



Ref. 7.2.2 page 22

Figure 13 d Case where the frames and beams are not continuous to allow the deck to be put at a late stage of building without subsequent lamination. The beam is simply supported at both ends. The frame is simply supported at its top end. The limit floor/ frame (legend 2) is at their tangent or junction point, i.e. a change in the stiffener height or stiffness.

$$SM = \frac{Rc \cdot K_B \cdot P \cdot s \cdot \ell_u^2}{\sigma_d}$$

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K_B is the stiffener end fixity coefficient for section modulus with

- $K_B = 83,3$ for an end fixity = 1 (built-in or fully-fixed ends), i.e. continuous at their ends or bracketed
- $K_B = 125$ for an end fixity = 0 (simply supported ends), i.e. sniped ends or unbracketed.

According to above described in ISO 12215-5.

I think the reason of beam is simply supported at ends is that beam isn't be supported by the hull sides at the ends.

So i associate to girder and think all of below is end fixity = 1

If i'm wrong that which is end fixity = 1

and if all is end fixity = 0, that what case is end fixity = 1

