

**ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES:  
FORM, BEHAVIOR, AND DESIGN**

**ARCH 614**

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**SPRING 2019**

*lecture*  
**twenty four**

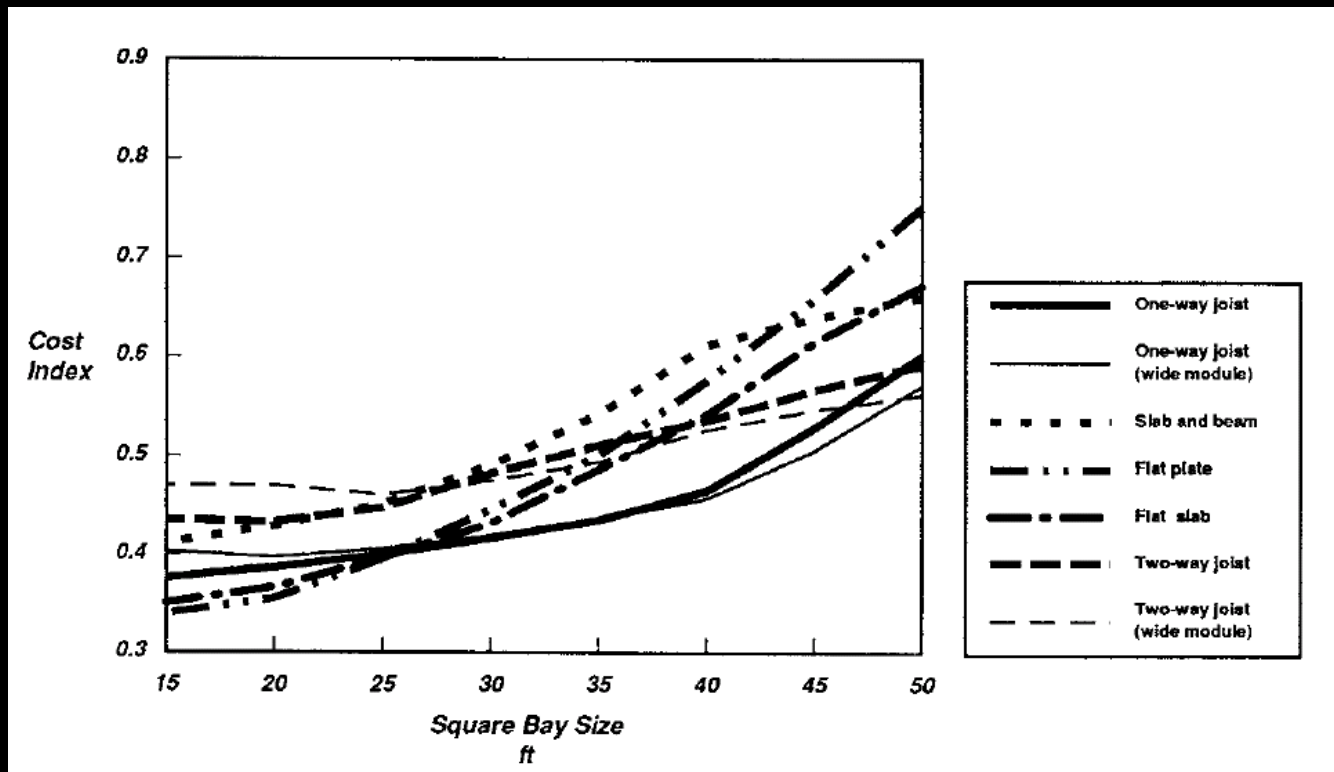


<http://nisee.berkeley.edu/godden>

**concrete construction:  
flat spanning systems**

# Reinforced Concrete Design

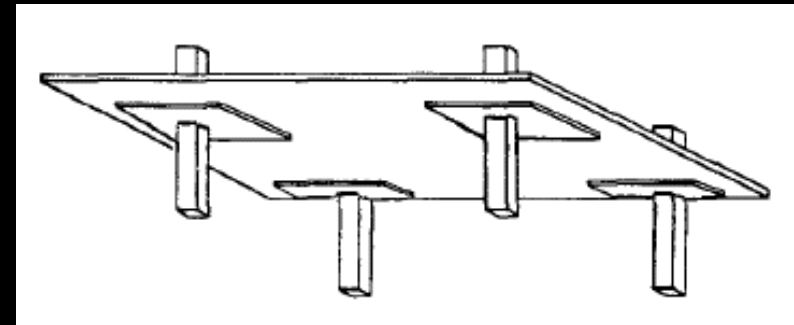
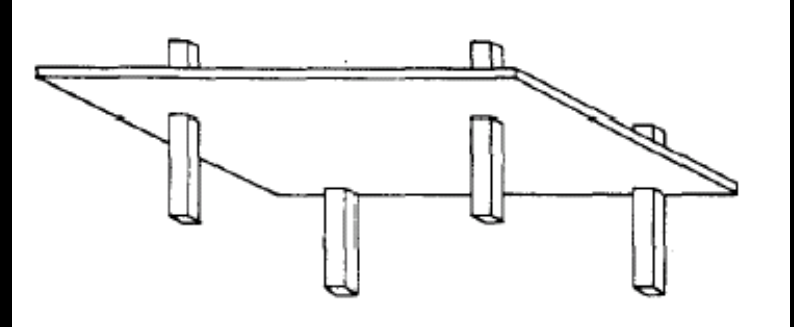
- economical & common
