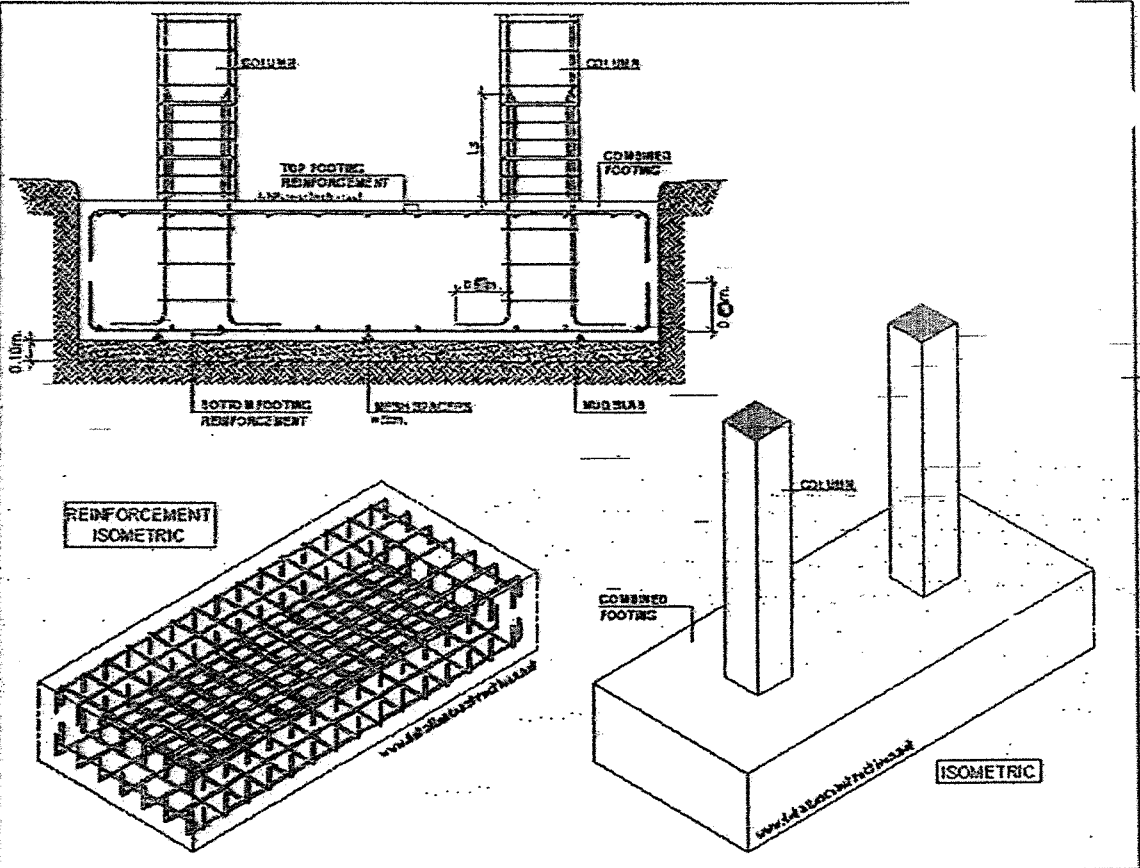


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Foundations Engineering

COMBINED FOOTING



Combined Footing

Design of Combined footing

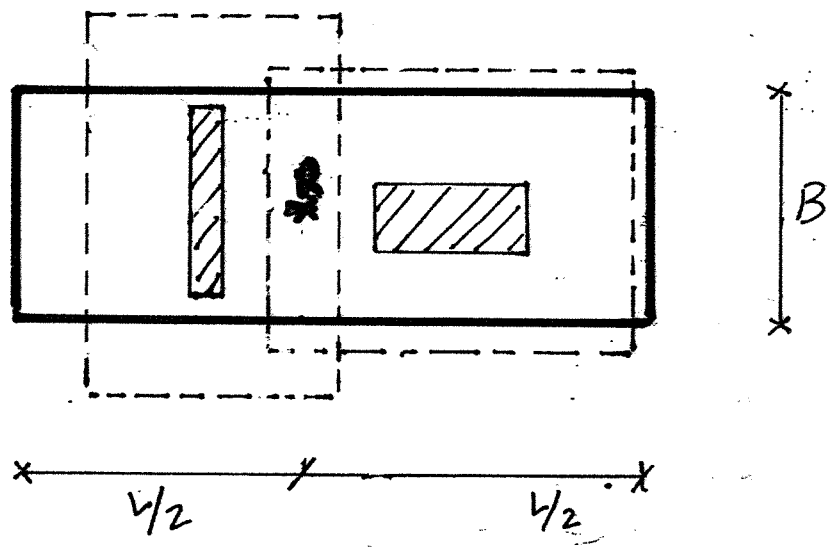
هذه القاعدة المشتركة والتي تضم عموديه داخل قاعدة واحدة
 هي في بعض الحالات التي من العموديه
 ولكنه يجب ان يكون كل هذه العمدة على خط واحد .

