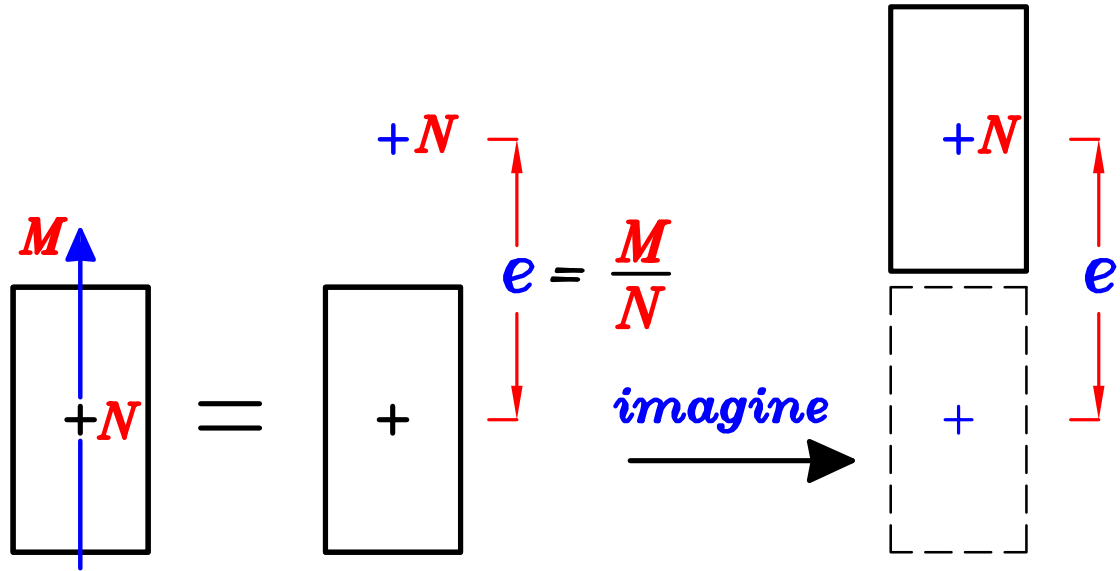




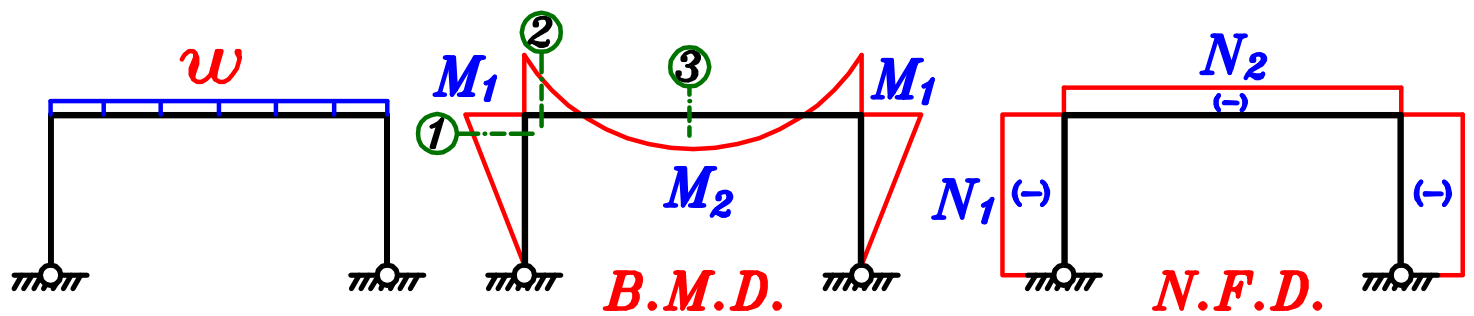
Introduction.

Thrust Line. (Pressure Line).

للقطاعات المؤثر عليها M, N اذا تخيلنا أنه تم ترحيل القطاع مسافة e عكس اتجاه ال $moment$ سيكون القطاع المرحل عليه $Normal Force$ فقط وبالتالي عند تصميمه سيحتاج ابعاد قطاع اقل وكمية حديد تسليح اقل .



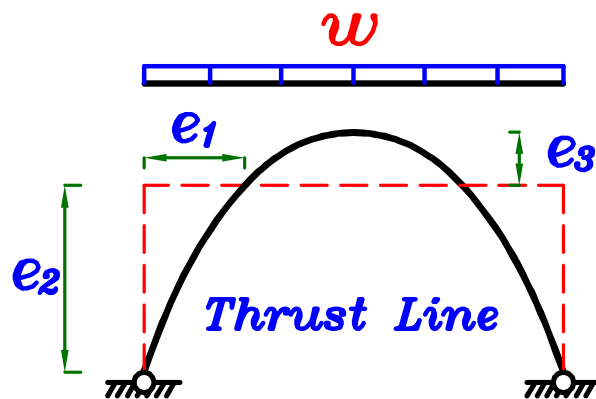
اذا استطعنا لاي $structure$ ان نرحل كل قطاعاته عكس اتجاه ال $moment$ مسافة e سنضمن ان ال $structure$ الجديد كل قطاعاته سيؤثر عليها $Normal Force$ فقط .
و بالتالي تكون ابعاد قطاعاته و كميات حديد تسليحه اقل فتكون تكلفته اقل .
و يسمى ال $structure$ الجديد $Thrust Line$ أو $Pressure Line$.



Sec. ① $e_1 = \frac{M_1}{N_1}$

Sec. ② $e_2 = \frac{M_1}{N_2}$

Sec. ③ $e_3 = \frac{M_2}{N_2}$



المنشآت التي شكلها نفس شكل (*Thrust Line*)

و لان في هذه المنشآت تكون قيمه (*axial Force*) تقريبا ثابتة على جميع القطاعات .

$$\left(e = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{M}{\text{constant}} \right) \text{ أى أن}$$

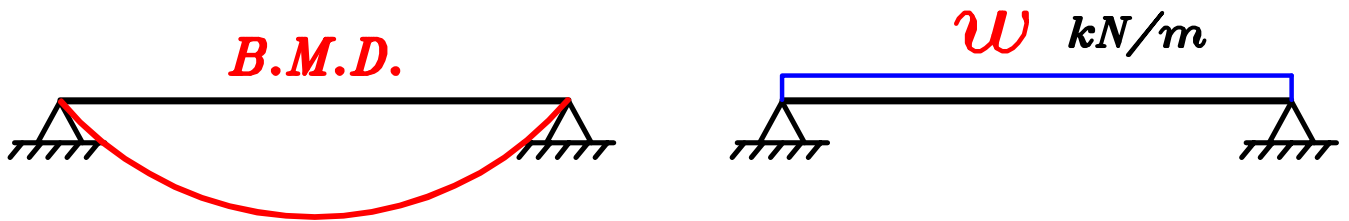
لذا اذا رسمنا شكل ال (*structure*) عكس شكل ال (*B.M.D.*) يكون هو نفسه

شكل ال (*Thrust Line*) أى لا يكون عليه (*Bending moment*)

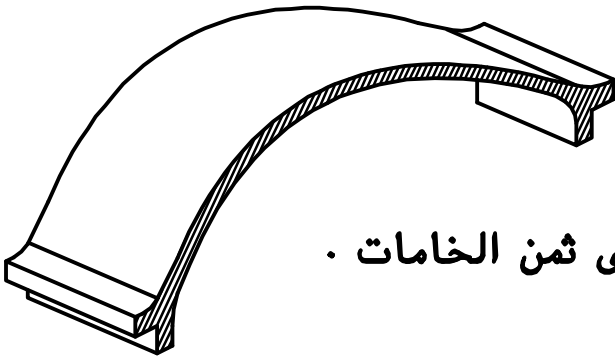
و لكن يؤثر عليه فقط (*axial Force*) .

و هذه تعتبر ميزه اقتصاديه لان هذا يوفر في كميات كلا من الخرسانه و حديد التسليح .

لان البلاطه تحمل احمال منتظمه فيكون شكل ال (*Bending moment*) عباره عن *parabola*



فيفضل اخذ البلاطه *parabola* و لكن لاعلى لكى يكون عكس ال *B.M.D.*



حتى يكون على البلاطه *compression* فقط

و يكون *deflection* البلاطه اقل بكثير

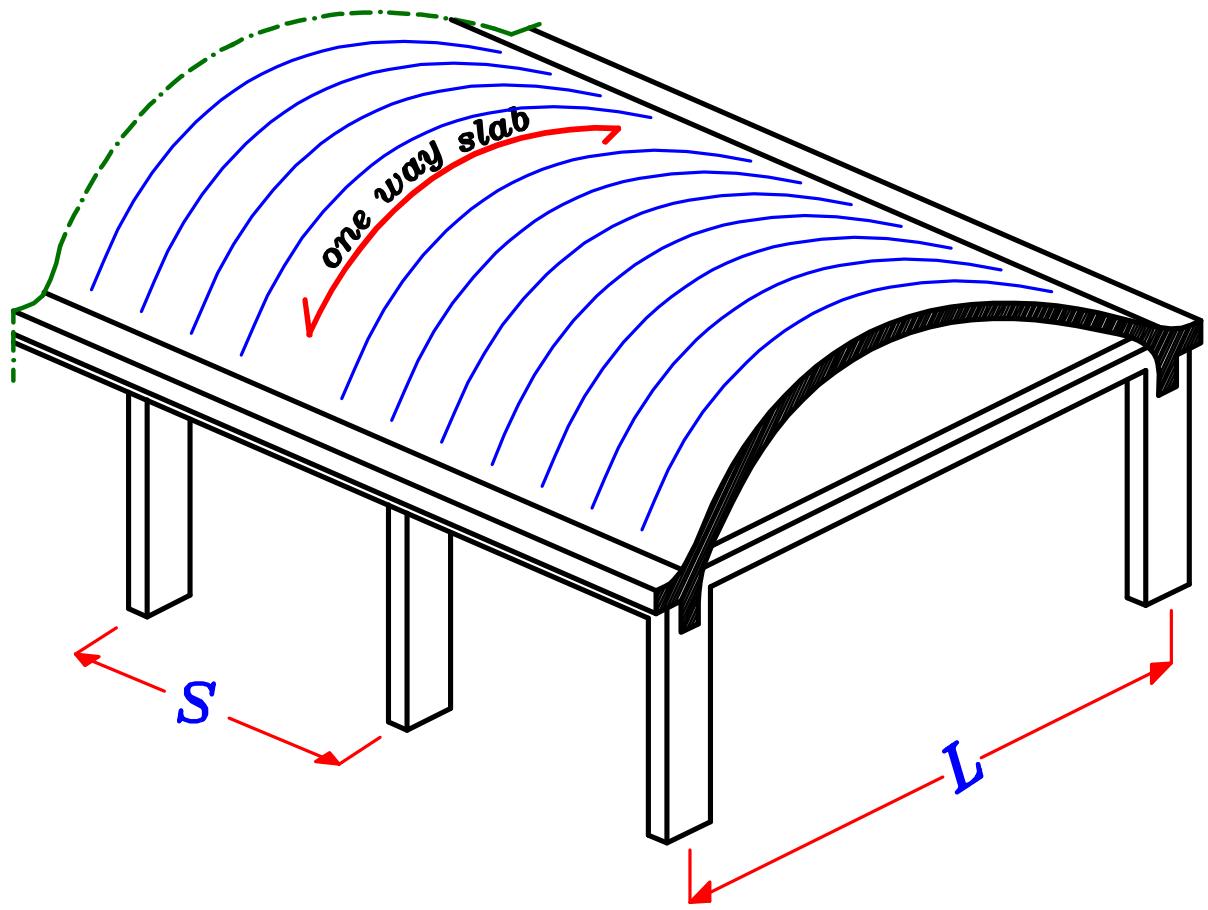
فتكون القطاعات و التسليح اقل و بالتالى اوفر في ثمن الخامات .

ملحوظه *parabolic slabs* تكون في الاسطح النهائيه فقط و ليست في الادوار المتكرره .

ملحوظه

لان الاحمال على ال *parabolic slab* قليله فيكون ال *tension* على ال *tie* نسبياً قليل

لذلك ممكن للتسهيل اهمال ال *extension of tie* .



هي عبارة عن بلاطه **solid** و تكون **one way** لانها محموله على كمرتين فقط .

مميزاتها : لان شكلها عكس ال **bending moment**

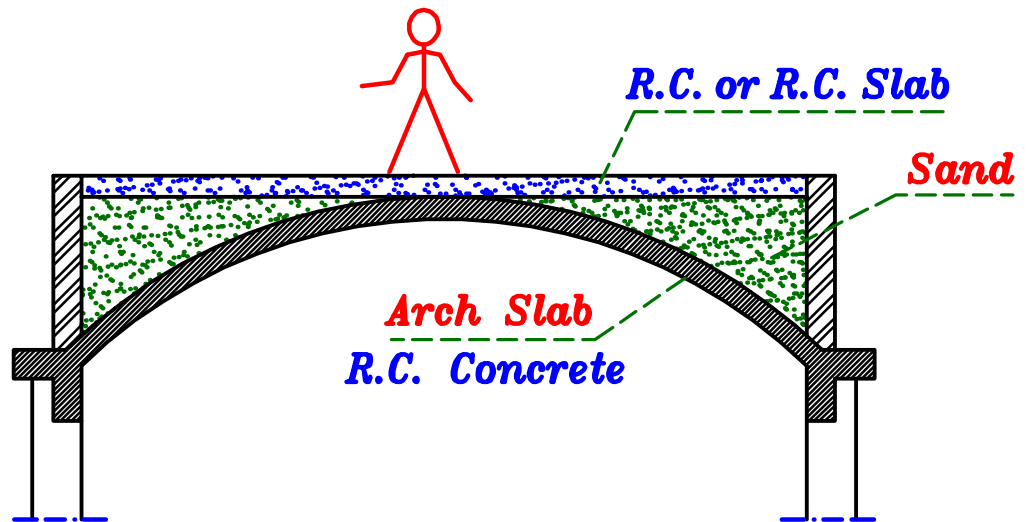
لا يكون عليها **moment** و يكون عليها **compression Force** فقط

و لا يكون لها **deflection** مما سيؤدي عند التصميم الى ان تكون

كميات الخرسانه و الحديد المطلوبين قليله اى تكون البلاطه أرخص .

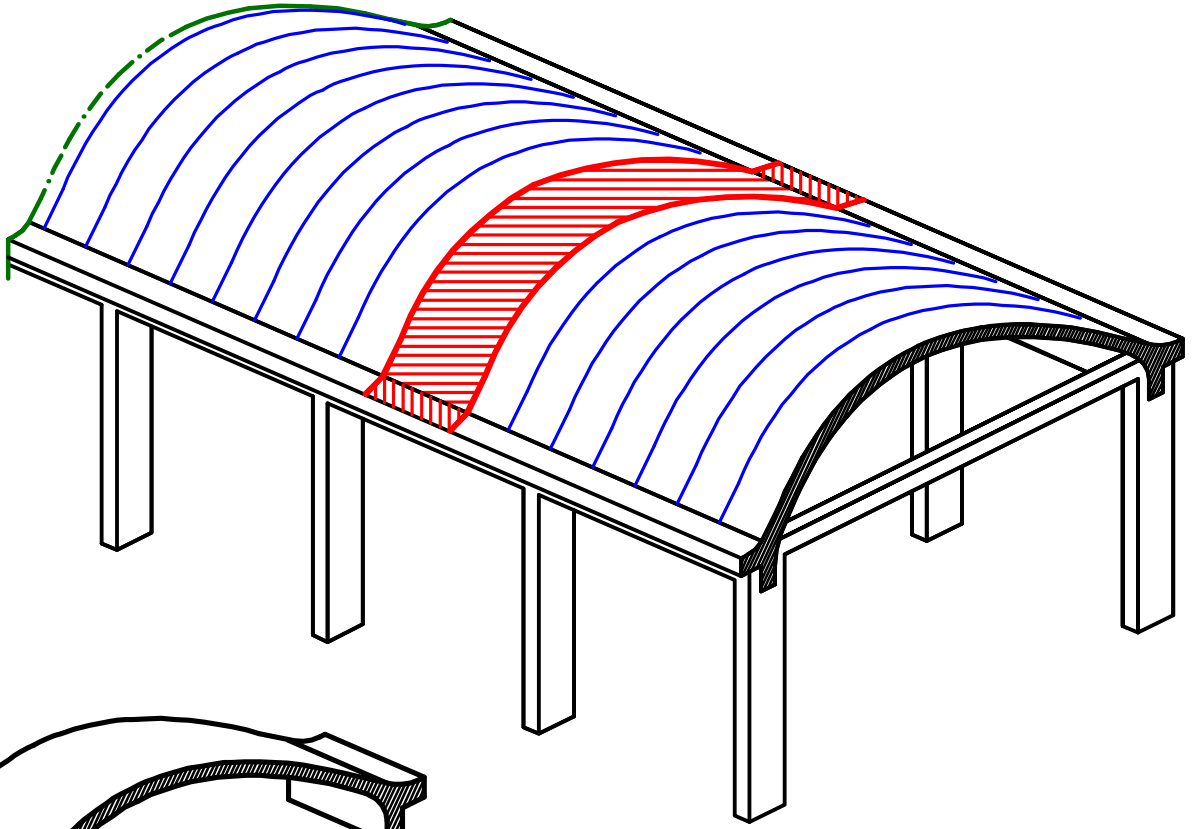
عيوبها : ١- تكون الشده فى التنفيذ منحنيه و يكون الحديد منحنى مما يصعب عمليه التنفيذ .

٢- يجب أن تكون دور أخير اى لن نستطيع عمل دور فوقها الا بشروط خاصه .

