

DESIGN OF PROPOSED TWO - STOREY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

BY

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AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY,POST GRADUATE SCHOOL,
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AWARD OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project work is a record of a research work that was undertaken and written by me, it has not been presented before for any degree or diploma or certificate at any university or institution.

Information derived from personal communications, published work were referenced in the text

Hassan Monday Usman

Date

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this project to Almighty God that made everything possible for me through is guidance, protection and to be able to complete the programme and write this report.

Also want to dedicate this project to my beloved wife (Queen) and daughter (Michelle) for their support and kind understanding, my gratitude goes to beloved my parent, bros and sister and in-laws.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Design of the proposed residential two-Storey building meet the regulation governing the award of the PGD of civil engineering of Federal University of Technology, Minna and it is approved for its contribution to Scientific knowledge literary presentation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I honestly wish to acknowledge the almighty God first and foremost for is present in my life and for the numerous journey mercies and his abundant provision for my needs throughout the duration of this course.

I am particularly indebted to my supervisor in person of Engr S.F Oritola

For kind support and smoothly success.

My special thanks goes to my friends Attah innocent and Bro Law for their great contribution and helped to see this project to its logical conclusion.

I will like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who in many way helped me in the course of my academic pursuit. I acknowledge the contribution of my class mate.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Title Page	11
Declaration	iii
Certification	iv
Dedication	v
Acknowledgement.	vi
Table of Content.	vii-x
List of Drawing	xi
Notations	xii
Abstract	,..xiii

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.1.0 Structural Element.	, 3
1.1.1 Dependent Structural Element.	3
1.1.1.0 Floor Beam	3
1.1.2 Column	3
1.1.3 Foundation	, 4
1.2.0 Independent Structural Element.	5
1.2.1 Staircase	5
1.2.0 Stair Case	5
1.2.1.1.0 Component of Stair	5
1.2.2 Floor Slab / Roof Beams	5
1.3.1 Aim	6

1.3.2 Objective, " " , , " , " ' , '	6
--------------------------------------	---

1.4.0 Scope and Limitation ,	6
------------------------------	---

1.4.1 Limitations	6
-------------------	---

1.5.0 Methodology	7
-------------------	---

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review	8
-----------------------	---

2.1 Design Method	8
-------------------	---

2.1.0 Reinforcements	11
----------------------	----

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Design of Floor Slab	12
--------------------------	----

3.1 Design Information	12
------------------------	----

3.2 Design Procedure	12
----------------------	----

3.3 Design Moment and Reinforcement.	13 - 35
--------------------------------------	---------

3.3.4 Deflection Check	13 - 35
------------------------	---------

3.2.2 Checking	13 - 35
----------------	---------

3.4.] Stair Analysis and Design Half turn	36
---	----

3.4.2 Material Loads and Assumption	37
-------------------------------------	----

3.4.3 Stair Design	38
--------------------	----

3.3.1 Design .nfonation	39
-------------------------	----

3.4.4 Landing Design	40
----------------------	----

3.5 Design of Roof Slab	41
-------------------------	----

3.5.1 Design of RoofS lab	41 - 66
---------------------------	---------

3.5.2 Design Procedure	41 - 66
------------------------	---------

3.5.3 Deflection Check	42 - 66
3.5.4 Cracking	42 - 66

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Analysis of Roof Slab Beam	67
4.2 Analysis of Floor slab Beam	67
4.2.2 Floor Beam 1..	68
4.2.3 Floor Beam 4	69
4.2.4 Floor Beam 5	70
4.2.5 Floor Beam 6	$T;$
4.2.6 Floor Beam 13	73
4.2.3 Floor Beam 20 "	73
4.3 Floor Beam Design	75
4.3.1 Floor Beam]	76
4.3.1.2 Beam 1 Shear Reinforcement	77
4.3.2.1 FloorBeam4	78
4.3.2.2 Section Design for Shear	79
4.3.2.3 Shear Reinforcement ,	79
4.3.2.1 Floor Beam 5	80
4.3.3.2 Section Design for Shear	8
4.3.3.3 Shear-Reinforcement.	81
4.3.4.1 Floor Beam 6	82
4.3.4.2 Section Design for Shear.	83
4.3.4.3 Shear Reinforcement..	83
4.3.5.1 Floor Beam 13	84

4.3.5.2 Section Design for Shear	85
4.3.5.3 Shear Reinforcement..	85
4.3.6.1 Floor Beam 20	86
4.3.6.2 Section Design for Shear	87
4.3.6.3 Shear Reinforcement.	87
4.4 Column Analysis	90
4.4.1 Column Type 1 Loading	91
4.4.2 Column Type 1 Design	92
4.5 Foundation Analysis	93
4.5.1 Foundation Design	96
4.6 Design of Roof Parapet.	97

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Specification, Conclusion and Recommendation	99
5.1 Specification	99
5.2 Conclusion	100
5.3 Recommendation	100
Reference	101

NOTATIONS

A_s	Area of Steel
A_{sp}	Area of Steel Provided
b	Breadth (Width of the Section)
b_s	Short Span Coefficient
b_l	Long Span Coefficient
b_{ry}	Flange Width
d	Effective Depth
M_r	Modification
M_{sx}	Chart Span Moment
M_{sy}	Long Span Moment
n	Design Load
N	Total Design Load
Q_R	Allowable Bearing Capacity
Q_r	Characteristic Imposed Load
Q_u	Ultimate Bearing Capacity

LIST OF DRAWING

1. Site Plan
2. Ground Floor Plan
3. First Floor Plan
4. Roof Plan
5. Elevation
6. Sections (A&B)
7. Stair Case Sections
8. Structural Layouts
9. Slab Detailing
10. Stair Case Detailing
11. Beam Layouts
12. Beams Reinforcement
13. Columns Layouts
14. Column Reinforcement
15. Foundation Detailing

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ABSTRACT

This project work on the design of proposed residential storey building aims at exposing the undergraduate in to structural design of reinforced concrete structures.

Design in reinforced concrete commenced with the architectural drawing (as contained in the list of drawing and as appended) and this was immediately followed by structural design and detailing drawing.

In the entire design, consideration was given to factors like economy, safety and comfort for the user, the combination of the above drawing (Both architectural and structural design work) gave good start for the structural calculation works with desired output using relevant reference and information in accordance to SS811 0 part 1 and 2(1985) which form the core reference used in this project work.

The introduction and literature review from the chapter one and two of this project work respectively, confidently and in a simplified manner, maintaining the design procedure and principle, the design of independent structural element comprising of stair case, roof and slab as contained in chapter 3,formed the veritable steps.

Similarly chapter 4 contains the dependent element consisting of beam, column and foundation designs.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Structural design the selection of materials and member type, size, and configuration to carry loads in a safe and serviceable fashion. In general, structural design implies the engineering of stationary objects such as buildings and bridges, or objects that may be mobile but have a rigid shape such as ship hulls and aircraft frames. Devices with parts planned to move with relation to each other (linkages) are generally assigned to the area of mechanical design.

Structural design involves at least five distinct phases of work: project requirements, materials, structural scheme, analysis, and design. For unusual structures or materials a sixth phase, testing, should be included. These phases do not proceed in a rigid progression, since different materials can be most effective in different schemes, testing can result in changes to a design, and a final design is often reached by starting with a rough estimated design, then looping through several cycles of analysis and redesign. Often, several alternative designs will prove quite close in cost strength, and serviceability. The structural engineer, owner, or end user would then make a selection based on other considerations.

Before starting design, the structural engineer must determine the criteria for acceptable performance. The loads or forces to be resisted must be provided. For specialized structures this may be given directly, as when supporting a known piece of machinery, or a crane of known capacity. For conventional buildings, building codes adopted on a municipal, county, or state level provide minimum design requirements for live loads (occupants and furnishings, snow on roofs, and so on). The engineer will calculate dead loads (structure and known, permanent installations) during the design process. For the structure to be serviceable or useful, deflections must also be kept within limits, since it is possible for safe structures to be uncomfortably "bouncy." Very tight deflection limits are set on supports for machinery, since beam sag can cause driveshafts to bend, bearings to burn out, parts to misalign, and overhead cranes to stall. Beam stiffness also affects floor "bounciness," which can be annoying if not controlled. The

addition, lateral deflection, sway, or drift of tall buildings is often held within approximately height/500 (1/500 of the building height) to minimize the likelihood of motion discomfort in occupants of upper floors on windy days.

Technological advances have created many novel materials such as carbon fiber- and boron fiber-reinforced composites, which have excellent strength, stiffness, and strength-to-weight properties. However, because of the high cost and difficult or unusual fabrication techniques required, glass-reinforced composites such as fiberglass are more common, but are limited to lightly loaded applications. The main materials used in structural design are more prosaic and include steel, aluminum, reinforced concrete, wood, and masonry.

In an actual structure, various forces are experienced by structural members, including tension, compression, flexure (bending), shear, and torsion (twist). However, the structural scheme selected will influence which of these forces occurs most frequently, and this will influence the process of material selection.

Analysis of structures is required to ensure stability (static equilibrium), find the member forces to be resisted, and determine deflections. It requires that member configuration, approximate member sizes, and material properties be known or assumed. Aspects of analysis include: equilibrium; stress, strain, and elastic modulus; linearity; plasticity; and curvature and plane sections. Various methods are used to complete the analysis.

Once a structure has been analyzed (by using geometry alone if the analysis is determinate, or geometry plus assumed member sizes and materials if indeterminate), final design can proceed. Deflections and allowable stresses or ultimate strength must be checked against criteria provided either by the owner or by the governing building codes. Safety at working loads must be calculated. Several methods are available, and the choice depends on the types of materials that will be used. Once a satisfactory scheme has been analyzed and designed to be within project criteria, the information must be presented for fabrication and construction. This is commonly done through drawings, which indicate all basic dimensions, materials, member sizes, the anticipated loads used in design, and anticipated forces to be carried through connections.

f.f.O Structural Elements

However, this particular project is carried out in accordance to BS8110 part 1 and 2, which is capable of resisting applied load without appreciable deformation, cracking and shear of one part relative to other.

Structural elements can be group into two such as stair, slab, beam, roof and column as independent and dependent elements.

1.1.0 Dependent elements

1. Fiool' Beam

A beam is a structural member that supports the floor slab, block wan and itself weight and transmit these loads to the column, for further transmission to the foundation.

It is designed per it whole width which make it different from slab, which is design per meter run. The beam in this project is to be cast monolithically with the column and for this reason they are considered to be fixed

A beam can be monolithic and *still* be design as simply supported reinforced concrete designed consists mainly of providing member details, which will adequately resist ultimate mornet, s rear force and support moment.

At the same, serviceability requirement must be considered to ensure that the member will behave sansfactory under the working load.

1.1.2. Column

A column is structural element that carries the load from the beams and slab down to the foundation and therefore, they are primary compression members.

In the analysis, it is necessary to classify the column in to one of the following types.

- A. Braced column, where the lateral loads are resisted by the wall or any form of bracing
- B. Unbraced column, where lateral loads are resisted only by the bending action of the column.
- C. Short and slender column, a column is said to be short if both the $I_e x/b$ and $I_e y/b$ are
 - (a) $L_e x < 15$ for a braced column
 - (b) $L_e y < 15$ for an unbraced column

1.1.3. Foundation

A building is generally composed of super structure above the ground level and sub-structure which form the foundation below the ground; however foundation of structure can be defined as that part of the structure which is in direct contact with the ground. Its function is to release load from the superstructure through the column and spread it into firm soil strata.

It is expected that the load to be transmitted by the foundation does not exceed the bearing capacity of the supporting soil. Otherwise settlement may occur resulting in damage to the structure and its service facilities.

Some of the factors considered in foundation design are

- A. Designed load
- B. Bearing capacity
- C. Erosion
- D. Depth of foundation
- E. Subsidence
- F. Soil type
- G. Water table and fluctuation

H. The existing structure

I. Environmental impact

1.2.0 Independent structural element

1.2.1 Stair Case

A stair case is an incline slab connecting two or more floor together within a building; this may include one or more landing

1.2.1.1 Component of the stair

A. Landing: is a level plate like constructed between the floor either where the flight or step change direction or to make break in what would otherwise be over along flight of steps.

B. Flight: this is the continuous horizontal treat or steps.

C. Riser: is the vertical steps

D. Coin",: this is the horizontal distance measured from one face of one riser to the face of another.

1.2.2. Floor Slab

The reinforced concrete slab is another important structural member that are used in floor, roofs and wall in building and decking of bridges etc.

The floor system of a structure can be constructed as insitu solid slab, ribbed slabs or pre-stress concrete slab.

Slab could be one way spanning or two spanning slab depending on the ration l_y/l_x less or equal to 2.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 AIM

The aim of this project was to get acquainted with design of structures as a structural engineer and to produce a structural design of residential storey building using simple architectural designed to form a safe aesthetic complex, economic and comfortable building for residential functions.

1.3.2 OBJECTIVES

The objects of this work are

- I. To ensure that the structure is safe under worse condition of loading
2. To ensure the structure is economic (i.e. the factor of safety should *not* be too large to the extent that cost of the structure becomes prohibitive with no advantages)
- J. To ensure that under the working load, the deformation of the structure does not impair the appearance, durability and or performance of the structure

1.4.0 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The scope of this project includes architectural drawings, structural layout, structural analysis and detailing of the building from roof to the foundation,

Consideration is given to safety, cost of construction, materials and labour review and largely the laboratory test to determine the safe bearing capacity of the supporting soil.

1.4.1 LIMITATION

The limitations encountered are

- I. expensive nature of architectural design and professional consultation eg books and practitioner(engineer)in practice during the process
2. Limited access to internet services and poor electricity supply to work at night.

1.5.0 METHODOLOG

In order to realize the objective of this research, the scope of the design shall be treated step by step using a specific method.

I. Limit State Method

The limit state design method over comes many of the disadvantages of elastic theory and load factor design methods. In this method the working loading are multiply by partial factors of safety and the ultimate material strengths are divided by further partial factors of safety with this method the design of each member or section of a member must satisfy two separate criteria of

- A. The ultimate limit state which ensures that probability of failure is acceptably low
- B. The limit state serviceability, which ensures satisfactory behavior under service loads

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

A building structure is either framed or not framed, A domestic building (i.e a bungalow or two store building) founded on a very good soil may be built without frames

Here the reinforced concrete slabs may be supported by the walls below which must be treated as load bearing walls.

While such load bearing walls are recommended to be at least 25 blocks from every bag of cement and adequately compacted with machine.

In other hand buildings that are 3 storey in height (or less but built on a very poor soil) must be framed (v.O Oyenuga 1999)

The framed will consist of slab, beam, column and foundation joined together rigidly so as to act as one structure, the loads from the occupants are transmitted through the slab, beam and column to the foundation, thus each element of the frame must be design effectively to handle its own selfload and imposed load been transfer to it

The analysis of the structure as a whole component is very tedious and the advantages may out weight the disadvantages. The analysis can be done manually or with computer programs.

Basically they are two types of building as follows

- a) Building supported on load bearing wall and
- b) Building supported on framed otherwise called framed structures.

2.1 DESIGN METHOD

The design of reinforced concrete has gone through various stages of modifications; the major three (J) are;

- A. The modular ratio method in which the loads are assessed as the (actual) working loads but limiting the permissible stresses in concrete and the reinforcement to fraction of their actual stresses in order to provide an adequate factor of safety, this is guided by CP114:1957. Some designs e.g. water retaining structures are still done using this method today, this method is considered as an alternative method and it is known as elastic theory method.
- B. The load factor method in which the section is analyzed at the failure, the actual strength of a section being related to the actual load causing failure. With the latter being determined by adding factor of safety to the design load. In the load factor method the ultimate strength of materials is used in the calculation, hence no variation in materials strength is taken into account for this reason it cannot be used for serviceability states of deflection and cracking.
- C. The Limit state method of design here overcomes many of the disadvantages of the previously two methods, and that this method is used for this project in view of designed objectives in both economic and safety.

The relevant materials used help in the procedures and enable me to obtain the general concept of the purpose: however the methodology of which this work is presented complies with the newest code in practice.

Moreover, for the purpose of simplicity and easy, I shall summarize the work procedure in more comprehensive terms recognized or directly given by the codes on design, analysis and detailing of structures designed for certain purposes (i.e. residential building)

2.1.0 Reinforcement

The section 7 of BS8110 part 1 specifies that reinforcement should comply with BS4449, BS4461 and BS4462 which explains that different types of reinforcement may be used for the same members, hence for a beam the tensile (main) reinforcements and compressive reinforcements might be high yield bars with $f_y = 460, 475, 500$ and 520, while mild steels are used for the links.

It may be mathematically cumbersome to use two types of reinforcement as main bars or links since their strength are not the same. Reinforcement should be kept clean by stacking them off the ground prior to use, free from mud, oil paint because all these weaken the bonding between the bars with concrete, except if the bars are rigidly fixed in the concrete in correct position and special care should be taken in fixed reinforcement in their correct positions especially in cantilever before the concrete.

At 28 days section 3.1.7.2 of the standard specifies minimum grades of 25.0N/mm^2 for the project work in both economy and safety of design in view of researches made on BS8110 via books as reinforced concrete design by W.H Mosley and I.H Bungey, reinforced concrete design handbook by Charles Reynolds and James Saleman, Simplified reinforced concrete design is highly

based on safety and economy, hence the use of C10 and C14 are becoming highly a solution as they direct their design procedures more to safety, therefore, the coming of BS8110 of 1985 and 1997 are concentrating in how to cut down cost as the design has been introduced and with this method, design of each individual or section of a member must satisfy two separate criteria's which are:

- a) The ultimate limit state which ensure that the probability of failure acceptably low
- b) The limit state of serviceability which ensures satisfactory behavior under service load (i.e. working loads)

Also with regard to economy for instance, the use of steel in compression is always uneconomical when the cost of a single member is being considered of the depth of the concrete of that member: they may offset the extra cost of individual member, finally the design procedure which is employed in this project has taken in to consideration factor such as economy and safety simultaneously.

In BS8110 part I 1985 under table 3.14 and 3.15 for the slab design codes say that when the ratio of $I_y/I_x < 2$ the slab is said to be spanning in two way and if $I_y/I_x > 2$ the slab is spanning in one way, the table 3.14 and 3.15 help to determine the span and the edge coefficient of the slab in order to obtain the span and edge moment.



