

FAQs

1. Analyse and design the reinforcement required for a two way slab simply supported on all the four sides when the corners of the slabs are prevented from lifting. The clear dimension of the room is 4m x 4m with one long edge discontinuous. It is supported on 230mm thick wall. Live load on slab is 3 kN/m². Consider other dead loads also. Use M20 and Fe415 as materials.

One long edge discontinuous

Size of slab = 4.23m x 4.23m effective

The ratio $l_y/l_x = 4.23/4.23 = 1 < 2$; it is two way slab.

a. Load calculations:

i. Dead loads

Assume thickness of slab from cl. 23.2.1 of IS 456:2000

$$l/d = 20;$$

$$d = 211.50\text{mm}$$

$$D = 231.5\text{mm}$$

Assume $D = 150\text{mm}$

$$\text{Self-weight of slab} = 0.150 \times 25 = 3.75 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Weight of floor finish} = = 0.60 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Partitions} = = 1.96 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total dead loads} \quad \mathbf{w_d} = \mathbf{6.31 \text{ kN/m}^2}$$

$$\text{ii.} \quad \text{Live load on slab} \quad \mathbf{w_l} = \mathbf{3.0 \text{ kN/m}^2}$$

$$\text{iii. Total load on slab} \quad \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{9.31 \text{ kN/m}^2}$$

b. Effective span

$$l_{\text{eff}} = 4.00 + 0.13 = 4.13\text{m}$$

$$= \text{c/c distance between supports} = 4.23 \text{ whichever is less.}$$

$$\text{Hence } l_{\text{eff}} = 4.13\text{m}$$

c. Bending moment calculations: one long edge discontinuous

$$M_x = \alpha_x w l_x^2$$

$$M_x = \alpha_y w l_x^2$$

From Table 26 of IS 456: 2000; bending moment coefficients are

$$l_y/l_x = 4.23/4.23 = 1.0;$$

Short span coefficients

$$\text{-ve BM at continuous edge} \quad \alpha_x = \mathbf{0.037}$$

$$\text{+ve BM @ mid span} \quad \alpha_x = \mathbf{0.028}$$

Long span coefficients

$$\text{-ve BM at continuous edge} \quad \alpha_y = 0.037$$

$$\text{+ve BM @ mid span} \quad \alpha_y = 0.028$$

$$\text{Max } M_x = 0.037 \times 9.31 \times 4.13^2 = 5.88 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Max } M_y = 0.037 \times 9.31 \times 4.13^2 = 5.88 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ux} = M_{uy} = 1.5 \times 5.88 = 8.82 \text{ kNm}$$

d. Effective depth of slab

Consider 1m width of the slab and by equating M_{umax} to M_{ulim}

$$M_{ulim} = 0.138 f_{ck} b d^2 = M_{umax}$$

$$d = 56.53 \text{ mm} < 130 \text{ mm}$$

Hence safe against flexure

$$\text{Keep } D = 150 \text{ mm}; \quad d = 130 \text{ mm}$$

e. Area of reinforcement (along both directions)

Main Steel:

$$M_{ux} = M_{uy} = 0.87 f_y A_{st} (d - 0.416 x_u)$$

$$A_{st, \text{reg}} = 193.17 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for Minimum steel as per IS 456:2000

$$A_{st} = 0.12\% \text{ cross sectional area}$$

$$= 156 \text{ mm}^2 < 193.17 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Hence } A_{st \text{ reg}} = 193.17 \text{ mm}^2$$

Provide 8mm diameter bar

$$\text{Spacing} = 260.21 \text{ mm}$$

Provide 8mm diameter bar at 230mm c/c

$$A_{st \text{ pro}} = 218.55 \text{ mm}^2$$

f. Check for deflection

As per cl.23.2.1 of IS 456:2000

$$l/d = 20 \times M.F$$

$$p_t = 0.17\%$$

$$f_s = 212.75 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$M.F = 2.0$$

$$d = 103.25 \text{ mm} < 130 \text{ mm}$$

Hence safe against deflection.