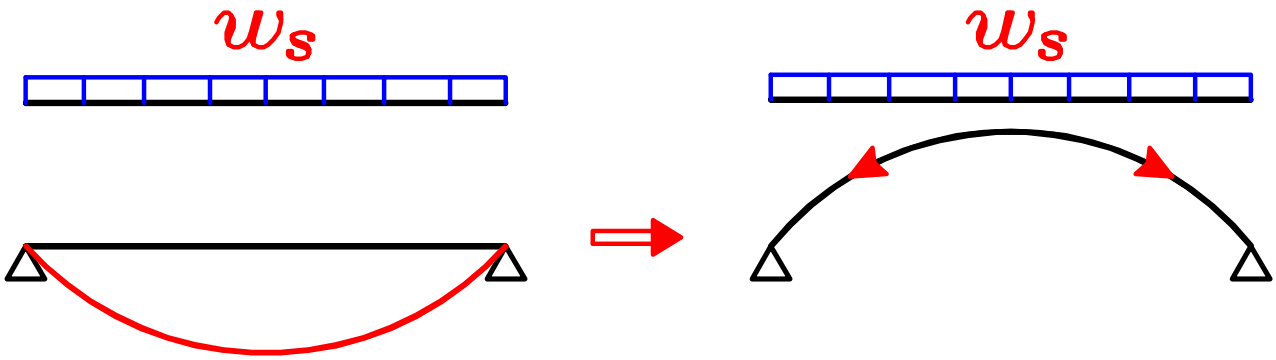
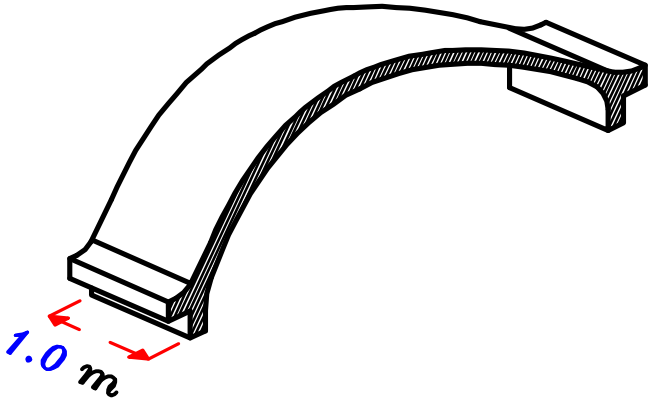


طريقه استخدام ال
parabolic slab
فى حاله الادوار المتكرره

Concept of Parabolic Slab.



بأخذ شريحه في البلاطه عرضها - 1, ٢ م



و لان عاده البلاطات تكون الاحمال عليها **Distributed Loads**

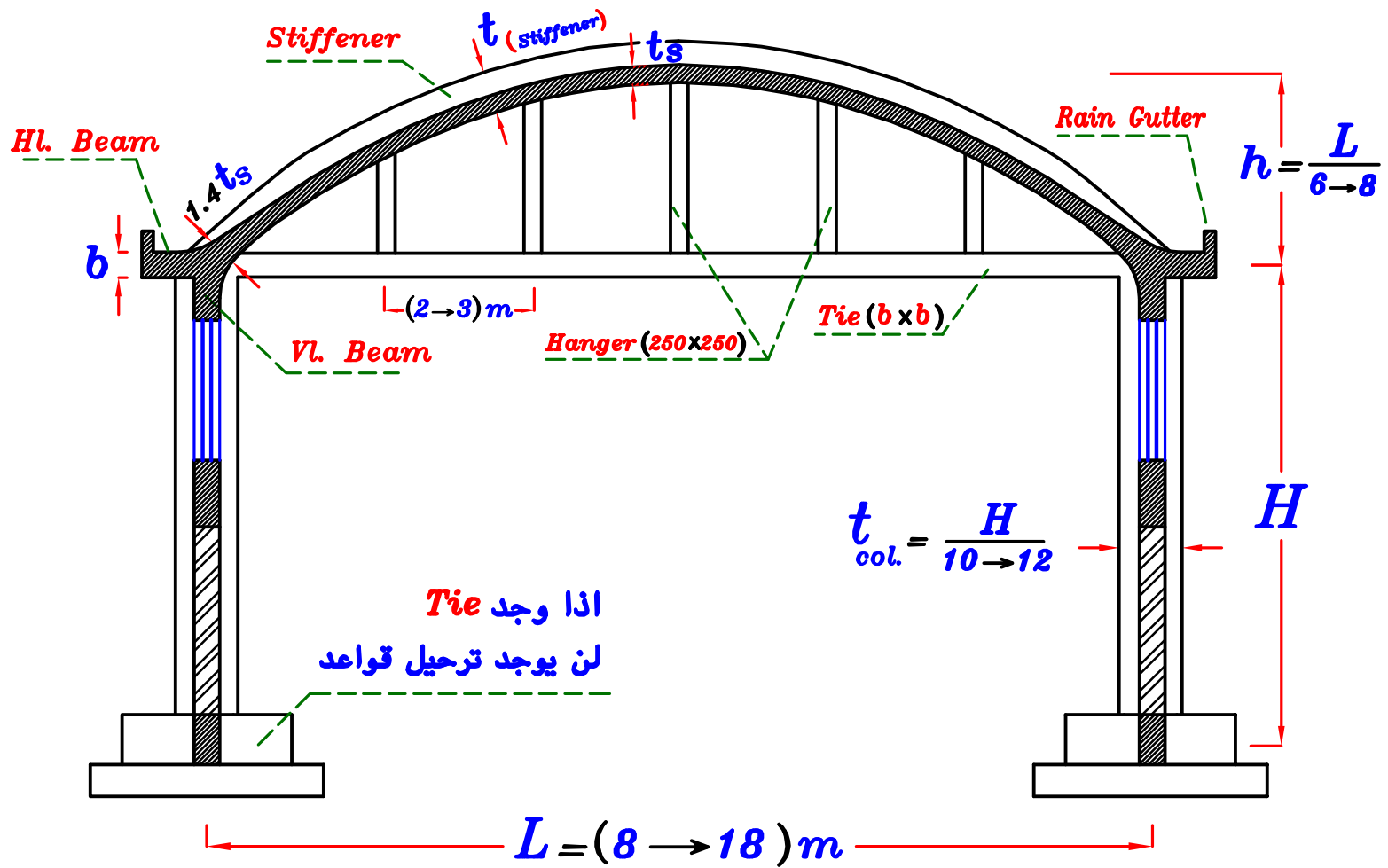
فسيكون ال **moment** المفروض أن يحدث عليها شكله **Parabola** لاسفل

لذا اذا اخذنا شكل البلاطه **Parabola** لاعلى سيكون شكل البلاطه عكس ال **moment**

أى أن الشكل الحقيقي للبلاطه يجب ان يكون **Parabola** و ليس **Arch**

$$Y = aX^2 + bX + c$$

Concrete Dimensions.



* **Span** (L) = (8 → 18) m

* **Height** (h) = $\frac{L}{6 \rightarrow 8}$

* $t_s = (8 \rightarrow 14) cm.$

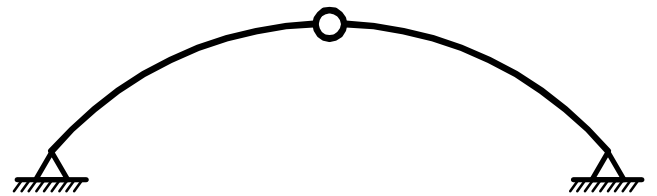
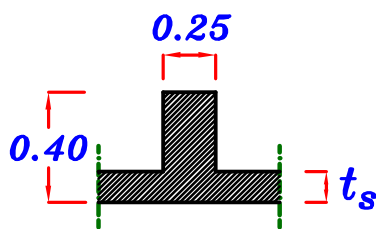
* $b =$ width of HL. Beam
= (0.25 OR 0.30) m

* **Tie** ($b \times b$)

* **Hanger** (250 x 250)

* $t_{col.} = \frac{H}{10 \rightarrow 12}$

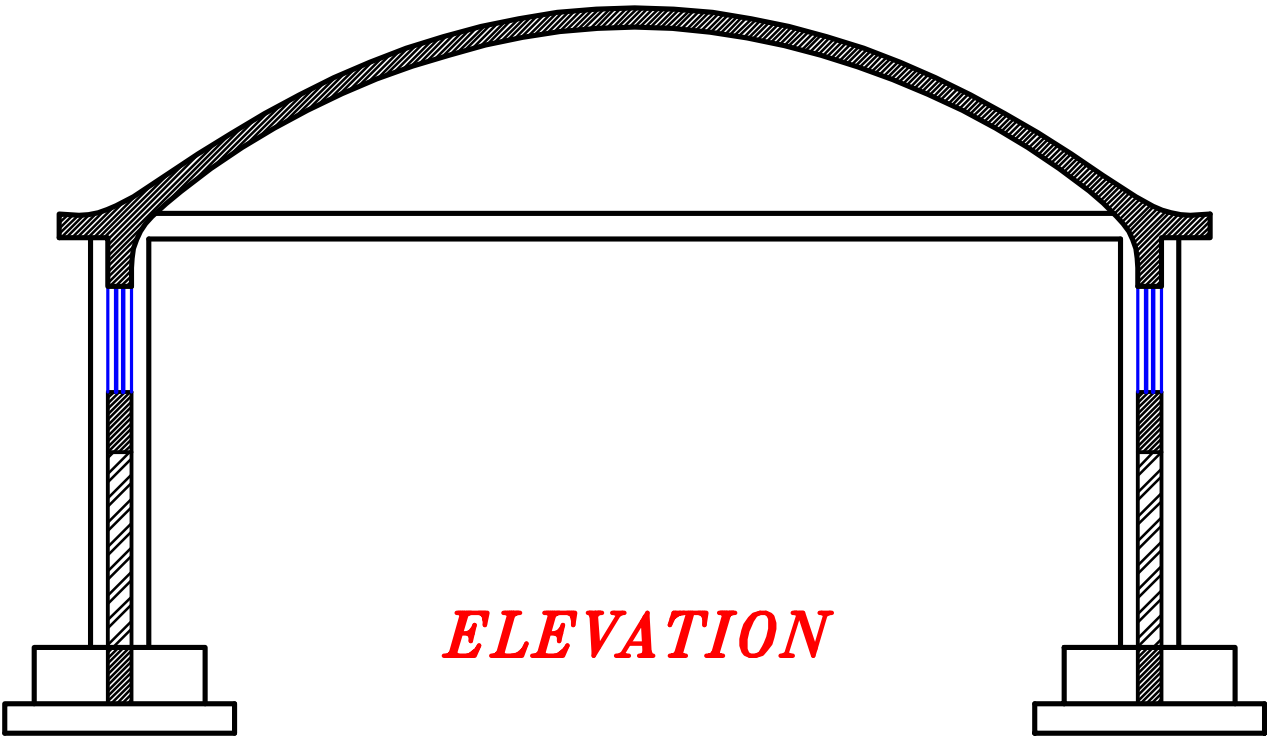
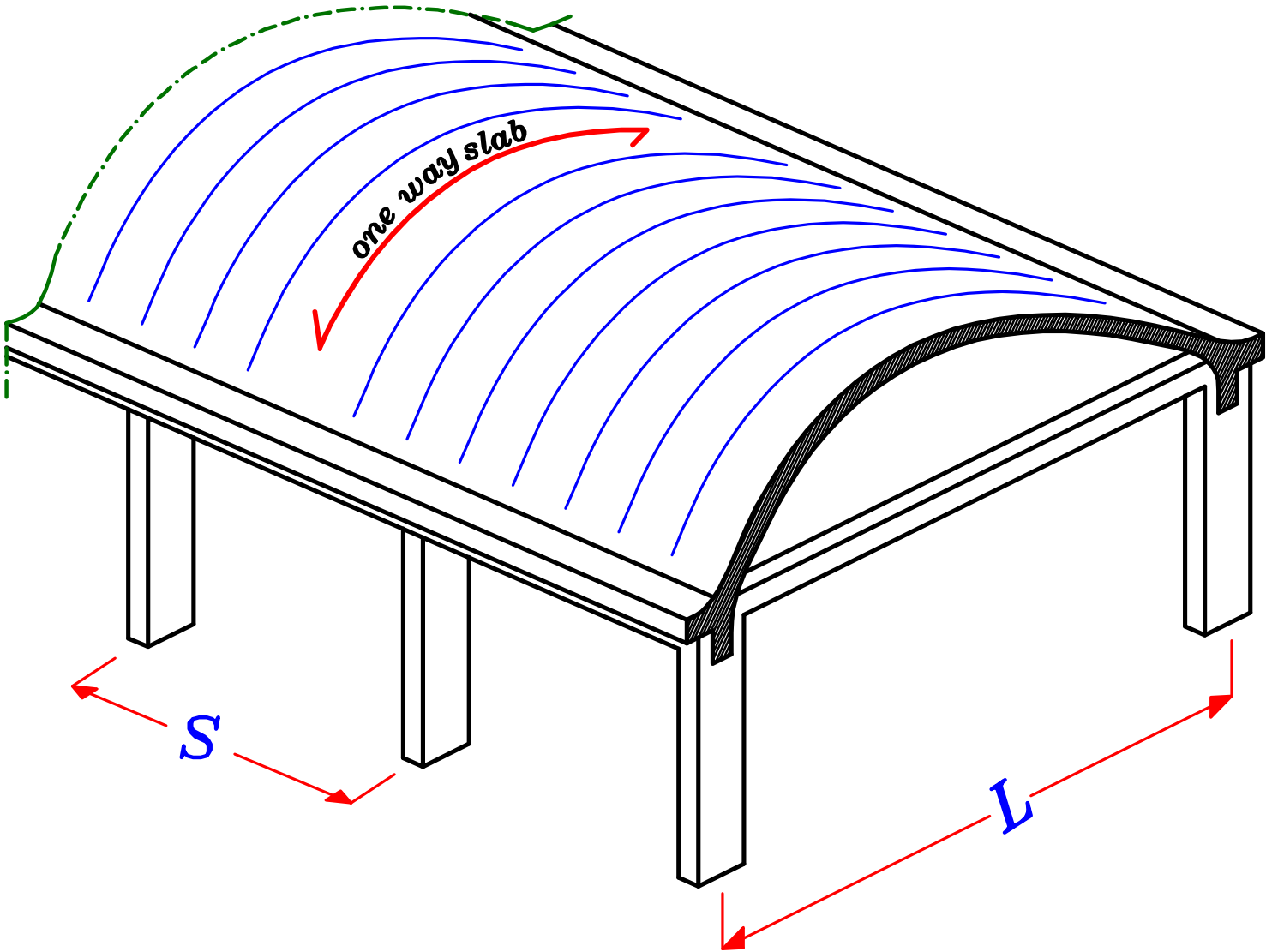
* **Stiffener** (250 x 400)

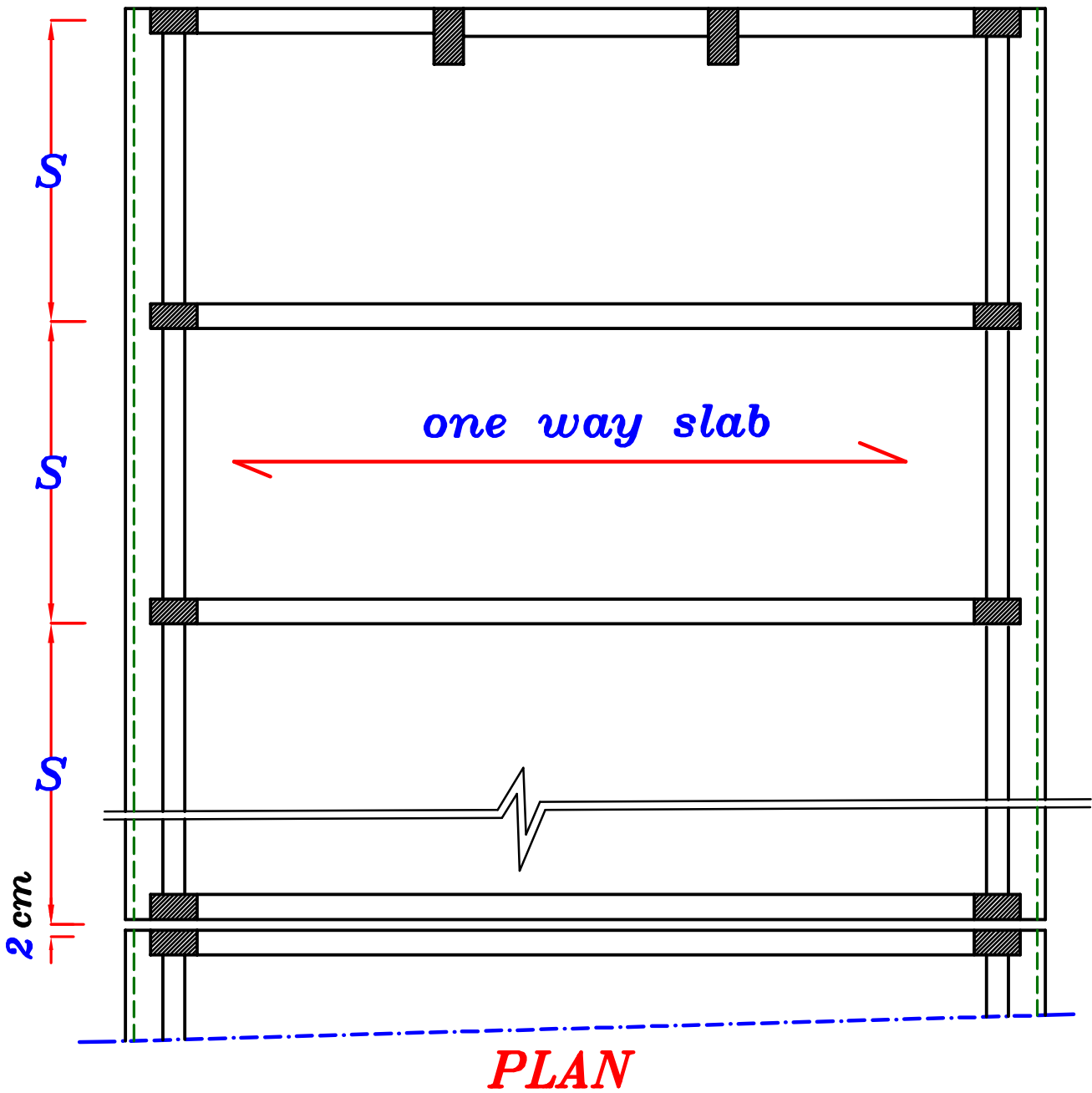
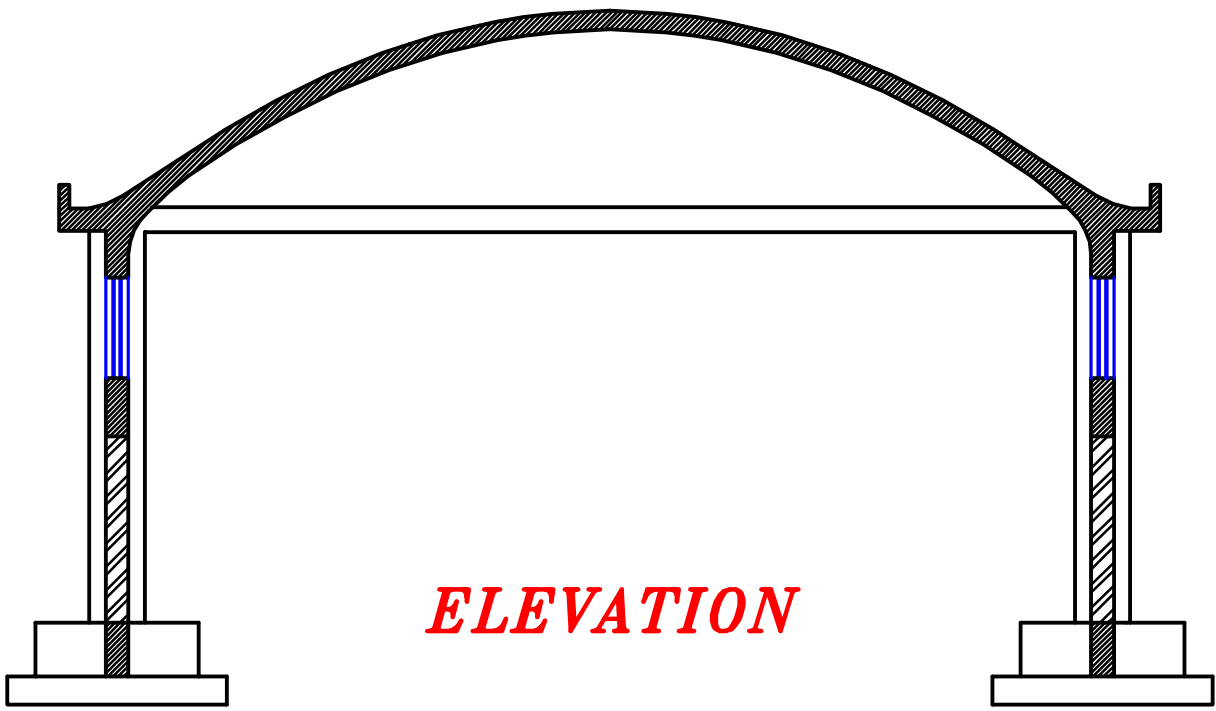