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J.J DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

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t.,.oment redictctribution tacror	111
-r.,:llsinn rciuforceueu! area rrm ided	29 1111 n2
Tr-neion reinforcement urea required	22 111111-
	2!,A~,.,.,. 1_
	'A".,. /I,
	2()6.X4(i~,Nmm2

Modification factor ().S5~ (477~f) ,;20
12()0<)j ,,"1,1
(x(

Modified minimum effective {(t'p,||) !.615385 uuu OK
c/<ACKING
Crickin,|| i..rontrotled hv limiting bar "rachl!"

spacing allowed for reinforcement

SLAB PANEL P5

1 - 0.00 nun

301(1) 111m

ONE-IV Y SPANNING ST.XII

i onger ~pall -f slab	=	3 (10 m
ISIOrtCT spill of slab		1 20 m
"C". "" d ""h		' ... TIII
"Itaructct"t1.e stt cuath (,)" couctete	=	In N 111m2
'haraciensuc .treneth of steel	=	110 N mm1
reusuv of concrete		~ Inn ~'m';
[U.1m:fh_~1 1·«Jed 11111~J		!':mm

7. "IIRJRIJITY AND FLRERESISTANCE

Fable 1, "001111<100\ er III! !lilci cmrillo," cf exp(~1II-e - ~1)ynrl1 cover ~O= mm
I_n>10 ,1 I J:hr IIII Fife rco-tance OK

'SdfwC1P.hlo"5l<111	1 2 KN/m'
FIn,~he"	I; J: Nm!
Partitrous [uriuimum]	I < f:N m'
rhaructenstic dend lead	(, C) f~N/m:
rharactensuc unposed load	I ~KN m'
	69 !:N/m'
	I ~!:/m'

, < 1 " Design load II 11'<l 6".1 1206 !:N/m'

Aspect rauo of slab	2,~nn
t.OSA SPANISIIP/OR7]	
rahk \ 11	n0:11
"\.,\.,\., II	"~n KHm
P'fcenve d"r'h of t-eam ,	111 111m
1.44 -1	II
	0.1(111
1 1 ~ ~	n,Q, ,J
	IJI.J:' mill
1.4 A ~	M
	vrcaotetcc! required.

0.95/;;:
l.' mm" Pmvrdc V12 at 300
377 mOl'

UJ,V(; SP,"V IM/0SF.'A'i	
r:111t' '14	IMtct"pall moment coefficient
r311ft- .. 14	"unf1r1 moment
	I Ifccuvr depth of hc:1111 ~
\ 44 J	If
	K
\ 1 1 J	IX'/(
	0.95 d
1..J4 -1	M
	,V,:a of steel required.

0.9Sf=
10 mill" Pmrvule V12 .U 300
:71 mm1

n~XIII REI

CALCULATIONS

OH!PUT

DI:FICTION CNECK

H1 ic minimum effective denth

Ittf <horl "I'-III

111'ment redistribution 'l(,lor

Tencton reinforcement area rovickeI

Tension reinforcement area required

4" ~ 111111

1,0

1111111"

10 mill:

2/, ~(.,,, "' ~
~ 1~., " /~,

$\frac{M}{0.95 \sqrt{f_c}}$
 Provide Y_{12} at 300 mm²
 ~36 mm²

$l_u, w; IF IS/SUPPORT/$
 tSUP11) moment coefficient
 ISUPP011 moment
 effective depth (lf beam)

1111
 $K =$
 1) 2R;

1111
 d
 130 mm²

1111
 Area of steel required
 f
 $0.95 \sqrt{f_c}$
 Provide Y_{12} at 300 mm²

IONE; SPIN IMI) \ PAN)
 I,, " 111
 I'hil' \ 11
 Fffccue depth of heflin
 If
 If
 1111
 1,, \ cr arm. 7
 "V 1 \

midspan moment coefficient
 S'PP011 moment
 effective depth of heflin
 If
 If
 1111
 1,, \ cr arm. 7
 "V 1 \

Area of steel required
 f
 $0.9 \sqrt{f_c}$
 Provide Y_{12} at 300 mm²

BSR1111 H11F CALCULATIONS 1) t:TPUT

JEfLEITIn CHECr::

effective depth
 effective depth

moment redistribution factor
 reinforcement area provided
 effective depth

Effective stress

f

If
 377 mm²
 2, 7 (mm²)
 $\frac{J}{A} = \frac{I}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{A}$
 3.1" mm²
 1-1.2" mm²

$\frac{J}{A} = \frac{I}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{A}$
 12(W.91, 1.2)
 20(1)

minimum effective depth
 CRACKING
 (checking it controlled by limiting bar spacing)

spacing allowed in reinforcement
 OK

BS-f 10 RFI
 CALCULATIONS
 SLAB PANEL P7
 m.TPUT

1
 1

TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB

longer span of slab
 shorter span of slab
 effective depth
 characteristic strength of concrete
 effective depth of 5 keel
 effective depth of concrete
 effective depth of concrete

4.0 m
 4.20 m
 1.5 mm
 10 mm²
 410 N/mm²
 240 (1 mm²)
 17 mm

r---,-----)~\I~J)~Ui~{I~\U~II~.I=T\=~AN~,O~fI=~==R=ES=IS=T~AN~'~-E-----,-----
 ~1,~II~,I,~,~|~I-----!~i~',~,h~r~l~h~r~-----f~i~i~e~r~c~l~t~a~n~c~o~,~I~
 U.l'i\{} INUNSLAB
 ""cfWV\~ht of slab- 12 t:N'ml
 F11i<h~<; l! f:"J112
 1'(H11th"fl~mininnuu l 1.5 ~:N'111'
 , 'haracten-tic d11r1d 10;u1 (,91:N m' 69 f:N/m!
 . "hamcresnic unposed lnned = , ~:N" "l. = l c f:N/1111
 =
 =

DESIGN M' '~[ENIS A.AND REINF' ,RCEHENTS

1 1 13

SI/ORT SPAN ISI:PI'OR LJ

1 Hhlt: 1 1 1

Support moment coctficent

0 (lc;~

"11111" '11

Support moment

11 (1)2 f:"112

l' tfccu- e depth of beam .

lt1l

l 19 mill

\ 1 11

M

1(1)16(>

Me

1 1 11

I cverat m.c.,

Q, cf

111 c;c nuu

1111

A rea 01 steel requii cd,

"-/-

0.951;:::

~)1 mill

y12 at 300

~,---, _-----t-----+-----J~77~m~l~n~'
 Minimum reinforcement area 227.511101'
 !1SSIIREI' C'ALCUI.AT111NS ,)1'TPUT

'110RTSP.-N fMfI),PANI

nOV1

!"hlt,1 1 1

SI'POJ1 mimen{

S ~)1 f:r~M

IERfe@depth ,f l""l

Ld]

J1Q mill

1 tt1

|

t:

hl'/'

= 1) 01 ~1

1 1 1 1

UN'1: ann .. _

0.9" d

1 1 1,1 mill

J 1 1 1

VC~1ofS1Crd required.

M

0.951:z

11C1 111m~

fro'u.k

y 12 at 100

377 mm~

t-axa SPA V' fSUI'POI/T/

Table \ 14

S~pport moment coefficient

(1.111"

1:11,11: hd

SI111Wrd moment

~.-~1 KNm

I fCX10 c depth of hl:3U11.

l,n

1.t- 11111

.UU

K

.11

0(141)

'~IAI

_f1~ AY111. /

(\,L)~ d

1.10.15 11fm

3 1.,1 1

Area of ~1(el required.

M

0.95(:::

1,1,1 111m~

Provide

Y12 al300

377 mOl'

/.(Q)VG SP; '11-IMIDSPAN/

Table 1.14

M11isp~nmomentcoefficient

0 1)j~

1',,I,,,".1 1 ,

Silprorl uuuncnt

5.057 KNm

rn~cliH' d~Pfh of hc.un .

l,11

1,1- 111m

14.4.1

K

.11

n.11106

1.1.4-1

lrv cr ann.v.

Me

n.Q; d

110.15 111111

. 1 1 1

1111 of steel required.

M

0,95(:::

11R mm

Provrde

V12 at 100

"', mm"

I!~RIIRIT

CALCULATIONS

0tJTPUT

Dff'LECTIONCILEtK

Effective depth

Effective depth

Redistribution factor

Tension reinforcement area provided

Required reinforcement area

$$f_r = \frac{2/3 \cdot f_{yk} \cdot A_{st}}{3A_{st} - 4 \cdot A_{s,req}} = \frac{2/3 \cdot 478 \cdot 117}{3 \cdot 117 - 4 \cdot 117} = 0.5$$

Effective depth

Redistribution factor

$$= 0.5 \cdot \frac{(-177 - (-120))}{120} = 0.5 \cdot \frac{57}{120} = 0.2375$$

Effective depth

Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacing.

Maximum bar spacing allowed for reinforcement

117 mm

Table REF

CALCULATION

OUTPUT

SLAB PANELS

100 mm

1200 mm

TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB

Effective depth

100 mm

Shorter span

100 mm

Thickness of slab

100 mm

Characteristic strength of concrete

1/1 N/mm²

Characteristic strength of steel

110 N/mm²

Characteristic strength of concrete

1/1 N/mm²

Diameter of steel reinforcement

1 mm

DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 1~

Minimum cover for reinforcement (mm) = 20 mm

Fire resistance OK

1.0A ON SLAB

Effective depth

4 ; KN/m²

Finish

1.2 KN/m²

Partition

1.2 KN/m²

Characteristic dead load

60 KN/m²

Characteristic imposed load

1.5 KN/m²

1.9 KN/m²

1.5 KN/m²

2.1.2

1206 KN/m

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Support ratio of slab

0.5

Support moment

1168

Table 14

Support moment

1168 KN/m

Table 14

Support moment

1168

Effective depth

1168

Effective depth

Effective depth

Effective depth

Effective depth

Table 14

Effective depth

Effective depth

Provide

Y12

at 100

377 mm

Minimum reinforcement area

227.5 mm²

Table 14

Table 14

Table 14

Table 14

Table 14

1.,1.,,1 | | . ~llppmmoment "16 KNm
 Fn~,ctlvqcrlll oll-enm . [(~
 11 | | K h'Ju = 119 nun
 11 | | I ever .llll. ' = 0' rf
 11 | | = 111 '5 rum
 11 | | M
 11 | | vrea <1 steel required. 0.9,'1: =
 10f) mnl Provide y 12 at:300
 377 mm'

10/1' (SPAN ISUPPORT)
 rol.,, " 1 | | ~lllp("rlloqall:llll coefficient 1'1161:Nm
 r"hllo 1 | | Sur'(.f | moment I~7 n+ll
 11 | | !"ITr:q" depth or beam . I'~
 11 | | | J.: M n(H171
 11 | | hl'f, 09' rI
 11 | | I ever arm. Z. 1.1d' mm
 1111 M
 \ len of sux-I rcquired, 0.95f_s~
 "1 n'f,2 'y-,: ' :ll:100
)77 mm2

1 ONC SPAN (MIDSPAN/
 T"l,l,1 | | ~ldepart moment coeffic.ent n 02:
 r.,bl, 1 | | ,uPl'nt mmmmm "n,q~:Nm
 EffrelJv' depth of beaut . ll 111 tuuu
 11 J.: .ll
 11 I :vel .irm. ' _ 0''' d
 11 | | 1JO l c 10m
 111 111
 0.951,"= Provide YJ:1 ar i00
 (,f) flHn! 177 mm2

ISSI 10 REF ell LCULII T1QNS l'VTPUT
 DF,FLEITTON CHECK
 Hasi.: l11nl1l1111#ocuve depth 115.4 mill
 ltr short~pnn 10
 M11Htnl redistrlunlon factor "m~ 11111~
 'll n~iplll rcinforcement :lr~:lpov ickrl lno ,H,dl'
 J m,c,q,u r~:nf)ret!ml"!! JfCJ n:qllJred

$$f = \frac{2J_{\sim}!!*_{\sim}}{M_{\sim} / \sim}$$

 -2.7M~145 f'111m1

Table 1.HI 0.55~' ,tTl-I:) ;;;20
 12("0.9 l 11
 2.0(1
 "7,(J21Q)X mill m;

1.12.11.2.7 ("R/C/KINO
 C1"1..kllg is cornroued hy limling har "pacing
 ~."jnull1 sl'actllg allowed for reinforcement 4~" 111m OK

1l~~110RrT CALCULATIONS OL:TPUT
 SLAB PANEL P9
 I ROO 111m
 2S-5 trnn

'TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB
 =

$C_{\text{eff}} h O_1 t^2 \text{span of fifth}$
 $\text{Thick,ncss } O_1 \text{slah}$
 le 'hnractenstre etreuath of concrete
 $\sqrt{h} \sim \sqrt{t} \sim \sqrt{r} \cdot \sqrt{e} \sim \sqrt{f} \sim t \cdot d$
 f'rensuv of concrete
 $\sqrt{d} \text{iameter of steel } (W O J) / l \text{scn}$

$=$
 $=$ Iso rn
 175 rum
 10 Nimm
 dfl~! mml
 ~'(ll'~ nf;
 12 inn!

3 J DUILABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

rilhl, , 1 "Iomtual cover for mild condition" of exposure ...~{}fTlm cover ~O== mm
 J'able J I I ,hr' lhr Fire resistance Qf~
 L()ADING „IN SLÄFI
 Self wechm "f dal- 12 ~:N'm!
 rlni-hee: 1 :! ft~N'm!
 l, arttuons jnntunrum] = 1 5 } :N/m!
 tharacrcistic dead 10 lt! 0 9 f:N/m!
 ('haracrcricuc lnJl()<ed load = 1 , ' f: 'ml e, 69 KN/11l
 q, 15 K m'
 l:: I l)('slJlll load II I", 'I ('l,l 1206 KN'm' le 06 Y.N/m'

DESIGN ~I()~IENTS AND REINFOR, 'E;MENTS

~f()R7 SPAN{S'IPNJRTJ} 1 5o4
 Fable ' I I , Surp<'lt; moment coefficient (1077
 -liblt- 1 11 ':::llPp'li moment ~nn I F~Nill
 Fffccuve dcruh of lllJdl II J 19 nun
 . '1 II t; 1rI'
 11 II Lrver ann, 7_ ,)n~ d
 11 II '11 "mm
 0.95/>
 <4 mOll Y1" at.100
 377 mm2

IISSIIIREF uuuuuuuu remercem ent area 217,\ mm
 'Al/ .LILATI, INS III'PUT
 SHORTSPAN{MIDSPAN}
 J'ahh- " 1.J Mrdspau moment coefficient<< 0.IISR
 \,hh. " \- S'TIY" mform::m
 rnCCIIV{ ' demh of'bearu . lnJ
 1444 .lf 11,0031
 ~.1 J J I ever ;ldtl. ~ = l)<)id
 = 1..t1.55 rum
 \J4:1 M
 lvr:a of steel required, 0.95 t;z
 dlllllllJ y 12 at J00
 377 111m.1

IOW; SPAS{SL'PPORT}
 T,hle .1.14 Sunron 1110mem coefficient l).or
 l:llllc ~ 14 Sl'ppcrl moment 1.44(1 KNill
 11 I I rOUChVC depth of benm . l~ 1]- 11lm
 K II 0.002,
 1.44 J Lever ann. 7. 0.95 d
 i::,U"; mm
 1JA J Arc-a of steel required, M
 0.95t;=
 2Q 111m.1 Provirte V: Z at 300
 177 111m.1

f,()VG SP4N{Mlf)SPANj
 l",hl" 1 1 1 M(l,,p)n moment coefficient n.02~
 Inhle 1.1J SlIPPl)tlrl moment 1.094 KJ/m
 1 I J 4 Effh-ctive depth of henm . lJ 13- rnm
 K lf
 1r'l',
 1.-14.4 Lever nrm.o. 11.95l
 1301- 1111T
 Af
 0.95(=

$$il, 1$$

$$0.95/;;;$$

$$00, \text{ mm'}$$

VI2 :1 300
377 mm!

IIIS-II(IREF C:\CULATIONS

SIORT SPAN IMDSIA,VI

Table , , 1 . ~lidsan moment coefficient

r,Hc ' , , . "ulP<Y" moment

F tfecti ve tterr h of beam . Id]

'I II .M

K /"(/L =

1111 Level .um 7.

\ III

=

$$0039$$

$$:(\sim n6 " :!"/m$$

$$119 \text{ mill}$$

$$0.9' d$$

$$lW1 \sim 11m$$

$$M$$

$$0.95 t_z$$

PnWII(C y 12 aL j00
377 mm!

I O.W; SPAN ISLrI'OR77

Palde 1 I , SUP11("fi moment coefficient

Tnl-le 1 I I Support moment

I Ifccuve dcpfflOr l-eam .

\ I II

f:

] I I I 111.1~1 ann. 7~

1 I I I

$$'111'7$$

$$7811 \text{ K"im}$$

$$1:7 111111$$

$$09' d$$

$$!W ! \sim \text{mm}$$

$$M$$

$$0.951_2 =$$

$$I^{mm} \text{ mm!}$$

yJ" at)OO
::77 mOl2

ruble i l i t UJNG SPAN /,lfr/)SI'ANj

r-thk 111 t ~udspan moment coefficient

IS'lpptol nn-nn-nt

'Iccuv- der,th of l-cam .

\ I II

" Olm6

\ III Lever al111. 7.

\-11.1 Area of "leel required.

$$1102H$$

$$'9'1 \text{ KNm}$$

$$V1,7 \text{ mm}$$

$$11.9' cl$$

$$130.15 \text{ mm}$$

$$M$$

$$0.95/;;;$$

$$I \text{ lk } 111m \sim$$

VI2 ntJOO
177 fl1111'

n~SIIOREF CALCULATIONS

DEFLECTION (HECK

rJa'ic mnimum effective depth

f)l "h)rf "P:HI

Mim1C111 r/clic;trih!liti(n factor

Tension reinforcement area provided

Tcnsiun reinforcement area required

"

$$l(\text{it " mill}$$

$$1.0$$

$$S' l' 111nl-$$

$$149 \text{ mOl}::$$

$$2(A_{...} \dots I$$

$$= A_{v...} / \sim$$

Tahle.1 In

	Modified minimum effective depth	2.0n	
1.1211.2.7	CRACKING	80.-69231 nun	OK
	(j'lt'.illg i..c()lt(mHed bv fimirillg har ".,:icillg.		
	~1.xiuturu o;:pacing allowed for reinforcement	447 nun	OK

j4011 1111)1

I					
[lonacr span of slab				A ~ m	
ISho'ler span of slal-				~ M m	
Itte-th'sS 'lf elah	=			l '75 mill	
, "haractenstfc <lllnarlr of COTeTCle	=			-~gN mlO_1	
t "haracensuc strcuath "I steel				110 N "mmI	
Dcnsuv of concrete				~ l(Q) k- 'nf	
Ilmlakl <<l sreeI If('U')^cd				12 IIIIII	
1) IIURAIILII.Y AND FIRJ, RFSIST^N(E					
-lcunnnl cover for mil" conditions of exposure	~f)tlm			cover 2(1 - mm	
I .hr I hr				Fire resistance Q)t~	
I r)ADING ON SLAB					
Self werght of slab				11 f.N/m!	
Fuusrlcs				} 2 1-N 'ml	
PHI11HOH; [miumuon l				I t KN/ml	
Characterctns dead load				('9 KN/m2	
				=	69 KNhm
. h<lPlChIn"11(" Hlppo:rd le-ad				I' f.N'm'	
				"	I ~f..N,m'

" |

DESIGN MII-ENIS AND REINTI_'E'-ENIS

Aspect ratio of slab C.0.11

t OSC SPAN /SUITTOR77

Support moment coefficient

Support moment :;5'fl KNm

Effective depth of beam _ ldl 11'1 nun

" ~ I II '1116

Effective arm _ h'f/_ '9.' d

IJO 15 mm M

Area of steel required.

