Supplement to

## BUCKLING OF FLAT PIYWOOD PLATES IN COMPRESSION, SHEAR, OR COMBINED COMPRESSION AND SHEAR

## Buckling of Long, Flat Plywood Plates Under Uniform Shear.

 Grain of Face Plies Inclined to Edges. Edges ClampedInformation Revieued and-Reaffirmed<br>June-1954<br>INRORNATEON-REVIERED MND<br>REAFEIRHED JHME 1959<br>DATE OF ORIGINAL REPORT<br>OCTOBER 1943



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE
FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY Madison $5, W$ isconsin In Cooperation with the University of Wisconsin

OF FACE PLIES IMCLINED TO EDGHS. EDGTS CLAMPRND

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In Reports Nos. 1316, 1316-B, and 1316-C, values of the coefficient $k$ in the formula for the buckling stress of long, flat plywood plates are given for a number of types of plywood under several conditions of loading. Most of the values are given for plates with simply-supported edges. Values of $k$ for plates with clamped edges were found for only two types of plywood and for only three orientations of the grain of the face plies.

In certain investigations, values of $k$ were needed for other types of plywood plates with clamped edges and under uniform shear. The results were needed for plates having the grain of the face plies at $45^{\circ}$ to the edges. It was decided, for the sake of possible future needs, to have the calculations made for other angles of inclination of the face plies. The values of k are given in table 14.2

The necessary formulas are given here. They were obtained by the method used in deriving the formulas of case 2, section 4, Report No. 1316-B. Reference is made to the series of Reports Nos. 1316 to 1316-C for a discusaion of the mathematical treatment, for the notation used and for the values of the elastic constants of Douglas-fir that were used in the calculations. It should be carefully noted that the angle $\theta$ is the angle between the grain of the face plies and a line perpendicular to the edges of the (infinitely) long plates.

[^0]The constant $z_{g}$ is obtained from the formula

$$
k_{s}=\frac{\pi^{2}}{18 \lambda \gamma^{2}}\left[R_{1}+8 x_{1} z^{2}+6 k_{1} \gamma^{2}-3 k_{6} \gamma\right]
$$

where $z$ and $\gamma$ satisfy the simultaneous equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& z^{4}=\frac{3}{16}\left[\gamma^{4}+\frac{K_{2}-k_{5} y+R_{1} \gamma^{2}-K_{6} \gamma^{3}}{K_{1}}\right] \\
& z^{2}=\frac{6 K_{2}-3 K_{5} \gamma+3 K_{6} \gamma^{3}-6 K_{1} \gamma^{4}}{24 K_{1} \gamma^{2}-4 \alpha_{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$



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[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ This report is one of a series of progress reports prepared by the Forest Products Laboratory relating to the use of wood in aircraft. Results here reported are preliminary and may be revised as additional data become available.
    $\underline{S}_{\text {Maintained }}$ at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.
    ${ }^{3}$ This table number is consecutive with those of Report No. 1316 and supplements A, B, C, D, and E.

