	18.1	5.5
240	R	C18	76.3	49.4	18.8	6.1
300	R	C18	80.1	51.9	21.0	8.0

$N_{cd}$  Design compression capacity

$N_{td}$  Design tensile capacity

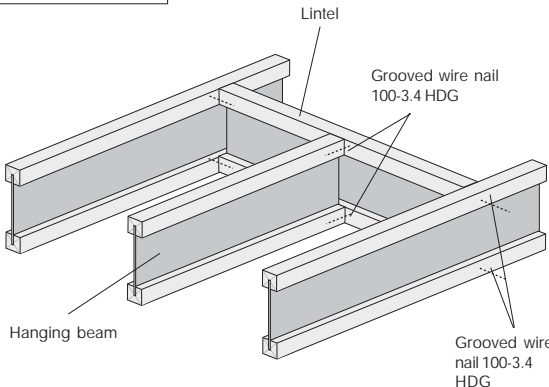
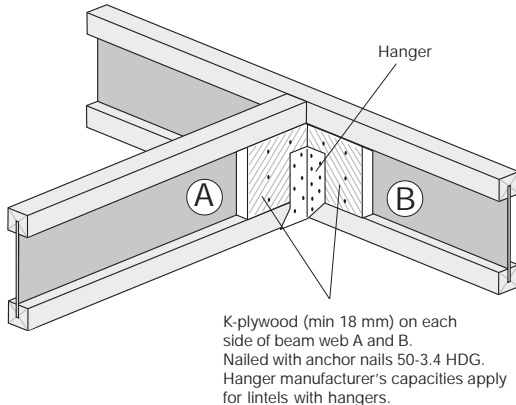
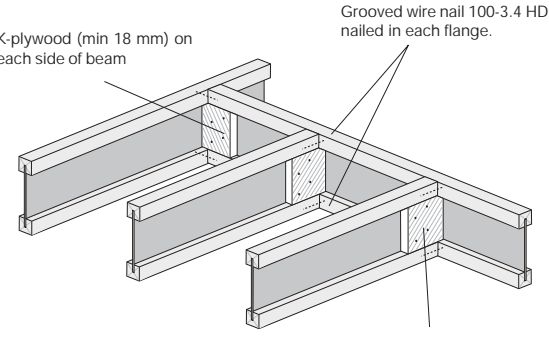
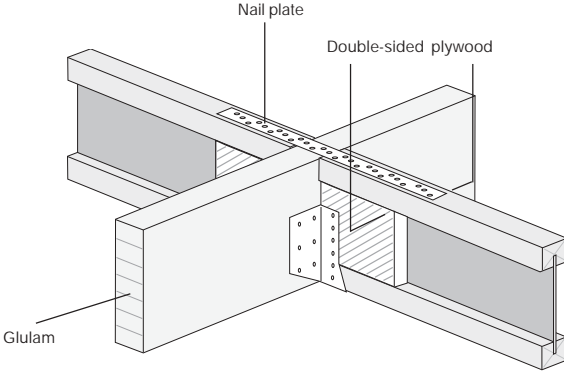
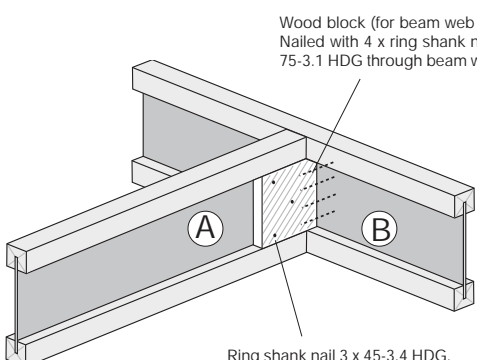
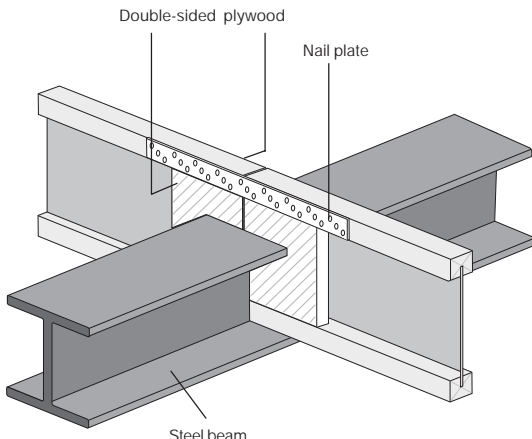
$V_d$  Design shear capacity

