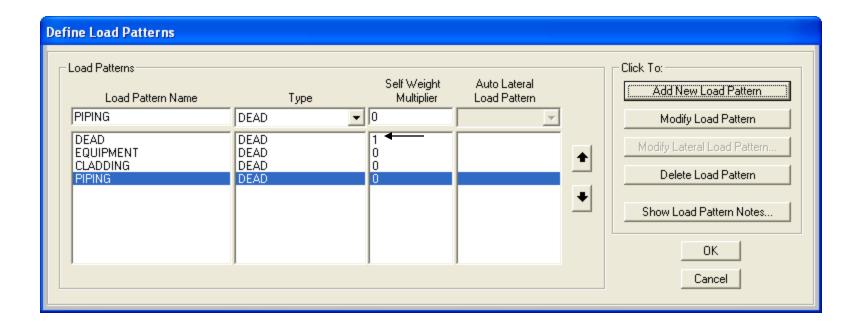
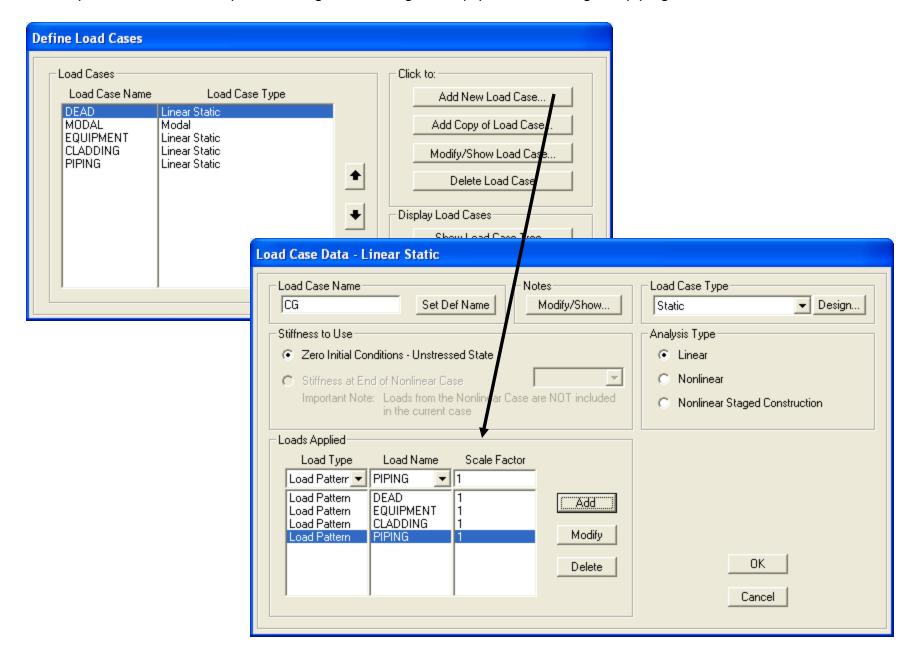
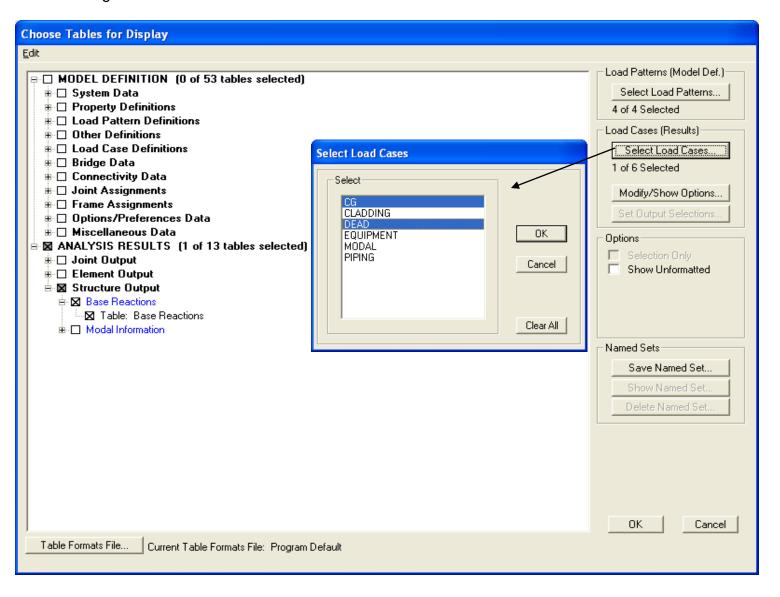
Center of gravity case can include assigned load patterns in addition to selfweight of elements modeled. In almost all situations you would have no more than one load pattern with a Self Weight Multiplier of 1. Otherwise you would double count or triple count the selfweight of the elements modeled. By default, a DEAD load pattern is included with a selfweight multiplier of 1.