Statical System

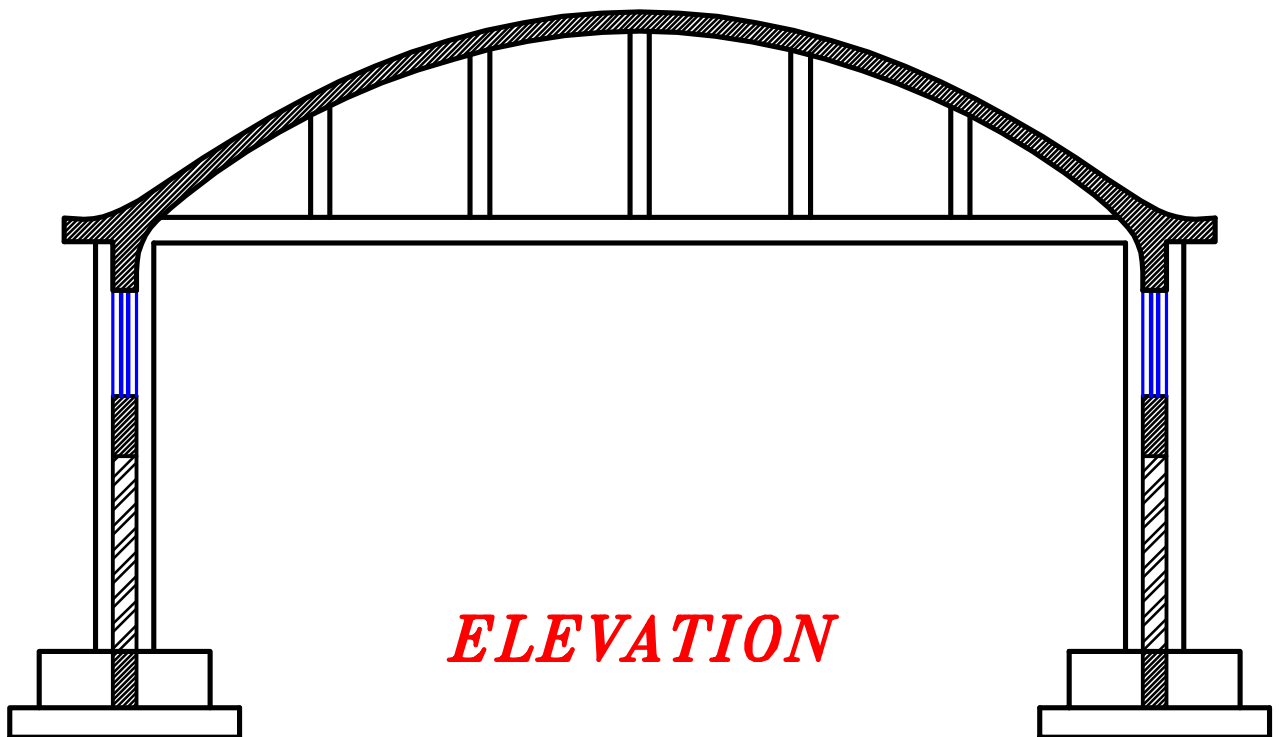
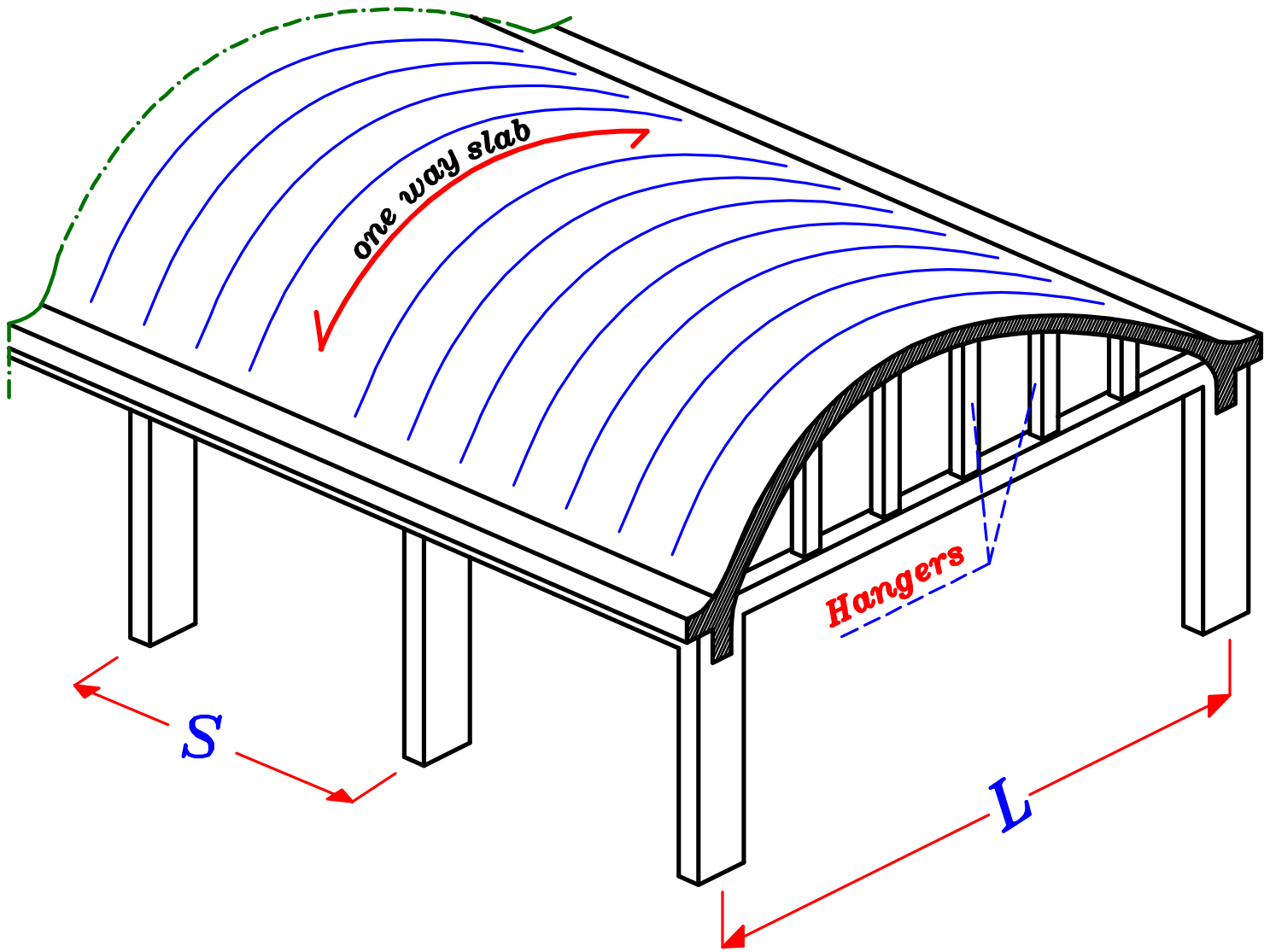
توضع لتقويه البلاطه وتقليل ال **Buckling** حيث أن البلاطه معرضه ل **Comp. Force** و يفضل وضعها فوق ال **Hangers** حتى يدخل تسليح ال **Hangers** بها .

Arch Slab. Without Stiffeners & Without Hangers.

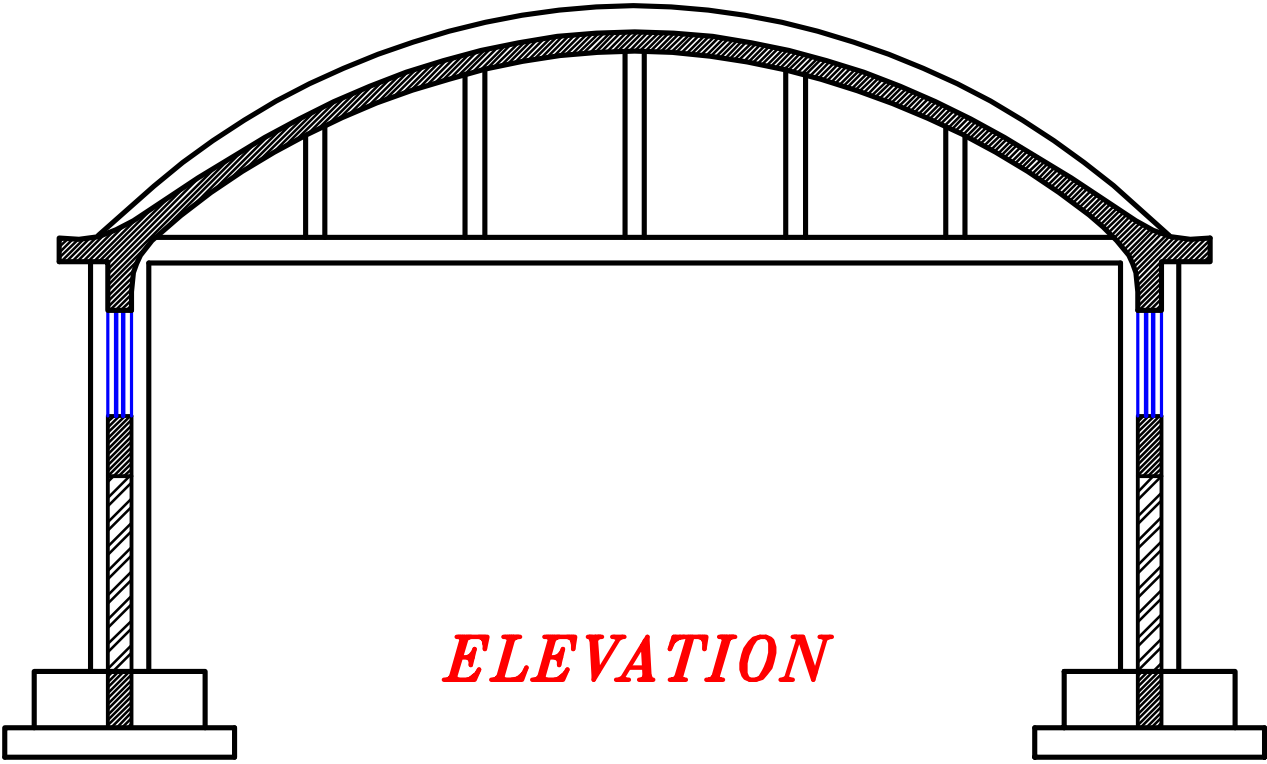
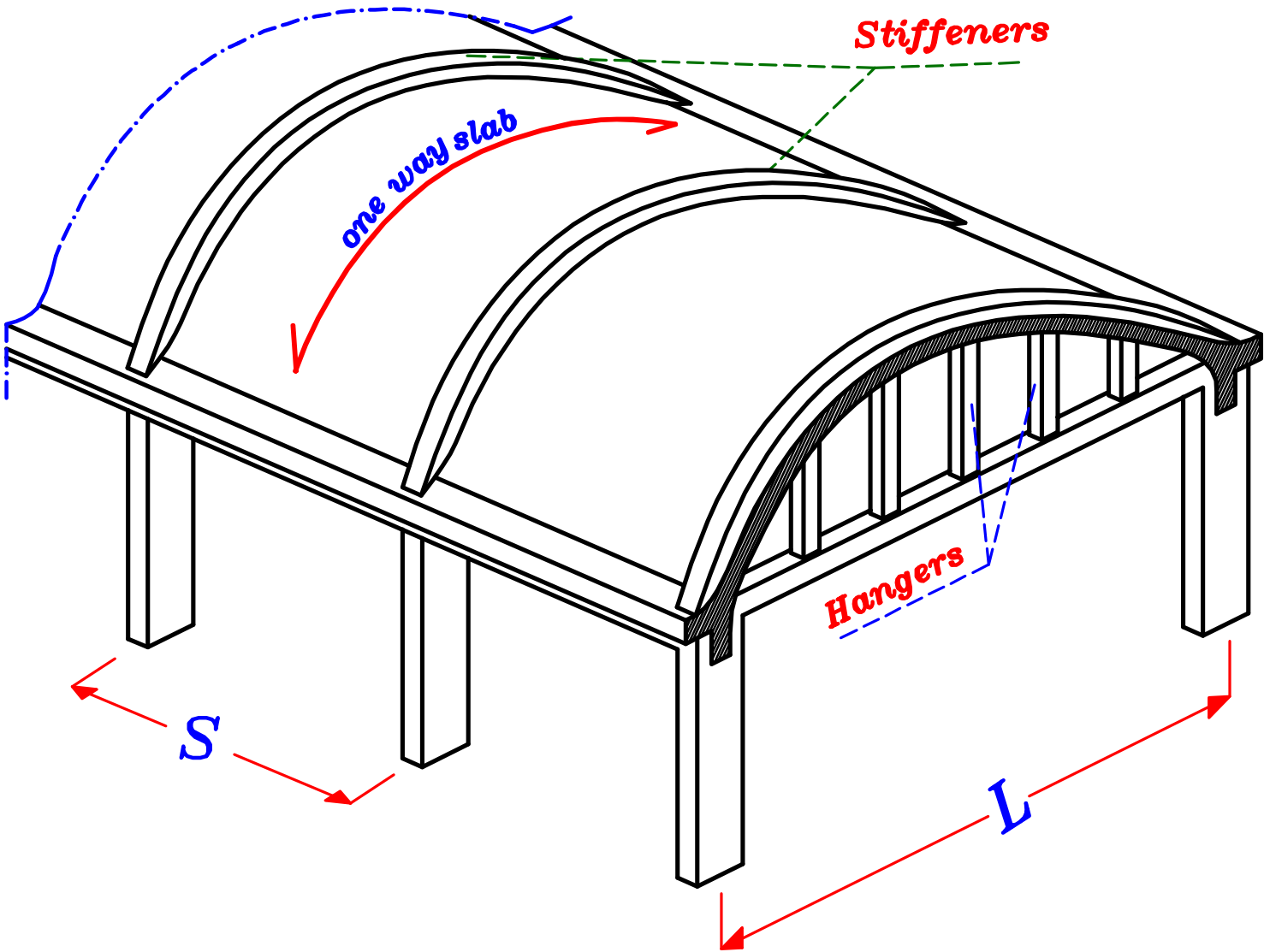




Arch Slab. Without Stiffeners & With Hangers.



Arch Slab. With Stiffeners & With Hangers.



Drawing Arch Slab.

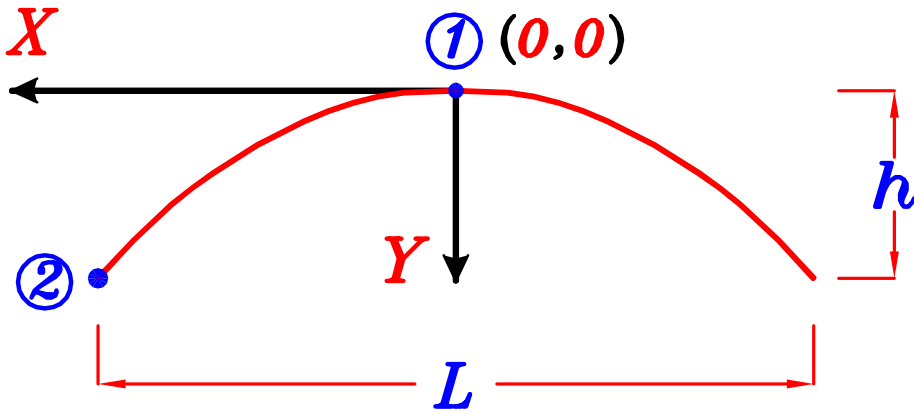
لان شكل ال *Arch Slab* فى الحقيقه عباره عن *Parabola* لذا لرسم منحنى ال *Parabola* توجد طريقتين :

① By using Equations.