$M_{xd}$  Design moment capacity in rigid direction

## FUNCTIONAL SOLUTIONS

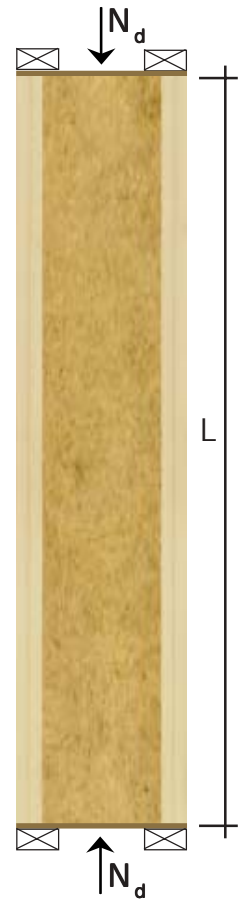
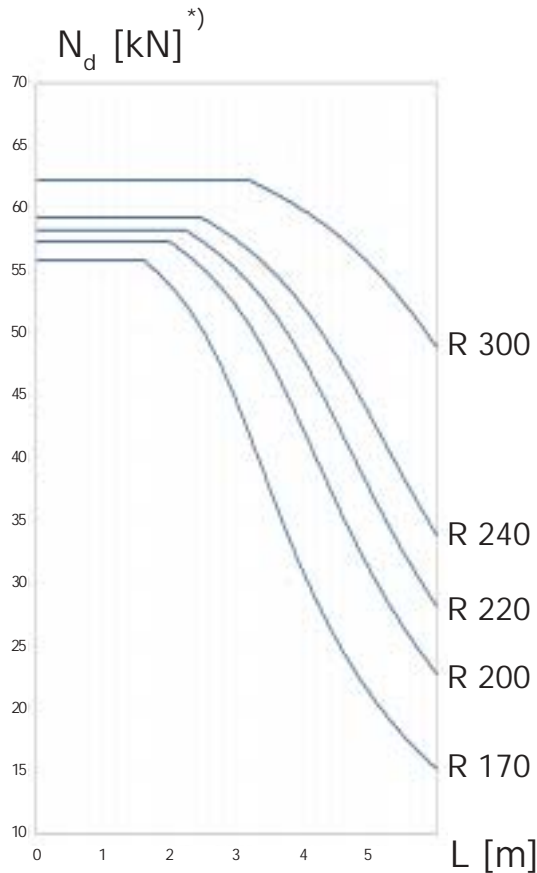
### Load Capacities - Lintels

Below are various solutions for lintels in floor structures. For lintels without hangers, the design load capacity ( $V_{des}$ ) for each respective solution is shown. The manufacturer's capacities apply to lintels with hangers. The design capacity  $V_{des}$  is calculated for safety class 2, load type B and service class 1.

