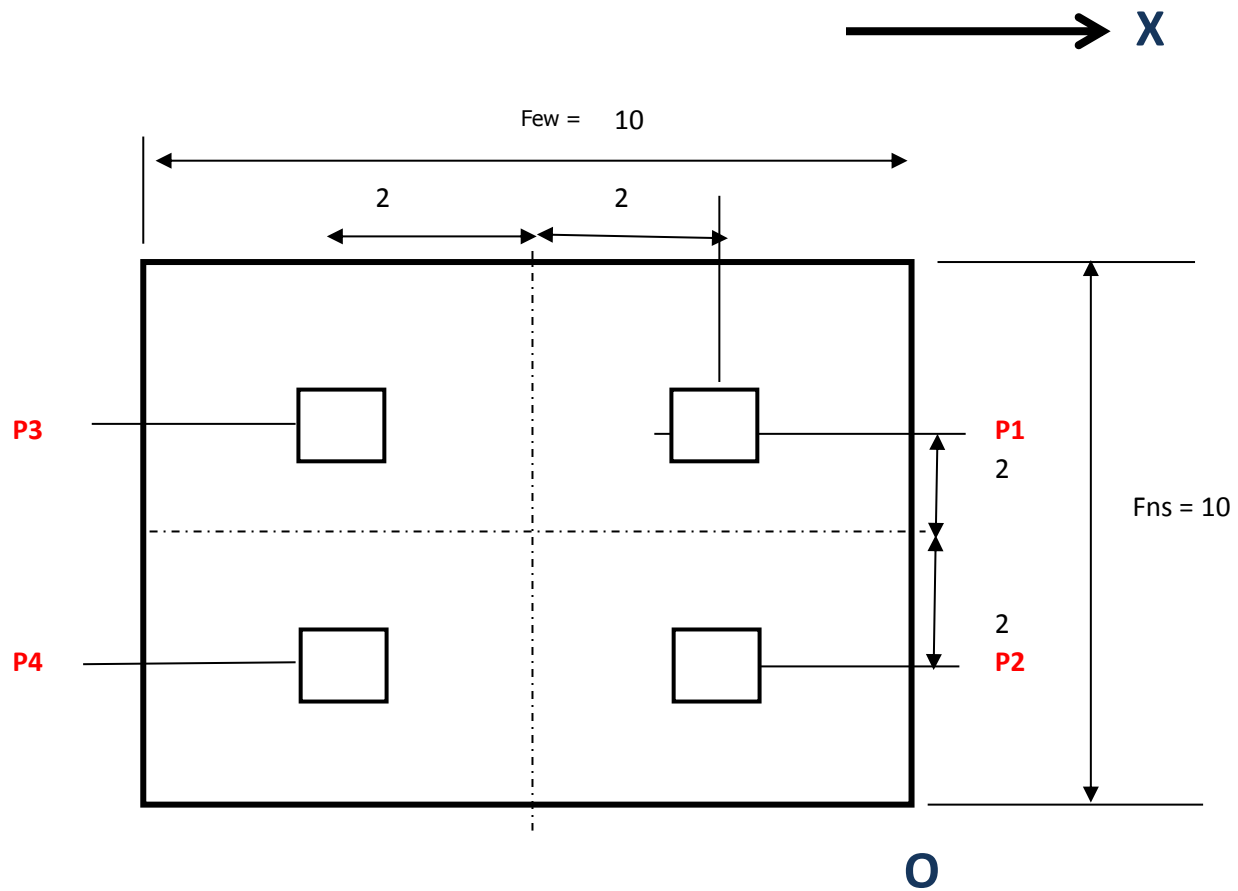


## Overturning Calculation

### Footing and Pedestal Geometry



Loads	P1	P2	P3	P4
Axial	10	10	-8	-8
Shear	2	2	2	2

Footing Self Weight	20
Soil Self Weight	5
Pier Self Weight (EA)	1
Distance from top of piers to bottom of footing	6

### Method 1

Overturning Moments calculated @ O in the positive X direction:

Due to applied shear = $(2 \times 6) \times 4$	48
Due to tensile load from P3 & P4 = $= 2 \times 8 \times 7$	112

<b>Total overturning moment <math>M_o</math> =</b>	<b>160</b>
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Resisting Moments calculated @ O in the positive X direction:

Due to pier self weights $= (2 \times 1 \times 3) + (2 \times 1 \times 7)$	20
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Due to footing & soil self weight $= (20 \times 5) + (5 \times 5)$	125
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Due to compressive load from P1 & P2 $= (10 \times 3) \times 2$	60
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<b>Total Resisting Moment = <math>M_r</math> =</b>	<b>205</b>
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<b>Stability Ratio = <math>M_r/M_o</math> =</b>	<b>1.28125</b>
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## Method 2

Vertical loads at base of footing:

Due to applied loads on piers

$$= 2 \times 10 - 2 \times 8 \quad 4$$

Due to self weights

$$=(4 \times 1) + 20 + 5 \quad 29$$

**Total Vertical load = P** **33**

Overturning Moment due to shear  
at CL of footing =  $2 \times 6 \times 4$  **48**

Overturning Moment due to axial  
loads at CL of footing =  $2 \times 10 \times 2 + 2 \times 8 \times 2$  **72**

**Total Overturning Moment Mo =** **120**

Eccentricity e = 3.636363636

**Stability Ratio =  $Few/2e$**  **1.375**