يمكن عمل القاعدة المشتركة في الحالات الآتية :-

الحالة الاولى :-

•• في حالة وجود عموديه على جانبيها صغرة وكثير
 تداخل كبير في التواء بينهما فكل عمود .

•• لابد ان تكون المحطة في منتصف القاعدة

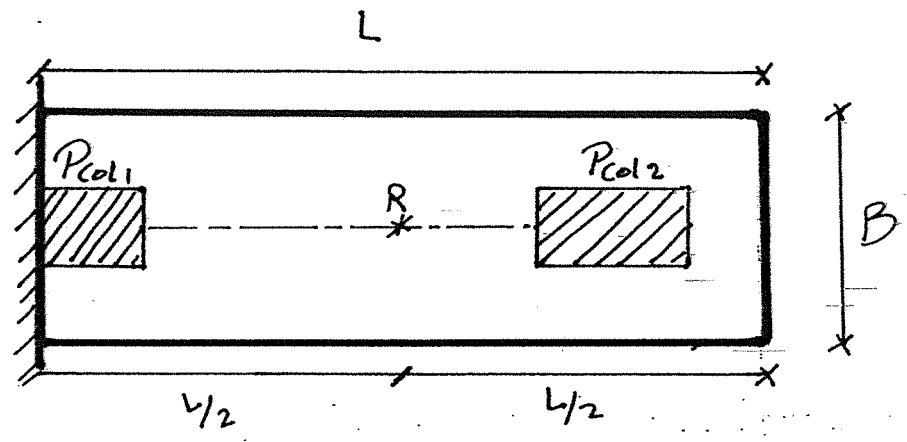


الحالة الثانية - و -

حالة عمود الجار وذلك في الحالة الثانية -

١) كثافة بنية العمود من $m4$

٢) حمل العمود الداخلي (internal) أكبر من حمل العمود الخارجي (external) "أي"



$$P_{col2} > P_{col1}$$

Note

•• لا بد ان تكون على هيئة الاحمال في مستطيف لتقوية

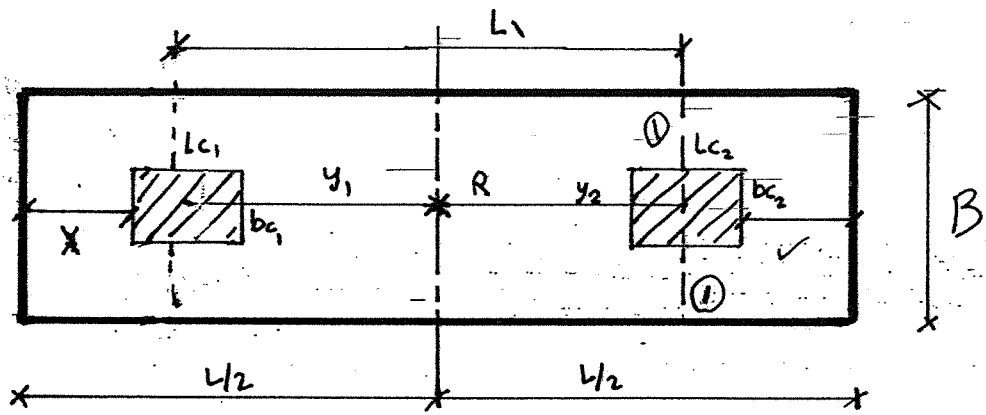
كيفية تصميم القاعدة الـ (Combined)
 فرضية التآزر وجود عمودين

Givens :-

$P_{col1} = \checkmark$ $P_{col2} = \checkmark$ q_{allret}
 $b_{c1} = \checkmark$ $L_{c1} = \checkmark$ $b_{c2} = \checkmark$ $L_{c2} = \checkmark$
 $L =$ المسافة بين المحاور

Geometric design:

حالة $P_{col2} > P_{col1}$



II إيجاد قيمه ودكان المحل

$R = P_{col1} + P_{col2} = \checkmark t$

عزم المحل = عزوم القوى حول محور (1-1)

$P_{c1} * L' = R * y_2$ $y_2 = \checkmark m$

$y_1 = L - y_2 = \checkmark m$

(2) إيجاد مساحة الكلية المطلوبة للتأخذ

$$- q_{\text{allnet}} = \frac{R}{\text{Area required}}$$

$$\therefore A_{\text{req}} = \frac{R}{q_{\text{allnet}}} = \checkmark \text{ m}^2$$