لان معادله ال *Parabola* $Y = aX^2 + bX + c$

و لكن اذا اخذنا اعلى نقطه فى البلاطه هى نقطه $(0,0)$

ستتحول المعادله الى $Y = aX^2$



لتحديد قيمه a

بالتعويض فى النقطه ②

$$Y = h, \quad X = \frac{L}{2}$$

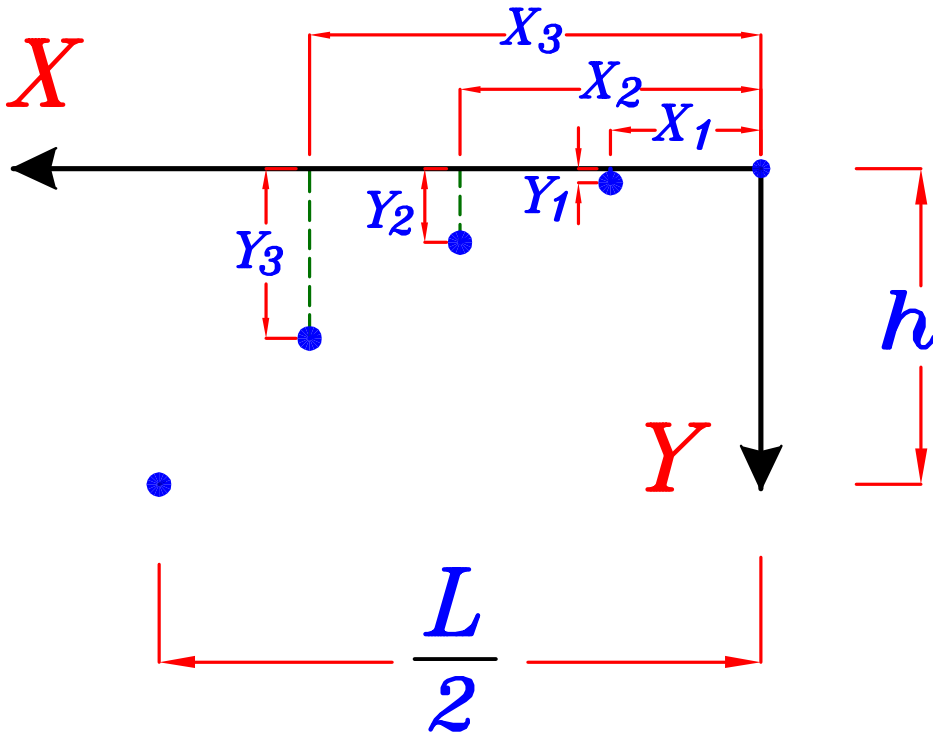
$$Y = aX^2 \rightarrow h = a \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 \rightarrow a = \frac{4h}{L^2}$$

$$\therefore Y = \frac{4h}{L^2} * X^2$$

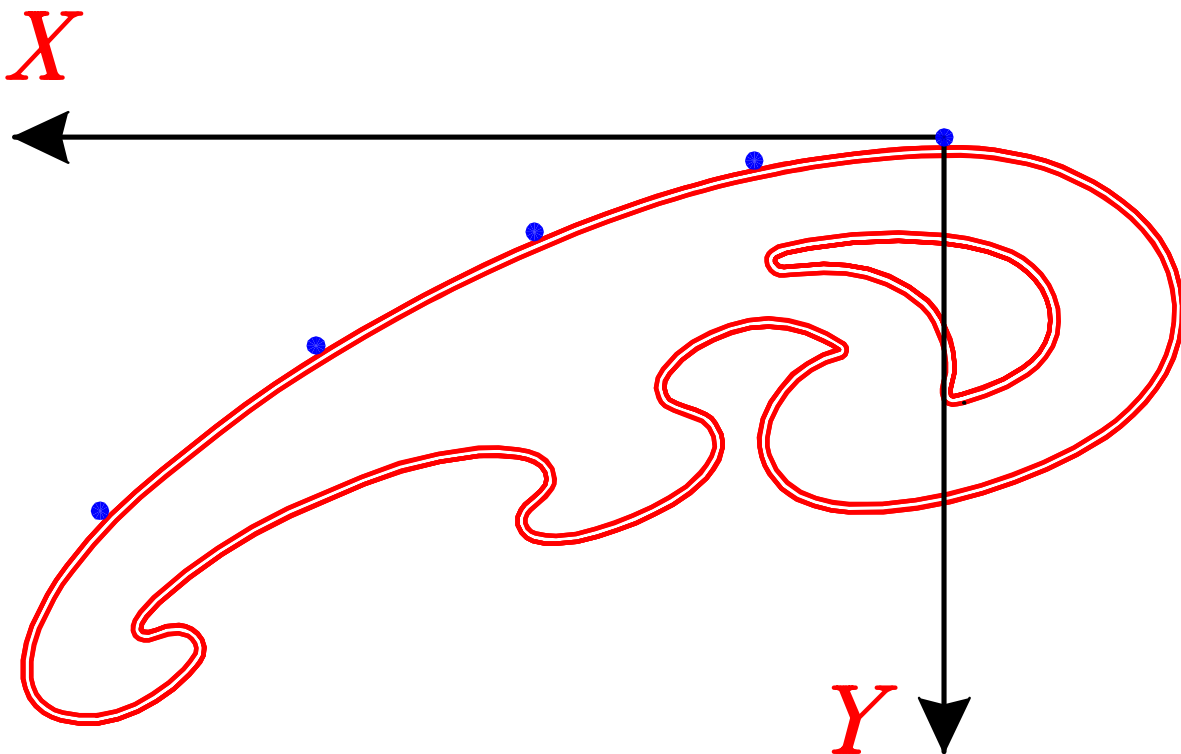
$$Y = \frac{4h}{L^2} * X^2$$

بالتعويض في المعادله عند عده نقط

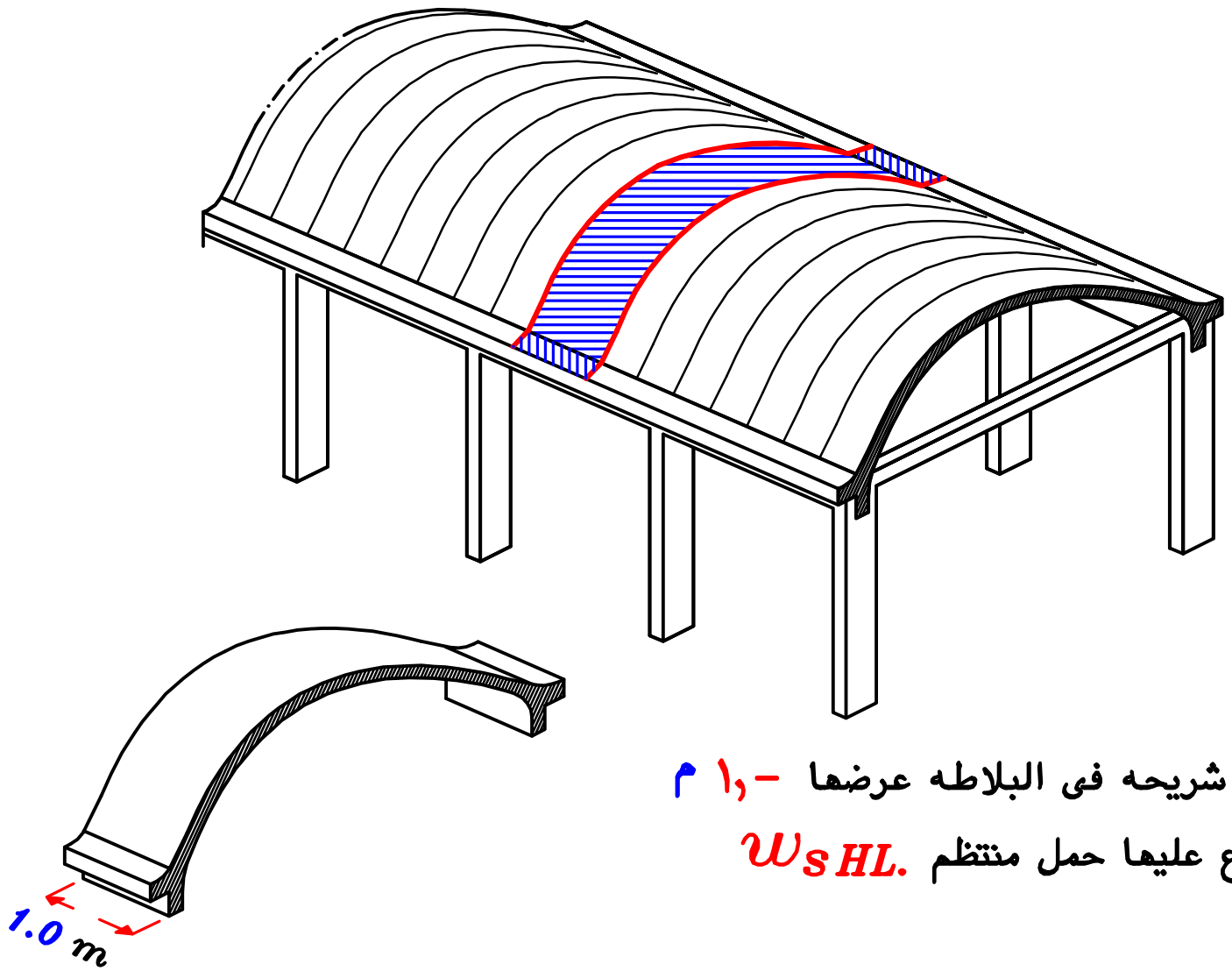
نفرض قيمه X ثم نحسب لها ال Y



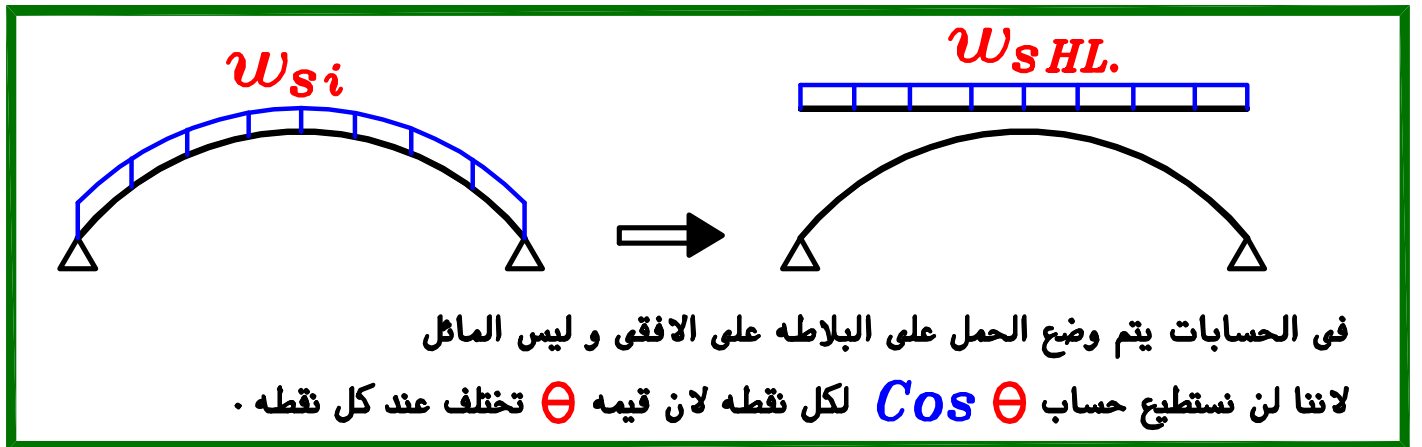
سيكون لدينا عده نقاط على المنحنى ممكن التوصيل بينهم بال *French Curve*



Analysis of Arch Slab.



بأخذ شريحه في البلاطه عرضها - 1, م
و نضع عليها حمل منتظم W_{sHL} .



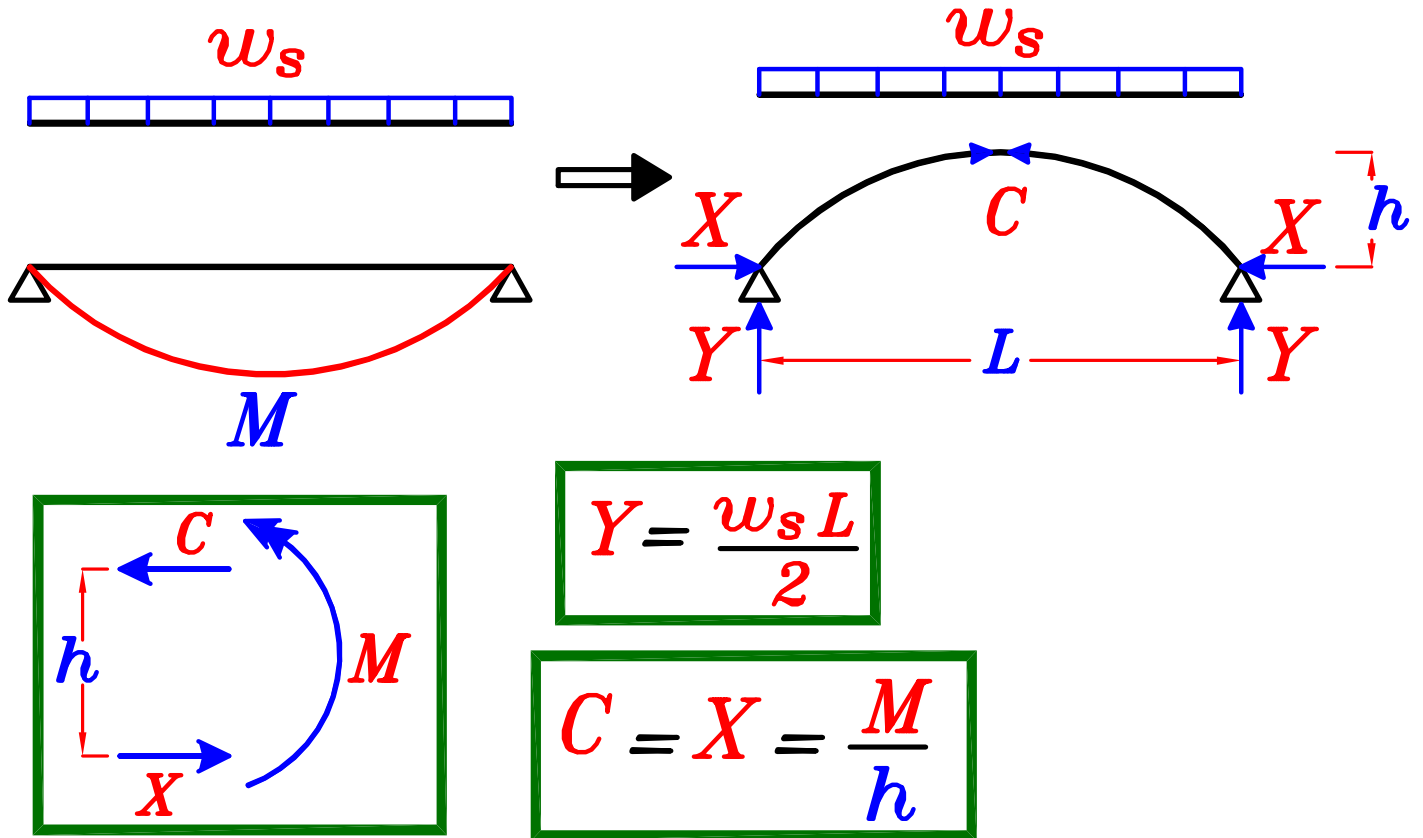
Take $t_s = (100 \rightarrow 140) \text{ mm}$ $t_s \approx 120 \text{ mm}$

assume $F.C. \approx 0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $L.L. \approx 0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$$W_s = 1.4 (t_s \delta_c + F.C.) + 1.6 (L.L.) \approx 5.0 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

تعتمد الفكرة الى تحويل ال *Bending moment* الى *Couple*

اي الى *Compression Normal Forces* & *Tension Normal Forces*



لان الاحمال على البلاطة المنحنيه تعتبر صغيره فبالتالى ستكون قيمه X صغيره
 فاذا وضعنا *Tie* حتى تقاوم قيمه X فلن يكون عليهما *Tension* كبير
 و فى هذه الحاله ممكن اهمال ال *Extension of Tie*

Get *N.F.* & *B.M.*

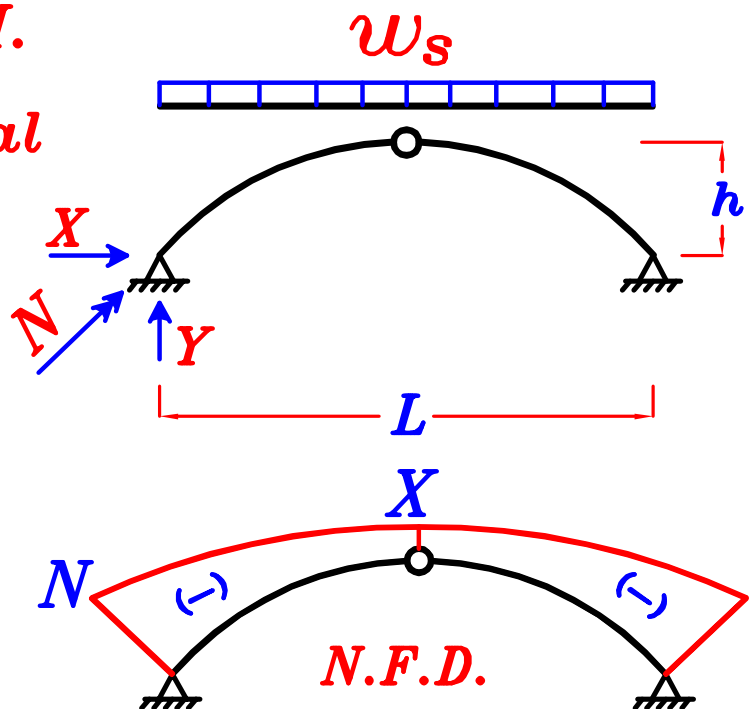
To get max Normal

B.M. = Zero

$$Y = \frac{\Sigma \text{Loads}}{2} = \frac{w_s L}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{M}{h} = \frac{w_s L^2}{8h}$$

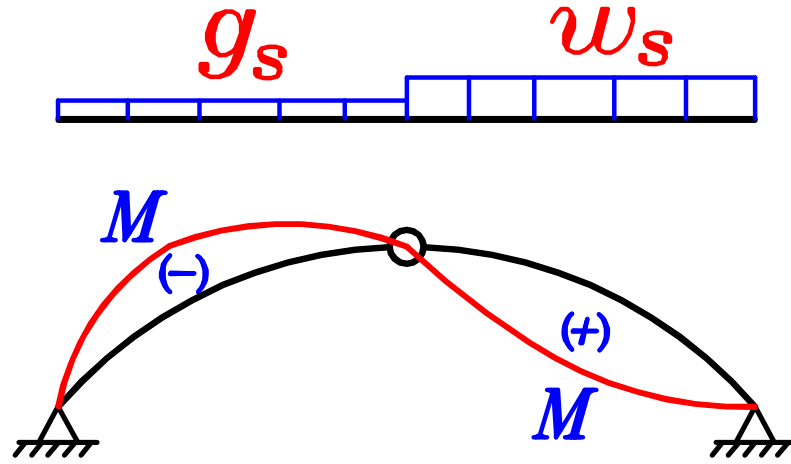
$$N = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$



To get max B.M.