Lintels without hangers	Lintels with hangers
<p><math>V_{des} = 1.5 \text{ kN}</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>G1</b></p>  <p>Lintel</p> <p>Grooved wire nail 100-3.4 HDG</p> <p>Hanging beam</p> <p>Grooved wire nail 100-3.4 HDG</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>G4</b></p>  <p>Hanger</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>K-plywood (min 18 mm) on each side of beam web A and B. Nailed with anchor nails 50-3.4 HDG. Hanger manufacturer's capacities apply for lintels with hangers.</p>
<p><math>V_{des} = 6.7 \text{ kN}</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>G2</b></p>  <p>K-plywood (min 18 mm) on each side of beam</p> <p>Grooved wire nail 100-3.4 HDG nailed in each flange.</p> <p>4 x ring shank nails 45-3.4 HDG nailed through beam web from each side (total 8 nails)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>G5</b></p>  <p>Nail plate</p> <p>Double-sided plywood</p> <p>Glulam</p>
<p><math>V_{des} = 8.0 \text{ kN}</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>G3</b></p>  <p>Wood block (for beam web A). Nailed with 4 x ring shank nails 75-3.1 HDG through beam web B.</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>Ring shank nail 3 x 45-3.4 HDG. Nailed through beam web A from each side.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>G6</b></p>  <p>Double-sided plywood</p> <p>Nail plate</p> <p>Steel beam</p>

## Wall Loads

The permitted load forces  $N_d$  before buckling in the rigid direction can be read in the following diagram for various lengths of stud. Normal stiffening with standard board material is assumed in the direction of minor axis.



\*) The design capacity  $N_d$  is calculated for safety class 2, load type B and climate class 1.

## Contact Pressure

The load bearing capacity of a wall is often limited by the contact pressure of the wall studs on the sole plate at the bottom. Some of the most common designs and their load capacity  $N_d$  for different stud and sole plate widths are shown below.

### Design Capacity $N_d$ [kN] \*)

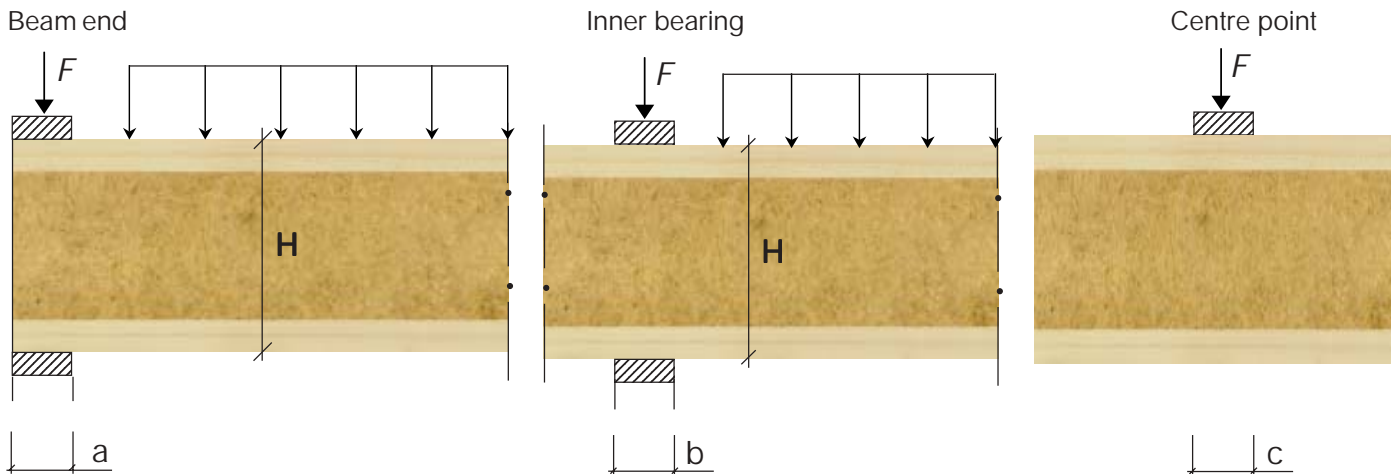
Sole plate type	Diagram	Width [mm]	$N_d$	$N_d$	$N_d$	$N_d$
			$N_d$			
				$N_d$		
					$N_d$	
						$N_d$
S170			32	38	53	59
S200			32	40	53	65
S220			32	42	53	70
S240			32	43	53	74
S300			32	48	53	86

\*) The design capacity  $N_d$  is calculated for safety class 1, load type B and service class 1.