[3] يتم فرض قيمة (X) الرضفة ناحية العمود الصغير كما هو موضح بالشكل

assume X from (0.5 ~ 1.5)

$$\therefore L/2 = y_1 + \frac{Lc_1}{2} + X$$

$$\therefore L = 2(y_1 + \frac{Lc_1}{2} + X) = \checkmark \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{\text{Area}}{L} = \checkmark \text{ m}$$

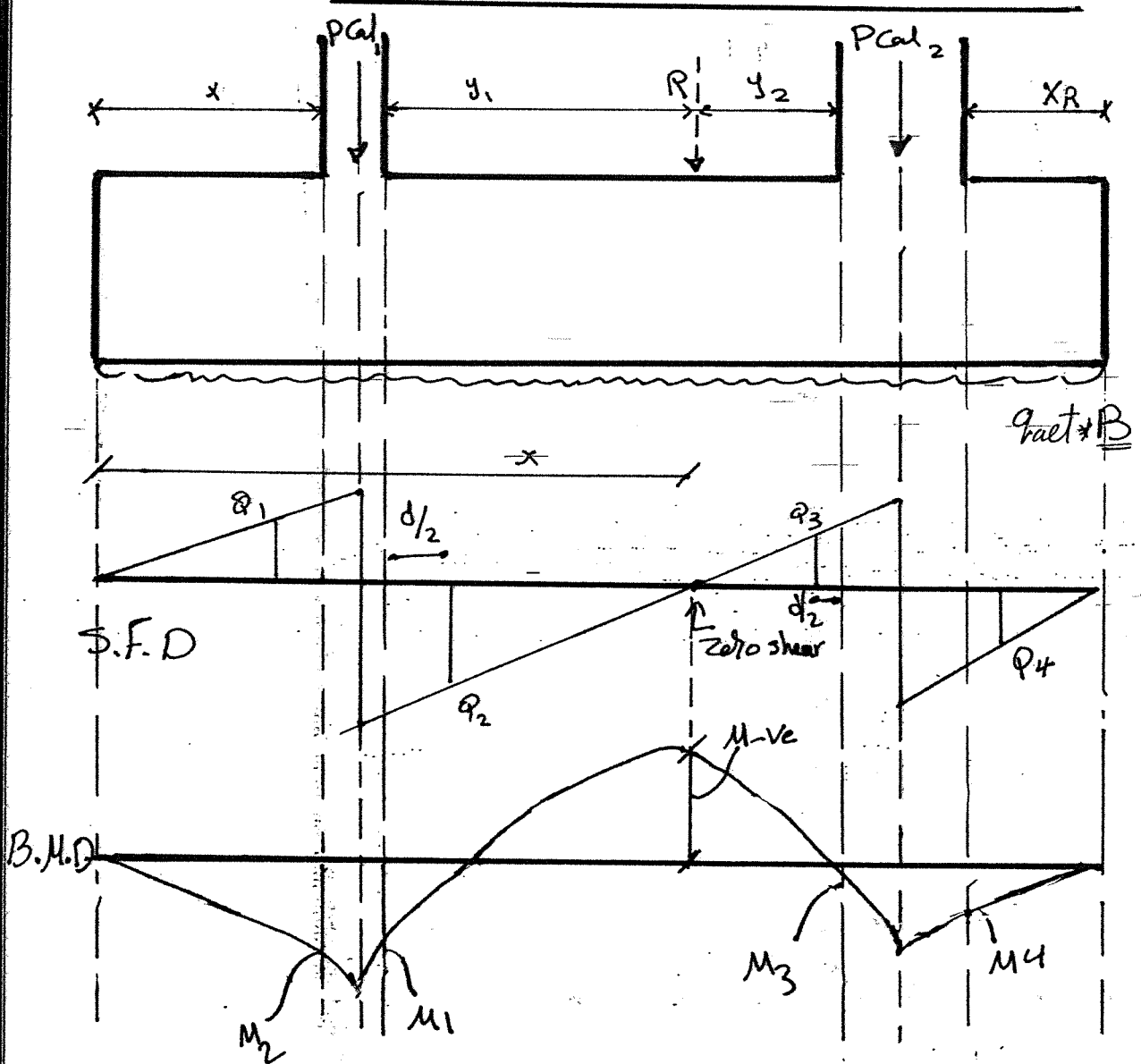
* لاحظ انه (L و B) يتم تقريبهم لاقرب (5cm)

Structural design:-

$$q_{act} = \frac{R}{B \times L} = \checkmark \text{ t/m}^2 \neq q_{all}$$

→ *تفاتیق*

∴ *تفاتیق* Moment < shear *تفاتیق*



.. Zero shear point $x = \frac{Pcd}{9act + B}$

يتم حساب قيمة المرنين $M_4 < M_3 < M_2 < M_1 < M_{-ve}$ ونحنا، الألبتر (Mmax)