0951; z

51 111111 Provide Y12 at .100 377 mO:

I {JNr.SPAN /M!}SPANj

h'sr:mrm'ment cltcmalcifl

Support moment 1.94_ KNm

Effective depth of beam _ lll 137 FIII

K II

Effective arm _ t.f t. 095 d

IJO 15 mm ;L..{

Area of steel required.

0.95:1=

_B(111111 Provide VU allOO 177 mm

13SH10 RET C.-LCL'LATIONS UL'TPUT
 11rl"Ue nu" t 111:1K
 R,lic minimum effective depth
 10r <h(1" spau Q2, ~ nun
 Mil lent redictnbution f.ector 1.0
 1k...<tn <...i"telrcmcmt .Ire.I P"(1\,fed 5/ iitm:
 1 c.tcion rrmforcecmnt area required 3~ nUll:
 2f.A~.,* !
 1_ (.," It
 ~06,~4685 ~JInmz
 0..55-'- (477 I.) <20.
 lyxo.q }_d
 2 00
 ~(.15]R"6 nun OK

	Pdrt,tUllt.* [rrunimum l	=	1.5 KN/m'	
	t'lwactcn,hc oeno lond		69 f:N/ml	6.9 KN/m'
	eharacteristic imposed loud	J ~ F; %012.	=	1.5 KN/m'
I~I	I'q<l~tl load I' 114 t l 6q, l			1206 KNlm'
	DI;SIGN M(l~l.ENTS AND REINF()RrEME!'-TS			
	Aspect ratio of slab		1.2110	
	.IIIORTSPAN {SUPPORT}			
r.IM 111	t;\\ppon moment coefficient		11 1156	
reb,, 111	Support moment		6 07S E:Nm	
	"ffccn- c (krlh of l-earn .	[rlJ III	119111m	
	K =	hfl.,,	=	n '~191
1111	l ever arm. r_		09' d	
			111 cz; 01111	
{III	vrea of steel required,		Iv!	
			O.~f,z	
			110 mill'	Provide y12 a 100
I-	L,m''' ~~~~~~ L'm''''' ..-W(<-l~-\\w t\\ 'L;t;"e'i)		..27 ~ mm"	~~~~~ J 7 ~ 7 ~ m ~ m ~ ' ~ ~ ~
IIS~ 1111!! IV'	I~AL<'ULÂ TFONS		'iITPJT	
	SHORTSP.IN {MmsI'AVI			
I_n"]< 111	"lieispnn ruorucluc coofficrcut		1) 01 ~	
I_r,b''' \\ II	SIIJJIXI,IIIHUIICni		15-0 KI':111	
	Effective depth of l'caru .	InJ \\1	lle) mrn	
II II	K	M'L	=	1) Onfi~
1 1 1 1			=	on' cl
\\ I II	Area of steel required,		111<:" mill	
			M	
			0.95t,z	
			..1 mITli	Provide y 12 aOOO 377 mm
	t ot<: SPA~' {SUPPORT}			
rahl!, , 1 1	Support moment coefficient		11037	
t,rble J tcl	SIIProc1. moment		1.016 f:Nm	
	~ i\\C:t.;\\ ol'p'l'h nfhC'.uTI.	\\11 .I/ h'l:."	_ ""WD)	
14 1 1	K		11.<J\\d	
	f everarm, r;		1."0.1511Jl	
14.J .1	V%:1 of steel required.		It"	
			0.95.1,::	
			79 mnI	Provide yJ2 III ~OO 377 Olm'
	I (J W; N/4\\ {'fll) IPAITY			
Fable 1 14	Midspan moment coefficient		n.02R	
r,-~II' 3.1~	Su.mort moment		3.039 KN"	
	Effeetive depth of beam .		1."\\ IIIII	
14.4 I	K	If ML	=	1).111)<4
I J.,1.-1	I.c\\cr:Irn.7,		(J.9; d	
			1.10.15 nun	
			M	
			0.95/' z	
			(\\Omm'	I'rovide Y12 at 300
11~RII(QH)'	CALC! ILAIIIONS			OUTPI'T
	DEFUCTION CIECK			
	Ib.ic minunutu effective depth for -hort span		II t4 11Im	
	Moment n:di-IriI)\\liiin factor		1.0	
	I'nsion reinforcement area provided		1..7. II1nl~	
	Tencion rcintforcement area required		~fAm1	
	R_ p_ _ _ _ _		21,;.4...,.~, " I	
			.'/1v~z' IC	

i r : !

Jvf
0.95/,"z
10J 11111~

y l~ a1)OO
311 10m!

/ O, \ (, SP, I, v (SII P'OR))

r11h11-4 1 1 SUPPN1 moruent coefficient

0.037

1n1dc 111 ~III'p('ltt 111C1111a)

100n,;Nm

"fIT'~U\~ depth omC1U1_

l"l

1,17 nun

'! II

K

lf

0.0071

1!! !

h/r.,,

n 9' cl

I~O1 c T11"

M

! II

0.95(.-

79 mill

VI" at 300

377 11111

I' O t < ; SPAV (MfDSI' -If > .}

r"l>1<4 1 !

'l\ hdsan moment C('('11cl(,111

1) O~N

T"l>1, ' 1 1 1

Support moment

:10.19~:Nm

(tTclJ)c depth of+cam .

1~7 nun

\ \ V,

I

K

09' d

'III

:.cver arm. Z.

1.101' nnn

M

1111

0.95/."z

00 11111

YI~ at 300

377 mm!

IISS II IIREF

C\NLCULA T1uNS

DEFLE("ll>N CIIEn:

Table "uq

'b~ic minimum effective depth

115 101m

for o:~011 ~p<111

10

b lomcnt redstsubution factor

377 mOl

Tcuston r cinfor cement area provided

101 mm!

Tension ICIII101CCTI1cni area required

2/1"~0r ...

~AV .. " /3"

-2.1,15(,JX~N/mm'

r;rhic till

Cl.SS:- (rn-f.) M <2.0
121,,0.9!IX!)

2.0(1

1.12.11.2.7

Modified minimum effective dcp1"

== .57.(1Q230X 111111

OK

CRACKING

Cr~f'""king: controlled by limiling bar <:pacing.

llaximul1l spacmg allowed for rtlinforcemell

44r 111m

OK

IIS~IIO)(Er

SLAB P.WEL r15

2400 min

,7~g mm

ONE-WAY SPANNING SLAB

I l'HI:1cr "I"an l,f ~1a""

9.7e) 111

Shorter span of "lah

~ 40 111

Thil'kl1c<~ of~lnh

1i5 111m

(~r~lracleri"li' strength of concrete

JO '1'111111

(~1~:~t~v~:~t.cn\uf1kn..f~th<f~v~:~1

J.111 1m",1

111.'1<1ly l,f concrete

240(1kg.rm'

Dra-nater (lf steel proposed

11 111m

3.1 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

NO minimum over 100 mm of exposure

Concrete cover 20 mm

111m

Fire resistance Of:

Fire resistance Of:

1. (i) DIN 1046 ON SLAB

Self weight 0.1 m

1.1 t/m²

Finishing

1.2 t/m²

Minimum

=

1.3 t/m²

Characteristic dead load

1.4 t/m²

69 kN/m²

Characteristic imposed load

=

1.5 t/m²

1.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Characteristic load

=

1.6 t/m²

1206 kN/m²

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Aspect ratio of slab

1.075

1. (i) DIN 1046 ON SLAB

Influence

1.1 t/m²

1.2 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Support moment

1.3 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

1.4 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

1.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

1.6 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

1.7 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

1.8 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

1.9 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.0 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.1 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.2 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.3 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.4 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.6 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.7 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.8 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

2.9 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.0 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.1 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.2 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.3 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.4 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.6 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.7 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.8 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

3.9 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.0 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.1 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.2 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.3 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.4 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.6 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.7 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.8 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

4.9 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.0 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.1 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.2 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.3 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.4 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.6 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.7 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.8 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

5.9 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.0 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.1 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.2 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.3 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.4 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.5 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.6 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.7 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.8 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

6.9 t/m²

1.1 t/m²

Effective depth of beam

7.0 t/m²

ONE-WAY SPANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	~ 9 m
Shorter span (If $L < 1b$)	2.10 m
Thickness of slab	175 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	= 30 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	25 kN/m ³

DESIGN AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Effective depth of slab	175 mm	Fire resistance	120 min
LOADING ON SLAB			
Self weight of slab	12 kN/m ²		
Imposed load	= 1.2 kN/m ²		
Characteristic dead load	1.2 kN/m ²		
Characteristic imposed load	1.5 kN/m ²		

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Support moment coefficient	0.05		
Support moment	3.906 kNm		
Effective depth of beam	175 mm		
Characteristic strength of concrete	30 N/mm ²		
Characteristic strength of steel	410 N/mm ²		
Minimum reinforcement	0.12%		

DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Midspan moment coefficient	0.042		
Support moment	2.922 kNm		
Effective depth of beam	175 mm		
Characteristic strength of concrete	30 N/mm ²		
Characteristic strength of steel	410 N/mm ²		
Minimum reinforcement	0.12%		

Midspan moment coefficient	0.042		
Support moment	2.922 kNm		
Effective depth of beam	175 mm		
Characteristic strength of concrete	30 N/mm ²		
Characteristic strength of steel	410 N/mm ²		
Minimum reinforcement	0.12%		

Midspan moment coefficient	0.042		
Support moment	2.922 kNm		
Effective depth of beam	175 mm		
Characteristic strength of concrete	30 N/mm ²		
Characteristic strength of steel	410 N/mm ²		
Minimum reinforcement	0.12%		

II II
 A
 0 noll
 Lever "nil, 7_ = 095 cf
 \2'0 \-mm
 AI
 0 95 f;c
 31' nlnl Provide Y12 al300
 "J77 mOll

ISSHOREF

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

DEFLECTION <HE("K

Haste mmiruum effecuve depth

for ..ll("ll span

9! 3l11m

Moment rcdistribuuon factor

= 10

TCll(w-IFll reinforcement area provided

.577 111ml

Tension temforceruent area required

(j) flllllll

$$r = \frac{3.14 \cdot 1.1 \cdot 10^4 \cdot L}{3 \cdot C_{s,s} \cdot f_t}$$

~ ~ 0'2;19! mnl

$$= (35' - \frac{(4 \cdot T \cdot l \cdot f)}{1200.9 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot d'}) \cdot 2.0$$

ifexhfilld nuninuuu effecuve depth

16 153~ 161010

1 12 " 2 7

"RJ("KJNU

1._____

-fa.xillilm spacin~ allowed for reinforcementl

1 1 7_m_n_1

1._____

J

3".1 Stair Analysis and Design-s Half Turn

Tread = 300 mm
 Rise = ISO mm
 Waist = 175mm
 Ist Flight Steps = 10
 2nd Flight Steps = 10
 Ist Landing = 1800 mm
 Floor Landing = 0 mm

Ist flight
 Span = $(10 \times 300) + \frac{1}{2}(1800) = 3900$ mm
 Therefore, $L_x = 3.90$ m

Basic Loads

230mm Wall = 230 mm
 Concrete: $\mathbf{r} = 24$ kN/m^J
 Finishes = 1.20 kN/m2
 Cone height: h = 175 mm
 Live Load: LL = 1.50 kN/m²

Load

Cone own = $\mathbf{r} \times h = 4.20$ kN/m2
 Steps = $112 \times 0.175 \times \mathbf{r} = 2.10$ kN/m²
 finishes = 1.20 kN/m2
 Live Load (Library Complex) = 1.50 kN/m2
 Slope factor'S' = $(J 50^2 + 300^2)^{11} - 1300 = 1.118$

$F = \langle 4.20 + 1.20 \rangle \times 1.118 + 2.10 \times 1.40 + (1.60 \times 1.50)$

$F = 13.79$ kN/m per m

$F_{\dots} = 14.00$ kN/m per m

2nd Hight

Span = $(10 \times 300) + \frac{1}{2}(1800 + 0) = 3900$ mm

Therefore, $L_x = 3.90$ m

$F_z = 14.00$ kN/m per m

\la r Landing

Length: L = 2400 mm

Width: B = 1800mm

Span = $2400 + \frac{1}{2}(230 + 230) = 2630$ mm

Therefore, $L_x = 2.63$ m

Loading

Cone own = $0.175 \times 24 \times 1.118 \times 1.4 = 10.58$ kN/m

Finishes = $1.20 \times 1.80 \times 1.4 = 3.02$ kN/m

Live Load = $1.50 \times 1.80 \times 1.60 = 4.32$ kN/m

Flights = $1 \text{st flight} \times (\text{steps} \times \text{tread}) \cdot 12 = 20.69$ kN/m

Per 1.80m width of stair: F = 38.62 kN/m

$F_{\dots} = 39.00$ kN/m

, "e, metre width ~ $F \cdot 1.30 \sim$

21.45 kN/m

3.4.1 Stair Design and Analysis

3.4.2 Material's Loads and Assumptions

1) Concrete	24.00 kN/m ³
2) Wall (230mm)	2.87 kN/m ²
3) Finishes including screeding	1.20 kN/m ²
4) Design Breadth	1000 mm
5) Rendering / Wall finishes (both sides)	0.60 kN/m ²
(1) Light Partitions	0.40 kN/m ²
7) Live load: Residential	1.50 kN/m ²
8) 175mm stair thickness	175 mm
9) Cover	20 mm
10) fy 410	410 N/mm ²
11) fe	250 N/mm ²
12) Bar Size - (Y bar) i.e for stairs	12 mm
13) Bar Size - (X bar) i.e for stairs	10 mm

REF	CALCULATION	OUTPUT
	3.4.3 Stair Design	
	Parameters:	
	I-Height' h' =	175 mm
	Cover' c' =	20 mm
	Reinforcement diameter' Ø =	12 mm
	8:ign breadth' b' =	1000 mm
	fy =	410 N/mm ²
	feu =	25 N/mm ²
	Loading / Analysis:	
	b =	1000 mm
	Effective depth' d' =	149 mm
		d = 149 mm
	1st Flight:	
	Span 'Lx' =	3900 mm
	Lx =	3.90 m
	F =	14.00 kN/m per meter
	M =	26.62 kNm
		F = 14.00 kN/m
		M = 26.62 kNm
BS RJ 10: 1997	Fire Resistance	
Table 1.4	Provide for 1.5hrs	1.5hrs
	Design	
	~	0.05
	8:ign = Valid 'h'~il!11	
	Z = d (0.5 + "0.25 -{ KO.9» =	140.59 mm
	max = 0.95d =	141.55 mm
	Use 7F lesser of zor max =	140.59 mm
	As = MO.95 fy 7F	486.09 mm ² /m
	Asmin = 0.13'liJh =	227.50 mm ² /m
RCD11th	Asreq= faater of As or Asmin =	486.09 mm ² /m
Edition.table	A.3 Provide if 1 ,ann, ' -Btm: Asprov =	~(C" 1)1) mm ² /m
	Distribution Bars	
RCD5th	h=0.13'lih=	227.50 mm ² /m
Edition.table	A.3 Provide Y? "1011 1. (-Btm: Asprov =	~T 11f) mm ² /m
	2nd PUg/l':	
	Span 'Lx' =	3900 mm
	Lx =	3.90 m
	F =	14 kN/m per meter
	M FLx 2/10 =	21.29 kNm
	Design	
	~ 0.04	0.04
	C);ign = ,': "ill flt""i!!!!	
	Z = d (0.5 + '0.25 -{ KO.9» =	142.35 mm
	Use r.= lesser of zor max =	141.55 mm
	As = MO.95 fy 7F	384.05 mm ² /m
	Asreq=Gaier of As or Asmin =	384.05 mm ² /m
RCD5th	Provide)f,ilfH), r -Btm: Asprov =	::(G; ,10) mm ² /m
Edition.table	A.3	)f-' i.]r)! .r~

REF	CALCULATION	OUTPUT
	Distribution Bars	
	As = 0.3% b h =	227.50 mm ² /m
Reo. 5th	Provide Y I ₁ / <100' C' - Still: Asprov =	\ 77 nil
Edition.table A.3 //		Y I' , -:1111 - 1',
	3.4.3.1 1st Flight Deflection Check	
	Moment 'M' =	26.62 kNm
	Design Breadth 'b' =	1000 mm
	f _v =	410 N/mm ²
	Effective Depth 'd' =	149 mm
	Asreq =	486.09 mm ² /m
	Asprov =	566.00 mm ² /m
	Span effective depth ratio 'BR' =	20
	Short span 'Lx' =	3900 mm
	// The stair is simply supported.	
	liellfetioll :	
BS R // 0. PI 1:	Service stress 'fs' = 2/3 (v x Asreq / Asprov =	234.75 N/rtlltt2
1997.3.4.6.1).	Factor' f = M / bd ² =	1.20
table 3.10	Modification factor = 0.55 + (477 - fs) / (120(0.9+(Mlb<t)))	
	m!' = 0.55 + (~77 - fs) / (1 20(0.9+(Mlbd ²)))	
	Modification factor =	1.51
	Permissible modification factor: m~ =	2.00
	mf = Lesser of mf or m~)=	1.51
		mf = 1.51
	d _{eq} = Lx / (BR x mf) =	128.98 mm
	~r(1V=	149.00 mm
	Deflection condition =	r \TIt;;FIEO

3.4.4 Landing aign

Landing:

B: Half Landing is designed

Span 'Lx' = 2630 mm

Lx= 2.63 m

F= 21.45 kN/m

Breadth: b = 1000 mm

M FLx 2 / R = 18.55 kNm M 18.55 kNm

Height: h = 175.00 mm

Effective depth: J = 149 mm

8;ign

~ 0.03

8;ign = ;\lid n·j"II

Z= d (0.5 + ...f0.25-(KO.9)) = 143.25 mm

max = 0.95d = 141.55 mm

Use F lesser of zor max = 141.55 mm c= 141.55 mm

As = N10.1J5 fy F= 332.40 mm²

Asmin = 0.13lh h = 227.50 mm²

Asrcq= (tater of As or Asmin = 332.40 mm² As = 332 mm²

RC05th P sprov = 1~_'.11(1 mrn"7

Edition.table A.3 Provide ,l:> J-;" t i -Btm: Asprov = 'II , JIII

Dtribution Bars

RC[1:ith As==0.13lh= 227.50 mm²

Edition.table A.3 Provide -)1' ,ililil (-Btm: Asprov = -'I " ililil mm²

Landing ffectio1l

Mnent 1M 18.55 kNm

aign Breadth 'b' = 1000 mm

fy = 410 N/mm²

Effective cpth 'd' = 149 mm

Asrcq= 332.40 mm²

Asprov = 452.00 mm²

Span effective depth ratio 'SR' = 20

Short span 'Lx' = 2630.00 mm

1J: The slab is simply sported.