- resist lateral loads



# Reinforced Concrete Design

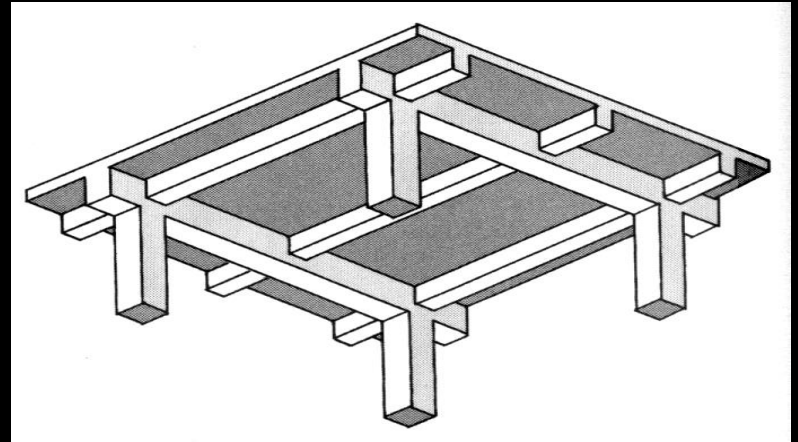
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- *flat plate*
  - 5”-10” thick
  - simple formwork
  - lower story heights
  
- *flat slab*
  - same as plate
  - 2 ¼”–8” drop panels

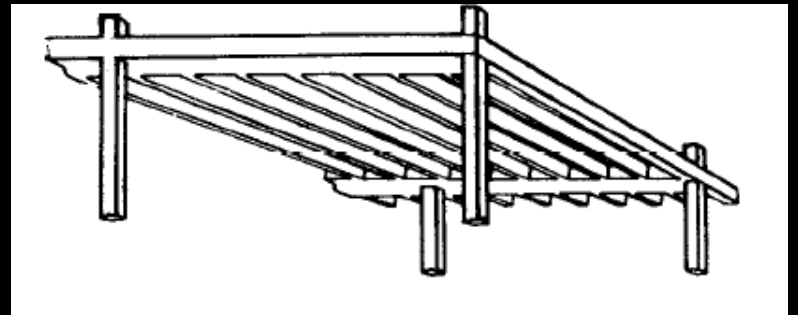


# Reinforced Concrete Design

- *beam supported*
  - slab depth  $\sim L/20$
  - 8"–60" deep
- *one-way joists*
  - 3"–5" slab
  - 8"–20" stems
  - 5"-7" webs