$d = k_s \sqrt{\frac{M_{max} \times 10^5}{B}} = \sqrt{\text{cm}}$ $d_{min} = 30 \text{ cm}$

← القيمة بأكملها cm

II check of shear:-

.. يتم حساب قيمة ال shear في نقطة مثلا ال (S.F.D) $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4)$

ونحنا، الألبتر $\phi_1 = \sqrt{t}$ $\phi_2 = \sqrt{t}$ $\phi_3 = \sqrt{t}$ $\phi_4 = \sqrt{t}$ ϕ_{max}

.. قيمة shear ← هي قيمة الحمل في بداية أو
نقطة القاطعة من النقطة المطلوبة

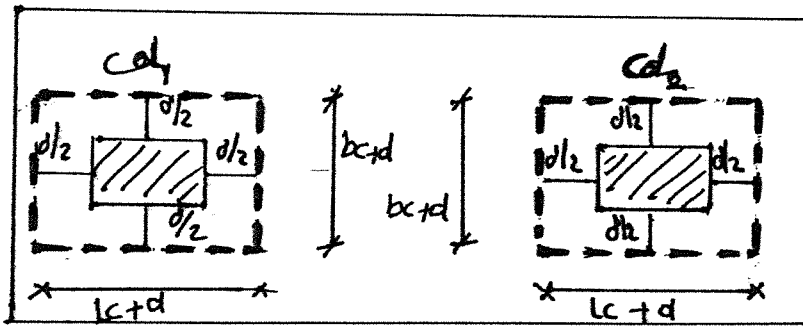
$q_s = \frac{\phi_{max} \sqrt{t}}{b \times d} = \sqrt{\text{t/m}^2}$ $q_{hall} = 35 \text{ t/m}^2$

← الم (B) القيمة الأكبر بأكملها

Notes:

.. لكل قيمة (shear) توجد قيمة عليا
d/2 في بداية ونقطة تقاطع الحدود
.. اذا كانت قيمة $q_s < q_{hall}$ يتم فحص d أكبر وعمل ال check مرة أخرى

III check of punching :



.. q_p \leq q_{act} check punching $q_p \leq q_{act}$

For col₂ :-

$$Q_p = P_{col_2} - q_{act} (l_{c_2} + d)(b_{c_2} + d) = v t$$

$$A_p = [2(l_{c_2} + d) + 2(b_{c_2} + d)] * d = v m^2$$

$$q_p = \frac{Q_p}{A_p} = v \neq q_{act} \quad t/m^2$$

For col₁ :-

$$Q_p = P_{col_1} - q_{act} * (l_{c_1} + d) * (b_{c_1} + d) = v t$$

$$A_p = (2(l_{c_1} + d) + 2(b_{c_1} + d)) * d = v m^2$$

$$q_p = \frac{Q_p}{A_p} = v \neq q_{act} \quad t/m^2$$

Reinforcement:

.. long direction: →

Note →

.. يتم قسمه ..
تدعى لتسليح الإناءة من مفادته لتقيم
على (B) المحور على قبة التسليح الطولي
لأنه هذا الترمح محسوب للقطع بالتساوي ..

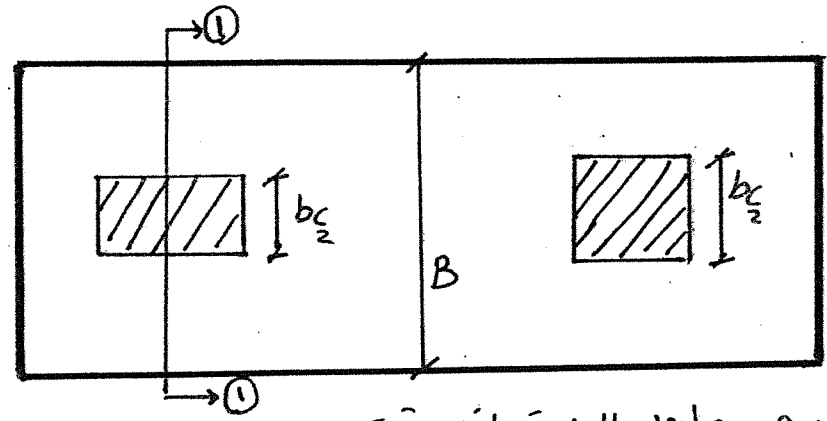
$$A_{s,ve} = \frac{M_{max-ve} * 10^5}{k_2 * d} = \sqrt{\text{cm}^2/B}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{*100}}{B_{km}} = \sqrt{\text{mm}^2/m}$$

$$A_{s,ve} = \frac{\overline{M_1 \text{ or } M_2} * 10^5}{k_2 * d} = \sqrt{\text{cm}^2/B}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{*100}}{m \leftarrow B} = \sqrt{\text{mm}^2/m}$$

$$** A_{s,min} = d * t * \frac{0.15}{100}$$

short direction:

حساب قيمة التسليح في الاتجاه القصير (short direction) يتم اذ قطع في العمارة عند العمود ذو العزم الاضغ ←



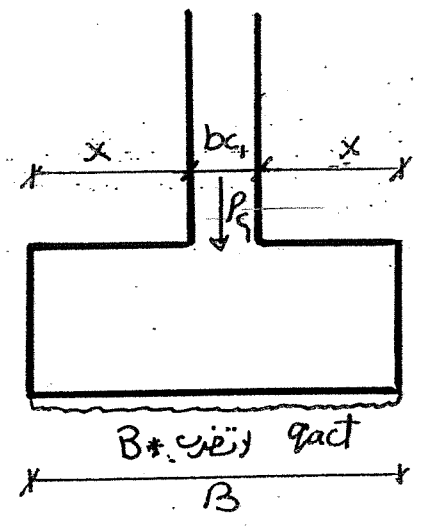
هذه القطع تختلف مع ابعاد العمدة والتجاويز

$$x = \frac{B - bc}{2} = \dots m$$

$$M_{short} = q_{act} * \frac{x^2}{2} = \dots t.m$$

$$A_{short} = \frac{M_{short} * 10^5}{k_2 * d} = \dots cm^2/m$$

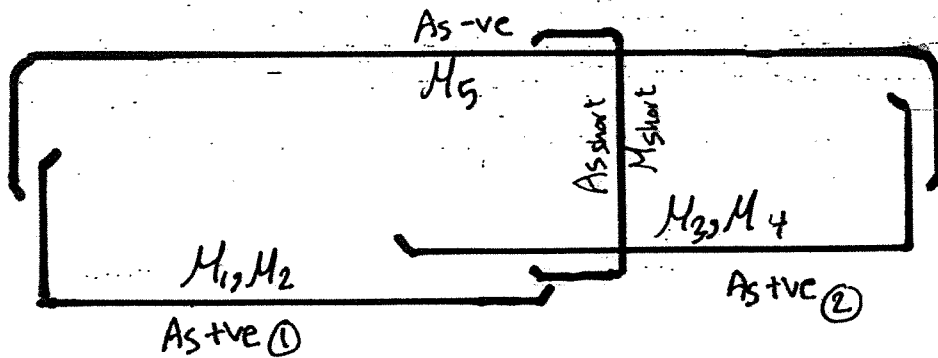
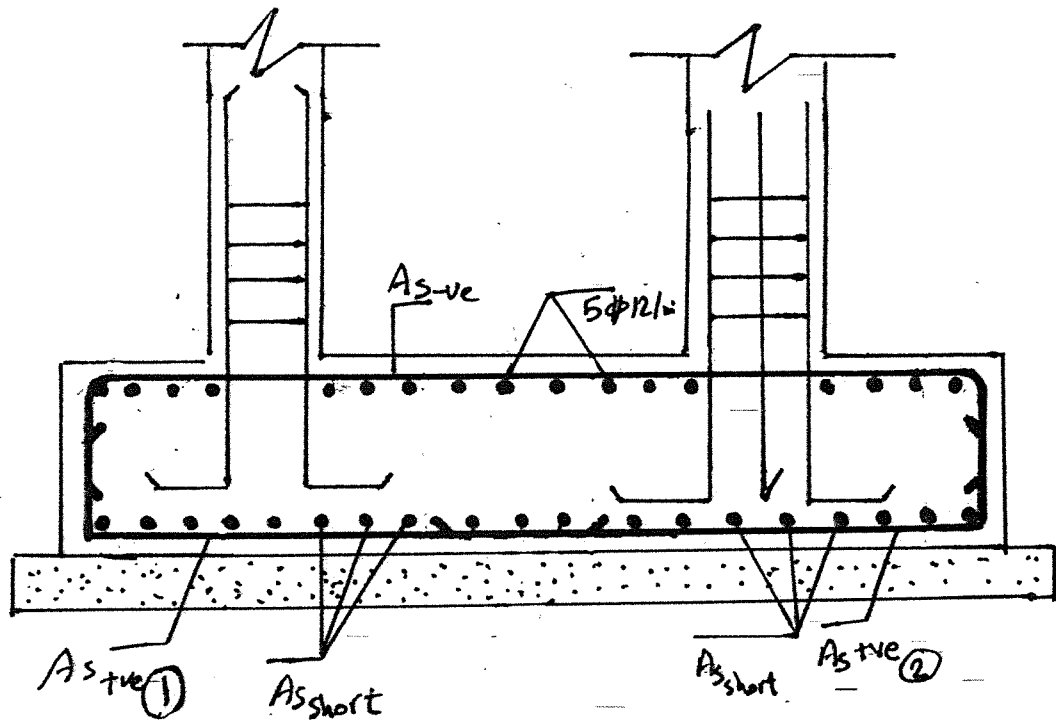
$$A_{min} = \frac{0.15}{100} * A_c = \dots cm^2/m$$