لعمل *bending moment* على البلاطه

نعمل حالات تحميل

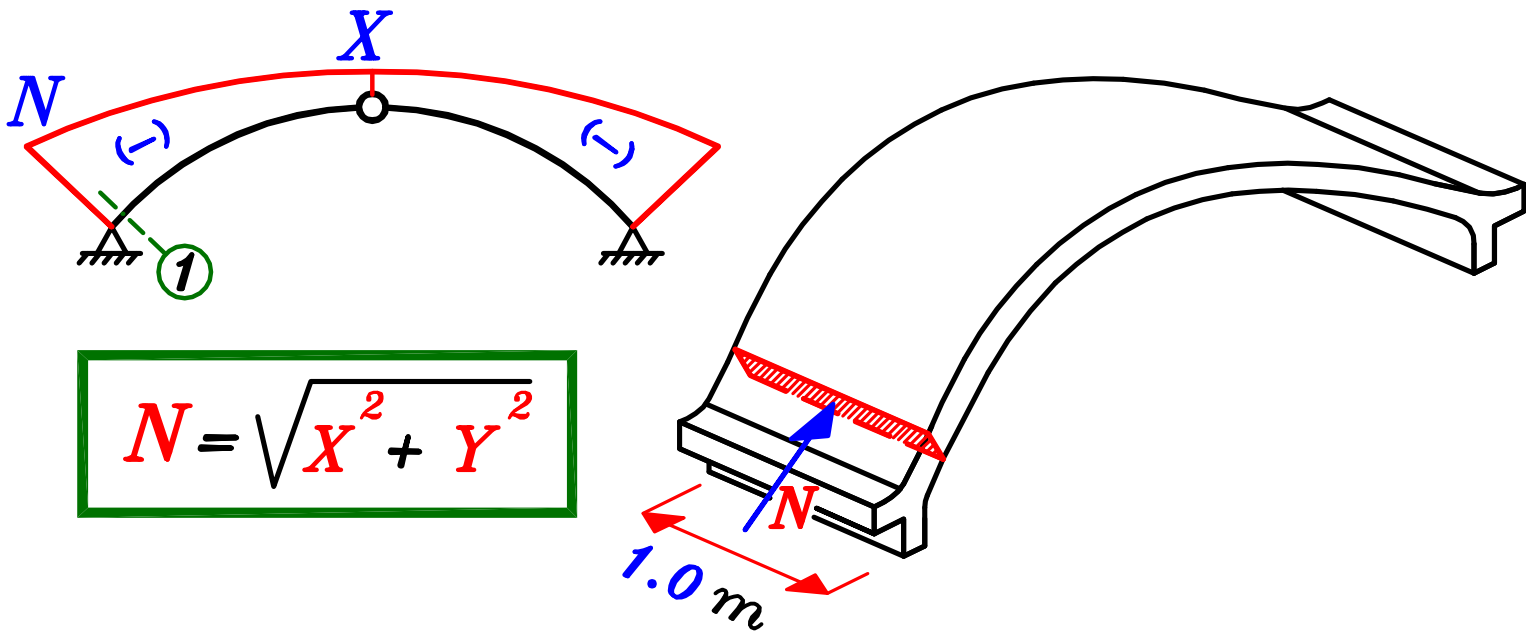


$$M = \frac{P_s * L^2}{64}$$

where : $P_s = w_s - g_s$

قيمه صغيره جدا جدا ممكن اهمالها

Design Critical Section of Arch Slab.

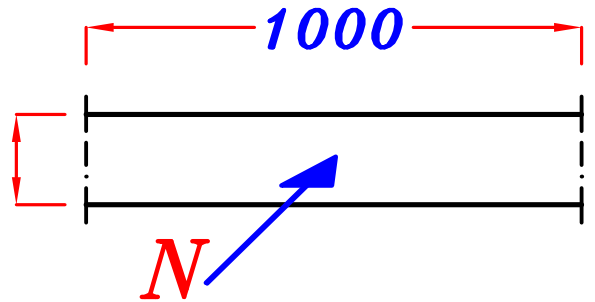


$$N = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$

Design on N.F. only.

Sec (1-1)

t_s



$$\therefore P_{U.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

$$P_{U.L.} = N, \quad A_c = t_s * 1000 \rightarrow \text{Get } A_s = \sqrt{\text{mm}^2}$$

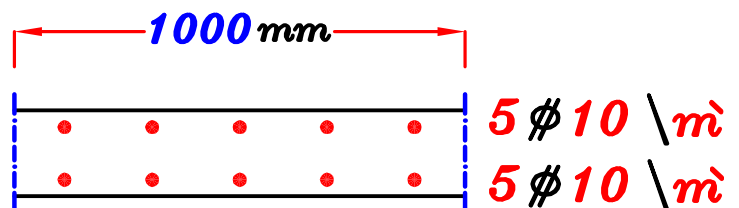
عادة تكون $A_{s_{min}}$ أقل من A_s

$$\therefore \text{Take } A_s = A_{s_{min}} = \frac{0.6}{100} * b * t = \frac{0.6}{100} * 120 * 1000$$

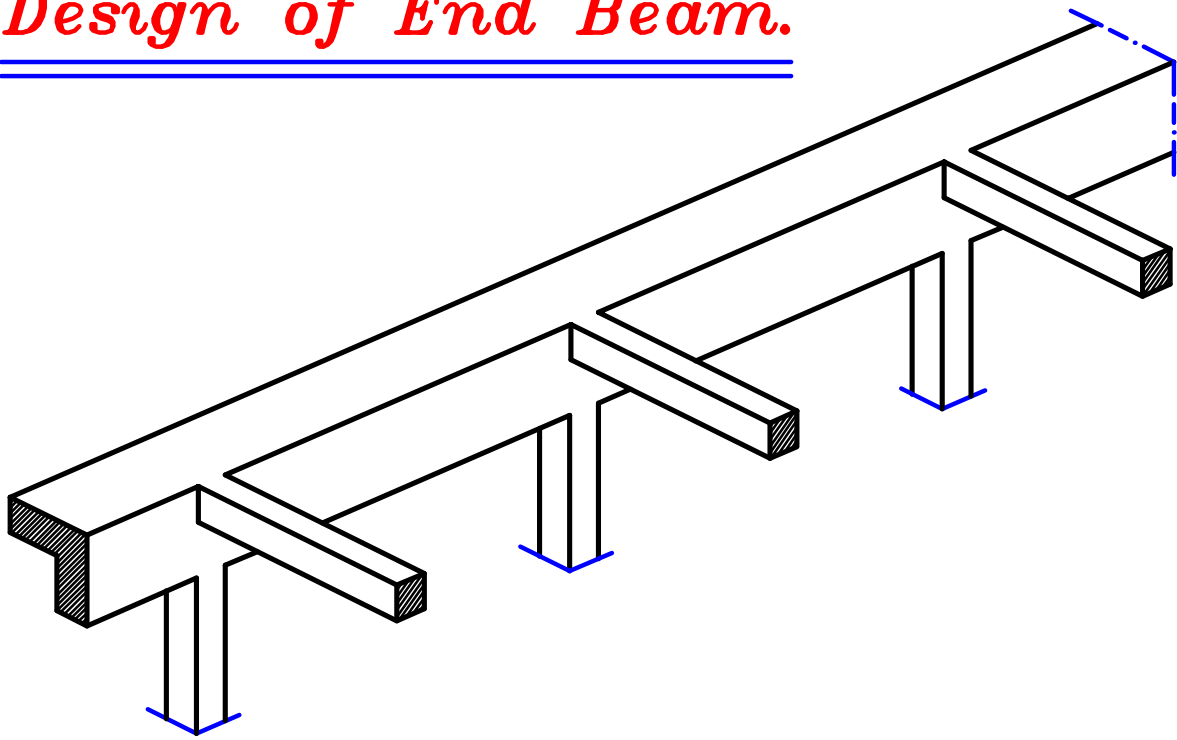
$$= 720 \text{ mm}^2 \approx 10 \phi 10 \setminus m$$

مجموع الحديد السفلى و العلوى

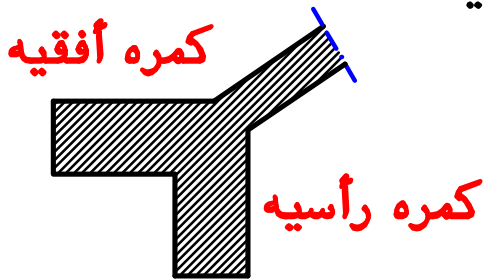
$$A_s = A_s' \approx 5 \phi 10 \setminus m$$



* Design of End Beam.



- الكمره الطرفيه **End beam** يوجد عليها قوه أفقيه



لذا تتكون من كمرتين

كمره رأسيه لتحمل الاحمال الرأسية

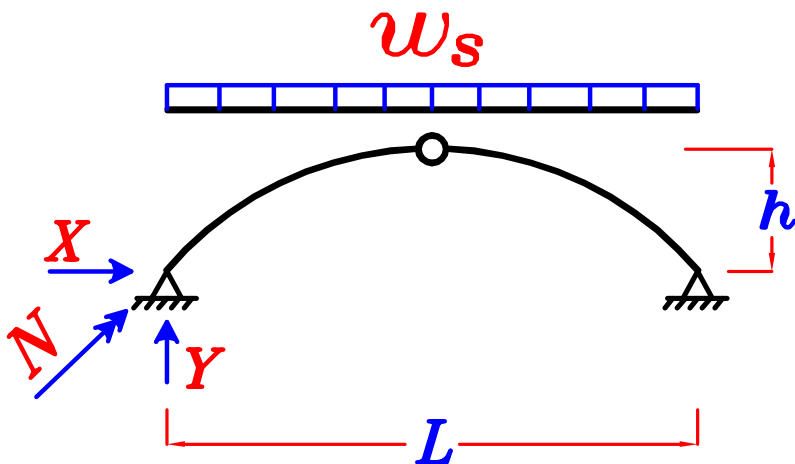
كمره أفقيه لتحمل الاحمال الأفقيه .

- أى قوى رأسيه تذهب الى الكمره الرأسية

أى قوى أفقيه تذهب الى الكمره الأفقيه .

- وزن الكمرتين هو حمل رأسى لذا يذهب الى الكمره الرأسية فقط .

$$O.W. (VL.+HL.) \approx 7.0 \text{ kN/m} \\ (\text{beam})$$



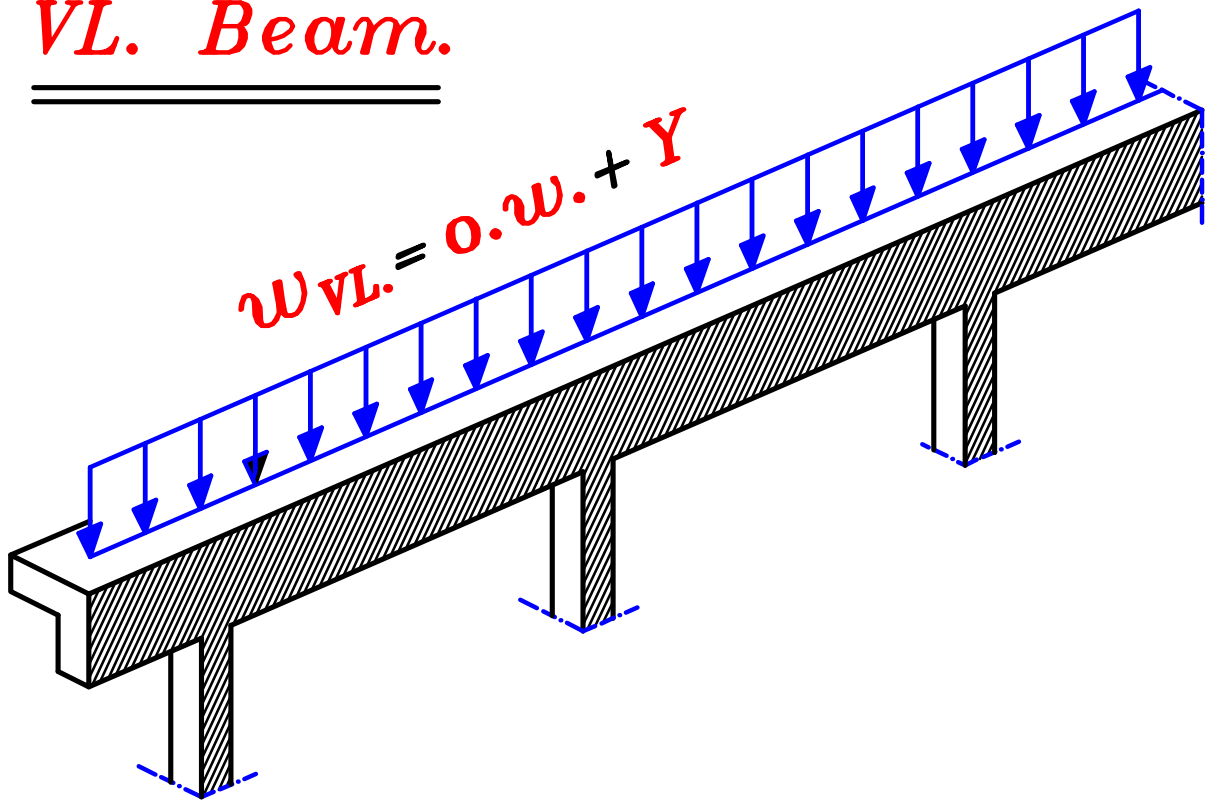
- **X, Y** من شريحه البلاطه

تتنقل على ال **End beam**

Y تذهب الى الكمره الرأسية .

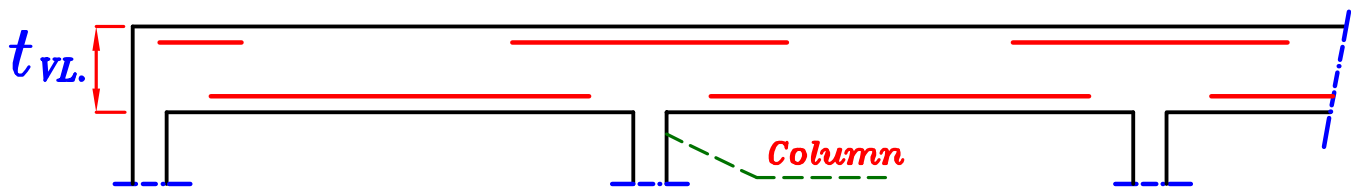
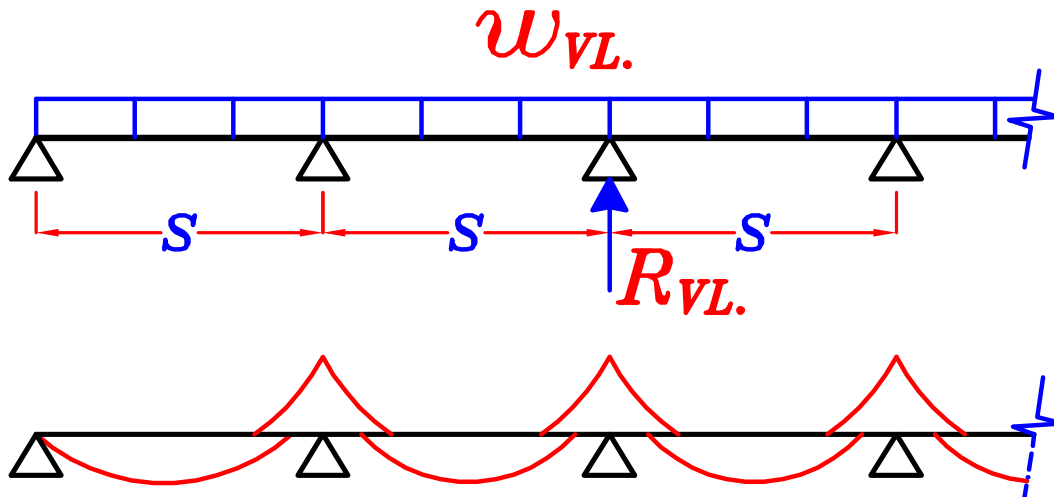
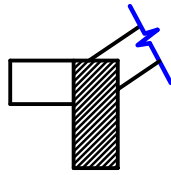
X تذهب الى الكمره الأفقيه .