## Directions for Load Bearing

Characteristic values in table A should be used for the load bearing  $F$ . Linear interpolation should be used for beam sizes or bearing lengths not shown in the table. The spread of the bearing should be at least 45 mm in the longitudinal direction of the beam. Bearing lengths in excess of 145 mm should not be taken into consideration. The width of the bearing must be at least equal to the width of the flange.

### Without Web Filler

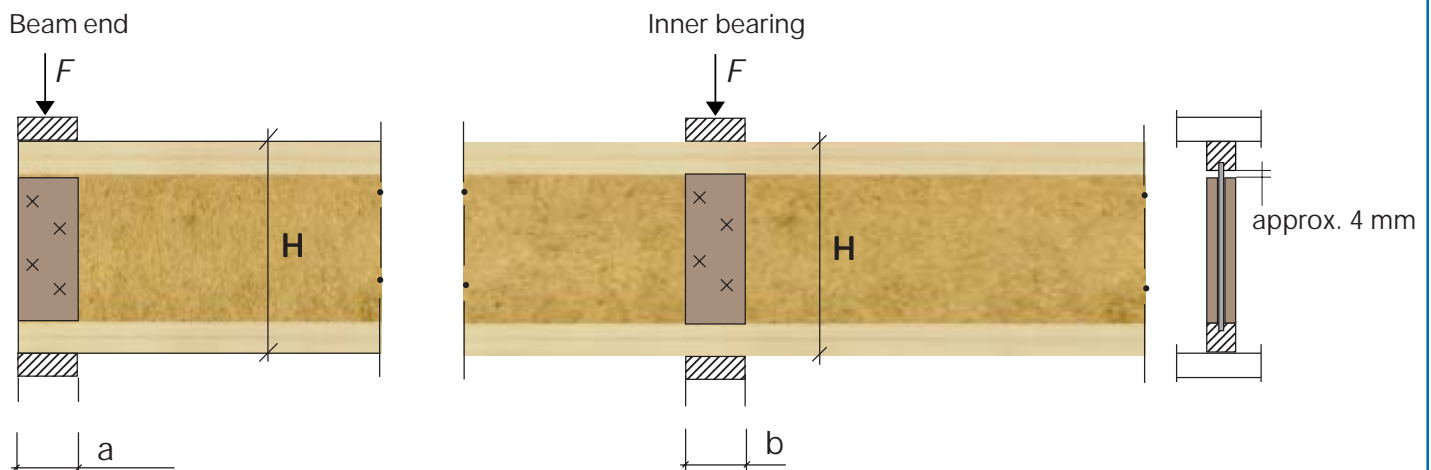


The specified concentrated load on end of beam and inner bearing is permitted in addition to the design loads that are otherwise allowed for the beam. The characteristic table values must be recalculated for each load type, service class and safety class.

### Beams without web filler under concentrated load

For beams of depth  $\leq 250$  mm and flanges of C24+, the values in table A must be multiplied by 0.95.  
For beams of depth  $> 250$  mm, the values in table A are used for C24+ and C30+ flanges.

### With Web Filler



For concentrated loads higher than allowed for beams without web filler, the beam is strengthened with blocks of 18 mm plywood on both sides of the beam web. The plywood dimensions (a and b) must be equal to the bearing width or at least 100 mm. Stiffeners are nailed with wire nails 75x2.8 or equivalent (4 x nails per block and side). A distance of approximately 4 mm should be left between the top of the stiffeners and the top flange of the beam.

### Beams with web filler under concentrated load

Flange material C24+ :  
Use values in Table A for depths  $\leq 250$  mm multiplied by 0.95.  
Use values in Table A for depths  $> 250$  mm.

Flange material C30+ :  
Use values in Table A for depths  $\leq 250$  mm.  
Use values in Table A for depths  $> 250$  mm multiplied by 1.05.

## Characteristic Load Bearing

Table A below shows the characteristic values to be used for load bearing.