Note :-

... يجب ايضا عمل check of shear في هذا الاتجاه والتأكد من $q_s \leq 35 t/m^2$

Drawing :-



$$t = d + 7cm + \phi = \sqrt{cm}$$

تقریباً 5cm

Example:-

AR.C rectangular footing is proposed to support a column (40*80cm) and another column (30*60 cm) of a building. The total DL and LL at thGL is 350 t and 200 t respectively, considering the safe bearing capacity of the supporting soil stratum as 2.5 kg/cm^2 , the width of footing is 3.3m. Design the combined footing and draw it in full detail showing its reinforcement.

Given:

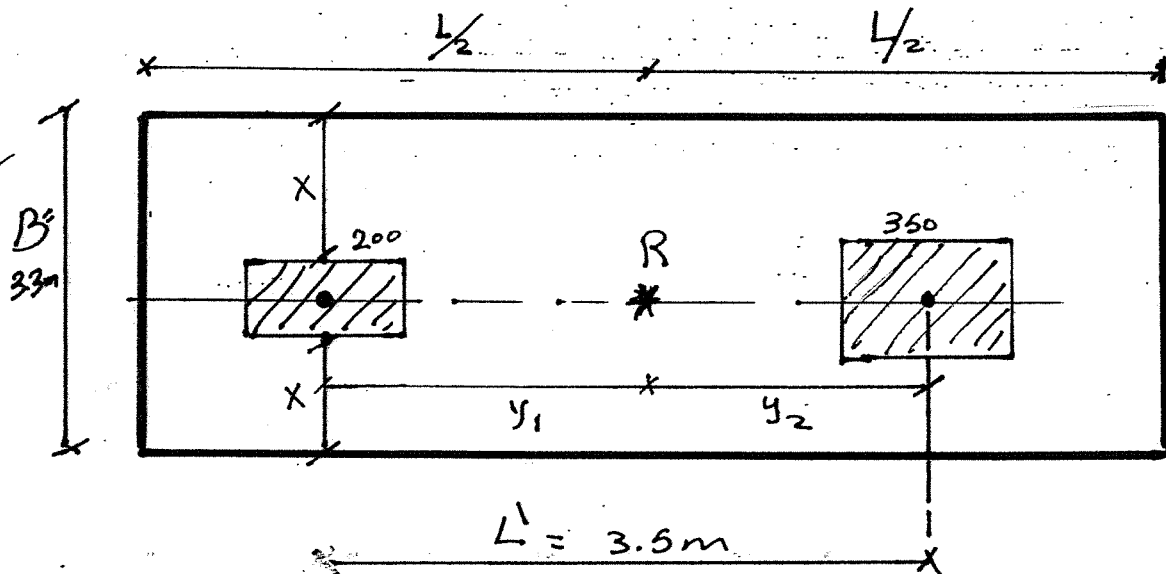
$$q_{\text{all.net}} = 2.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 25 \text{ t/m}^2$$



$$L = 3.5 \text{ m}$$

1- Geometric design

$$B = 3.3 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \text{Given}$$



1 مجموع عزوم القون حول محور (X-X) فرضتف العمود الاول = عزوم الحاصل

$$\textcircled{1} \sum M_{a/x-x} = 350(3.5) = R * y_1 = 550 * y_1$$

$$\therefore y_1 = \underline{2.227 \text{ m}}$$

$$\therefore y_2 = L' - y_1 = 3.5 - 2.227 = \underline{1.273 \text{ m}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Area}_{\text{req}} = \frac{R}{q_{\text{ballnet}}} = \frac{550}{25} = 22 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} A = B * L = 22 = 3.3 * L$$