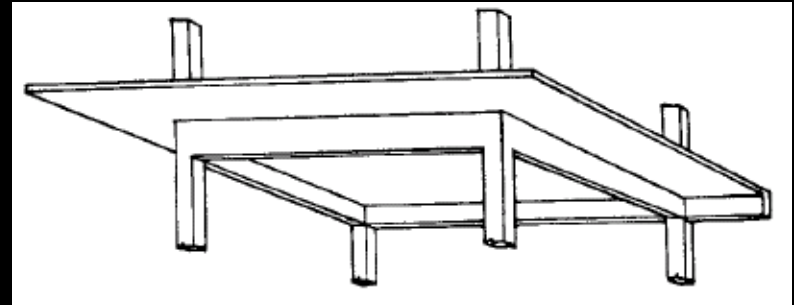
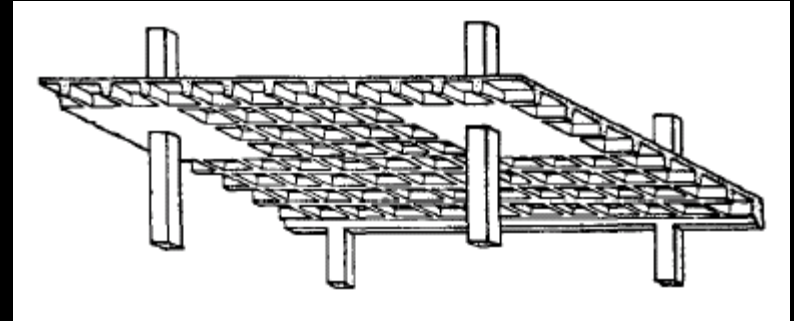
*The Architect's Studio Companion*



# Reinforced Concrete Design

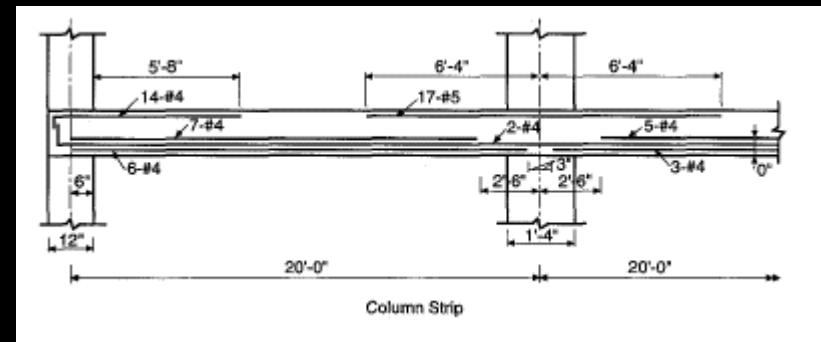
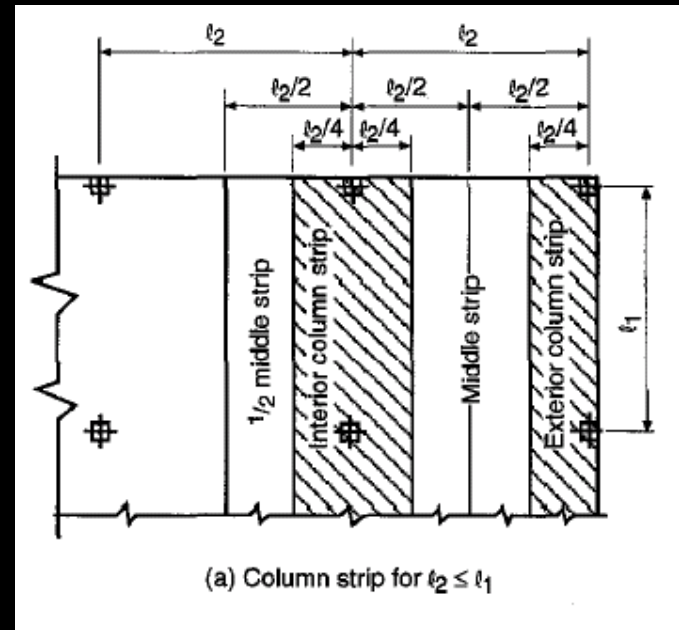
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- *two-way joist*
  - “waffle slab”
  - 3”-5” slab
  - 8”-24” stems
  - 6”-8” webs
- *beam supported slab*
  - 5”-10” slabs
  - taller story heights