VL. Beam.



$$w_{VL} = O.W. (beam) + Y \quad kN/m$$

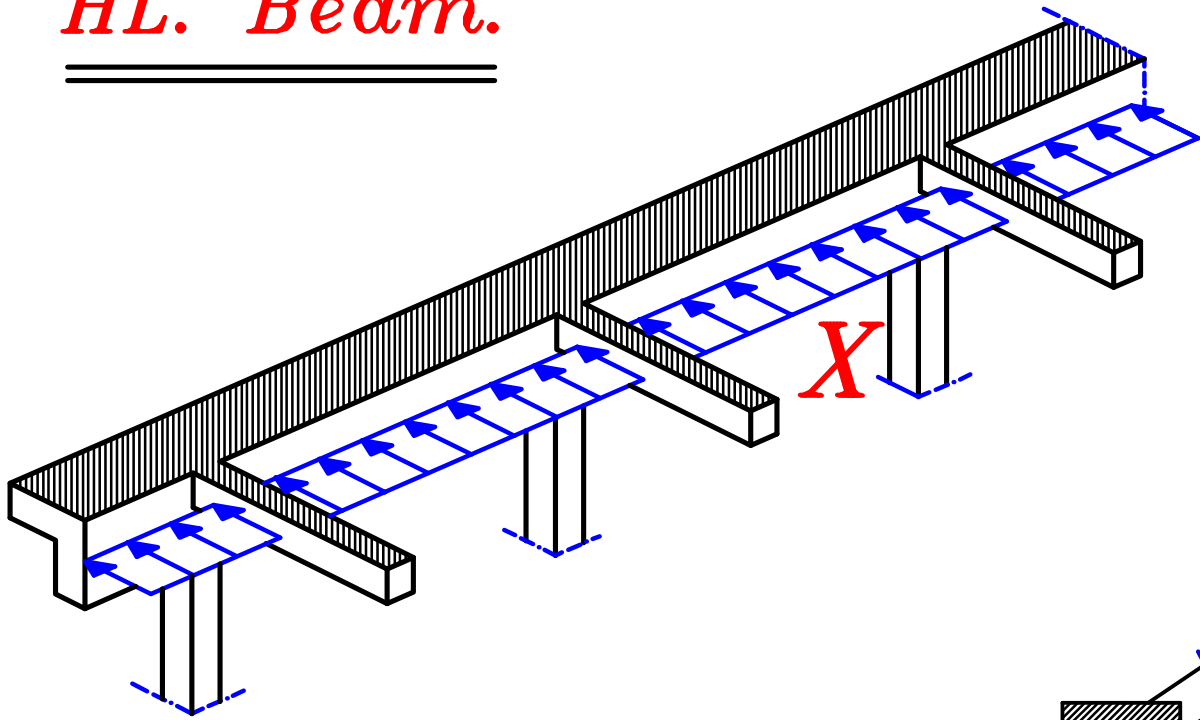
Designed as R-Sec.



$$R_{VL} = (o.w. + Y) * S$$

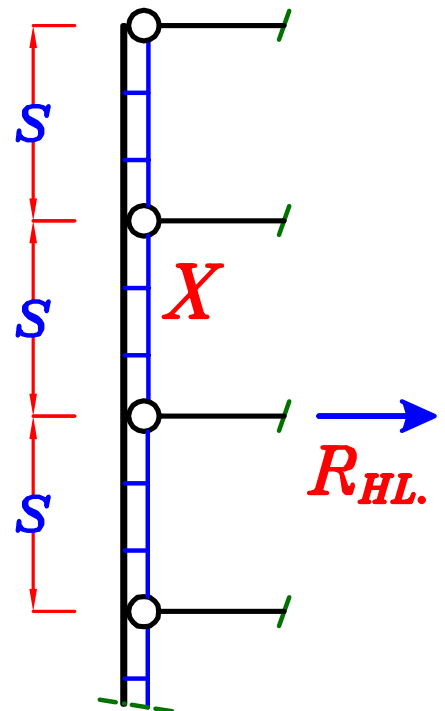
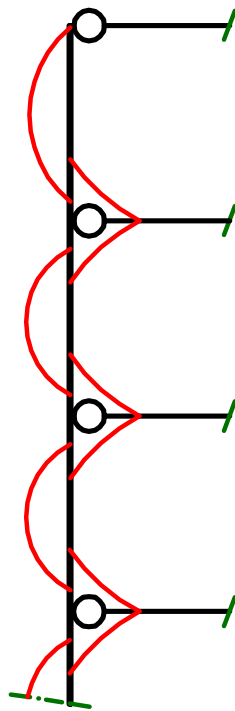
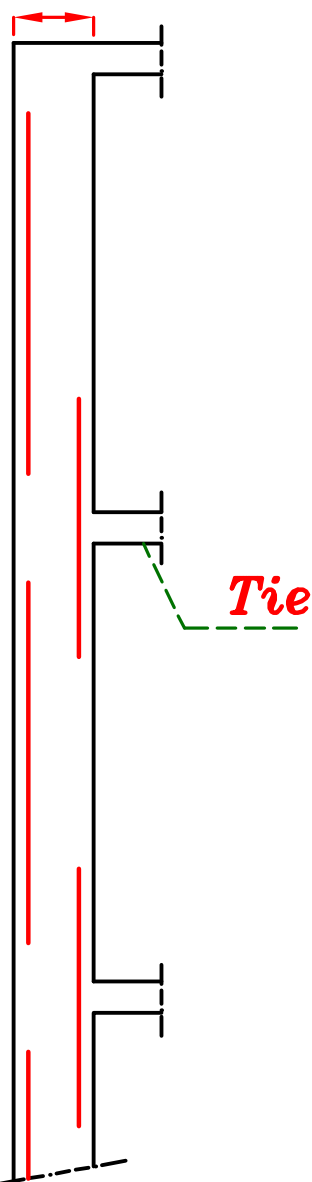
تنقل الى العمود

HL. Beam.



Designed as R-Sec.

$t_{HL.}$

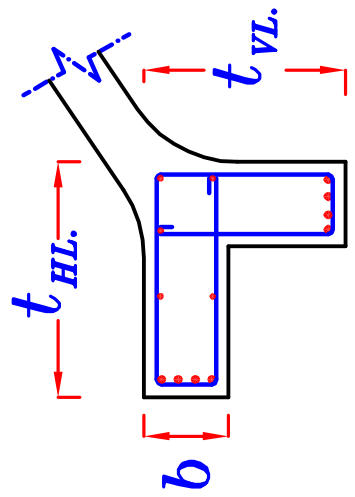
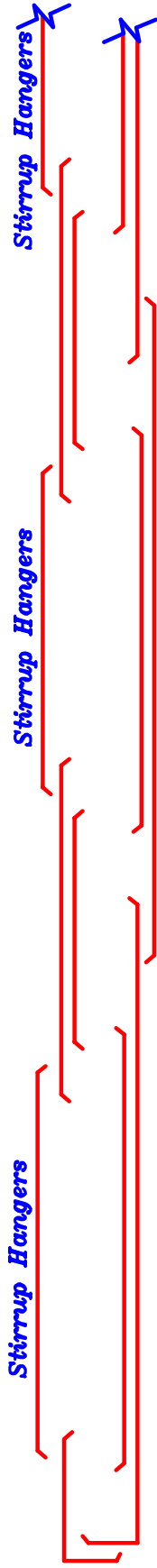
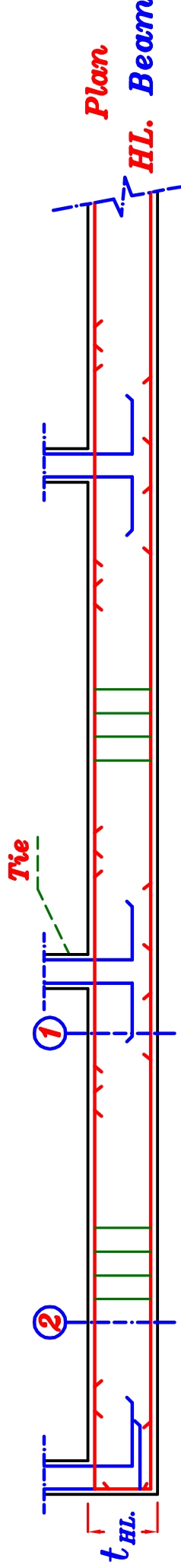
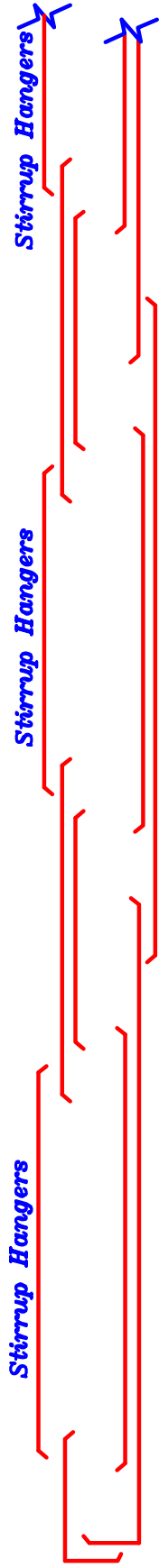
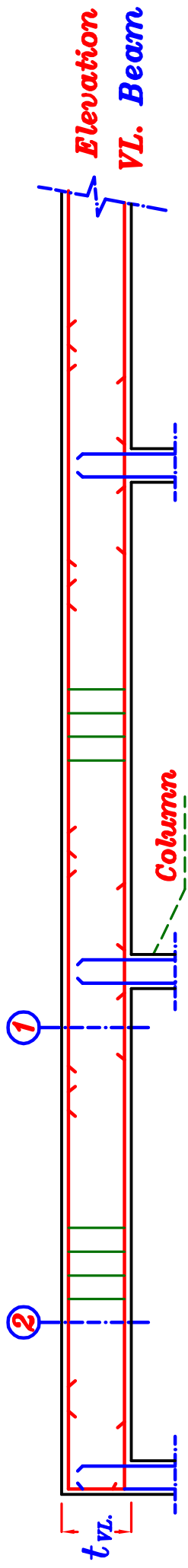


plan

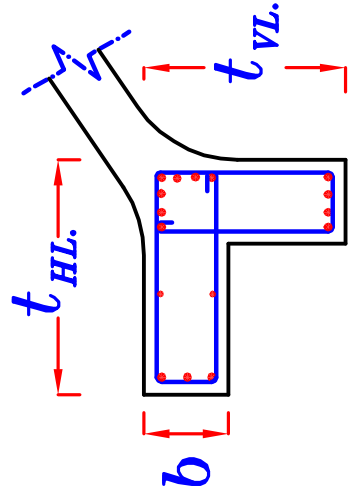
$$R_{HL.} = X * S$$

تنقل الى ال Tie

RFT. of End Beam.



Sec. (2-2)



Sec. (1-1)

* Design the Tie. ($b \times b$)

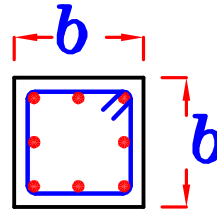
المقصود بـ b هو العرض الاصغر من عرض العمود و عرض الكمره الافقيه لان تسليح ال tie سيدخل فى الاثنين .

Neglect O.W. $\therefore B.M. \approx Zero$

$$T_{(Tie)} = R_{HL} = X * S$$

$$A_S = \frac{T_{(Tie)}}{F_y \delta_s} = (\text{Total area of steel})$$

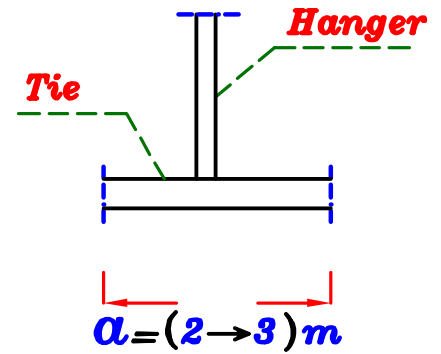
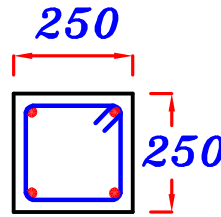
$$A_C = (b \times b)$$



* Design the Hanger. (250×250)

$$T = O.W._{(hanger)} + O.W._{(Tie)} * \alpha$$

$$A_S = 4 \phi 12$$



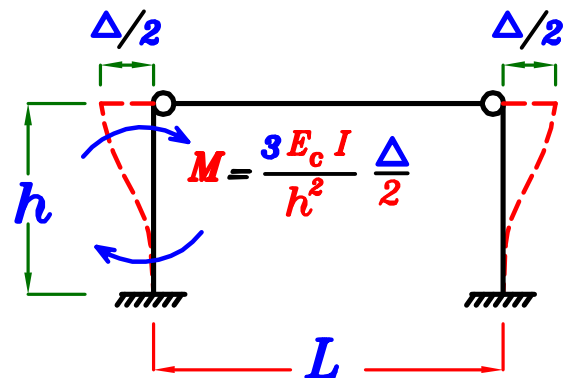
* Design the Column.

$$N.F. = R_Y$$

B.M. (From the Extension of the Tie)

$$\Delta = \frac{T_{(Tie)} L}{E_S A_S} \therefore E_S = n E_C \approx 15 E_C$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{T_{(Tie)} L}{E_S A_S} = \frac{T_{(Tie)} L}{15 E_C A_S}$$



$$B.M. = \frac{3 E_c I}{h^2} \frac{\Delta}{2} = \frac{3 E_c I}{h^2} \frac{T_{(Tie)} L}{30 E_C A_S} = \frac{T_{(Tie)} L I}{10 h^2 A_S}$$

T = Tension on Tie.

L = Length of the Tie.

A_S = Area of steel of the Tie.

I = Moment of Inertia of the Column.

h = Height of the Column.

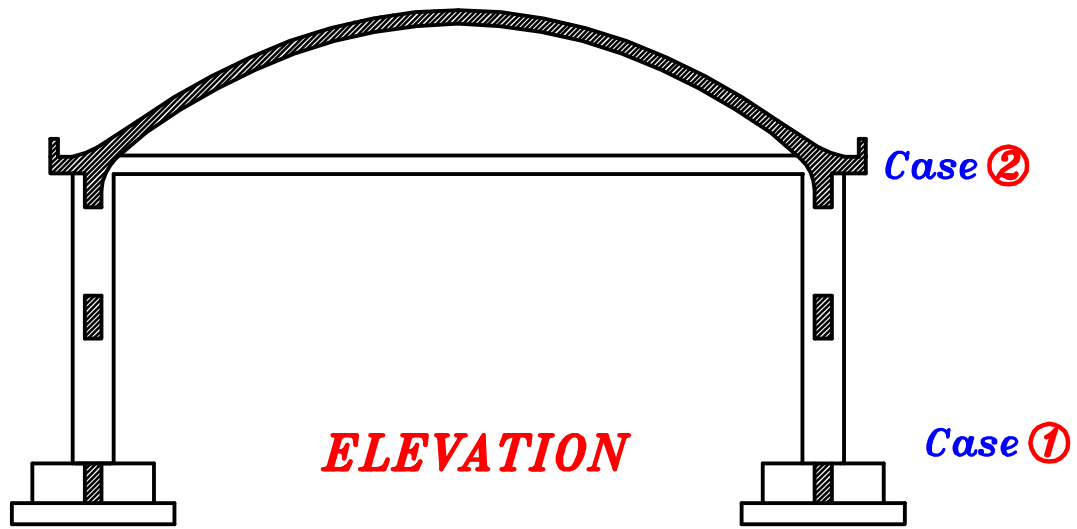
And Check Buckling. ($M_{add.}$)

يمكن إهمال هذه الخطوه

We can neglect the extension of Tie.

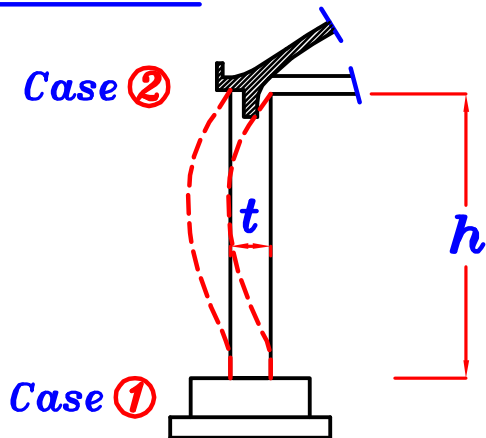
and design the column on N.F. & M_{add} only.

$$N = R_{VL} = (o.w. + Y) * S$$



Check Buckling.

① In Plane.

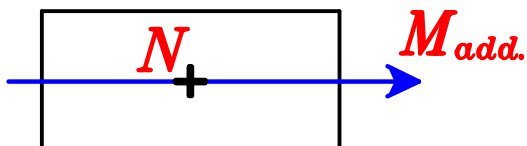


$$H_o = h$$

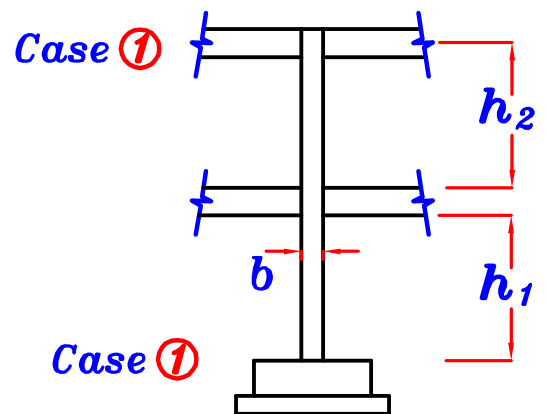
$$\lambda_b = \frac{1.3 * H_o}{t}$$

IF $\lambda_b \leq 10$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Designed}}$ N only

$\lambda_b > 10$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Designed}}$ $N, M_{add.}$



② Out of Plane.

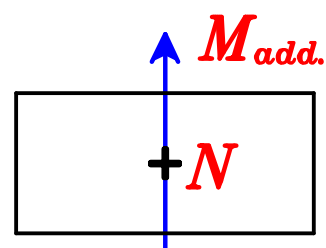


$H_o =$ The bigger of h_1, h_2

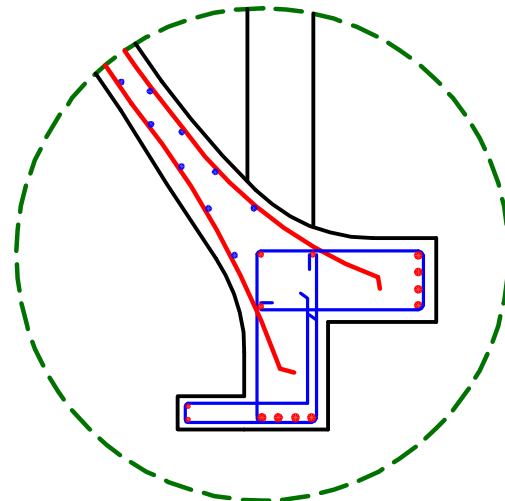
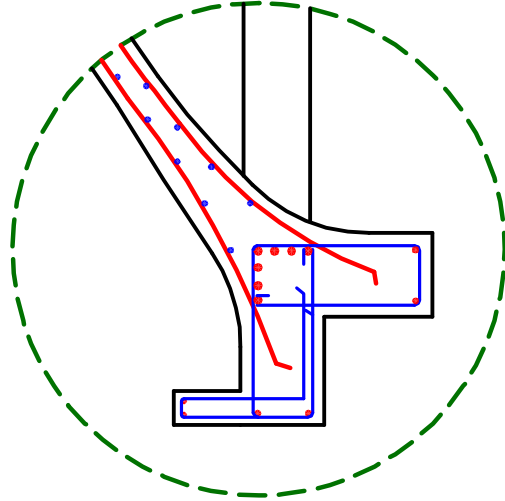
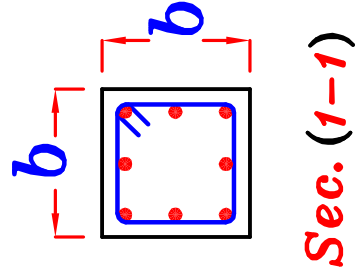
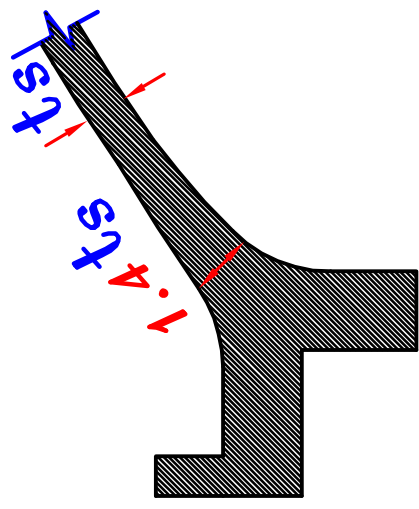
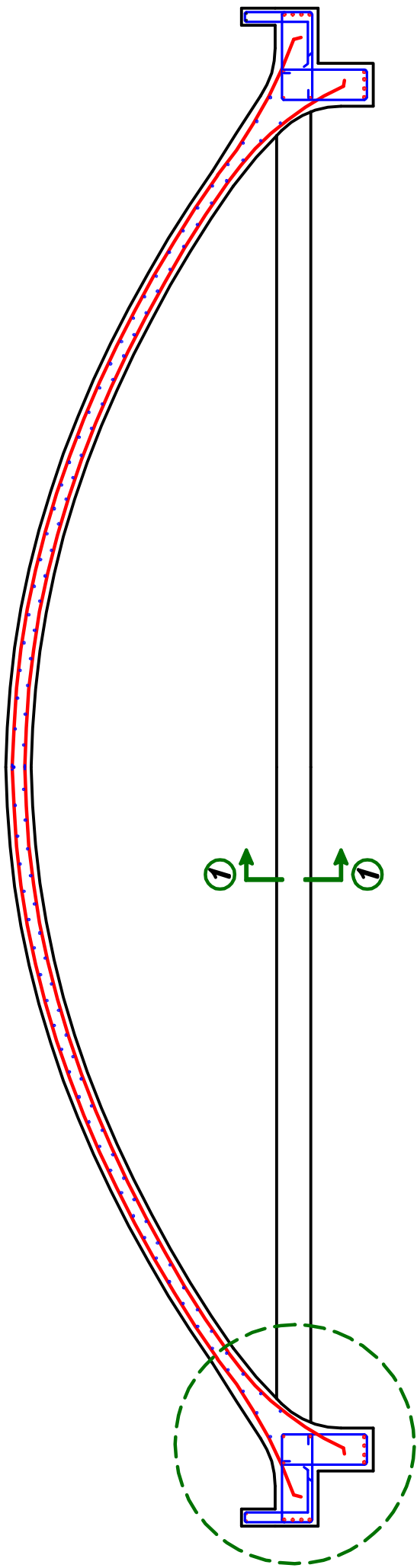
$$\lambda_b = \frac{1.2 * H_o}{b}$$