Won:

BS 8110:PI 1: Service stress 'ls' = 2/3 fy x Asreq' Asprov = 201.01 N/mm² fs = 201.01 N/mm²

1997_J.4.6.6. Factor' r' = Mbd 2 = 0.84

table 3.1 () b41ificationfactor = 0.55 + (477 -ts) / (120(0.9+(Md 1»))

mf = 0.55+(477-fs)/(120(0.9+(Md 2»))<=

b41ification factor = 1.88

Permissible modification factor: rn~ = 2.00

111f= 1.88 mf= 1.88

drcq = Lx / (BR x mf) = 70.12 mm

dprov = 149.00 mm

fflection condition = ' ; . fl (~IIF 1)

1.1' Dro: S(;NOF ROO!" SLAB

IIIRIIO REF) CALCULATIONS SLAB PANEL PI 1 OUTPUT



TWO- WAY ST ANNING SLAB -)

3.5.1 DIntj"III(ir~ ,hiTl(

Longer span of slab	=	4.2 m
Shorter span of slab	=	1.75 m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strenath of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	110 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kgm ⁻³
Diamater of steel proposed	=	12 mm

.U DLTRAIHLITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table ~!	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure ~ 20mm	cover 20 = mm
Table 3.-1	Fire resistance	OK
	r.O,IOrNCi ON SLAB	

3.5.2 Design Pmcedure

	Sdf""cighl n f s Jab	=	3.6 K/m ²		
	Finishes	=	1 KN/m ²		
	[aspahlic Felt]	=	1 KN/m ²		
	Characteristic dead load	=	5.0 KN/m ²	g _s	= 5.6 KN/m ²
	{,h; \f2Ic.1eT~1" c;myw.v.e-d k/3/}	=	') .~K':m ²	lh	= 9.9% K~:m ²
1.1.U.1	Design load 11Ag, 11.li'hl	=	21.536 KN/m ²	n	= 23.5:16 KN/m ²

DESIGN MO/LE"TS AND RE\TORCE/LENTS

	A: <pc'. 'rat in ofsla~	=	1.12		
Table 1.14	S/ORTS/AN/SUPP{)llrt				
Table 3.14	Support moment coefficient	=	0.0574		
	Support moment	=	18.997J65 KNm		
	E11",li"e depth ofbeam ,	=	124 mm		
1.-1.14	$K = \frac{M}{l^2}$	=	0.06177K		
1.-1-1-1	l.ever ann. 7.	=	0.925Rli12 d		
		=	114.80679 mm		
1.-1A I	Area of ,IceI required.	=	AI		
		=	() 95(,::		
		=	~24.8~6:j9 mm ²	Provide	y 12 at 250
					3t52.57143 mill ²
BS8110 REF	Minimum reinforcement area	=	195 mm ²		

BS8110 REF	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
	S/ORTS/AN[MIDSPAN}	
Table .U~	Midspan moment COCmC1ent	= 0.043
Table 1.1-1	Midspan moment	= 14.231925 KNm

	Effective depth of beam	d	=	124mm	
1.1.4.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$		=	0.0462797	
1.1.4.2	Lever arm, z	z	=	0.956211	d
			=	117.25701	mm
1.1.4.3	Area of steel required	A_s	=	$\frac{M}{0.95 f_y z}$	
			=	111.61428mm ²	Provide A_s at 300 mm
	UNIFORM SPAN [SUPPORT]				
Table 1.11	Support moment coefficient		=	0.045	
Table 1.11	SUPP moment		=	14.3875 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	d	=	112 mm	
1.1.4.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$		=	0.05936	
1.1.4.2	Lever arm, z	z	=	0.9289956	d
			=	104.0475	mm
1.1.4.3	Area of steel required	A_s	=	$\frac{M}{0.95 f_y z}$	
			=	367.50951 mm ²	Provide A_s at 300 mm
	LONG SPAN [MIDSPAN]				
Table 1.11	Midspan moment coefficient		=	0.034	
Table 1.11	Midspan moment		=	11.25315 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	d	=	112mm	
1.1.4.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$		=	0.048547	
1.1.4.2	Lever arm, z	z	=	0.947394	d
			=	106.10813	mm
1.1.4.3	Area of steel required	A_s	=	$\frac{M}{0.95 f_y z}$	
			=	172.281 mm ²	Provide A_s at 300 mm
	CALCULATIONS				
1.1.1.1	Deflection Check				OUTPUT
Table 3.9	Minimum effective depth for short span	d_{min}	=	144.23077 mm	
	Modification factor	M_f	=	1	
	Tension reinforcement area provided	A_s	=	177.14286 mm ²	
	Tension reinforcement area required	$A_{s,req}$	=	311.61428mm ²	
	Service stress	f_{st}	=	$\frac{2 f_y}{3}$	
			=	111.11111 N/mm ²	
			=	225.841(7) N/mm ²	
Table 1.11	Modification factor	M_f	=	0.55 + $\frac{(477-j)}{(Q'_{min} \times M)}$	0.2.0
			=	1.964689	
1.1.1.2.7	Modified minimum effective depth	d_{mod}	=	85.01822 mm	OK
	Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacing				
1.1.1.3	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement	s_{max}	=	172 mm	OK

ISHIO REF

CALCULATIONS
SLAB PANEL P2

OUTPUT

1200 mm

1950 mm

TWO-WAY STAININGS LAB

Longer span of slab	=	1.95 m
Shorter span of slab	=	1.2 m
Thickness of slab	=	120 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	460 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Unit weight of concrete	=	25 kN/m ³

1.3 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 1.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure - 20mm	cover 20 mm	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK
Table 1.1	1.1 m	1.1 m	OK

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Table 1.1	Support moment coefficient	0.075	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	124 mm	OK

Minimum reinforcement area = 4.195 mm²

Table 1.1 REF CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

Table 1.1 REF CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

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Table 1.1 REF CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

$$\text{Steel required, } M_{\text{09Sf,Z}} = \frac{M}{30.258527 \text{ mOl}} \quad \text{Provide } 11300 \text{ mill}$$

	$1.0 \leq \lambda \leq 1.2$		
Tahir 1.11	~Iidspan moment coefficient	=	0.028
'I, bk -' I	Support moment	=	0.9189715 KNm
	Effective depth of beam ,	=	112 rum

$$K = \frac{M}{W(\prime\prime)} = 0.0037826$$

$$\frac{1}{1.1} \cdot \frac{1}{1.1} \cdot \frac{1}{1.1} \cdot \frac{1}{1.1} \cdot \frac{1}{1.1} = \frac{1}{1.1^5} = 0.6806 \approx 68.06\%$$

$$\frac{1}{1-1.1} \cdot \frac{104'}{0.95f_z} = \frac{n.89R345}{377.14286} \text{ mmm}^2 \quad \text{Provide Y12 at 300}$$

nS8 110 REF	CALCULATIONS		OUTPUT
	DEFfECnON	CHECK	
Tahk 3.1)	Basic minimum effective depth		
	for short span	= -16.153846 mm	
	Moment redistribution factor	= 1	
	TCIIslnnreinforcement area provided	= .H7.14286 mm ²	
	Tension reinforcement area required	= -13.21192 mm ²	
	I)ccjgn scrv icc stress	f = $\frac{2.1}{1.4} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 11.1171-18 \text{ N/mm}^2$	
rabtc-.10	Modification factor	= 0.55+ $\frac{(477-.1)}{12((0.9+ \frac{M}{I-.1}))}$:52.n	
	Modified minimum effective depth	= 23.076923 mm	OK
3.12."2.7	CRACKfNG		
	Cracking is controlled h~limiting bar spacing.		
	l[aximllllll spacing allowed for reinforce@ilcnt	372 mm	OK

IIS8110 REI: (AL('ULATIO"S OL:"II"UT
SLAB PANEL P3

D 1~1)"nm
1800 mill

TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB		
Longer span of slab	=	1.8 m
Shorter span of slab	=	1.8 m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	0.11 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Diameter of steel proposed	=	12 mm

3.1 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 3-1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure - 20mm	cover 20=	mm
	11:10 1hr	Fire resistance OK	
	LOADING: ON SLAB		
	Self weight (Jr,1,h	-	3.6 KN/m'

DIOPHCTION CHECK

Table 3.9

Basic minimum effective depth for short span	=	(9.210769 mm
Moment redistribution factor	=	1
Tension reinforcement area provided	=	~77.142R6 mm ²
Tension reinforcement area required	=	49.X59299 mm ²
Design service stress	=	$\frac{2f_t A_{st}}{3 \cdot 1000 \cdot d}$
	=	.16.135401 N/mm ²
Modification factor		

Modified minimum effective depth ~4.615.185 mm

.1.12.11.2.7

CRACKING

Crack width w_k controlled σ_{st} limiting bar C_p, C_{tr}, C_{eq}

Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement 372 10m

OK

CALCULATION

SLAB PANEL N

1800 mm

4200 mm

ONE-WAY SPANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	4.2 m
Shorter span of slab	=	1.8 m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 k/m ³
Partial factor of steel proposed	=	1.25

DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Tahir 1.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure - 20mm	cover 20 mm
Table 1.4	Fire resistance	OK
	LOADING ON SLAB	
	Selfweight of slab	~ 6 KN/m ²
	Finish	1 KN/m ²
	[asphaltic Felt]	1 KN/m ²
	Characteristic dead load	8.0 KN/m ²
	Characteristic imposed load	9.0 KN/m ²
	Design load q_d	17.0 KN/m ²

2.1.2.2 Design load q_d = 17.0 KN/m² = 21.536 KN/m²

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Factor γ_f = 1.333333

LONG SPAN {SUPPORT}

Tahir 1.14	Support moment coefficient	=	0.01
Tahir 1.1-1	Support moment	=	2.8214957 KNm
	Effective depth of beam d	=	112 mm

4.1.1 $K = \frac{M}{b \cdot d^2}$ = 0.0112464

LC20 ann. 7. γ_s = 0.95 d

1.1A.1 $\gamma_s = \frac{M}{b \cdot d^2}$ = 0.95 d

I.ONI; SI'AN [MIDSP, 1N}

Page 47

	Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m ¹	'II	=	9.81 KN/m'
1.1.1.2.2	Design load (1Ag, 1.6q, I	=	D.536 KN/m ¹	n	=	23.536 KNim ⁹

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

	Aspect ratio of slab	=	2.5		
	UW(; SPAN[S(I[,PORT)				
Table ~I~	Support moment coefficient	=	0.0n		
r,blc .1 I~	Support moment	=	1.25.19981 KNm		
	Effective depth of beam .	=	III mm		
\.,U~	$K = \frac{M}{lrlt}$	=	0.0049984		
qA.~	1 ever arm. 7.	=	0.95 <i>d</i>		
		=	106.4 mm		
l..l ~A	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{M}{095(>:}$		
		=	.0.258527 mm ⁹	Provide	Y12 at 250
					452.5714} mm'

LONG SPAA (MJI)SI'AN}

Table I IJ	~lidsr.n momem c:pellicicnl	=	Q.n28		
r,hle .1.14	Support moment	=	09.t89715 KNm		
	Effective depth of beam .	=	112 mm		
.1.1.14.1	$K = \frac{M}{hPC}$	=	0.00.17826		
~., I I	, (Tel ann, 7.	=	0.95 <i>d</i>		
		=	10GA mm		
.1.4A.~	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{M}{095t;z}$		
		=	22.898345 nun ²	Provide	YJ2 at 300
					.177.14286 mm'

B.,~\()REF I' ALCULAT101,,, O\JT1't;T

	DEILECTION CI ROCK				
Table .~.,'I	n"ic minimum effective depth				
	for short span	=	46.15:1846 mm		
	\l lmncl rt'di-" ibution factor	=	I		
	Tension reinforcement area provided	=	.10.258527 mm ¹		
	Tension rcinforcemnr area required	=	22.898.145 mm'		
	OC<:jpn service stress	=	?[~.!. ..]		
		=	~A''~'', I]',		
		=	20('84(85 N/mm'		

T.lhk 1.10	Modificitfon factor	=	1).55+ (477-J:.) "52.()		
			12i);'0.9+;~)		
		=	2		

1.1.12.11.1.7	Modified minimum effective depth	=	~3.076923 mm	OK	
---------------	----------------------------------	---	--------------	----	--

CRACKING

Cl3cl.ing is ennu olled hy limiting har spacing

---	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement	=	:105 111m	OK	
-----	---	---	-----------	----	--

IISRIIOREF CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

SLAIB PANJ.L 1'6

6000 rum
6000 111m

TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	1m
Shorter span of slab	=	6m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Modulus of elasticity of reinforcement	=	200000 N/mm ²

DESIGN AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 3.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure = 20mm	cover = 20 mm	OK
Table 3.2	Fire resistance OK		
1.1.1	LOADING ON SLAB		
	Self weight of slab	$\sim 0.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$	
	Finishes	1 KN/m^2	
	Characteristic dead load	$g_s = 5.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$	
	Characteristic imposed load	$q_s = 9.81 \text{ KN/m}^2$	
1.1.2	Design load	27.6 KN/m^2	23.536 KN/m^2

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Table 3.1.1	Aspect ratio of slab	= 1	
Table 3.1.1.1	Support moment coefficient	= 0.04	
	Support moment	= 1.89184 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	= 122 mm	
1.1.1.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$	= 0.18531	
1.1.1.2	Lever arm, z	= 0.8514205 d	
		= 101.8733 mm	
1.1.1.3	Area of steel required	= $\frac{M}{0.85 f_y z}$	
		= 87.769081 mm ²	Provide Y16 @ 200
	Minimum reinforcement area	= 195 mm ²	105.7143 mm ²

IS 8110 REF

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

Table 3.1.1.1	SHORT SPAN /MIDDLE		
Table 3.1.1.1.1	Midspan moment coefficient	= 0.01	
	Support moment	= 25.41888 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	= 122 mm	
1.1.1.1.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$	= 0.0853899	
1.1.1.1.2	Lever arm, z	= 0.8938557 d	
		= 109.05019 mm	
1.1.1.1.3	Area of steel required	= $\frac{M}{0.85 f_y z}$	
		= 598.44153 mm ²	Provide Y 16 at 300
			670.47619 mm ²
Table 3.1.1.1.1	LONG SPAN /SUPPORT		
Table 3.1.1.1.1.1	Support moment coefficient	= 0.04	
	Support moment	= 104.9952 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	= 106 mm	
1.1.1.1.1.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$	= 0.1195067	
1.1.1.1.1.2	Lever arm, z	= 0.8082086 d	
		= 85.67010 mm	
1.1.1.1.1.3	Area of steel required	= $\frac{M}{0.85 f_y z}$	
		= 939.50717 mm ²	Provide Y 16 at 300
			1005.7143 mm ²

LONG SPAN MIDSPAN]

Table 1.1.1	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.02R	
Table 1.1.1	Support moment	=	23.724288 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	=	106 mm	
1.1.1.1	$K = \frac{M}{Mr}$	=	0.1055727	
1.1.1.1	Effective arm	=	0.8642761 d	
		=	91 mm	
1.1.1.1	Area of steel required,	=	M	
		=	095/	
		=	66-1.85567 111m	Provide Y16 at JOO 670.4 7619 0111

REF J CALCULATIONS OIJPf

Table 1.1	Minimum effective depth for short span	=	230.76923 mm	
	Redistribution factor	=	1	
	Tension reinforcement area provided	=	670.47(19 mm ²)	
	Tension reinforcement area required	=	598.44(18.1 mm ²)	
	Design service stress	=	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{f_y}{1.1}$	
		=	24.96693 N/mm ²	
Table 1.1	Modification factor	=	0.55+ $\frac{(477-f_y)}{12(X_o.9 + \frac{f_y}{1.1})}$	≤ 2.0
		=	1.294(672)	
1.1.1.1.2.7	Modified minimum effective depth	=	178.24599 mm	OK
	CRACKING			
	Cracking is controlled by limiting f_{cr}			
	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement		366 mm	OK

IS8110REF CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

SLAB PANEL 1'7



TWO-WAY SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	4.801
Shorter span of slab	=	3.2 m
Thickness of slab	=	180 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	460 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Diameter of steel proposed	=	12 mm

3.3 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 1.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure ~ 200101	cover 20	=	mm
Table 1.1	Fire resistance		=	OK
	LOADING ON SLAB			
	Selfweight of slab	=	6.6 KN/m ²	
	Finishes	=	1 KN/m ²	
	Asphaltic Felt	=	1 KN/m ²	
	Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 KN/m ²	$c_s = 5.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$
	Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m ²	$q_s = 9.81 \text{ KN/m}^2$

$$w_{CSQn} \text{ load II Ag, 11.6 qtl} = 23.516 \text{ KN/m}^1 \quad n = 23.536 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

DI-SIJN j, JUM], NJ"S AND IO:INFURU:IMEN rs

Aspect ratio of slab = 1.1~2R571

SHORT SPAN [SL'PPOR7j

Table 3.1 I Support moment coefficient = 0.052

Table 1.11 Support moment = 21.589102 KNm

j":tTC livedeath of beam . f, f_j = 12.1mm

1A.-1 ~ $K = \frac{u}{l r t l_{,}}$ = 0.0702039

1.1.-1 Lever arm. z. = 0.9147236 d

= 11.1.42573 mm

1A.-1 Area of steel required. = $\frac{Ad}{0.95(,::}$

= ~8R.(19R5 mm¹

Provide Y12 at 200
~5.71429 mm²

Minimum reinforcement area = 195 mm

BSR110 REF CALCULATIONS

OIJrPUT

Table 3.1 ~ $SI(0)/IT \text{ SPAN (MIDSPAN)}$

1.1.1.14 Midspan moment coefficient = 0.0385714

Support moment = 1(.0138q~ KNm

Effective depth of beam l_{til} = 1J~mm

1.1.-1 $K = \frac{f, f_j}{l r t l_{,}}$ = 0.052074.1

1.1.1.1 Lever arm. z. = 0.9383.174 d

= 11.1.42573 mm

1.1.-1 Area of steel required. = $\frac{M}{0.95(, z}$

= 35.1.35.102 mm²

Provide Y 12 at 300
377.14286 mm²

LONC SPAN (SI/T'OR7j

Table 1.1.1 SUPPMt moment coefficient = 0.0.17

Table 1.1.~ Support moment = 1D61H6 KNm

[ITet1" l kplh of beam . l_{til} = 12 mm

1.1.-1 $K = \frac{f, f_j}{l r t l_{,}}$ = 0.0.1230-1

3.1.-1 ~ Lever arm. z. = 0.926575 d

= 1<13.776-1 mm

1.1.-1 ~ Area of steel required. = $\frac{M}{0.95(, z}$

= 3g0.0378R mm²

Provide Y12 at 250
452.57143 mm¹

t.Ot<<: SPAN (MIDSPAN)