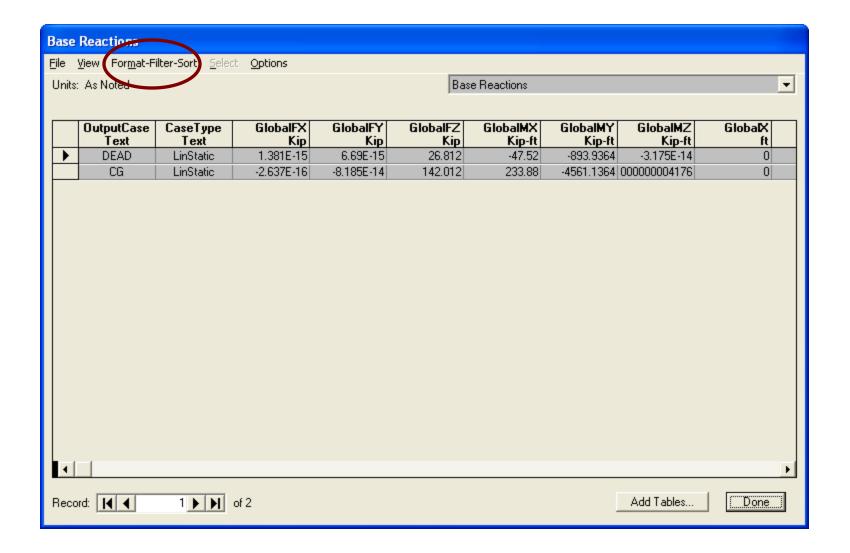
Go to Define>Load cases and define a center of gravity case as shown below to include selfweight and selected assigned load patterns. In this example, we assigned the weight of equipment, cladding and piping as loads.



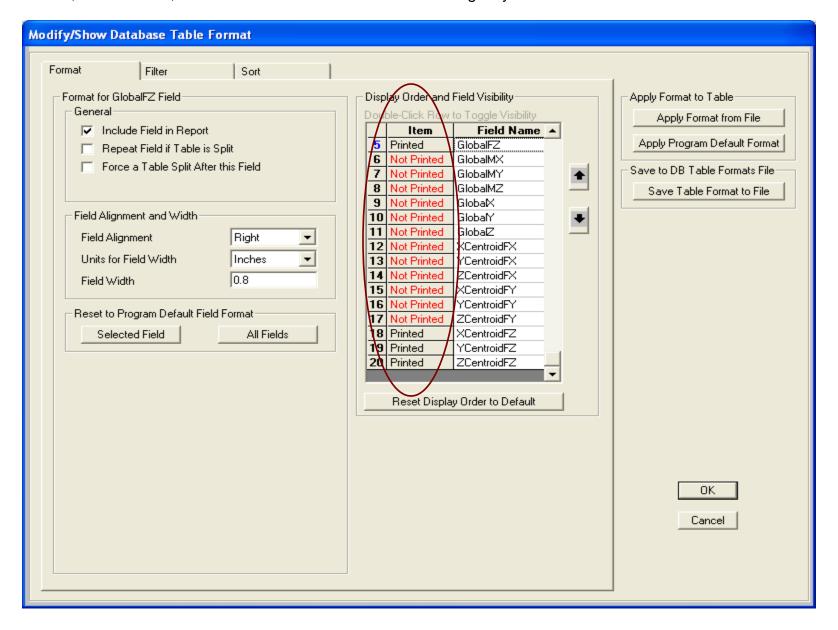
Run the analysis then go to Display>Show tables and select 'Base reactions' table as shown below. Use 'Select Load Cases' button to select your center of gravity case. For comparison purposes, we will also select the DEAD selfweight case. Press OK to generate the table.



This report contains a lot of information that you may not want. Go to Format-Filter-Sort menu and select the Format tab to customize the view



When a table is generated, you can use the Format tab and double click items marked 'Printed' in order to toggle them to 'Not Printed' status in order customize the display of the report. In this example, only FZ total vertical reaction and XCentroidFZ, YCentroidFZ, and ZCentroidFZ are activated for viewing as you will see in the next slide



Consideration of assigned loads to the Center of Gravity (CG) case can make a significant difference in the CG location. CG is the X and Y Centroid of FZ. In this example, the center of gravity location for the CG case is Global Y 32.1181 ft. and Global X 1.6469 ft. Units can be changed before generating this report. GlobalFZ is vertical load.