IF $\lambda_b \leq 10$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Designed}}$ N only

$\lambda_b > 10$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Designed}}$ $N, M_{add.}$

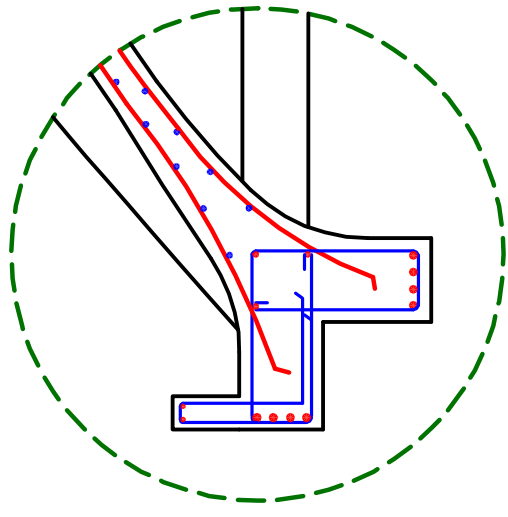
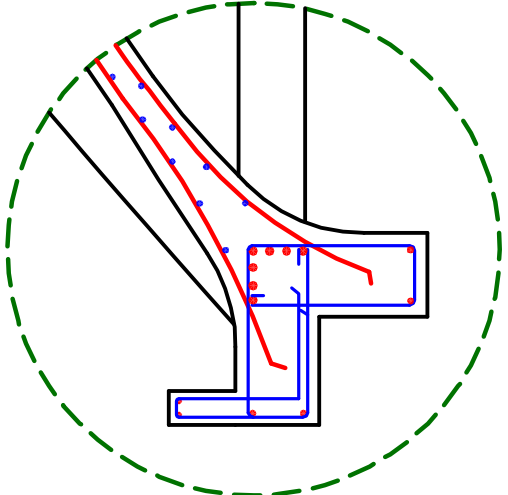
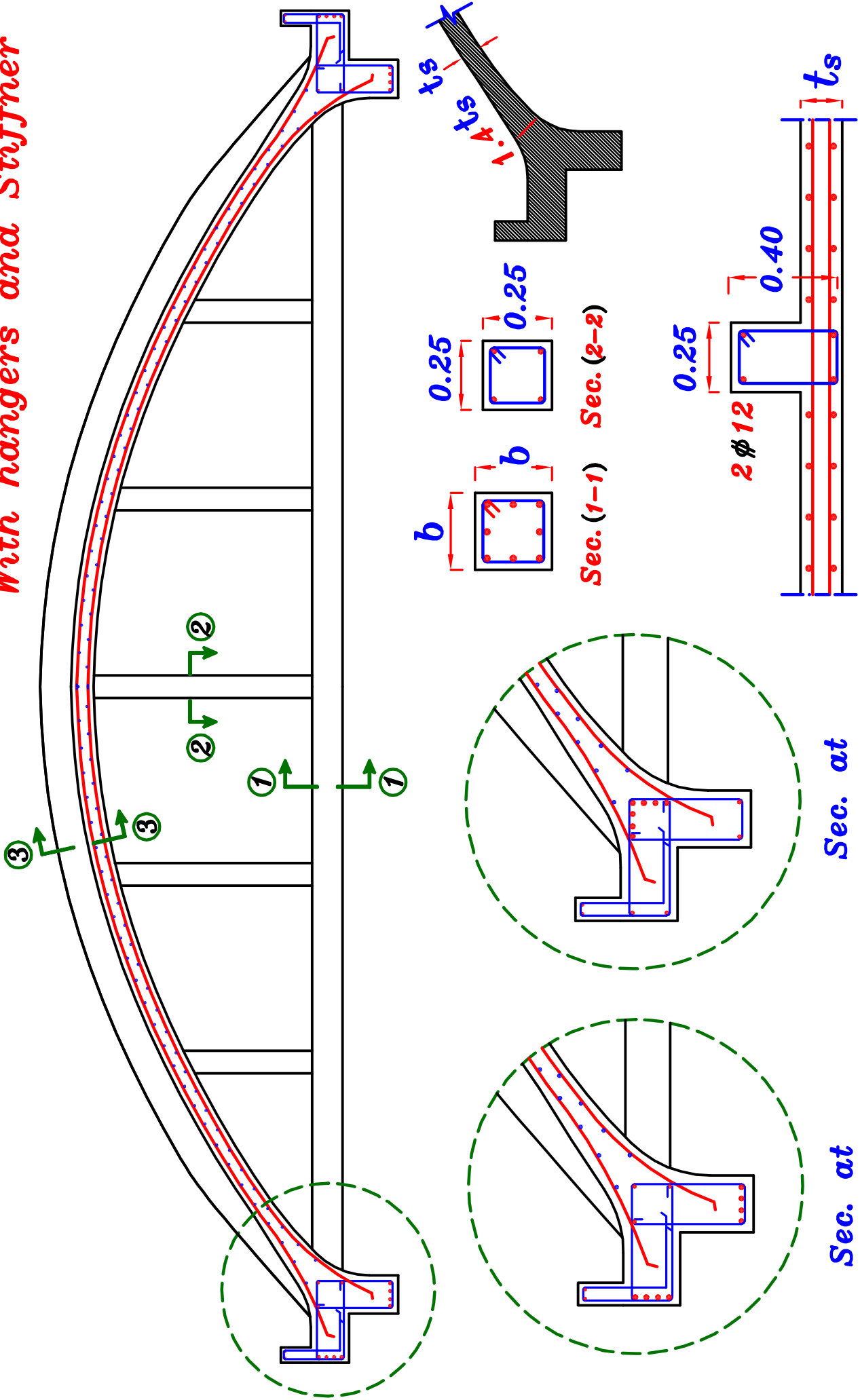


Without hangers or Stiffner



Sec. at the Column.
Sec. at the Mid Span.

With hangers and Stiffener



the Column.

the Mid Span.

Arch Slab Examples.

Example.

$$F_{cu.} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$F_y = 360 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$L.L. = 0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ H.P.}$$

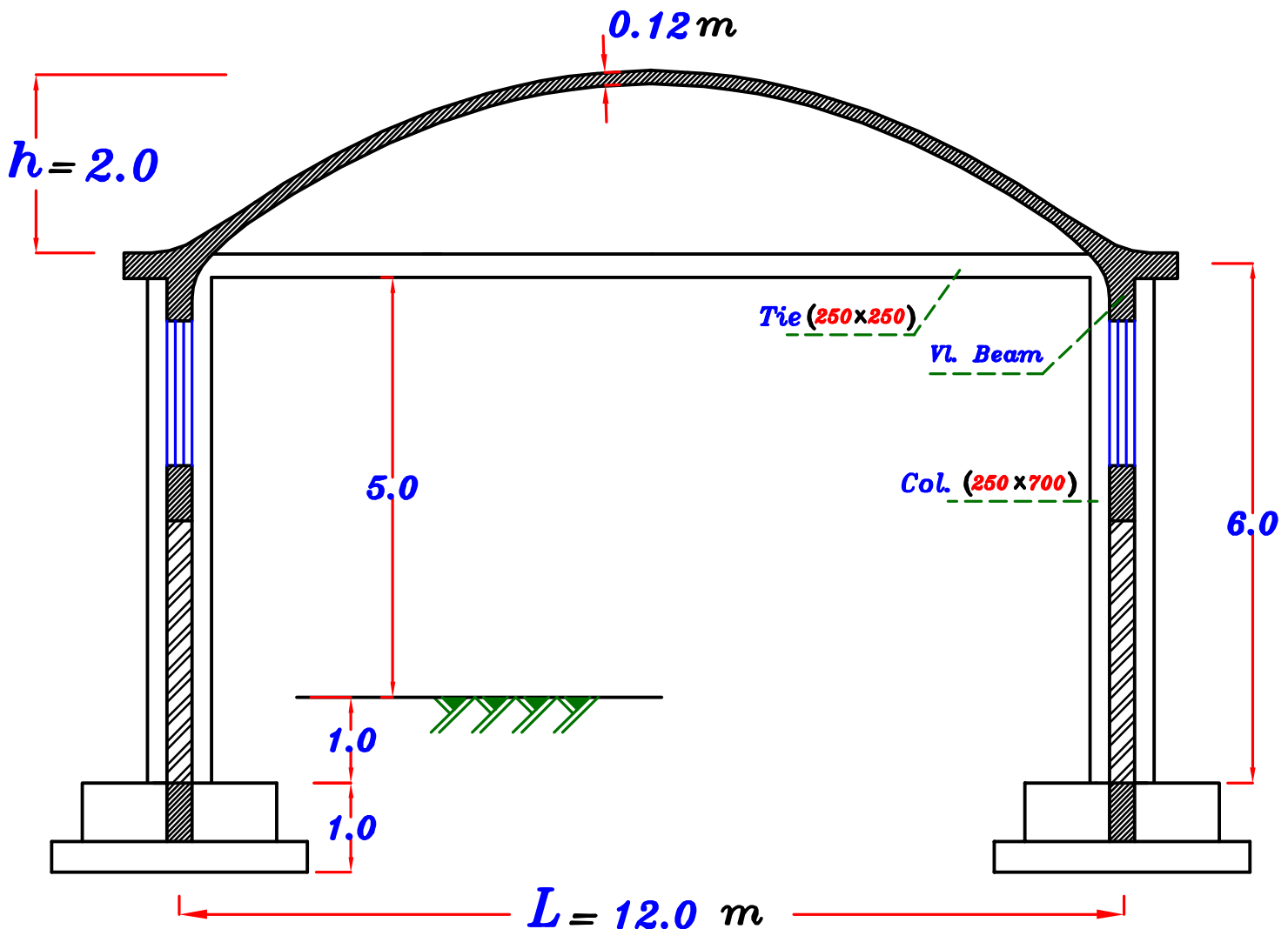
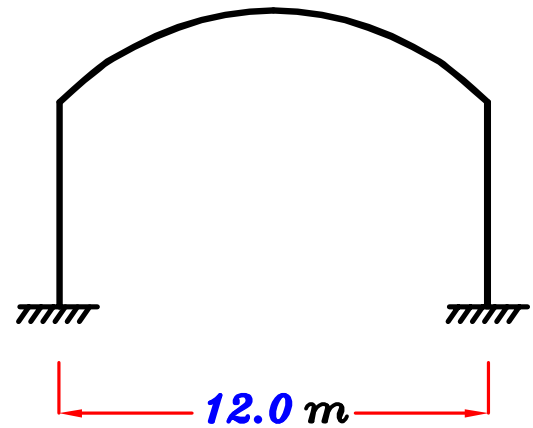
$$F.C. = 0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ H.P.}$$

$$\text{Clear height} = 5.0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Foundation Level} = -2.0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Window height} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Spacing between Columns} = 6.0 \text{ m}$$



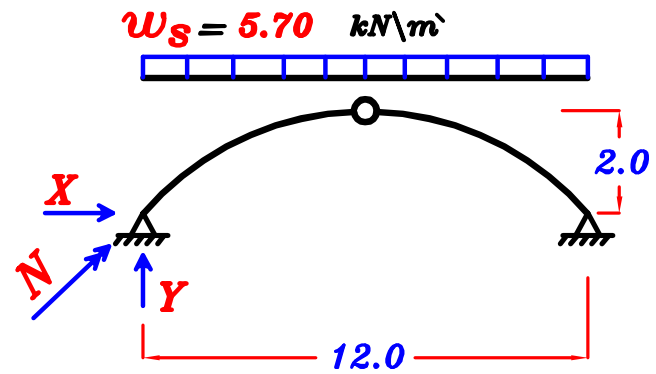
Design the Arch Slab.

Take $t_s = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$(w_s)_{U.L.} = 1.4 (t_s \delta_c + F.C.) + 1.6 (L.L.)$$

$$(w_s)_{U.L.} = 1.4 (0.12 * 25 + 0.50) + 1.6 (0.50)$$

$$= 5.70 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (H.P.)}$$



To Get N.F.

$$Y = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{5.70 * 12}{2} = 34.2 \text{ kN/m}$$

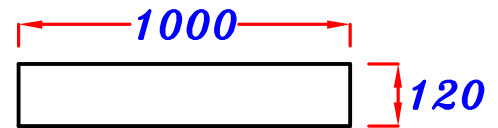
$$X = \frac{wL^2}{8h} = \frac{5.70 * 12^2}{8 * 2.0} = 51.3 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$N = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} = \sqrt{34.2^2 + 51.3^2} = 61.65 \text{ kN}$$

* Design the Arch Slab.

Neglect B.M. & Design on N.F. only.

∴ Designed as a Column.



$$\therefore P_{U.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

$$\text{Take } A_c = 120 * 1000 = 120000 \text{ mm}^2$$

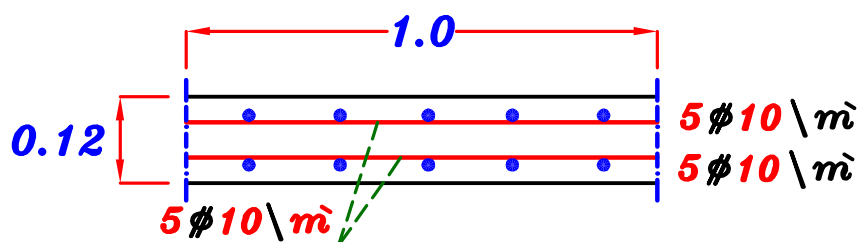
$$\therefore 61.65 * 10^3 = 0.35 (120000) (25) + 0.67 A_s (360)$$

$$\therefore A_s = -4097 \text{ mm}^2 = - (\text{Ve}) \text{ Value}$$

$$\therefore \text{Take } A_s = A_{s_{min.}} = \frac{0.6}{100} * b * t$$

$$\therefore A_s = \frac{0.6}{100} * 120 * 1000 = 720 \text{ mm}^2 = A_{s_{total}}$$

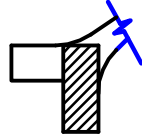
$$\therefore \text{Upper Steel \& Lower Steel} = \frac{A_{s_{total}}}{2} = \frac{720}{2} = 360 \text{ mm}^2$$



5 ϕ 10 \ m

Design of End Beam.

VL. Beam.

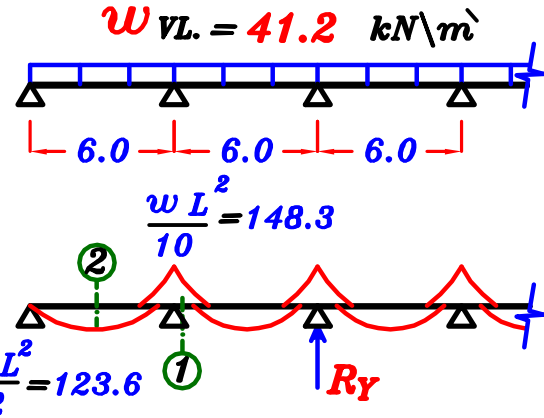


Take $O.W.$ (VL.+HL.) = 7.0 kN/m (U.L.)
(beam)

$$w_{VL} = O.W. (beam) + Y = 7.0 + 34.2 = 41.2 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$R_Y = w_{VL} * S = 247.2 \text{ kN}$$

Design all Sections as R-Sec.



Sec. ① $M_{U.L.} = 148.3 \text{ kN.m}$ R-Sec.

- Take $C_1 = 3.50 \rightarrow J = 0.78$

$$\text{- Get } d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{U.L.}}{F_{cu} b}} = 3.50 \sqrt{\frac{148.3 * 10^6}{25 * 250}} = 539.1 \text{ mm}$$

- Take $d = 550 \text{ mm}$, $t = 600 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{- Get } A_s = \frac{M_{U.L.}}{J F_y d} = \frac{148.3 * 10^6}{0.78 * 360 * 539.1} = 979 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (5 \phi 16)$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{b - 25}{\phi + 25} = \frac{250 - 25}{16 + 25} = 5.48 = 5.0$$

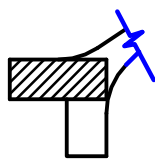
Sec. ② $M_{U.L.} = 123.6 \text{ kN.m}$

$$550 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{123.6 * 10^6}{25 * 250}} \rightarrow C_1 = 3.91 \rightarrow J = 0.802$$

$$A_s = \frac{123.6 * 10^6}{0.802 * 360 * 550} = 778.3 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (4 \phi 16)$$

$$\text{Stirrup Hangers} = (0.1 \rightarrow 0.2) A_s = (0.1 \rightarrow 0.2) 778.3 \quad (2 \phi 10)$$

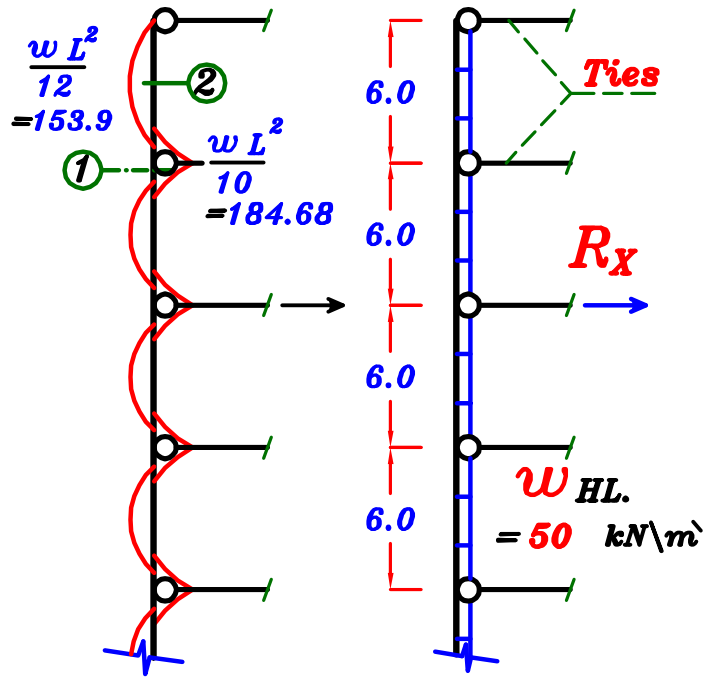
HL. Beam.



$$w_{HL.} = X = 51.3 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$R_x = w_{HL.} * S = 307.8 \text{ kN}$$

Design all Sections as R-Sec.



