## 57. <u>Problem 13.53P (HRW)</u>

A rectangular slab of slate rests on an 26<sup>o</sup> incline. The slab has dimensions 43 m long, 2.5 m thick and 12 m wide. Its density is  $3.2 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The coefficient of static friction between the slab and the underlying rock is 0.39. (a) Calculate the component of the slab's weight acting parallel to the incline. (b) Calculate the static frictional force on the slab. By comparing (a) and (b), we can see that the slab is in the danger of sliding and is prevented from doing so only by chance protrusions between the slab and the underlying rock. (c) To stabilise the slab, bolts are driven perpendicular to the incline. If each bolt has a cross-sectional are of 6.4  $cm^2$  and will snap under a shearing stress of  $3.6 \times 10^8$  N m<sup>-2</sup>, what is the minimum numbers of bolts needed? We can assume that the bolts do not affect the normal force.



## Solution:

Volume of the slab,  $V = 43 \times 2.5 \times 12 \text{ m}^3 = 1290 \text{ m}^3$ .

Density of slate,  $\rho = 3.2 \text{ g cm}^{-3} = 3.2 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ .

Weight of the slab,

$$W = V \rho g = 1290 \times 3.2 \times 9.8 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 4.05 \times 10^7 \text{ N}.$$

Free-body diagram of the slab is



Maximum force of static friction,

$$F_{s} = W \cos 26^{\circ} \times \mu = 4.05 \times 10^{7} \times 0.898 \times 0.39 \text{ N}$$
$$= 1.42 \times 10^{7} \text{ N}.$$

By comparing (a) and (b), we note that the maximum force of static friction is less than the component of the weight parallel to the incline. (c)

Each bolt can withstand a force

 $f = \text{shearing stress} \times a = 3.6 \times 10^8 \times 6.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N} = 2.3 \times 10^5 \text{ N}.$ 

Therefore, the number of bolts needed for holding the

slab on the incline = 
$$\frac{(1.77 - 1.42) \times 10^7}{2.3 \times 10^5} = 15.2$$
.

Therefore, the minimum number of bolts required for holding the slab on the incline will be 16.