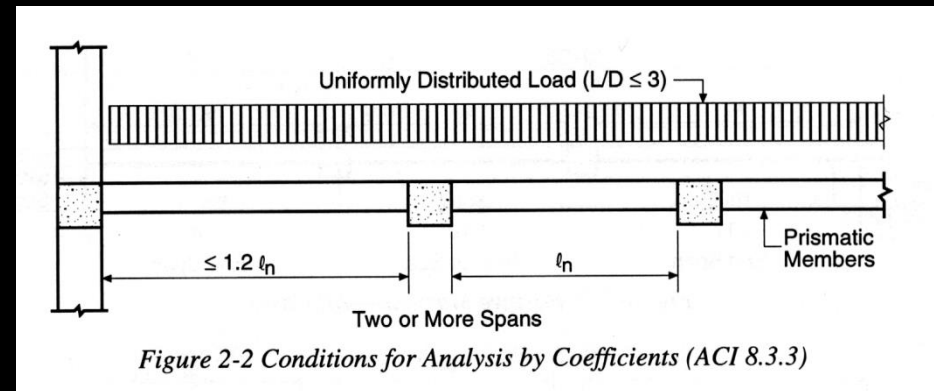
# Reinforced Concrete Design

- *simplified frame analysis*
  - strips, like continuous beams
- *moments require flexural reinforcement*
  - top & bottom
  - both directions of slab
  - continuous, bent or discontinuous



# Reinforced Concrete Design

- *one-way slabs (wide beam design)*
  - *approximate analysis for moment & shear coefficients*
  - *two or more spans*
  - *~ same lengths*
  - *$w_u$  from combos*
  - *uniform loads with  $L/D \leq 3$*
  - *$l_n$  is clear span (+M) or average of adjacent clear spans (-M)*