Sec. ① $M_{U.L.} = 184.68 \text{ kN.m}$ R-Sec.

- Take $C_1 = 3.50 \rightarrow J = 0.78$

- Get $d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{U.L.}}{F_{cu} b}} = 3.50 \sqrt{\frac{184.68 * 10^6}{25 * 250}} = 601.64 \text{ mm}$

- Take $d = 650 \text{ mm}$, $t = 700 \text{ mm}$

- Get $A_s = \frac{M_{U.L.}}{J F_y d} = \frac{184.68 * 10^6}{0.78 * 360 * 601.64} = 1093 \text{ mm}^2$ $5 \phi 18$

$$\therefore n = \frac{b - 25}{\phi + 25} = \frac{250 - 25}{18 + 25} = 5.23 = 5.0$$

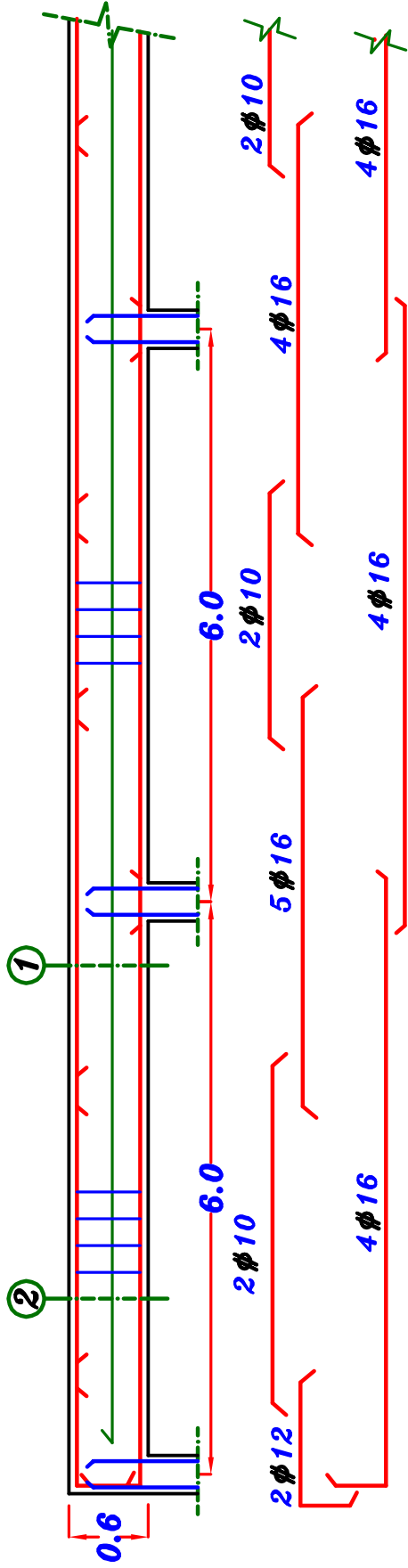
Sec. ② $M_{U.L.} = 153.9 \text{ kN.m}$

$$650 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{153.9 * 10^6}{25 * 250}} \rightarrow C_1 = 4.14 \rightarrow J = 0.808$$

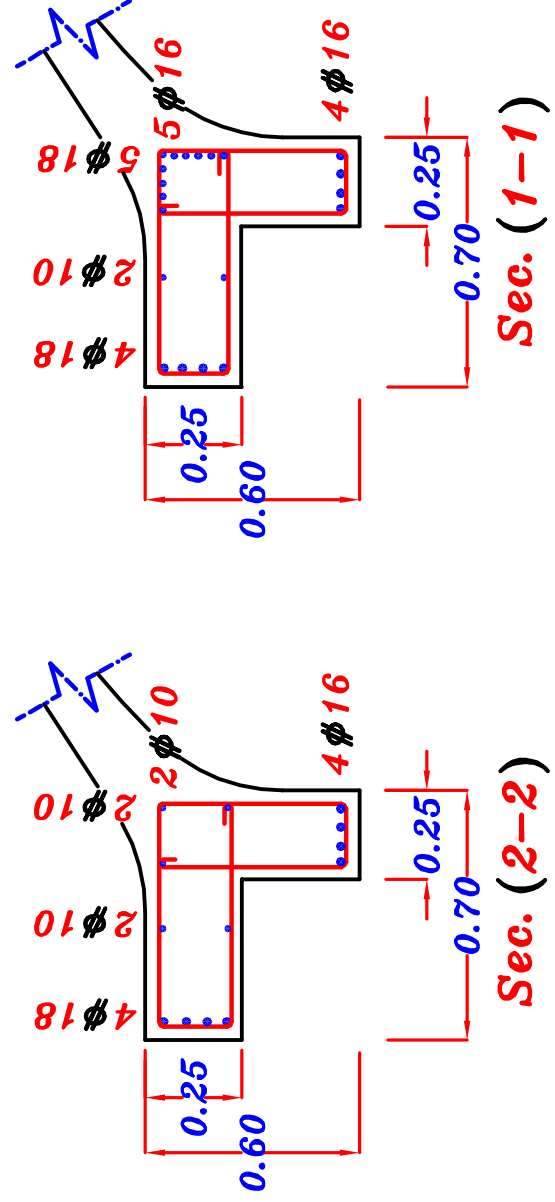
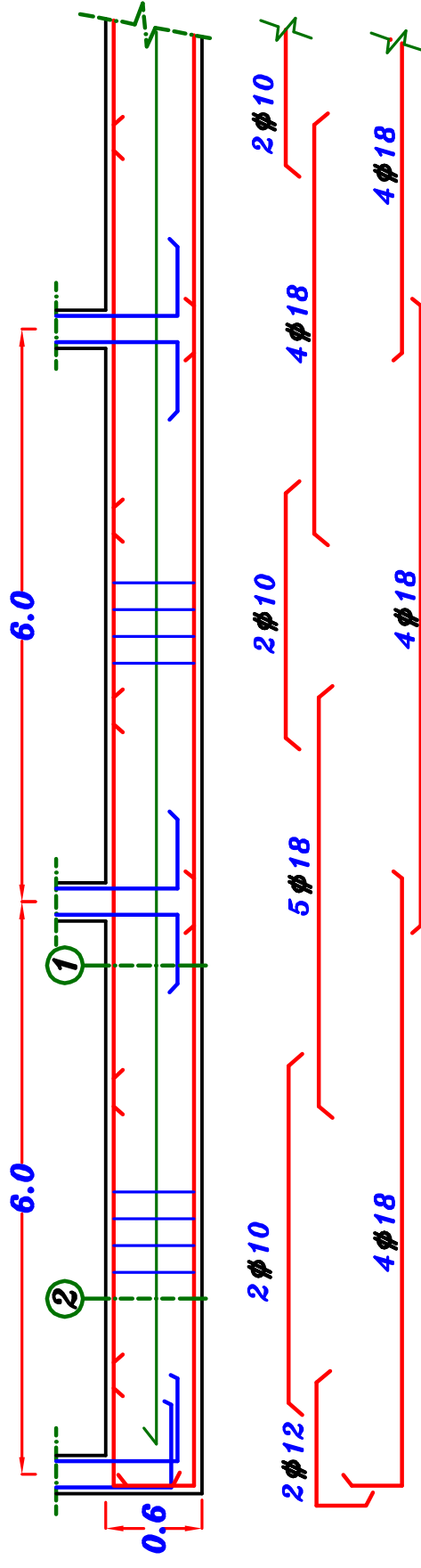
$$A_s = \frac{153.9 * 10^6}{0.808 * 360 * 650} = 813 \text{ mm}^2/m$$
 $4 \phi 18$

Stirrup Hangers = $(0.1 \rightarrow 0.2) A_s = (0.1 \rightarrow 0.2) 813$ $2 \phi 10$

**VL. Beam
Elevation**

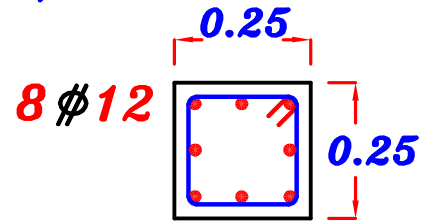


**HL. Beam
Plan**



* Design the Tie. (250*250)

Neglect O.W. \therefore B.M. \approx Zero



$$T_{(Tie)} = R_X = 307.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$A_s = \frac{T_{(Tie)}}{F_y \gamma_s} = \frac{307.8 * 10^3}{360 * 1.15} = 983 \text{ mm}^2$$

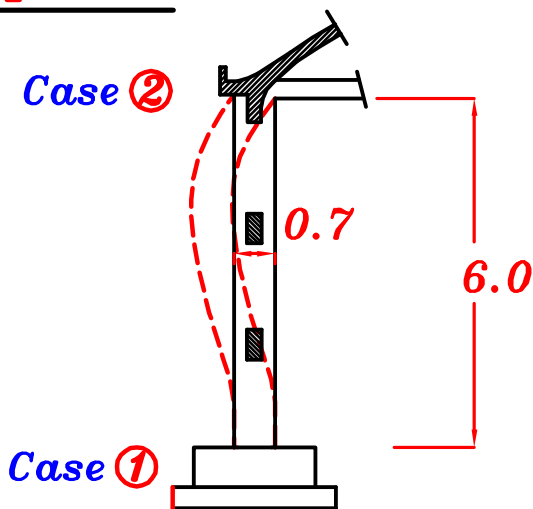
8 ϕ 12

* Design the Column. (250*700)

$$N.F. = R_Y = 247.2 \text{ kN}$$

Check Buckling.

① In plane.



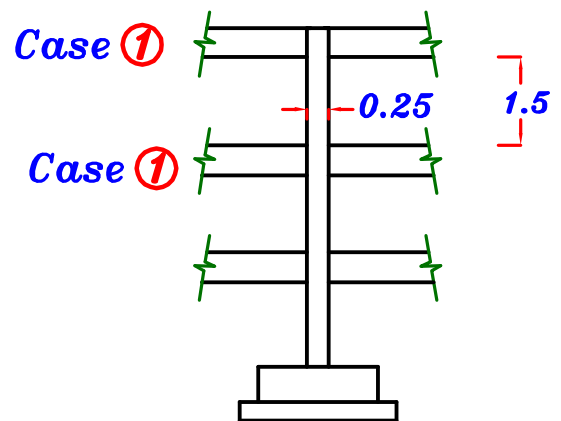
$$H_o = 6.0 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_b = \frac{K * H_o}{t} = \frac{1.3 * 6.0}{0.7} = 11.14 > 10$$

$$\delta = \frac{(\lambda_b)^2 * t}{2000} = \frac{11.14^2 * 0.70}{2000} = 0.043 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{add.} = P * \delta = 247.2 * 0.043 = 10.62 \text{ kN.m}$$

② Out of plane.



$$H_o = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_b = \frac{K * H_o}{b} = \frac{1.2 * 1.5}{0.25} = 7.2 < 10$$

$$e = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{10.62}{247.2} = 0.043 \text{ m} \quad \therefore \frac{e}{t} = \frac{0.043}{0.70} = 0.061 \text{ m} < 0.5 \xrightarrow{\text{use}} \text{I.D.}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{0.7 - 0.1}{0.7} = 0.80 \xrightarrow{\text{use}} \text{Tables Page 20}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{N_U}{F_{cu} b t} &= \frac{247.2 * 10^3}{25 * 250 * 700} = 0.0565 \\ \frac{M_U}{F_{cu} b t^2} &= \frac{10.62 * 10^6}{25 * 250 * 700^2} = 0.003 \end{aligned} \right\} \rho < 1.0 \xrightarrow{\text{Take}} \rho = 1.0$$

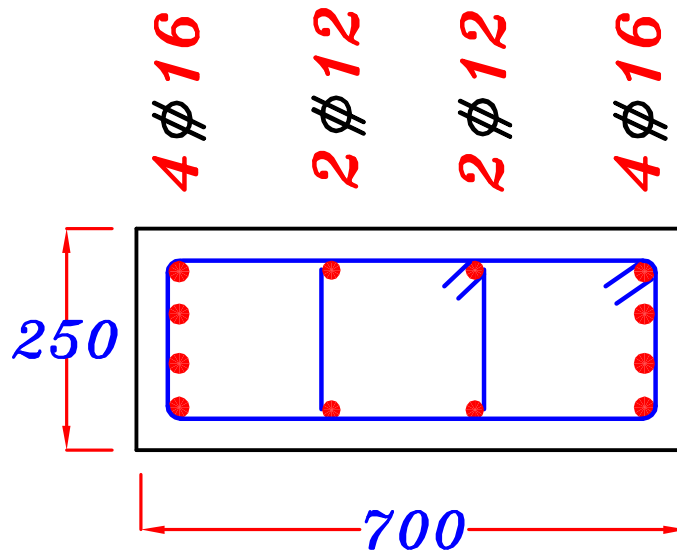
$$A_s = A_{s'} = \mu * b * t = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4} * b * t = 1.0 * 25 * 10^{-4} * 250 * 700 = 437.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{total}} = A_s + A_{s'} = 875 \text{ mm}^2$$

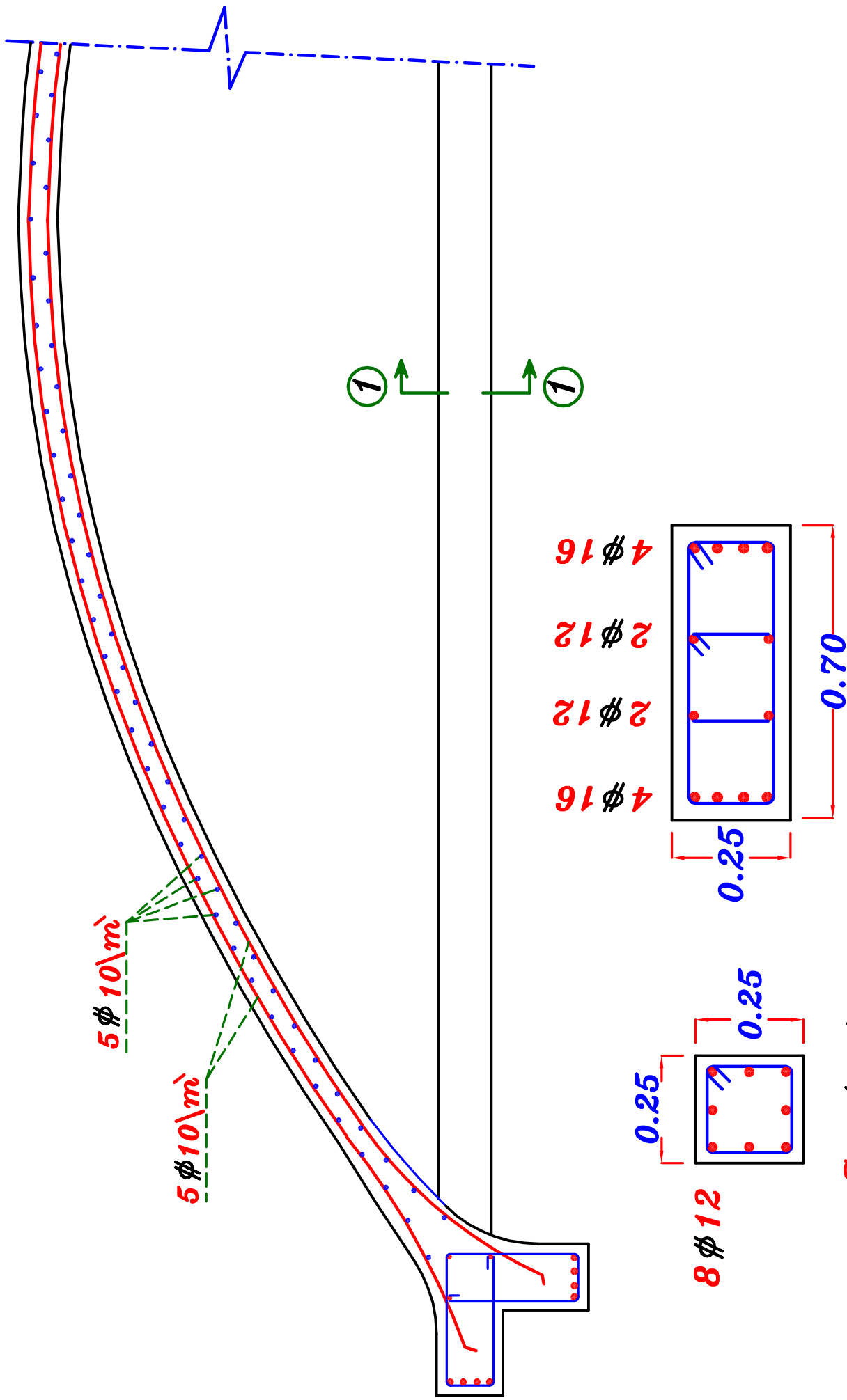
$$A_{s_{min}} = \frac{0.25 + 0.052 \lambda_{max}}{100} * b * t = \frac{0.25 + 0.052 (11.14)}{100} * 250 * 700 = 1451.2 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = A_{s'} = \frac{A_{s_{min}}}{2} = \frac{1451.2}{2} = 725.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

4 ϕ 16



RFT. of the Arch slab.



Sec. (1-1)

Sec. of the Column.