$$(B = 3.3 \text{ m}) \text{ since } l_{\text{ballnet}} \sim L' \text{ is}$$

$$\therefore L = 6.667 \approx \underline{6.7 \text{ m}}$$

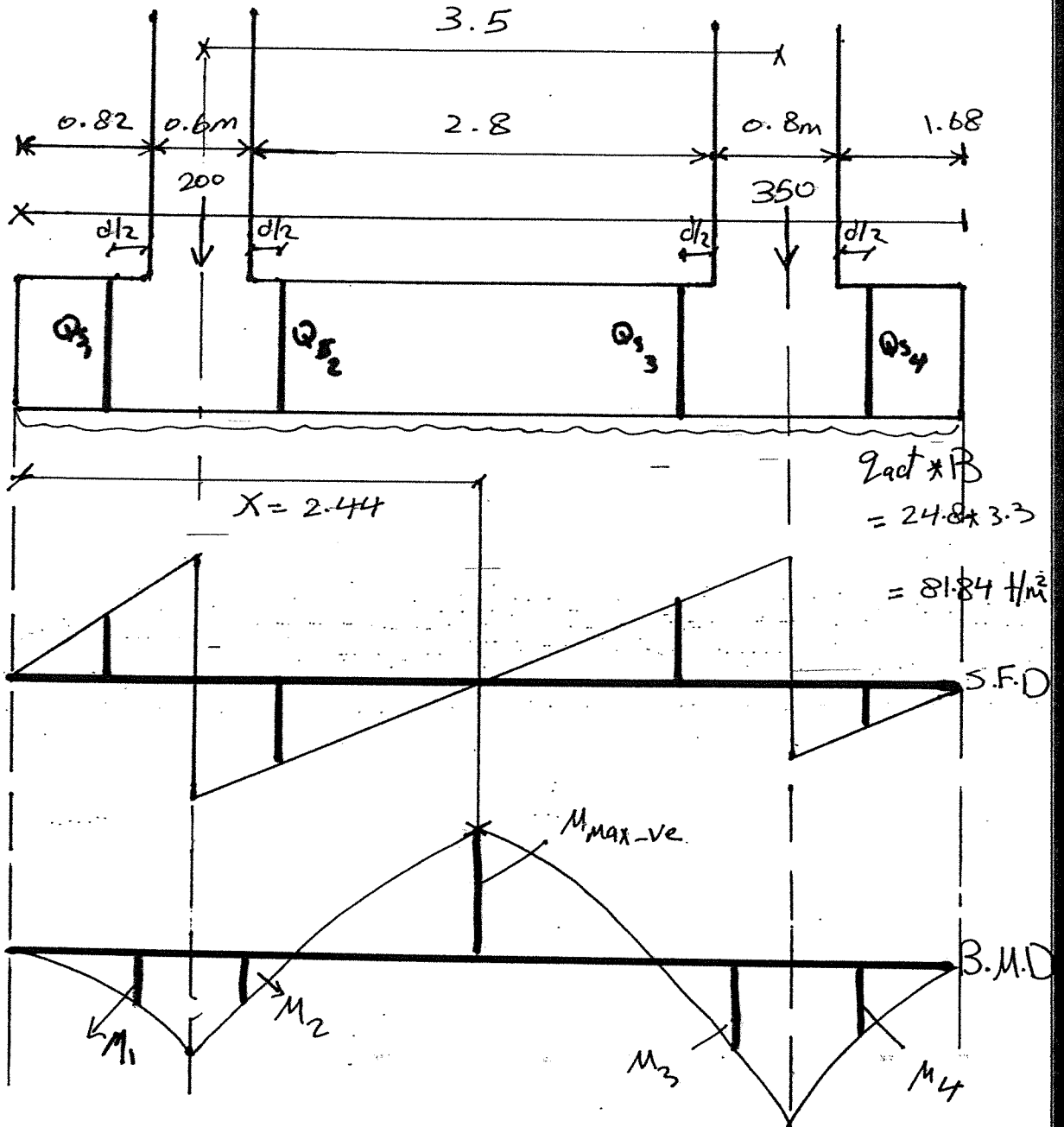
$$\rightarrow X_R = \frac{L}{2} - y_2 - \frac{Lc_2}{2} = 3.35 - 1.27 - \frac{0.6}{2} = \underline{1.68 \text{ m}}$$

$$\rightarrow X_L = \frac{L}{2} - y_1 - \frac{Lc_1}{2} = 3.35 - 2.23 - \frac{0.6}{2} = \underline{0.82 \text{ m}}$$

2. structural design:

$$q_{act} = \frac{R}{B \times L} = \frac{550}{3.3 \times 6.7} = 24.8 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$< 25 q_{all.net} : \text{ok}$



$$X = \frac{200}{81.8} = 2.44 \text{ m.}$$

a) Moment :-

$$\cdot M_{\max -ve} = 200 * (2.44 - 0.82 - 0.3) - 81.8 * \frac{2.44^2}{2} = 20.5 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\cdot M_1 = 81.84 * \frac{0.82^2}{2} = 27.5 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\cdot M_2 = 81.84 * \frac{(0.6 + 0.82)^2}{2} - 200 * 0.3 = 22.5 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\cdot M_3 = 81.84 * \frac{(1.68 + 0.8)^2}{2} - 350 * 0.4 = 111.67 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\cdot M_4 = 81.84 * \frac{1.68^2}{2} = 115.49 \text{ t.m}$$