# Reinforced Concrete Design

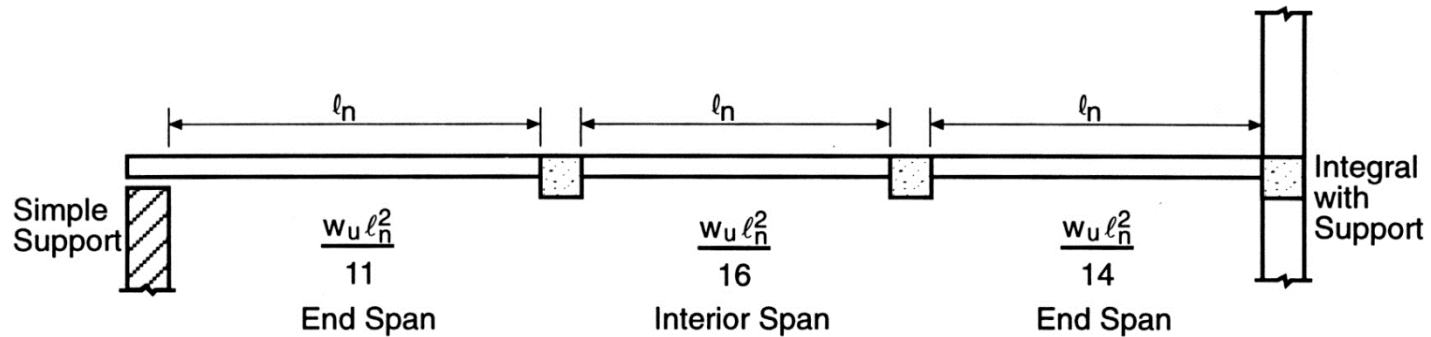


Figure 2-3 Positive Moments—All Cases

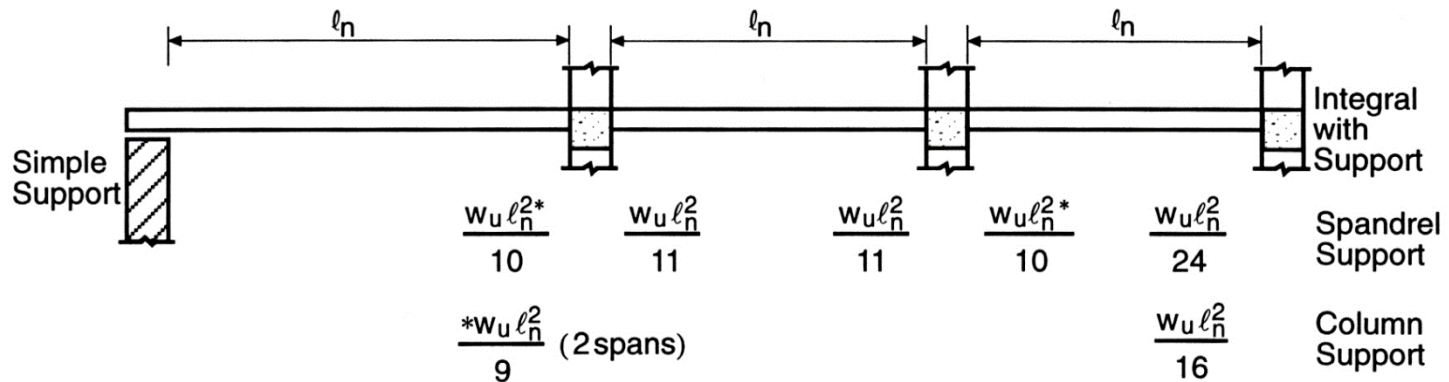
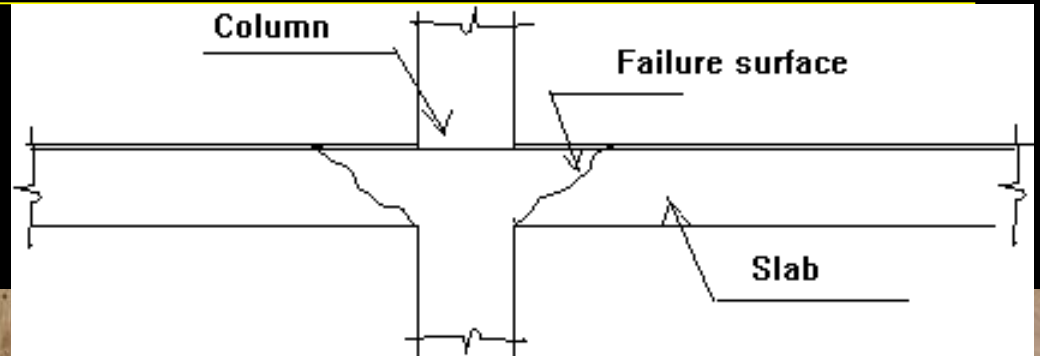