Table 1.1.~ Midspan moment coefficient = 0.028

Table 1.~.1-1 Support moment = 11.624901 KNm

Effective depth of beam h_{ij} = 112mm

1.1.-1 $K = \frac{M}{f, f_j l_{,}}$ = 0.0-163.1(,5

1.1.-1 ~ Lever arm. z. = 0.9455502 d

= 105.901(,2 mm

1.1.-1.-1 Area of steel required. = $\frac{tv!}{095(,::}$

= 2R 1.82478 mm¹

Provide Y12 at 300
377.1428~ mm²

IIS8110 REF CALCULATIONS

OIJ11"Ur

DEF! SECTION CHECK

Table 3." Basic minimum effective depth for short span = 161.5.184(, mm

Moment redistribution factor = 1

	Compression reinforcement area provided	=	77.14286 mm ²	
	Tension reinforcement area required	=	153.35302 mm ²	
	Design service stress	=	$\frac{y_s \cdot V}{I_{xx}}$	
		=	15609171 N/mm ²	
Table 1.10	Modification factor	=	$0.55 + \frac{(477 - f_{yk})}{12f_{yk}} \leq 2.0$	
		=	1.4981923	
3.11.11.2	Modified minimum effective depth	=	107.82225 mm	OK
	CRACKING			
	Cracking is controlled by limiting half spacing.			
	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement	=	372 mm	OK

HS8110 IU-F

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

SLAB PANEL 1'S

$$L = 4200 \text{ mm}$$

TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	4.2 m
Shorter span of slab	=	3 m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Diameter of steel proposed	=	12 mm

J.1 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 1.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure	20mm	cover 20=	mm
Table 3.4	Fire resistance	OK		
	LOADING ON SLAB			
	Self weight of slab	=	3.6 KN/m ²	
	Finishes	=	1 KN/m ²	
	[asphaltic Felt]	=	1 KN/m ²	
	Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 KN/m ²	gL = 5.6 KN/m ²
	Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m ²	qL = 9.81 KN/m ²

3.2.1.2.2	Design load II-Ig, 1.6'111	=	23.516 KN/m ²	n = 23.536 KN/m ²
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DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

	Aspect ratio of slab	=	1.4	
	SHORT SPAN [SPPOR?]			
T.1.1c 1.1-1	Support moment coefficient	=	0.068	
Table 1.1	Effective depth of beam	=	114 mm	
1.4A_1	$K = \frac{M}{b \cdot d^2}$	=	0.068393	
1.1.1.1	Effective depth of beam	=	117.17043 mm	
1.1.1.1	Area of steel required	=	114 mm ²	
		=	0.95% of gross area	
	Minimum reinforcement area	=	195 mm ²	

BS811(REF

CALCULATIONS

OU11'UT

	<i>SHORT SPAN {MIDSPAN}</i>			
T.hk.J.I~	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.051	
Table 1.1.1	Support moment	=	10.80'02~ K 'm	
	Effective depth of beam	=	114 mm	
J ~ ~ A	$K = \frac{M}{jJr^2}$	=	0.0351295	
JJJ	Effective arm, r	=	117.8 mm	
JAA~	Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{0.95j;2}$	
		=	$\frac{4Mq}{m^2}$	Provide Y 12 at ~n0 377.14286 mm
	<i>LONG SPAN {SUPPORT}</i>			
Table J.1~	Support moment coefficient	=	0.037	
L1hk 3.11	Support moment	=	7.8.17488 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	=	112 mm	
<~.IA	$K = \frac{u}{10^6 t^2}$	=	0.0.1124	
~1.1.1.1	Effective arm, r	=	106.4 mm	
U-IA	Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{0.95j;2}$	
		=	IR9.11579 mm ²	Provide Y12 at ~n0 377.14286 mm
	<i>MIDSPAN {MIDSPAN}</i>			
Table 3.1-t	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.028	
Table 1.1	Support moment	=	5.931072 KNm	
	Effective depth of beam	=	112 mm	
1A-1~	$K = \frac{At}{Mr^2}$	=	0.086411	
1 UA	Effective arm, r	=	106.4 mm	
1.1-IA~	Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{0.95j;2}$	
		=	1-1.1.11465 mm ²	Provide Y12 at ~n0 377.14286 mm

NSSUO REF

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

	DEJU-CTJONCI-TE('K			
T.I.k ~1.1)	Basic minimum effective depth for short span	=	115.3 R462 mm	
	Moment redistribution factor	=	1	
	Tension reinforcement area provided	=	<77.14186 mm ²	
	Tension reinforcement area required	=	235.4~669 mm ²	
	Design service stress	=	$\frac{2J}{Ar} \sim \frac{1}{fit}$	
		=	170.63939 N/mm ²	
Table 1.1.n	Modification factor	=	0.55+ $\frac{(4T7-jJ)}{J2FX0.9+hi}$	\$2.0
	Modified minimum effective depth	=	57.692308 mm	OK
<12.11.2.7	CRACKING			
	Cracking limit			
-----	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement		372 mm	OK

n~%l \l REF

C!LC:t'L\THJ~!~

O\TPt!T

SLAn PANEL P9



TWO-WAY SPANNTINGSLAB

Longer span of slab	=	2.875 m
Shorter span of slab	=	1.8 m
Thickness of slab	=	150mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	21 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Diaphragm steel proposed	=	12 mm

3.3 DURABIIXIT AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 1.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure ~ 200101	cover 20=	mm
Table 1.4	I"hr "lllr 1.~)!\mNGON I;L;\U Selfweightofslnb Finishes [aspahtic feltl Ch.ual,h.risic dead load Characteristic imposed load	= = = = = = =	1.6 KN/m' I KN/m ² I KN/m' 5.0 KN/m' 9.81 KN/m ²
1.2.1.2.2	Design load [1.4g, ~ 1.6g;]	=	13.516 KN/m ¹ n = H536 KN/m ²

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Aspect ratio of slab	=	1.5972222	
<i>SHORT SPAN [SUPPORT]</i>			
Support moment coefficient	=	0.0768889	
Support moment	=	5.8632883	KNm
Effective depth of beam	=	124mm	
$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$	=	00191	(, (, 4
Lateral arm, L_e	=	0.95	<i>d</i>
	=	117.8	mm
<i>Are. I of steel required.</i>	=	<i>Nt</i>	
	=	0.95	<i>I_z</i>
	=	127.78754	mm ²
		Provide	Y12 at 100 mm, ~7.14286 mm

AS8110REF

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

SHORTSPAN [*MIDSPAN*)

Table 1.14	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.0579167	
Tallie 1.1~	Support moment	=	4.4165,04	KNm
	Effective depth of beam	=	124	mm
1.11~1.4	$K = \frac{M}{b \cdot d^2}$	=	0.01461R	
3.1.1.4.4	ever arm. z.	=	0.95	d
		=	117.8	mm
1.1~j.4	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{117.8}{0.95}$	
		=	124	mm ²
		=	Q(, 2)(,147	mm ²
			Provide	γ_{12} at \$00
				377.14286 mm ¹

LONG SPAN (SUPPORT)

Tahle .1.14	Support moment coefficient	=	0.037
$\frac{h}{l} = \dots$	$\frac{l^2 J_1(l)}{J_2(l)}$	=	B2I'QS7 ~:Nm
	Effective depth of l-am ₂	=	112 mill
.1.4.1-1	$\frac{A I}{\dots}$	=	$n \cdot 01 \dots$

$$K = \frac{M}{l_e \cdot t} = \frac{0.95 \cdot d}{106.4 \text{ mm}} = \frac{M}{0.095 \cdot t} = 68.081686 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

3.HI Lever arm, z

1.1.4.1 Area of steel required.

Provide y_{t2} at 300

377.14286 mm^{-1}

LONG SPAN / MIDSPAN

Table 1.1-1 Midspan moment coefficient = 0.028

T.1.1e.1 Support moment = 2.1351859 KNm

Effective depth of beam, d = 112mm

1.1.1 $K = \frac{M}{M_r} = 0.008510X$

1.1.1A $K = \frac{M}{M_r} = 0.95 \cdot d = 106.1 \text{ mm}$

1.1.1AA Area of steel required.

Provide y_{t2} at <00

177.142g~ mm^{-1}

1.1.1.10 RE:- CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

DEFECTION CHECK

T.1.1c < q l_e minimum effective depth for short span = 69.2 < 0769 mm

Moment redistribution factor = 1

Tension reinforcement area provided = 177.14281 mm^2

Design service stress, f_s = 3.4 N/mm^2

Tahir 1.1.10 Modification factor = 1.55 + $\frac{(477-f)}{120(0.9 + \frac{M_r}{M_s})} \leq 2.0$

3.12.11.2.7 Modified minimum effective depth = 3~.6153%5 mm

CRACKING

Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacing.

Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement = 372 mm

OK

1.1.1.10 RE:- CALCULATIONS OUTPUT

SI ALL PANEL 1'10



TWO-WAY ANNEX SLAB

Longer span of slab = 4.8 m

Shorter span of slab = 4.2 m

Thickness of slab = 150 mm

Characteristic strength of concrete = 20 N/mm^2

Characteristic strength of steel = 410 N/mm^2

Density of concrete = 2400 kg/m^3

Diameter of steel proposed = 12 mm

3.1 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 1.1 Nominal cover, mild conditions of exposure = 20mm

cover 20 mm

1ahk)A	1,hr 1hr		Fire resistance OK
	LOADING ON SLAB		
	Selfweight of slab	=	$< 6 \text{ KN/m}^2$
	Finishes	=	1 KN/m ²
	[asphaltic Felli	=	1 KN/m ²
	Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 KN/m ²
	Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m ²
2.1.2.2	Design load II-Ig, 1.6q,1	=	23.516 KN/m ²

	DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS		
	Aspect ratio n/sf ab	=	1.1-118571
	SI/ORT SPAN [SI,PPORT]		
1"ahlc 1.1-1	Support moment coefficient	=	0.052
Tahle 1.1-1	Support moment	=	21.589102 KNm
	Effective depth of beam, l^{11}	=	12~ mm
1A-1.1	$K = \frac{M}{l^{11} t}$	=	0.07020<9
1A 1.1	lever arm, γ	=	0.91472'6 d
		=	11'1.2573 mm
1.14-1	Area of steel required.	=	M
		=	0.95/'' ,2
		=	4R8.1'69R5 mm ²
			Provide Y12 at ~0o
			375.71429 mm ²
	Minimum reinforcement area		195 mm ²

11S81 10 RE	CALCULATIONS		OUTPUT
	SHORT SPAN [MIDSPAN]		
Tahlr 1.1-1	~lidspan moment coefficient	=	00'85714
T.hle 1.1-1	Support moment	=	1601'894 KNm
	Effective depth of beam, l^{11}	=	114 mm
1.1-1.1	$K = \frac{M}{l^{11} t}$	=	0.05207-1.'
1.1.1.1	lever arm, γ	=	0.93R.1374 d
		=	116.35383 mm
1.1.1.1	Area of steel required.	=	M
		=	095(,;=
		=	35:1.35.102 mm ²
			Provide Y 12 at300
			377.14286 mm ²

	I.O.WI.1'1' IN ISI -rronr)		
1.hk 1.1-1	Support moment coefficient	=	0.037
r.hlc 1.1-1	Support moment	=	15.161-176 KNm
	Effective depth of beam, l^{11}	=	112 mm
1.1-1.1	$K = \frac{M}{l^{11} t}$	=	0.0612.10-1
1.1-1.1	lever arm, γ	=	0.926575 d
		=	10.1.7764 mm
1.1-1.1	Area of steel required.	=	M
		=	095(,;=
		=	3RO.03788 mm ²
			Provide y12 ~ 250
			452.57143 mm ²

	LONG SPAN [LUSPAN]		
Ta"K3.1~	~lidspan moment coefficient	=	0.028
Table 1.1-1	Support moment	=	11.02490 1 KNm
	Effective depth of beam, l^{11}	=	112 mm
1.1-1.1	$K = \frac{M}{l^{11} t}$	=	0.0463365
3.1-1A	lever arm, γ	=	0.9-155502 d
		=	105.90162 mm
1.1.1-1-1	Area (If steel required.	=	M
		=	095.1; z
		=	2R 1.82478 mm ²
			Provide Y12 at 300

Y :t
~77.142R6 mm'

nS8110REF	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
DEVELOPMENT CHECK		
Table (I)	Hasic minimum effective depth for short span $= 1-1.5 \cdot R4 \sim \text{mm}$ ~Innrent redistribution factor $= I$ Tension reinforcement area provided $= .177.14286 \text{ mm}^2$ Tension reinforcement area required $= 35'.35 \sim 02 \text{ mm}^2$ Design service stress $f_s = \frac{2! > 1, "" \dots !}{\sim r(1 "" fit.}$ $= 256.09171 \text{ N/mm}^2$	
Table (II)	Modification factor $= (0'.55 + \frac{(477-f)}{12!X0.9+f. \dots}) S2()$ $= 1.4981923$ Modified minimum effective depth $= 107.82225 \text{ mm}$	OK
3.12.11.2.7	CRACKING Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacings.	
----	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement $.172 \text{ mm}$	OK

USRIIOREF SLAB PANEL PH



ONL-IT'AY STANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	4.875 m
Shorter span of slab	=	2.4m
Thickness of slab	=	ISO mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Diameter of steel proposed	=	12 mm

3.1 DIIIRAUUn ITY AND nRE RESISTANCE

Table (I)	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure ~ 20mm	en er 20=	mm
Table (I), 4	Fire resistance OK		
	UMDING ON SLAB		
	Self weight of slab	=	3.6 KN/m ²
	Finishes	=	1 KN/m ²
	Asphaltic relll	=	1 KN/m ²
	Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 KN/m ²
	Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m ²
1.2.1.1.2	IDESt!nload II Ag, 1-(",1	=	2'.5]6, KN/m ²
		n	= 23.536 KN/m ²

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Table (I) II	Aspect ratio of slab	=	2.03125
Table (I) I	LONG SPAN (SL'PORT)		
	<UI'I""!moment coefficient	=	n 017
	Support moment	=	5.01S992:1 KNill
	Effective depth of beam	=	112mm
1.4..1.4	$K = \frac{u}{M'I''}$	=	0.01<)9936
1.1.1.1	lever arm. 7.	=	0.95 <:{

13S8110REF	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
	DEFLECTION CHECK	
Tahle.' 9	Basic minimum effective depth for short span	= 91.307692 mm
	~Ioment rr-distriburinn factor	= I
	Tension reinforcement arc" provided	= 121.0.1411 mm ²
	Tension reinforcement area required	= 91.593379 mm ²
	Design service stress	= $\frac{2,1;}{\sim / (\dots)} \frac{I}{I^{\text{III}}}$
		= 206.8~685 N/mm ²
Tahle.' 10	Modification factor	= 0.55+ $\frac{(477-.0}{12(J().9+/\sim)}$ \$2.0
		= 2
	Modified minimum effective depth	= 116.153846 mm
_.'.12.11.2.7	CRACKING	OK
	Cracking i~COIIIrrnCil bv limilimg hal' spacing.	
- - -	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement	387 mm
		OK

Page 58

/ScJfWCight ofsfab	=	3.6 KN/m'		
Finishes	=	1 KN/m'		
[asphaltic Felt]	=	1 KN/m'		
Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 KN/m'	gk	= 5.6 KN/m'
Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m'	qk	= 9.81 KN/m'
S.Z.f.Z.Z	Design load r1.4g + 1.6qll	= 23.536 KN/m'	ll	= 23.536 KN/m'

DESIGN MOJLIENrS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Aspect ratio of slab	=	1.2		
SHORT SPAN /SUPPORTj				
Table ~I-I	Support moment coefficient	=	0.156	
Table 3.1~	Support moment	=	11.862144 KNm	
Effective depth of beam .	l_{eff}	=	124 mm	
U.t.-t	$K = \frac{M}{l_{eff}^2 t_f}$	=	0.0~857.~(,	
.1A.-I.-t	Lever arm. %	=	0.95 d	
		=	117.8 mm	
.1.-1.-1.4	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{A_f}{0.95f_{yk}}$	
		=	258.5297 mm ²	Provide Y12 at 300 ~7.14286 mm'
1 ---	Minimum reinforcement area		195 mm	

DS8110 REF

CALCULATION

OUTPUT

SHORT SPAN /SUPPORTj				
Table ~.14	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.042	
Table ~.1.1	Support moment	=	8.896608 KNm	
Effective depth of beam .	l_{eff}	=	118 mm	
q.1.~	$K = \frac{M}{l_{eff}^2 t_f}$	=	0.0289.~02	
.1..1.4..1	Lever arm.v.	=	0.95 d	
		=	117.8 mm	
.1-1.-1.1	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{M}{0.95f_{yk}}$	
		=	19.189727 mm ²	Provide Y 12 at300 377.14286 mm'

U)/I/G SPAN /SUPPORTj

Table 3.1<1	Support moment coefficient	=	0.0n	
Table .1.1_1	Support moment	=	7.8.17488 KNm	
Effective depth of beam .	l_{eff}	=	112 mm	
1.-I.-U	$K = \frac{M}{l_{eff}^2 t_f}$	=	0.03124	
.14.4..t	Lever arm. %	=	0.95 d	
		=	106.4 mm	
.1.-IA.-1	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{M}{0.95f_{yk}}$	
		=	189.11579mm ²	Provide y12 rrt 300 377.14286 mm'

LONG SPAN /SUPPORTj

Table .1.14	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.02R	
Table .1.1-1	Support moment	=	9.931072 KNm	
Effective depth of beam .	l_{eff}	=	112 mm	
IAAA	$K = \frac{M}{l_{eff}^2 t_f}$	=	0.0236411	
1 [] J	Lever arm. %	=	0.95 d	
		=	106.4 mm	
.1.JJ <1	Area of steel required.	=	$\frac{M}{0.95f_{yk}}$	
		=	189.11579 mm ²	P-twid- Y12 ;i ,(00 317.14286 mm'

1.1.1 Area of steel required.
$$= \frac{NI}{0.95f_z}$$

$$= 258.5297 \text{ mm}^2$$
 Provide y12 at 100
 :17. 14286 mm'

Minimum reinforcement area 195 mm²

nS81 10 REF CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

SNORT SPAN (MIDSPAN)

Table 1.14 Midspan moment coefficient
$$= 0.042$$

 Table 1.14 Support moment
$$= 8.896608 \text{ KNm}$$

 Effective depth of beam
$$= 124 \text{ mm}$$

1.1.1
$$K = \frac{M}{r.f.z}$$

$$= 0.02893(1)$$

1.1.1 Lever arm.
$$= 0.95 d$$

$$= 117.8 \text{ mm}$$

1.1.1 Area of steel required,
$$= \frac{M}{0.95f_z}$$

$$= 191.89727 \text{ mm}^2$$

Provide y 12 at 100
 377.14286 mm'

LONG SPAN (SUPPORT)

Table 1.14 Support moment coefficient
$$= 0.08$$

 Table 1.14 Support moment
$$= 7.89488 \text{ KNm}$$

 Effective depth of beam
$$= 112 \text{ mm}$$

1.1.1
$$K = \frac{M}{r.f.z}$$

$$= 0.03114$$

1.1.1 Lever arm.
$$= 0.95 d$$

$$= 106.4 \text{ mm}$$

1.1.1 Area of steel required.
$$= \frac{M}{0.95f_z}$$

$$= 189.11579 \text{ mm}^2$$

Provide y12 at 300
 377.14286 mm'

LONG SPAN (1/11th of span)

Table 1.14 Midspan moment coefficient
$$= 0.028$$

 Table 1.14 Support moment
$$= 5.931072 \text{ KNm}$$

 Effective depth of beam
$$= 112 \text{ mm}$$

1.1.1
$$K = \frac{M}{r.f.z}$$

$$= 0.023(1)$$

1.1.1 Lever arm.
$$= 0.95 d$$

$$= 106.4 \text{ mm}$$

1.1.1 Area of steel required.
$$= \frac{M}{0.95f_z}$$

$$= 146.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Provide Y12 at 100
 377.14286 mm'

nS8110 REF CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

DEFLECTION CHECK

Table 1.14 Basic minimum effective depth for short span
$$= 115.38462 \text{ mm}$$

 Moment redistribution factor
$$= 1$$

 Tension reinforcement area provided
$$= 177.14281 \text{ mm}^2$$

 Tension reinforcement area required
$$= 193.89727 \text{ mm}^2$$

 Design stress
$$= \frac{2}{3} f_y$$

$$= 140.2656 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Table 1.14 Modification factor
$$= 0.55 + \frac{(4n-1)}{12Q(1.9+...)} \times 12$$

$$= 52.11$$

1.1.11.2.7 Modified minimum effective depth
$$= 57.692308 \text{ mm}$$

OK

CRACKING
 Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacing.

Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement, s_{max}

72 mm

OK

BSR10REF

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

SLAB/PANEL THICKNESS



WU-IV A Y SPANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	4.21 m
Shorter span of slab	=	3 m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	410 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	2400 kg/m ³
Diameter of steel proposed	=	12 mm

3.1 DURABILITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE

Table 3.1	Nominal cover for mild conditions of exposure - 20mm	cover ₂₀ = 11mm
Table 3.1	1 hr	Fire resistance OK
	LOADING ON SLAB	
	Self weight of slab	= 3.6 kN/m ²
	finishes	= 1 kN/m ²
	[asphaltic Felt]	= 1 kN/m ²
	Characteristic dead load	= 5.6 kN/m ²
	Characteristic imposed load	= 9.81 kN/m ²
q _{1.2}	Design load $1.1 \sim 1.6 q_k$	= 21.51 kN/m ²

DESIGN MOMENT AND REINFORCEMENTS

	Aspect ratio of slab	= 1.40
Table 11.1	Support moment coefficient	= 0.06
Table 11.1	Support moment	= 14.439 kNm
	Effective depth of beam	= 124 mm
11.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$	= 0.0469541
11.1	Lever arm, γ	= 0.9447794
		= 117.15265 mm
"U-1	Area of steel required	= 316.43728 mm ²
		Provide γ_n at 300
		= 7.14286 mm
	Minimum reinforcement area	= 195 mm ²

BSR10REF

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

	SHORT SPAN / MIDSPAN	
Table 11.1	Midspan moment coefficient	= 0.0511
Table 11.1	Support moment	= 10.811267 kNm
	Effective depth of beam	= 124 mm
11.1	$K = \frac{M}{b d^2}$	= 0.015211
11.1	Lever arm, γ	= 0.95
		= 117.8 mm
11.1	Area of steel required	= 216.0224 mm ²
		Provide γ_n at 300
		= 7.14286 mm

Table 1.1.1	Support moment coefficient	=	0.037	
Table 1.1.1	Support moment	=	7.817488 KNm	
Table 1.1.1	Effective depth of beam	=	112mm	
Table 1.1.1	$K = \frac{M}{b \cdot d^2}$	=	0.0311	
Table 1.1.1	Lever arm, z	=	$0.95 \cdot d$	
Table 1.1.1	Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{f_y \cdot z}$	
		=	189.11579 mm ²	Provide Y12 at 100 mm ²

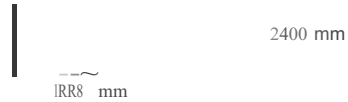
Table 1.1.1	Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.028	
Table 1.1.1	Support moment	=	5.931072 KNm	
Table 1.1.1	Effective depth of beam	=	112 mm	
Table 1.1.1	$f_c = \frac{M}{b \cdot d^2}$	=	0.0216411	
Table 1.1.1	Lever arm, z	=	$0.95 \cdot d$	
Table 1.1.1	Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{f_y \cdot z}$	
		=	111.11465 mm ²	Provide Y12 at 100 mm ²

Table 1.1.1	DEFLECTION CHECK	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
Table 1.1.1	Basic minimum effective depth for short span	= 115.18462 mm	
Table 1.1.1	Moment redistribution factor	= 1	
Table 1.1.1	Tension reinforcement area provided	= 177.1286 mm ²	
Table 1.1.1	Tension reinforcement area required	= 216.06224 mm ²	
Table 1.1.1	Design service stress	= $\frac{M}{A_s \cdot z}$	
Table 1.1.1		= 171.08551 N/mm ²	
Table 1.1.1	Modifying factor	= $0.9 + \frac{477 - M}{12100}$	
Table 1.1.1	Modified minimum effective depth	= 57.692308 mm	OK
Table 1.1.1	CRACKING		
Table 1.1.1	Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacing		
Table 1.1.1	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement	= 172mm	OK

Table 1.1.1	SLAB PANEL PIS	
Table 1.1.1	Span length	= 2400 mm
Table 1.1.1	Effective depth	= 112 mm

Table 1.1.1	ONE-WAY SPANNING SLAB	
Table 1.1.1	Span length	= 9.788 m
Table 1.1.1	Span length	= 2.4 m
Table 1.1.1	Thickness of slab	= 150 mm
Table 1.1.1	Characteristic strength of concrete	= 20 N/mm ²
Table 1.1.1	Yield strength of steel	= 410 N/mm ²
Table 1.1.1	Density of concrete	= 2400 kg/m ³

SLAB PANEL P1~



TWO-WAY SPANNING SLAB

Longer span of slab	=	2.88 m
Shorter span of slab	=	2.4 m
Thickness of slab	=	150 mm
Characteristic strength of concrete	=	20 N/mm ²
Characteristic strength of steel	=	~10 N/mm ²
Density of concrete	=	1400 kg/m ³
Diameter of steel proposed	=	12 mm

Table 1.3
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Table 1.3

Self weight of slab	=	3.6 KN/m ²
Finishes	=	1 KN/m ²
Asphaltic reftl	=	1 KN/m ²
Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 KN/m ²
Characteristic imposed load	=	9.81 KN/m ²

Table 1.3
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Table 1.3

DESIGN MOMENTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

Aspect ratio of slab	=	1.203.1.133
SHORT SPAN [SUPPORT]	=	0.05623.1.133
SUPPORT moment coefficient	=	7.68.1.133 KNm
Effective depth of beam	=	12.1 mm
$I_c = \frac{bh^3}{12}$	=	0.0247899

Table 1.3
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Table 1.3

$I_{cr} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$	=	0.95 cf
$I_{cr} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$	=	117.8 mm
Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{0.95f_y}$
	=	166.1.133 mm ²

Table 1.3
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Table 1.3

Table 1.3
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Table 1.3
Table 1.3
Table 1.3

CALCULATIONS

OUTPUT

Midspan moment coefficient	=	0.0421.133
Support moment	=	5.76.133 KNm
Effective depth of beam	=	12.1 mm
$K = \frac{M}{bh^2f_y}$	=	0.0185888
Effective depth of beam	=	0.95 cf
Effective depth of beam	=	117.8 mm
Area of steel required	=	$\frac{M}{0.95f_y}$
	=	12.58669 mm ²

Table 1.3
Table 1.3
Table 1.3

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Table 1.3
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Table 1.3

	Diarnater of steel proposed	=	12 mm		
3 DIXAO[LITY AND FIRE RESISTANCE					
Table 1.1	Nomina l cover for mild conditions of exposure - lOmm			cover 20 ==	mm
Table 3.4	l"ln lhr			Fire resistance OK	
	L(JADING ON SLAO				
	Self weight of slab	=	~.6 J...Nillf		
	Finishes	=	1 KN m'		
	[aspahic Felt]	=	1 KN'm'		
	Characteristic dead load	=	5.6 J...N'nr'	gl; =	5.6 KNim '
	Characteristic imposed load	=	Q.RI KN'm 'z	<l; =	9.81 KN/m'
.1l l? 1	Design load !lAg, q .6<)11	=	2...5~6 KNim '	n =	2_1.5~6KNim '

DESIGN MmrENrS AND REINFORCErVENTS					
	Aspect ratio of slab	=	4.07833~3		
	LONG SPAN {SUPPORT}				
Table 1.1~	Support moment coefficient	=	0.117		
Table 1.q	Support moment	=	5.0159913 KNm		
	Effective depth of beam .	=	112 mm		
.q .IA	$\therefore = \frac{M}{Mr_n}$	=	001999~6		
.1_iU	l"vCT arm, 7..	=	0.95 cl		
		=	106.4 mm		
.1.-11A	\rea .}f"leet required.	=	$\frac{M}{095f_z}$		
		=	121.03411 mill'z	Provide	vtz at '00 ~77.14286 mm'
	LONG SPAN /MIUSPANj				
Table 1 l~	~lidspa n moment coefficient	=	0.028		
rat-le .1.1~1	Support moment	=	1.795886J KNm		
	Effectrve depth of beam ,	=	112 mm		
.1,4~1~	$l\backslash = \frac{Af}{fy' t_s}$	=	0.(\S:\I(\1,		
'~' ~-~]	LC\w arm, 7..	=	0.95 cl		
		=	10(.--1111m		
1 1.1.1	\lta of steel required.	=	$\frac{M}{095(.z}$		
		=	91.59~379 mm'	Provide	Yl2 at ~00 377.142R6 mm'z

BS8110RJ,F	CALCITJ.ATIjONS	OUTPUT
DHLECTION CHECK		
Tahk 1 q	Basic minimum effective depth	= 9) ~076Q2 111m
	ff(1J .,l)l)l" ~"an	= 1
	ffloment redistribution factor	= 121.0~4JI mm'
	Tension reinforcement area provided	= 91.59" 79 mm'
	Tension reinforcement are. required	= $2f > t_s, "1 !$
	Dcsia» service stress	= $\sim A'7^{mm}. \overline{fit},$
		= 206.84685 N'mm 'l
T"hlc 1.10	;\r.,dif:~nf1 f..tor	= v) ~5+ (477-J) <?O
		= $1.2fX()9+~\sim)$
		= 2
1.,\2..\2.1	Modified minimum effective depth	=1o. J5~846 mm
	l'R.\Ci'-tNt;	OK
	Cracking is controlled by limiting bar spacing.	
	Maximum spacing allowed for reinforcement	1.18.46154 111m
		OK

Table 1.14	Support moment	5.015992;1 KJl.m
	Effective depth..tbeam	112 mm
$\lambda \sim I \sim A$	K	0.01999<,(
1.1A,t	Ann. 'L	0.95 cI
qA~	106A mill	M
	106A mill	095;t;::
	121.0.1-111 mm'	YJ2 at 300
		377.14286 mm'
	I.OVG SF4N IWf)SPAN)	
r.h," .~.l~	flidspan moment coefficient	0.0n
l.h", .l.l~	Support moment	3.7\1588(, I KNm
	Effective depth ofbeam.	112 mm
1.-1.-14	K	0.0151.103
.q IA	l ever arm. 7..	0.95 d
	106A mm	M
9 1.1.1	Area (lf skd Jcquf<.,'lt	095(:7:
	91.59.,179 mm'	Y12 rtl 300
		J 77.1-1286 111m'

BS8110 IUT	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
	DEFLECTION CHECK	
lable .l."	Basic minimum effective depth	
	rut "hOfi xuan	92.107691. 111m
	~ lornct redistribution ran",	
	Tension reinforcement area provided	.177.14286 mm'
	Tension reinforcement area required	IN.58(.,<) mm'
	Design service stress	21>("", * 1
		3.-1,". fit,
		90.29.1891 N'mm'
		Cl'i'i+ (477-1)\4.,<70
		12fYO.9 + hr.")
		2
	Modified minimum effective depth	= ~(.15.1846 mmn OK
.; ,I2.II~.2_ .7.~C~'I~ (~, \~C~K~ ·T~N~C~J		-----4-----~
	Cracking is controlled by limiting har spacing,	
	Maximum spacing allowed for reinfo~~ent	372 mm

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Analysis of Roof Slab Beam

Roof Type -- i.e Flat Roof

Concrete = 24 KN/m^3 , finishes Asphalt = 2 KN/m^2

Imposed/Water = 9.81 KN/m^2 , Height of Slab = 150mm

Loadings:

Own = $0.15 \times 24 = 3.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Finishes/ Asphalt = 2.0 KN/m^2

Imposed/water = 9.81 KN/m^2

Dead loads: $GK = 1.4(3.6 + 2.0) = 7.84 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Imposed load: $QK = 1.6 \times 9.81 = 15.70 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Design load: $n = GK + QK = 23.54 \text{ KN/m}^2$

4.2 Analysis of Floor Slab Beam

Applied Loading Analysis.

1). Beam

Size = $(230 \times 450) \text{ mm}$

Concrete = 24 KN/m^3

Rendering = 0.60 KN/m^3

Loadings

Own = $0.23 \times 0.45 \times 24 = 2.484 \text{ KN/m}$

Rendering = $[(2 \times 0.23) + (2 \times 0.45)] \times 0.60 = 0.816 \text{ KN/m}$
 3.30 KN/m

$Gk = 1.40 \times 3.30 = 4.62 \text{ KN/m} = SKN/m$

2) Slab

Height = 175mm , Finishes = 1.20 KN/m^2

Partition Allowance = 1.50 KN/m^2 , Imposed load = 1.50 KN/m^2

Concrete = 24 KN/m^3

$$0+ 108MB+O = -337.87$$

$$MB = -31.30 \text{ KNm} \quad \{\text{Support}\}$$

Spall~:

$$ME = 0.90 - (MAh + MB/2) = -14.75 \text{ KNm}$$

$$MF = 40 - (MBh + MCh) = 2435 \text{ KNm} \quad \{\text{Span}\}$$

Shear:

Max Shear n at point B along span Be.

$$VBe = w/2 = (18.12 \times 4.20)/2 = 38.05 \text{ KNm}$$

4.2.2 Floor Beam 4 (fb4) 0 Ell beam

$$bf = \text{Beam} = \{0.1 \times 0.7 \times 4200\} + 230 = 524 \text{ mm} \quad z \ 5200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Beam} = ; \text{ KNrn}$$

$$S3 \quad I12n/n = Y2 \times 12.06 \times 1.80 = 10.90 \text{ KNm}$$

$$S4 \quad I12n/n = Y2 \times 12.06 \times 1.80 = 10.90 \text{ KNm}$$

		~+54=16KN/m	3m+53==16KN/m	3m+53=16KN/m		
	A	E	~0	rot	X	G
		-420				0.60
	K	0.24	0.83			1.67
DF	1.0	0.22	0.78	0.33	0.67	10
MF	23.52	23.52	-1.92	1.92	-0.48	0.48
OM	28.52	-4.75	-16.85	0.48	-0.97	-0.88
COM	2.38	11.76	-0.24	-8.43	-0.24	-0.49
OM	2.38	-2.53	-8.99	2.86	5.81	0.49
COM	-1.27	1.19	1.43	-4.50	0.25	2.91
OM	1.27	-0.58	-2.04	1.40	2.85	-2.91

r	COM	-0.29	0.64	0.7	-1.02	-1.46	1.43	
~	OM	0.29	-0.7	-1.05	0.82	1.66	-1.43	
	COM	-0.15	0.15	0.41	-0.53	-0.72	0.83	
i	D	M	0.15	0.15	0.41	-0.53	-0.72	0.83
r								
	M	0	28.98	28.99	-7.55	7.54	0	
	VS	33.60	33.60	9.60	9.60	4.80	4.80	:
	Yom	-6.9	6.9	17.87	-17.87	12.57	-12.57	
	V	26.7	40.5	27.47	-8.27	17.37	-7.77	:
t			20.70	15.9		-3.05		!

