

Advanced Structural Concrete – Exercise 3

(101-0127-00L)

Topic: Slabs

Skew supported slab

Hand out: 18. November 2021, HIL E 7

1 Dimensioning bases of the exercise

1.1 Introduction

In this exercise a slab will be dimensioned and discussed at the ultimate limit state type 2 according to the structural design standards SIA 260 to 262 [1 – 3]. This exercise examines a skew supported bridge slab.

1.2 Geometry

The dimensions can be taken from Figure A1.

1.3 Material

For the construction of the bridge a concrete C30/37 and construction steel B500B are used.

1.4 Exposure classes

The skew plate is exposed to weather conditions as well as de-icing salts and is situated in an environment with changing humidity. The concrete cover is $c_{nom} = 55$ mm.

1.5 Loads

The slab is subjected to its dead weight, the self-weight of non-structural elements of $g_{1k} = 3$ kN/m² and a live load of $q_k = 15$ kN/m² (characteristic values, acting on the entire surface of the slab). The loads are to be combined according to SIA 261[2].

2 Tasks

- a) Choose a reasonable slab thickness.
- b) Determine the minimum reinforcement of the slab and its bending and shear resistance.
- c) Dimension the slab using the strip method.
- d) Dimension the slab using an elastic FEM-calculation (e.g. with CEDRUS-7, [4]).
- e) Draw a reinforcement layout to a scale of 1:50 of the necessary bending / shear reinforcement.
- f) Determine an upper limit value of the ultimate load using the yield line method.
- g) Discuss the different methods from c), d) and f).

3 Literature

- [1] Swiss society of engineers and architects (SIA), standards: SIA 260 Basis of Structural Design, 2003
- [2] Swiss society of engineers and architects (SIA), standards: SIA 261 Actions on Structures, 2003
- [3] Swiss society of engineers and architects (SIA), standards: SIA 262 Concrete Structures, 2003
- [4] FEM Software, CEDRUS-7, Cubus AG, Zürich

Appendix A - Figures**A1 Floor plan and side view of the skew supported slab, dimensions in [m].**