Table A: Characteristic load bearing (kN)

Flanges $\geq 47 \times 47$ mm	Bearing on beam end (a)				Inner bearing (b)		Centre point (c)	
	Without web filler		With web filler		Without web filler	With web filler	Without web filler	
	min 45 mm	min 145 mm	min 45 mm	min 145 mm	min 70 mm	min 70 mm	min 70 mm	
Depth	Quality							
200	C30+	8.6	15.5	8.6	16.2	18.5	20.6	18.4
220	C30+	9.5	16.0	9.5	16.5	19.6	21.4	19.2
250	C30+	10.9	16.7	10.9	17.0	21.3	22.6	20.4
300	C24+	11.2	13.3	11.2	16.7	18.2	21.0	20.4
350	C24+	10.5	12.4	11.1	16.7	18.2	20.7	19.6
400	C24+	9.7	11.6	11.2	16.6	18.2	20.4	18.9
450	C24+	8.8	10.7	11.2	16.6	18.2	20.1	18.1
500	C24+	8.0	9.8	9.8	16.5	18.2	19.8	17.3

## Holes

With regard to strength, certain regulations must be followed concerning the size of hole, minimum distance between holes and minimum distance to supports.

Distance to support ( $X_U$ ):  $X_U \geq H$

Hole diameter (D):  $D \leq H - 2h_f$

Distance between holes ( $X_C$ ):  $X_C \geq H$

Design shear capacity,  $V_{d,hole}$ , in the cross section of a beam with hole in the web can be calculated as follows:

$$V_{d,hole} = V_d k \quad \text{where}$$

$V_{d,hole}$  = Design shear capacity, beam with hole

$V_d$  = Design shear capacity, beam without hole

$k$  = Reduction factor as below

Reduction factor  $k$  is determined as:

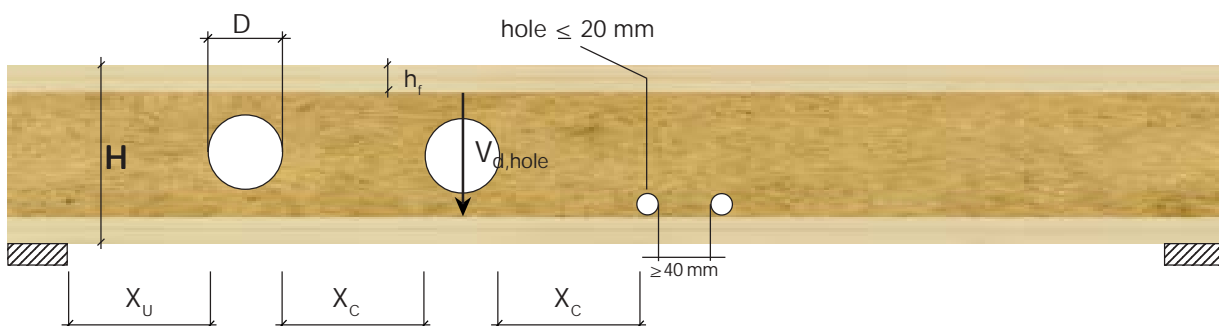
$$k = \frac{H - h_f - 0.9D}{H - h_f} \quad \text{where}$$

$H$  = Beam depth

$D$  = Hole diameter

$h_f$  = Flange depth

Location of holes must be in agreement with the figure below. All holes must be located centrally in line with the depth of the beam web. Restrictions apply to holes exceeding 20 mm in size. Holes with smaller diameter can be located anywhere in the web but with at least 40 mm between hole edges.



# Swelite Building System

A Modern System for  
Demanding Building Projects



## Swelite I-beams

For floor/ceiling and roof constructions, light separating floors and roof trusses. Used as secondary bearer in larger buildings where primary systems are made of other materials, for example steel.



## Swelite Stud

For load-bearing exterior walls and studwork.



## Swelite Top and Sole Plates

Top and sole plates for use in wall structures and as noggings above/below windows.



## Structural Board

For linking together structures made of Swelite I-beams and studs, for instance in roof trusses and for reinforcing I-beams under high concentrated loads.

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