Support moment = 28.99 KNm

Spa.m moment = 20.79 KNm

Max. Shear '**V**' = 40.50 KNm (YBA)

4.2.3 Floor Beam 5 (fb5) IJ Tee beam

$$bf = (0.2 \times 0.7 \times 1880) + 230 = 4800\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Beai} = 5 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{SI - prynl } x = Y2 \times 12.06 \times 3.75 = 11.75 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{S3- } Y2 \text{ nix} = Y2 \times 12.06 \times 1.80 = 10.90 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$Bm + S1 + S3$$

$$1.80$$

$$B$$

$$\text{Moment 'M' } \sim 12/8 \sim 113 \text{ KNm}$$

Shear 'V' = $wl/2 = 25.20 \text{ KN}$

4.2. Floor Beam 6 (fb6) Tee beam

$$h_f \{ 2 \times 0.7 \times 4200 \} + 230 = 815 \text{ mm} = 810 \text{ mm}$$

$$B_{e.u.} = 5 \text{ KN/m}$$

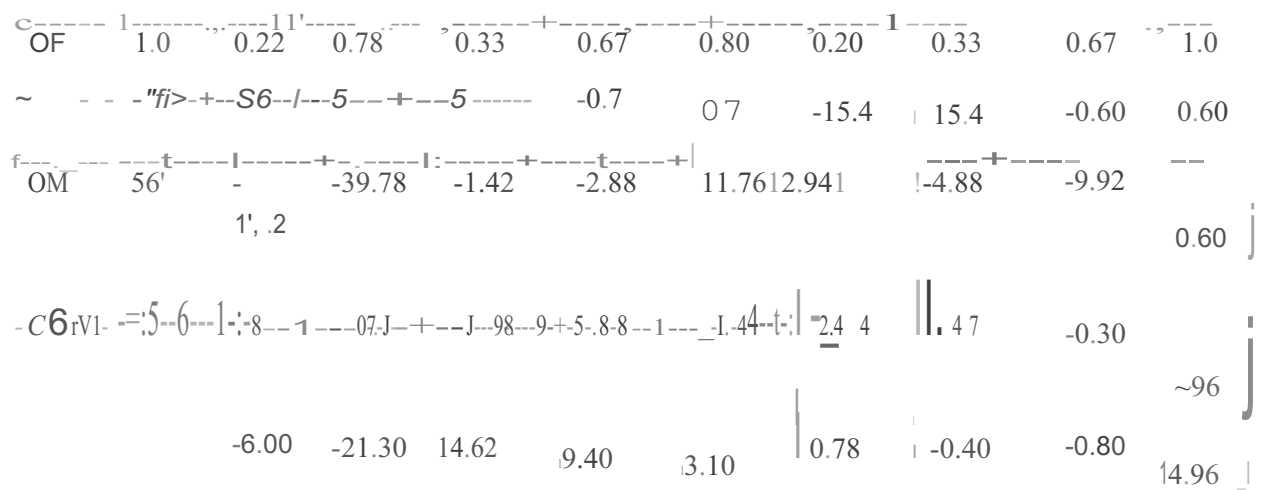
$$S1 \quad I_{rxn/n} = 0.44 \times 12.06 \times 3.75 = 19.90 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$S3 \quad I_{J \text{ nix}} = Y_J \times 12.06 \times 1.80 = 10.85 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$S4 \quad I_{hn/x} = Y_J \times 12.06 \times 1.80 = 10.85 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$S5 \quad I_{\sim 2 \text{ nix}} = I_z \times 12.06 \times 1.20 = 7.24 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$S6 \quad I_{\sim \text{ryn/x}} = 0.33 \times 12.06 \times 5.40 = 21.50 \text{ KN/m}$$



COM	~	O-rZ	80	-r-r	065-	155	-1	470	-0.20	0.39	F0
OM	3.0	-1.12	-4.0	3.0	6.10	-3.6	-0.9	-0.95	1248	-1.92	0A0
COM	-0.56	1.50	1.50	-2.0	-1.80	3.05	-0A8	-0.45	0.20	-	0.96
OM	0.06	-0.66	-1.56	1.25	2.55	-2.06	-0.51	0.08	0.17	0.96	
COM	0.33	0.28	0.63	-0.78	-1.03	1.28	0.04	-0.26	0A8	0.09	
OM	0.33	-0.20	-0.71	0.60	1.21						
M	0	69.3	-68.62	-20.27	20.28	16.43	-16.43	10.33	-10.36	-015-	0.09
YS	79_8	79.8	22.8	22.8	6.9	6.9	38A	38A		13~	3.0-
YOm	1652	16.5	40.29	-40.29	6A2	-6A2	2.54	-2.54	8.63	-	8.63
Y	5.28	96.3	63.09	17A9	13.32	0A8	40.94	35.86	11.63	1	5.63
~M	14910		-37.61		-17.32		9.66		-4.28		

1
Support moment $\sim 6938 \text{ Nm}$

Span moment $= 49.10 \text{ KNm}$

Shear 'Y' $= 96.32 \text{ KN}$

4.2.5 Floor Beam 13 (fb13) Ellbeam

$b_f = \{0.1 \times 0.7 \times 4800\} + 230 = 566 \text{ mm} \leq 5060 \text{ mm}$

beam $= 5 \text{ KN/m}$

$S_7 - \text{prxn/x} = 0.1 \times 12.06 = 13.90 \text{ KN/m}$

$B_m + S_7 = 19 \text{ KN/m}$

~ 4.80
A

Moment 'M' $= wl^2/8 = 55 \text{ KNm}$

Shear 'Y' $= wl/2 = 45.60 \text{ KN}$

4.2.6 Floor Beam 20 (fb20) Ell beam

$b_f = \{0.1 \times 0.7 \times 6000\} + 230 = 650 \text{ mm}$

Beam $= 5 \text{ KN/m}$

$S_3 - \text{Bryn/x} = 0.33 \times 12.06 \times 2.025 = 8.06 \text{ KN/m}$

$S_6 - \text{Bryn/x} = 0.27 \times 12.06 \times 5.40 = 17.60 \text{ KN/m}$

$S_8 - \text{Bryn/x} = 1.1 \times 12.06 \times 3.0 = 18.09 \text{ KN/m}$

$S_{11} - \text{Bryn/x} = 1.2 \times 12.06 \times 2.40 = 14.47 \text{ KN/m}$

$S_{15} - \text{Bryn/x} = 1.2 \times 12.06 \times 2.40 = 14.47 \text{ KN/m}$

anding $= 22 \text{ KN/m}$; Stair $= 14 \text{ KN/m}$

Support Moment = 99.46 kNm

Span moment = 70.43 kNm

Shear 'Y' = 112.13kN

— J



Pa.'l"31lleteG_____

g = Unit weight of material
 b = Design width
 h = Height
 O = Bar diameter
 M' = Sagging moment
 M^- = Hogging moment
 c = Cover
 A_s = Area of steel I
 r = Lever arm
 z_{max} = Maximum lever arm
 A_{sreq} = Area of steel required
 A_{sprov} = Area of steel provided
 f_{cu} = Characteristic strength of concrete
 f_y = Characteristic strength of reinforcement
 n = Number of bars
 M_u = Design moment
 V_u = Design shear

4.3.1 Floor Beam (Fb1) 7 Ell Beam

f)csign (Singly RC)

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: $b_w =$ 230 mm
 Flange width: $b_f =$ 520 mm
 Height: $h =$ 450 mm

(2) Assumptions:

Concrete: $f_{cu} =$ 30 MPa
 Reinforcement: $f_y =$ 410 MPa
 Cover: $c =$ 25 mm
 Bar diameter: $D =$ 16 mm
 links: $(2) =$ 10 mm

Code: B58110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.1

(3) Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Sagging moment: $M_b =$ 24.35 kNm
 Hogging moment: $M_t =$ 31.30 kNm

CUTPUT:

$l_c = h - c - D / 2 =$ 407.00 mm

SAGGING:

$K =$ 0.009
 $z =$ 386.65 mm
 Area of steel: $A_s = M_b / 0.95 f_y z =$ 161.69 mm²
 Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h =$ 134.55 mm²
 Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 161.63 mm²
 No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 1.00

HOGGING:

$K =$ 0.027
 $z =$ 386.65 mm
 Area of steel: $A_s = M_t / 0.95 f_y z =$ 207.84 mm²
 Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h =$ 134.55 mm²
 Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 207.84 mm²
 No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 2.00

PROVISION:

Sagging: Area of steel provided = $A_{sprov} =$
 Provide 2 Y 16 ~ Btm

Hogging: Area of steel provided = $A_{sprov} =$ 402.00 mm²
 Provide 2 Y 16 - Top

43m (FbI-t Ell Beam

Design (Singly RC)

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: bw = 230 mm
Flangewidth: bf = 520 mm
Height: h = 450 mm

(2) Assumptions:

Concrete: f_{cu} = 30 MPa
Reinforcement: f_y = 410 MPa
Cover: c = 25 mm
Bar diameter: D = 16 mm
Links: ϕ = 10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.1

(3) Applied load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Sagging moment: M_b = 20.79 kNm
Hogging moment: M_t = 28.99 kNm

OUTPUT:

$d = h - c - D/2 = 407.00$ mm

SAGGING:

$K = 0.008$
 $Z = 386.65$ mm
Area of steel: $A_s = M_b / 0.95 f_y Z = 138.05$ mm²
Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h = 134.55$ mm²
Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} = 138.05$ mm²
No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} = 1.00$

HOGGING:

$K = 0.025$
 $Z = 386.65$ mm
Area of steel: $A_s = M_t / 0.95 f_y Z = 192.50$ mm²
Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h = 134.55$ mm²
Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} = 192.50$ mm²
No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} = 1.00$

PROVISION:

Sagging: Area of steel provided $= A_{sprov} = 402.00$ mm²
Provide 2 Y 16 - Btm
Hogging: Area of steel provided $= A_{sprov} = 402.00$ mm²
Provide 2 Y 16 - Top

--0' -;_~usection Design for Shear.

LffPUT:

(1 Section Dimension:

'~>: bw = 230 mm

Height: h = 450 mm

(2) Assumptions:

Concrete: f_{cu} = 30 MPa

Reinforcement: f_y = 410 MPa

Cover: e = 25 mm

Bar diameter: D = 16 mm

Links: O = 10 mm

Code: BS8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.~

(3) Applied load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Maimum Shear: V = 40.50 kN

OUTPUT:

$d = h - e - D - O / 2 =$ 404.00 mm

Area of steel provided: A_{sprov} = 402.00 mm²

B'E!__

Shear stress: $v = V / b d =$ 0.44 N/mm²

Allowable shear stress: $v' = 0.8 f_{cu} =$ 4.38 N/mm²

f C 8 " f_{cu} "J, then; Shear condition SA15ftD

% of area of steel: $a = 100 A_s / b d =$ 0.43

4.3.2.3 Shear Reinforcement

It:
IfllPIJ

lli'~Sign shear stress: $vc =$ 0.47 N/mm²

"t!

OUTPUT:

$vc .fl.4 =$ 0.87 N/mm²

links arrangement: $A_{sv} = 2 \times (IT O_2 14) =$ 157 mm²

Nomoi Link

Nominal links: $v - ec .fl.4 =$ TRS

Nominal links: $A_{sv} / S_v = 0.4 b / 0.95 f_y =$ 0.2362

$S_v =$ 665.11

Shear bar:

Shear bar: $v > Ie - \{ \} .4$ FALSE

Shear bar: $A_{sv} / S_v = bw (v - vc) / (0.95 f_y) =$ FALSE

$S_v =$ No Shear Bar

PROVISION:

§.ovide Y10 ~Omm ~legs 1

---17--- Beam

$V \dots \cdot I \sin y t y \quad R C \}$

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: bw = 230 mm

Flangewidth: bf = 480 mm

Height: h = 450 mm

{2\ Assumptions:

Concrete: f_{cu} = 30 Mila

"~inforcement: f_Y = 410 MPa

ever: c = 25 mm

Bar diameter: D = 16 mm

l_s ks: O = 10 mm

Code: 85 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.J

$l \setminus = j$ Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

"~!ggingmoment: Mb = 11.34 kNm

Hogging moment: Mt = 0.00 kNm

OUTPUT:

($l = h - c - O/2 - O =$ 407.00mm

SAGGING:

K = 0.005

$z =$ 386.65 mm

Area of steel: $A_s = Mb / 0.95 f_y z =$ 75.30 mm²

Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h =$ 134.55 mm²

Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 134.55 mm²

No of bar: n = $A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 1.00

t!OGGING:

$t'' =$ 0.000

$z =$ 386.65 mm

Area of steel: $A_s = Mt / 0.95 f_y z =$ 0.00 mm²

Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h =$ 134.55 mm²

Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 134.55 mm²

No of bar: n = $A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 1.00

p'ROVISION:

Sagging: Area of steel provided = $A_{sprov} =$ 402.00 mm²

Provide 2 Y 16 - Btm

Hogging: Area of steel provided = $A_{sprov} =$ 226.00 mm²

Provide 2 Y 12 - Top

4.3.3.3 Section Design for Shear.

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: $b_w =$ 230 mm

Height: $h =$ 450 mm

(...) Assumptions:

Concrete: $f_{cu} =$ 30 MPa

Reinforcement: $f_y =$ 410 MPa

Clear cover: $c =$ 25 mm

Link diameter: $D =$ 16 mm

Link: $O =$ 10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table AA

(3) Applied load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Maximum Shear: $V =$ 25.20 kN

OUTPUT:

$d = h - e - D - O / 2 =$ 404.00 mm

Area of steel provided: $A_{sprov} =$ 402.00 mm²

BEI:

Shear stress: $v = V / b d =$ 0.27 N/mm²

Allowable shear stress: $v' = 0.8 \sqrt{f_{cu}} =$ 4.38 N/mm²

Since $v < v'$, then; Shear condition = SAISFIED

% of area of steel: $a = 100 A_s / b d =$ 0.43

4.3.3.3 Shear Reinforcement

Input:

Design shear stress: $v_e =$ 0.47 N/mm²

Output:

$v_e - (v_e / 4) =$ 0.87 N/mm²

links arrangement: $A_{sv} = 2 \times (\pi \phi^2 / 4) =$ 157 mm²

Normal Link

Minimum links: $v - v_e - (v_e / 4) =$ TRB

Minimum links: $A_{sv} / S_v = 0.4 b / 0.95 f_y =$ 0.2362

$S_v =$ 665.11

Shear bar:

Shear bar: $v > (v_e - (v_e / 4)) =$ FALSE

Shear bar: $A_{sv} / S_v = b_w (v - v_e) / (0.95 f_y) =$ FALSE

$S_v =$ No Shear Bar

PROVISION:

Provide Y 10 @ 665mm (legs)

1. Design of Beam (Singly RC)

INPUT:

1) Section Dimension:

Web: b_w =	230 mm
Flange width: b_f =	810 mm
Height: h =	450 mm

2) Assumptions:

Concrete: f_{cu} =	30 MPa
Reinforcement: f_y =	410 MPa
Cover: c =	25 mm
Bar diameter: D =	16 mm
links: ϕ =	10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997
 Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.1

(3) Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Sagging moment: M_b =	49.10 kNm
Hogging moment: M_t =	69.38 kNm

OUTPUT:

$d = h - c - D/2$ =	407.00 mm
---------------------	-----------

SAGGING:

K =	0.012
z =	386.65 mm
Area of steel: $A_s = M_b / 0.95 f_y z$ =	326.03 mm ²
Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h$ =	134.55 mm ²
Area of steel required: A_{sreq} =	326.03 mm ²
No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar}$ =	2.00

HOGGING:

K =	0.061
z =	377.40 mm
Area of steel: $A_s = M_t / 0.95 f_y z$ =	471.99 mm ²
Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h$ =	134.55 mm ²
Area of steel required: A_{sreq} =	471.99 mm ²
No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar}$ =	3.00

PROVISION:

Sagging: Area of steel provided = A_{sprov} =	402.00 mm ²
Provide 2 Y 16 - Btm	
Hogging: Area of steel provided = A_{sprov} =	603.00 mm ²
Provide 3 Y 16 - Top	

INPUT:

{I Section Dimension:

Web: $b_w = 230 \text{ mm}$

Height: $h = 450 \text{ mm}$

(2) Assumptions:

Concrete: $f_{cu} = 30 \text{ MPa}$

Reinforcement: $f_y = 410 \text{ MPa}$

Clear: $c = 25 \text{ mm}$

Bar diameter: $D = 16 \text{ mm}$

links: (2): 10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.4

(3) Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Maximum Shear: $V = 96.32 \text{ kN}$

OUTPUT:

$d = h - c - D = 404.00 \text{ mm}$

Area of steel provided: $A_{sprov} = 402.00 \text{ mm}^2$

Shear stress: $v = V / b d = 1.04 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress: $v' = 0.8 \sqrt{f_{cu}} = 4.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$v < v'$, then; Shear condition Satisfies

% of area of steel: $a_s = 100 A_s / b d = 0.43$

4.3.4.3 Shear Reinforcement

~

Design shear stress: $v_c = 0.47 \text{ N/mm}^2$

OUTPUT:

$v_c < v$: 0.87 N/mm^2

links arrangement: $A_{sv} = 2 \times (\pi (\frac{D}{2})^2 \times 4) = 157 \text{ mm}^2$

Nominal Link

Nominal links: $v < v_c$: FALSE

Minimum links: $A_{sv} / S_v = 0.4 b / 0.95 t_v$: FALSE

Provide links: No Nominal links

or bar:

Bar bar: $v > v_c$: TRUE

Bar bar: $A_{sv} / S_v \geq b_w (v - v_c) / (0.95 t_v) = 0.3346$

Provide: 469.55

PROVISION:

Provide Y 10 (900mm ~legs)

4.3.5.1 Floor Beam II $F_b = 1r...'_-7 \sim$ Beam

DESIGN (Singly Re)

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: $b_w =$ 230 mm

Flange width: $b_f ::$ 560 mm

Height: $h =$ 450 mm

(2) Assumptions:

Concrete: $f_{cu} =$ 30 MPa

Reinforcement: $f_y ::$ 410 MPa

Cover: $c ::$ 25 mm

Bar diameter: $\phi =$ 16 mm

Links: $(\phi) =$ 10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.J

(3) Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Sagging moment: $M_b =$ 55.00 kNm

Hogging moment: $M_t =$ 0.00 kNm

OUTPUT ~ : ~ ~

$d :: h - c - \phi / 2 - \phi / 4 ::$ 407.00 mm

SAGGING:

$K ::$ 0.020

$z =$ 386.65 mm

Area of steel: $A_s :: M_b / 0.95 f_y z ::$ 365.21 mm²

Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h ::$ 134.55 mm²

Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 365.21 mm²

No of bar: $n :: A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 2.00

1: HOGGING:

$K =$ 0.000

$z ::$ 386.65 mm

Area of steel: $A_s :: M_t / 0.95 f_y z ::$ 0.00 mm²

Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} :: 0.13 \% b h ::$ 134.55 mm²

Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} ::$ 134.55 mm²

No of bar: $n :: A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 1.00

PROVISION:

Sagging, A_s of steel provided $\sim A_{sprov} \sim$ 402.00 mm²
Provide 2 Y 16 - Btm

Hogging: Area of steel provided $= A_{sprov} =$ 226.00 mm²
Provide 2 Y 12 - Top

4.3.5.2 Section Design for Shear

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: $b_w =$ 230 mm

Height: $h =$ 450 mm

(2) Assumptions:

Concrete: $f_{cu} =$ 30 MPa

Reinforcement: $f_y =$ 410 MPa

Cover: $c =$ 25 mm

Bar diameter: $\phi =$ 16 mm

links: $\phi =$ 10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.4

{3} Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

(\jaimum Shear: $V =$ 45.60 kN

OUTPUT:

$d = h - c - \phi / 2 =$ 404.00 mm

Area of steel provided: $A_{sprov} =$ 402.00 mm²

BElt

Shear stress: $v = V / b d =$ 0.49 N/mm²

Allowable shear stress: $v' = 0.8 \sqrt{f_{cu}} =$ 4.38 N/mm²

$f \geq 0.8 \sqrt{f_{cu}}$, then; Shear condition SAI51ED

% of area of steel: $a = 100 A_s / b d =$ 0.43

4.3.5.3 Shear Reinforcement

INPIJ

1Q sign shear stress: $v_c =$ 0.47 N/mm²

OUTPUT:

$v_c \leq 0.4 \sqrt{f_{cu}} =$ 0.87 N/mm²

links arrangement: $A_{sv} = 2 \times (\pi \phi^2 / 4) =$ 157 mm²

Nominal Link

Nominal links: $v \leq 0.4 \sqrt{f_{cu}} =$ TRB

Nominal links: $A_{sv} / S_v = 0.4 b / 0.95 f_y =$ 0.2362

$S_v =$ 665.11

Shear bar:

Shear bar: $v \leq 0.4 \sqrt{f_{cu}} =$ FALSE

Shear bar: $A_{sv} / S_v = b_w (v - v_c) / (0.95 f_y) =$ FALSE

$S_v =$ No Shear Bar

PROVISION:

1 Provide Y10 (jOOmm ~legs)

1-3.6.1 Floor Beam II (FbII) ~ Ell Beam

DESIGN (Singly RC)

INPUT:

(1) Section Dimension:

Web: $b_w =$ 230 mm
 Flange width: $b_f =$ 650 mm
 Height: $h =$ 450 mm

1~2}Assumptions:

Concrete: $f_{cu} =$ 30 MPa
 Reinforcement: $f_y =$ 410 MPa
 Cover: $c =$ 25 mm
 Bar diameter: $\phi =$ 16 mm
 Links: $\phi =$ 10 mm

Code: 85 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.J

(3) Applied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

Sagging moment: $M_b =$ 70.43 kNm
 Hogging moment: $M_t =$ 99.46 kNm

OUTPUT:

$d = h - c - D/2 =$ 407.00 mm

ISAGGING:

$K =$ 0.022
 $z =$ 386.65 mm

Area of steel: $A_s = M_b / 0.95 f_y z =$ 467.66 mm²

Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h =$ 134.55 mm²

Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 467.66 mm²

No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 3.00

LOGGING:

$z =$ 0.087
 $z =$ 362.86 mm

Area of steel: $A_s = M_t / 0.95 f_y z =$ 703.72 mm²

Minimum area of steel: $A_{smin} = 0.13 \% b h =$ 134.55 mm²

Area of steel required: $A_{sreq} =$ 703.72 mm²

No of bar: $n = A_{sreq} / A_{sbar} =$ 4.00

PROVISION:

'sagging', Area of steel provided = $A_{sprov} =$ 603.00 mm²
 Provide 3 Y 16 - Btm

Hogging: Area of steel provided = $A_{sprov} =$ 804.00 mm²
 Provide 4 Y 16 - Top

Section Design for Shear.