Figure 2-4 Negative Moments—Beams and Slabs



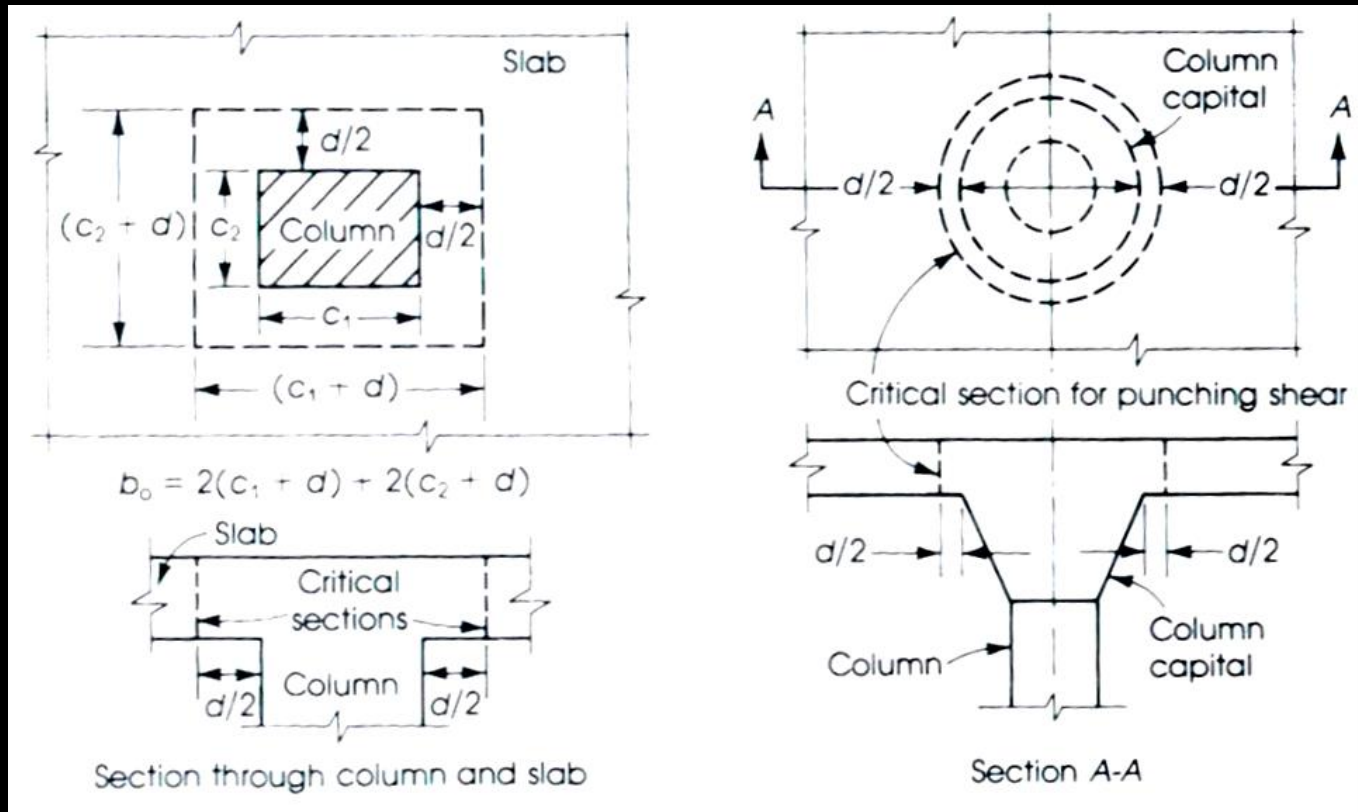
# Shear in Concrete

- *at columns*
- *want to avoid stirrups*
- *can use shear studs or heads*



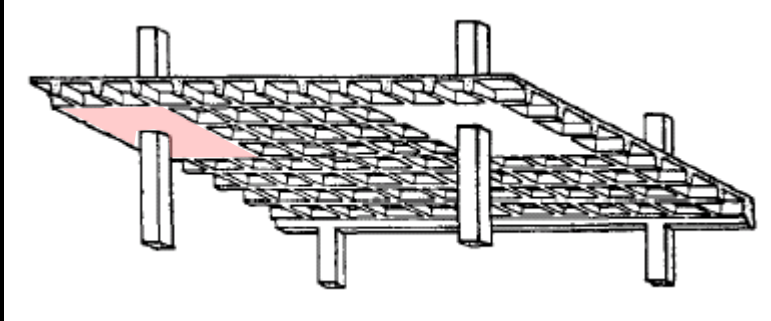
# Shear in Concrete

- critical section at  $d/2$  from
  - column face, column capital or drop panel



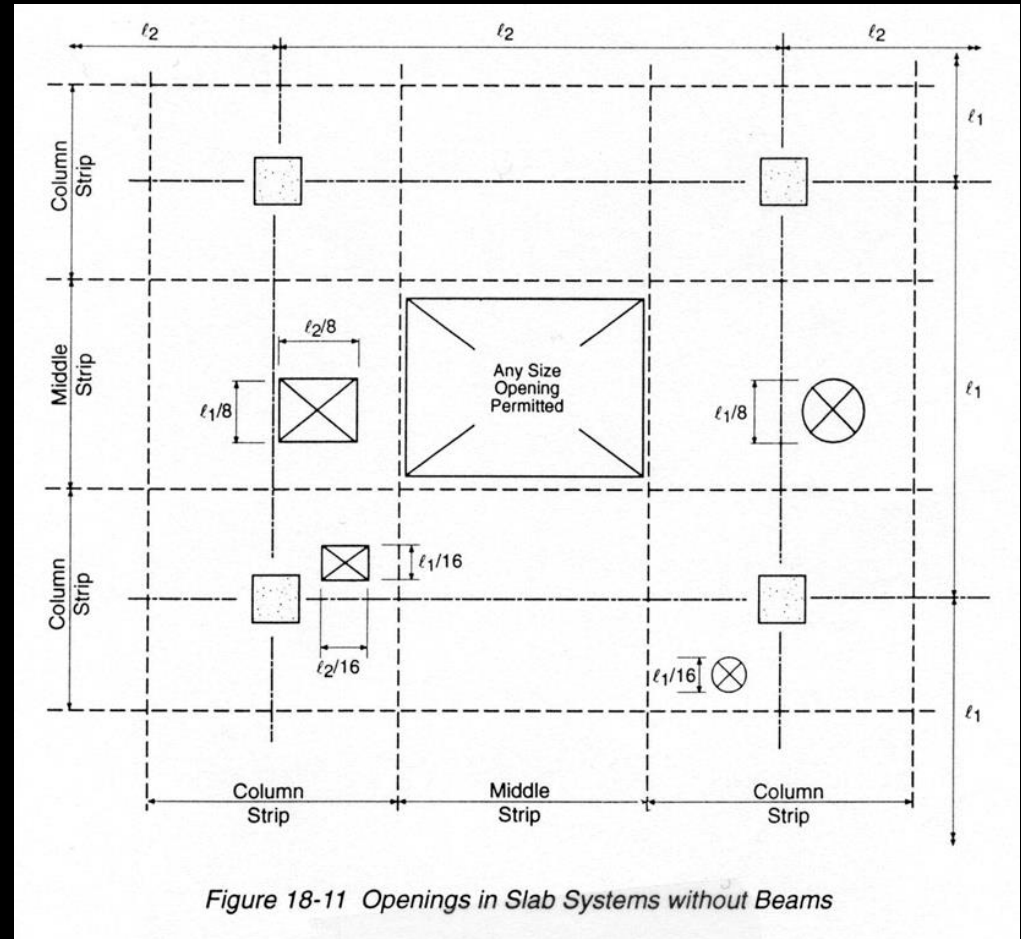
# Shear in Concrete

- *at columns with waffle slabs*



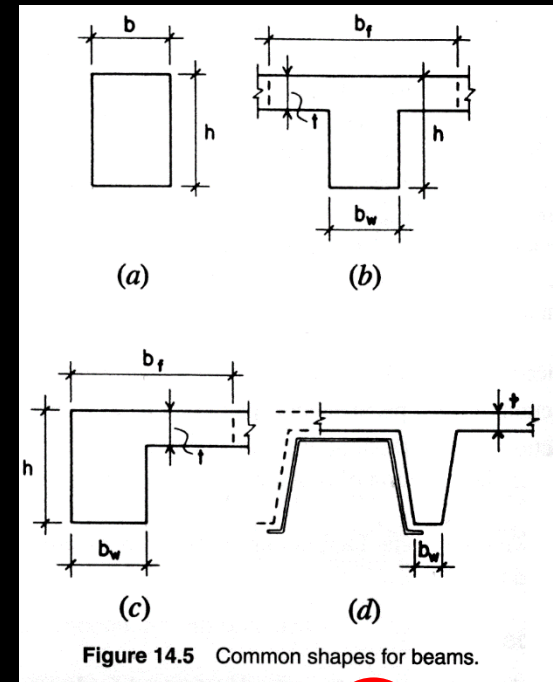
# Openings in Slabs

- careful placement of holes
- shear strength reduced
- bending & deflection can increase



# General Beam Design

- $f'_c$  &  $f_y$  needed
- usually size just  $b$  &  $h$ 
  - even inches typical (forms)
  - similar joist to beam depth
  - $b:h$  of 1:1.5-1:2.5
  - $b_w$  &  $b_f$  for T
  - to fit reinforcement + stirrups
- slab design,  $t$ 
  - deflection control & shear



$$S = \frac{bh^2}{6}$$

# General Beam Design (cont'd)

- *custom design:*
  - *longitudinal steel*
  - *shear reinforcement*
  - *detailing*

