concrete construction: T-beams & slabs
Systems
• beams separate from slab
• beams integral with slab  
  – close spaced
• continuous beams
• no beams
T sections

- two areas of compression in moment possible
- one-way joists
- effective flange width
T sections

- **negative bending:** \( \min A_s \), larger of:

\[
A_s = \frac{6\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} (b_w d) \quad A_s = \frac{3\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} (b_f d)
\]

- **effective width (interior)**
  - \( L/4 \)
  - \( b_w + 16t \)
  - center-to-center of beams
**T sections**

- **usual analysis steps**
  1. assume no compression in web
  2. design like a rectangular beam
  3. needs reinforcement in slab too
  4. also analyze for negative moment, if any
One-Way

• Joists
  – standard stems
  – 2.5” to 4.5” slab
  – ~30” widths
  – reusable forms

Concrete Slabs 6
Lecture 20

FLANGEforms are available in standard 2- and 3-foot modules. These forms are among the most popular because of their flexibility to accommodate various layouts and joint widths where required. They are efficient for projects with heavy superimposed loads and provide a two-hour fire rating by using a 4 1/2- inch hard-rock concrete topping. They are efficient for projects of smaller size and for moderate size projects with irregular layouts or unusual building shapes. They are also efficient for projects where the structure is not required to provide a two-hour fire rating by using 3-inch or 3 1/2-inch top slabs.

The varying depths provide flexibility to meet a wide range of spans and loads. Further, they will accommodate in-the-floor raceway electrical and communication distribution systems. Ceco FLANGEforms are capable of producing sound structural concrete, but are incapable of producing tight tolerances and smooth finishes. This form is a segmented steelform and the concrete will have irregular joists, a rough finish, and offsets at both the laps and flanges.

If a higher quality finish is required, you may wish to consider Ceco LONGforms (please see page 6.) The additional cost of higher quality forms are often offset by finishing costs. Contact your Ceco representative for assistance.

Concrete Quantities /30” Widths*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth of Slab (in.)</th>
<th>5”</th>
<th>6”</th>
<th>7”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3”</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4”</td>
<td>.88</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5”</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concrete Quantities /20” Widths*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth of Slab (in.)</th>
<th>5”</th>
<th>6”</th>
<th>7”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3”</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4”</td>
<td>.96</td>
<td>.87</td>
<td>.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5”</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voids Created by Various Size FLANGEforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth of Slab (in.)</th>
<th>8”</th>
<th>12”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14”</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16”</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20”</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24”</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Apply only for areas over FLANGEforms and joists between them. Bridging joints, special headers, beam ties, etc., are included. 10” and 12” depths are also available. Contact your Ceco Concrete Construction Engineer.
One-Way

• Joists
  – wide pans
  – 5’, 6’ up
  – light loads & long spans
  – one-leg stirrups

WIDE FLANGEforms

WIDE FLANGEforms are available in standard 53 and 56-inch widths. When used with 7 and 6-inch joists they produce 5 and 6-foot modules respectively. ACI 318 requires the “joint” to be designed as a beam with minimum shear reinforcement. Any joint width can be used in combination with standard width pans to address span and load requirements. This system is very efficient for projects where the structural floor must provide a two-hour fire rating.

Using hard rock concrete, a 4 1/2-inch slab and minimum slab reinforcement will result in sufficient capacity for a variety of superimposed loads while reducing structure dead load. Shallower depth forms are appropriate for spans in the 25– to 35-foot range. Deeper depths are appropriate, under moderate loads, for spans in the 35– to 45-foot range using mild steel, while spans up to 60 feet can be achieved with post-tensioning.

By varying joist widths, different loading conditions can be accommodated using standard forming equipment without the need to add drop beams. Distribution ribs, which add unnecessary cost, are not required with wide module construction.

These forms are appropriate for structural concrete only, and should not be specified for critically exposed surfaces where appearance is important. They are a segmented steel form that will impart irregular lap and flange marks to the finished concrete, though many believe the finished product is acceptable for non-critically exposed work.

If a higher quality of finish is desired, for additional cost, you may wish to consider Ceco LONGforms (please see page 6). Your Ceco representative can assist in form type selection.
Compression Reinforcement

- doubly reinforced
- negative bending
- two compression forces
- bigger $M_n$
- control deflection
- increase ductility
- needs ties because of buckling
Compression Reinforcement

- Analysis
  - $A_s & A_s'$
  - $T = C_c + C_s$
  - $T = A_s f_y$
  - $C_s = A_s' (f_s' - 0.85f_c')$
  - $C_c = 0.85f_c' ba \text{ with } a = \beta_1 c$
  - $f_s' \text{ not known, so solve for } c \text{ (n.a.)}$
  - $f_s' < f_y$?
  - $M_n = T(d-a/2) + C_s(d-d')$
Slabs

- one way behavior – like beams
- two way behavior – more complex
Slab Design

- one unit wide “strip”
- with uniform loads
  - like “wide” beams
  - moment / unit width
  - uniform curvature
- with point loads
  - resisted by stiffness of adjacent strips
  - more curvature in middle
**Slab Design**

- **min thickness by code**
- **reinforcement**
  - bars, welded wire mesh
  - cover
- **minimum by steel grade**
  - 40-50:
    \[ \rho = \frac{A_s}{bt} = 0.002 \]
  - 60:
    \[ \rho = \frac{A_s}{bt} = 0.0018 \]

---

**Table 7.3.1.1—Minimum thickness of solid nonprestressed one-way slabs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support condition</th>
<th>Minimum ( h^{(1)} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simply supported</td>
<td>( t/20 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One end continuous</td>
<td>( t/24 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both ends continuous</td>
<td>( t/28 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantilever</td>
<td>( t/10 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) Expression applicable for normalweight concrete and \( f' = 60,000 \) psi. For other cases, minimum \( h \) shall be modified in accordance with 7.3.1.1.1 through 7.3.1.1.3, as appropriate.

7.3.1.1.1 For \( f' \) other than 60,000 psi, the expressions in Table 7.3.1.1 shall be multiplied by \((0.4 + f'/100,000)\).

7.3.1.1.2 For non prestressed slabs made of lightweight concrete having \( w_c \) in the range of 90 to 115 lb/ft\(^2\), the expressions in Table 7.3.1.1 shall be multiplied by the greater of (a) and (b):

(a) \( 1.65 - 0.005w_c \)
(b) 1.09
One-Way Slabs

- $A_s$ tables
- max spacing
  - $\leq 3(t)$ and 18"
  - $\leq 5(t)$ and 18" — temp & shrinkage steel
- no room for stirrups

Table 3-7 Areas of Bars per Foot Width of Slab — $A_s$ (in.²/ft)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bar size</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#6</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>#7</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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<td>0.45</td>
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<td>0.40</td>
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<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#9</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#10</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#11</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Precast

- prestressed
  - PCI Design Handbook
- double T’s
- hollow core
- L’s
- topping
- load tables