INPUT:

{:} Section Dimension:

'deb: bw=

230 mm

Height: h ::

450 mm

{2:1 Assumptions:

Ccacreie.fcu ::

30 MPa

Reinforcement:fy ::

410 MPa

Cover: (. =

25 mm

Bar diameter: 0 ::

16 mm

links: 0 ::

10 mm

Code: BS 8110: Part 1, 1997

Reinforced Concrete Design 5th Edition by Mosley, table A.</p>
</div>

(3) ~lied Load: See Beams Analysis Sheets

IMaimum Shear: V=

112.13 kN

OUTPUT~

d::h-c-o-0/2::

404.00 mm

Area of steel provided: Asprov ::

603.00 mm²

S ear stress: v ::V b d ::

1.21 N/mm²

.t.:owable shear stress: v' ::0.8" fcu ::

4.38 N/mm²

lf ,.8 " fCUJ~, then;Shear condition

SAEfED

~ f area of steel: a ::100 As / b d =

0.65

4.3.6.3 Shear Reinforcement

lii.PIJ

IO"esignshear stress: vc ::

0.54 N/mm²]

OUTPUT:

1v.<1~(J.4:: ~

0.94 N/mm²

links arrangement: Asv ::2 > (IT 0₂ / 4)=

157 mm²

Noinal Link

Nominal links: v -oc -(}.4 ::

FALSE

Nominal Links: Asv / Sv ::0.4 b / 0.95 fy ::

FALSE

Sv::

No Nominal Links

Shear bar:

ear bar: v ::vc-{}).4 ::

TRB

ear bar: Asv / Sv ::bw. (v - VC)/(0.95 fy) =

0.3937

~ ::

399.03

PROJ&ON:

[Provide Y 10 (jOOmm ~Legs)

11

Page. 87

4.4 COLUMN ANALYSIS

Applied Loadings Analysis:

1) Column Type I (CT 1)

Size = (230 x 230)mm; Height = 3000mm

Concrete = 24 KN/m^3

Rendering = 0.60 KN/m^2

Loadings:

Own = $0.23 \times 0.23 \times 3.0 \times 24 = 3.81\text{KN}$

Rendering = $[(2 \times 0.23) + (2 \times 0.23)] \times 3.0 \times 0.60 = 1.66\text{KN}$
5.47KN

| $\therefore = 1.4 \times 5.47 = 7.66\text{KN} = 8.0\text{KN}$

2.10

$$(1.5 + 1.2) \times 2.10 = 5.67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Loaded Area} = (1.5 + 1.2) \times 2.10 = 5.67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Loaded Length} = (1.5 + 1.2)$$

J). Beam = 5 KN/m {As before}

4) Wall:

Height = 3000mm

Wall own = 2.87 KN/m² {230mm block}

Rendering = 0.60 KN/m²

Loadings:

$$\text{Own} = 2.87 \times 3.0 = 8.61 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Rendering} = 0.60 \times 3.0 = 1.80 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$10.41 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$F_{\text{wall}} = 1.4 \times 10.41 = 14.57 \text{ KN/m} \text{ z IS KN/m}$$

1'B: For 1m design; P_{wall} = 1 SKN.

5). Roof load - i.e Flat Roof

$$\text{Concrete} = 24 \text{ KN/m}^3, \text{ finishes/Asphalt} = 2 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Imposed/Water} = 9.81 \text{ KN/m}^3, \text{ Height of Slab} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Loadings:

$$\text{Own} = 0.15 \times 24 = 3.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Finishes/ Asphalt} = 2.0 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Imposed/water} = 9.81 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Dead loads: GK} = 1.4(3.6 + 2.0) = 7.84 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Imposed load: OK} = 1.6 \times 9.81 = 15.70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Design load } n = GK + QK = 23.54 \text{ KN/mt}$$

2). Column Type 2 (CT2) - long column.

Size = 0225mm; Height = 9000mm

Loadings

$$\text{Own} = n \cdot d/4 \times h \times 24 = n \cdot (0.225)/4 \times 9 \times 24 = 8.59 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Rendering} = n_d \times h \times 0.60 \sim n \cdot (0.225) \times 2 \times 0.60 = 3.82 \text{ KN}$$

$$12.41 \text{ KN}$$

$$y = lAx \quad 12.41 = 17.8 \text{ KN} = 18 \text{ KN}$$

~B: Load on the column = Roof Slab; Roof Beam and column

itself



4.4.1 Column T_{max} = 1 {CTI}

Column size: - See the drawing

Length: L = 230 mm, Width: B = 230 mm

Loaded area: A = 5.67 m²

Loaded length: L = 4.80 m

2nd Floor - Roof Loading

Type	Area (m ²)	Length (m)	f (kN/m)	N (kN)
Column				8.00
Roof	5.67		23.54	133.47
Roof Beams		4.80	5.00	24.00
Total@ULS=				165.47
Total@SLS=				118.19

1st Floor - 2nd Floor Loading

Type	Area (m ²)	Length (m)	F (kN/m)	N (kN)
Column				8.00
Slab	5.67		12.06	68.38
Beams + Wall		4.80	20.00	96.00
Load from above				165.47
Total@ ULS=				337.85
Total@SLS=				241.32

Ground Floor - 1st Floor Loading

Type	Area (m ²)	Length (m)	f (kN/m)	N(kN)
Column				8.00
Slab	5.67		12.06	68.38
Beams + Wall		4.80	20.00	96.00
Load from above				337.85
Total@ ULS=				510.23
Total@SLS=				364.45

Load Summan

Floor Level	N@ULS (kN)	N@SLS (kN)
2nd Floor - Roof	165.47	118.19
1st Floor - 2nd Floor	337.85	241.32
Ground - 1st Floor	510.23	364.45

Ref	CALCULATION	OUTPUT
	4.4.2 Column Type I (CTI) Desi2n	
	<i>2nd Floor - Roof</i>	
	N= 165.47 kN	N= 165.47 kN
BS8110.1997:	b= 230 mm, h= 230 mm	
Part I. Section	Asc = $N - 0.4fcubh / (0.8fy - 0.4fcu)$	
3X4.3	Asc= -1143.17 mm ²	
	Asc < 0: Provide minimum reinforcement	
	Asc = 211.60 mm ²	
	Provide 4 - Y 16 (804mm ²)	Provide 4 - Y 16
	Provide Y IO@ 300 Links	
	<i>1st Floor - 2nd Floor</i>	
	N= 337.85 kN	N= 337.85 k
RS R110. 1997:	b= 230 mm, h= 230 mm	
Part I. Section	Asc = $N - 0.4fcubh / (0.8fy - 0.4fcu)$	
3.R.4.3	Asc = -601.09 mm ²	
	Asc < 0 : Provide minimum reinforcement	
	Asc = 211.60 mm ²	
	Provide 4 - Y 16 (804mm ²)	Provide 4 - Y 16
	Provide Y IO@ 300 Links	
	<i>Ground Floor - 1st Floor</i>	
	N= 510.23kN	N= 510.23 kN
BS 8110.1997:	b= 230 mm, h= 230 mm	
Part I. Section	Asc= $N - 0.4fcubh / (0.8fy - 0.4fcu)$	
3.R.4.3	Asc = -59.02 mm ²	
	Asc < 0 : Provide minimum reinforcement	
	Asc = 211.60 mm ²	
	Provide 4 - Y 16 (804mm ²)	Provide 4 - Y 16
	Provide Y IO@ 300 Links	

4.5 Foundation Analysis

Applied Loads:

Soil type assumed = Medium dense sand

Earth safe bearing pressure 'Qa' = 150 kN/m² {Assumed}

Axial load @ SLS = 364.45 kN

Axial load @ ULS = 510.23 kN

Analysis:

Base Area Required = 3.52 m²

Base Area provided = 1.20 x 1.20 = 3.6 m²

Design Reinforcement:

(i). Axis x - x:

As required = 927.14 mm²

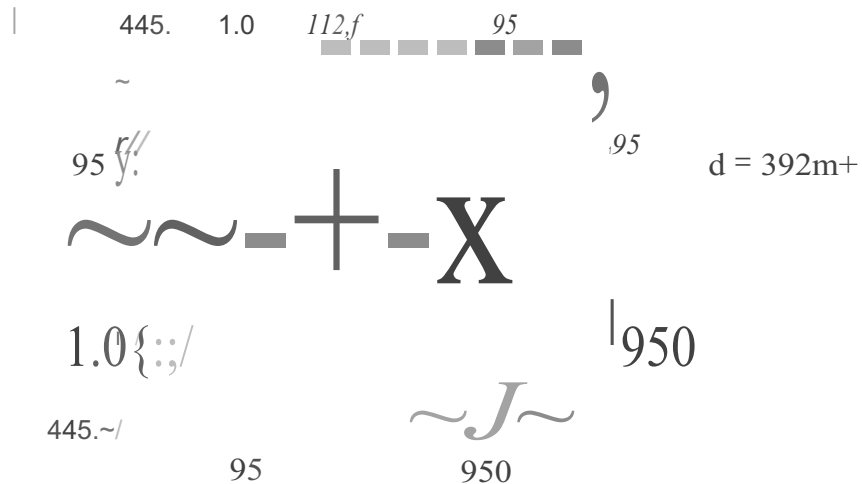
As provided = 1608 mm² (876 @ 250)

(ii) Axis y - y

As required = 927.14 mm²

As provided = 1608 mm² (876 @ 250)

Panel shear check = OK



At the critical section for Shear: distance = 445.50 mm =

REF	CALCULATION	OUTPUT
	4.5.1 Foundation Design	
	Foundation Design	
RCD. by Mosley:	Soil type assumed = Medium dense sand	
51h Editinn. Lable 10.1	Earth safe bearing pressure 'Qa' =	150 kN/m ²
	Column load i.e unfactored load 'Ncu' =	364.45 kN
	Column load i.e factored load 'Ncr' =	510.23kN
	Footing own - allow 10% of the load 'Nr' =	51.02 kN
	Factored Load 'N _c ' = N _{cf} + N _f =	561.25 kN N _c = 561.25 kN
	Factored Load 'N' say =	740.00 kN N = 740.00 kN
	Unfactored load 'N1' =	528.57 kN
	<i>At Serviceability Limit State:</i>	
	Factored Design Load 'n1' =	740.0(1 "I n1 = 740.00 kN
	Unfactored Design Load 'n2' =	528.57 kN n2 = 528.57 kN
	Base Area Required =	3.52 m ²
	Length 'L' ~	1.8R m
	Length provided 'L' =	1.90 m
	Breadth provided 'B' =	1.90 m
	Area Provided 'A1' =	J.(j' 012 AI = 3.61 m ²
	<i>At Ultimate Limit State:</i>	
	Earth Pressure 'q' = n1; A1 =	2114.99 ,,,\m ' ,
	Footing Depth 'D' =	450 mm
	Coverc' ~	50 mm
	Bar diameter 'Ø' =	16 mm
	Mean depth =	392 mm d = 392 mm
	<i>Shear At Column Face:</i>	
	<i>CO/lim"parameters</i>	
	Length 'L' =	230 mm
	Width 'B' =	230 mm
	Column Perimeter U =	920mm
	N' =	740.00 kN
	v _c ~ N' U d =	2.05 N/mm ² v = 2.05 N/mm ²
	f _{cu} =	30 N/mm ²
	0.8 ~ f _{cu} =	4.38 N/mm ²
	If v < 0.8 "f _{cu} , shear condition =	') U '< ,FIED
	<i>Punching Shear:</i>	
	Critical Perimeter 'Uc' = U + 8(1.5d) =	5fi24 111m
	Area within perimeter = ((L + (3 x d)) ² =	1.98E+06 mm ²
	Area within perimeter 'A2' in sq meter =	1.98 m ²
	Therefore, punching shear force V:	
	V = q (A1 - A2) =	334.78 kN
	Punching Shear Stress 'v'	
	v =	0.152 N/mm ² v = 0.152 N/mm ²
BS 8110:Part 1:	The ultimate shear stress 'v' is not excessive	
1997. table 3.R	h = 450 mm is suitable	

REF	CALCULATION	OUTPUT
	Oesie;n: $f_{cu} = 30 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $f_y = 410 \text{ N/mm}^2$ tlghl 'h' = 450 mm Depth 'd' = 392 mm Earth pressure 'q' = 204.99 kN/m² Length' Lx ' = 1900 mm <i>Ilting llnjrcement</i> --> Axis XX 1) Column 'col' i.e col across x - x = 0.23 m 2) Footing. 's' i.e. LI = 1.90 m At the column face which is the critical section $a = (s / 2) - 1/2 \text{ col} = 0.835 \text{ m}$ Critical breadth: b = 835 mm $M_u = 0.156 f_{cu} b l_f = 135.78 \text{ kNm}$ $M = (q \times L \times a) / 2 = 135.78 \text{ kNm}$ If $M < M_u$, then design = 135.78 kNm $\sim M / b l_f \quad f_{cu} \sim 0.04$ 375.98 mm	
RCD by Mosley Table A.1. page 1,75	$A_s = M / 0.95 f_y c -$ $A_{smin} = 0.13\% b h = 488.48 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{sprov} = 1008.00 \text{ mm}^2$ <i>Brihg llnjrcement</i> --> Axis YY 1) Column 'col' i.e col across y - y = 0.2301 2) Footing 's' i.e. L2 = 1.9001 At the column face which is the critical section $a = (s / 2) - 1/2 \text{ col} = 0.84 \text{ m}$ Critical breadth: h = 835 mm $M_u = 0.156 f_{cu} b d_2 = 1366.38 \text{ kNm}$ $M = (q \times L \times a) / 2 = 135.78 \text{ kNm}$ If $M < M_u$, then design = 135.78 kNm $\sim M / b l_f \quad f_{cu} = 0.04$ 375.98 mm	$A_s = 927.14 \text{ mm}^2$ Provide 8 '16 ASD
ReD by Mosley Table A. I. page 175	$A_s = M / 0.95 f_y c -$ $A_{smin} = 0.13\% b h = 488.48 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{sprov} = 1608.00 \text{ mm}^2$ <i>Final Check For Punching</i> At the critical section for shear. breadth: b = 1900 mm $A_{sprov} = 1608.00 \text{ mm}^2$ $100 A_s / b d = 0.22$ $v_c = 0.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Punching shear stress 'v' = 0.152 N/mm² Therefore a 450mm thick pad is adequate At the critical section for shear, 1.0d from the column face At the critical section for shear, distance 'a' = 0.446 m $V = q(L \times a) = 173.71 \text{ kN}$ $v = V / b d = 0.23 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Since $v < v_c$. final check of punching shear = OK NB: Foundation Type] : It is designed for all columns	$A_s = 927.14 \text{ mm}^2$ Provide 8 '16 ASD
AS 8110:Part 1: 1<97.Table 3.8		$v_c = 0.38 \text{ N/mm}^2$

150

i20
| |

120

4.6 Design of Roof Parapet,

Design Data:

$$f_y = 410 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{en} = 20 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$C_c = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Assume Steel Size = 12mm

Loadings:

$$\text{Dead load} = 0.15 \times 24 = 3.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Felts/Finishes} = 2.0 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total} = 5.6 \text{ KN/m}$$

Imposed Load

The wind load on the parapet is small and negligible but for the design it is assumed to use 3.0 KN/m

Design load:

$$1.4 \times 5.6 + 3.0$$

$$7.84 + 3.0 = 10.84 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\frac{w \cdot l^2}{2} = \frac{12.64 \cdot 1.22^2}{2} = 9.12 \text{ KN/m}$$

For Cantilever support.

Moment = $w \cdot l^2$

$$M = 12.64 \times 1.22 = 9.12 \text{ KN/m}$$

Design Moment = 9.12 KN/m

$$d = 150 - 20 - 12/2 = 124 \text{ mm}$$

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SPECIFICATION RECOMMENDATION CONCLUSION

5.1 Specification

1. The *minimum* size of aggregate to be used for *all* reinforcement concrete work should be 20mm.
2. All aggregate should be well graded, clean, and free from impurities such as dirt, dust, clay, silt etc
3. The recommended mix for the reinforcement concrete is 1:2:4 of cement/sand/ground and this has characteristic strength of 25N /mm² at 28 days.
4. Curing for concrete should be for at least 7 days and this should be under water.
5. All erection of steel work shall be done in accordance with specification.
6. All structural steel members to be used are to be clear properly erected.
7. All steel should be protected or stored above the ground level to avoid rusting or contact with water.
8. Concrete should be compacted by poker vibrator or any other type but bleeding of concrete should be avoided.
9. Formwork to support concrete should be well-tightened at joints to avoid loss of cement slurry and be cleaned and free from dirt.
10. Grade 43 steel shall be used throughout in the steel work.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The stability of this building under critical worst condition of loading is ensured and economy was taken into consideration as far as possible. All necessary parameters and condition of loading were considered for stability (under ultimate state design) checks are also made at each stage to ensure the serviceability of the structure under applied load and variation in weather and materials

However the most economical design can only be determined by comparing the approximate cost of different similar design. And this includes such an economic comparison as in the area of fire resistance, deterioration appearance confidence of structure and availability of materials.

Having considered safety and economy thoroughly in this project work. I confidently said the structure will serve the purpose for it is designed for all the information and details provided in the drawing will make erection and site supervision easy.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

I recommend this project work for construction because it was carried out with the help of my supervisors, lectures, and practicing engineers in confirmation with least code of practice.

In the architecture design the following factors were taken care of.

1. Ventilation
2. Conformability
3. Accessibility
4. Aesthetic and security

In the structure as a whole, safety is the first priority to be considered for followed by economy.

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