$$d = k_1 \sqrt{\frac{M}{b}} = 0.276 \sqrt{\frac{115.49 * 10^5}{330}} = 44.16 \text{ cm}$$

$$d_{\min} = 30 \text{ cm} \quad \text{choose } d = 44.16 \text{ cm}$$

b) check of shear

$$Q_{s_1} = 81.84 * \left(0.82 - \frac{0.4416}{2}\right) = 50 \text{ t}$$

$$Q_{s_2} = 200 - 81.84 \left(0.82 + 0.6 + \frac{0.4416}{2}\right) = 65.7 \text{ t}$$

$$Q_{s_3} = 350 - 81.84 * \left(1.68 + 0.8 + \frac{0.4416}{2}\right) = 128.96 \text{ t}$$

$$Q_{s_4} = 81.84 * \left(1.68 - \frac{0.4416}{2}\right) = 120 \text{ t}$$

$$q_{s_3} = \frac{Q_{s_3}}{b * d} = \frac{128.96}{3.3 * 0.4416} = 88.5 \text{ t/m}^2 > 35$$

B ← ————— Not safe

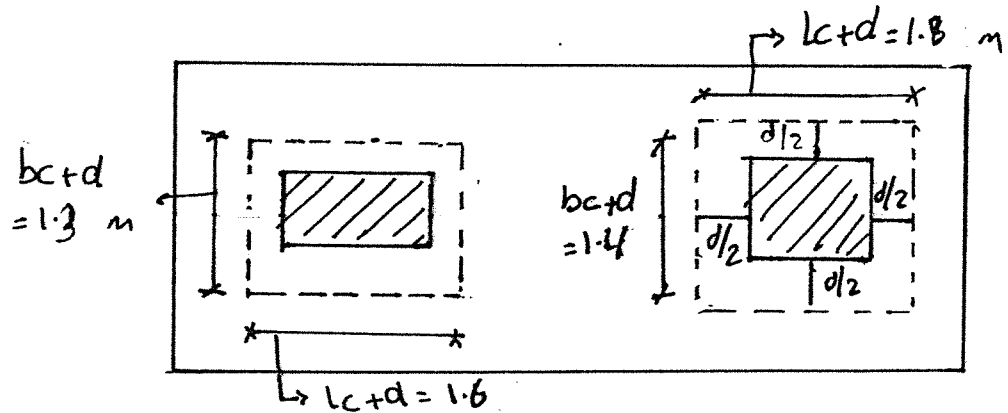
assume $d = 1 \text{ m}$

$$\therefore Q_{s_3} = 350 - 81.84 * (1.68 + 0.8 + 0.5) = 106.11 \text{ t}$$

$$q_s = \frac{106.11}{3.3 * 1} = 32.16 \text{ t/m}^2 < 35$$

ok safe

c) check of punching:



For cd_1 :-

$$\therefore Q_p = 200 - 24.8 \frac{(l_c + d)(b_c + d)}{1} = 148.42 \text{ t}$$

$$\therefore A_p = \left[2(l_c + d) + 2(b_c + d) \right] \frac{1}{2} = 5.8 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\therefore q_p = \frac{Q_p}{A_p} = \frac{148.42}{5.8} = 25.6 \text{ t/m}^2 < q_o \text{ ok}$$

For cd_2 :-

$$\rightarrow Q_p = 350 - 24.8 (1.4 \times 1.6) = 294.5 \text{ t}$$

$$\rightarrow A_p = (2 \times 1.6 + 2 \times 1.4) \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rightarrow q_p = \frac{Q_p}{A_p} = \frac{294.5}{6} = 49.1 \text{ t/m}^2 < q_o$$

$\therefore \text{ok s.d.l.}$

Reinforcement :-

$$A_s^{-ve} = \frac{M^{-ve}}{k_2 \cdot d} = \frac{20.5 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 100} = 13.355 \text{ cm}^2/\text{B}$$
$$= 4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^1 = 5 \# 12/\text{m}^1$$

$$A_{s_1}^{+ve} = \frac{27.5 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 100} \xrightarrow{M_1, M_2 \text{ الأبرص}} = 17.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^1$$
$$= 5.43 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^1 = 5 \# 12/\text{m}^1$$

$$A_{s_2}^{+ve} = \frac{115 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 100} \xrightarrow{M_3, M_4 \text{ الأبرص}} = 74.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{B}$$
$$= 22.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^1 = 6 \# 22/\text{m}^1$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{0.15}{100} \times 100 \times 110 = 16.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^1$$

$$= 7 \# 18/\text{m}^1$$

Short. Direction :-

$$- X = \frac{B - 0.3}{2} = \frac{3.3 - 0.3}{2}$$

$$= 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$- M_{sh} = \frac{24.8 \times 1.5^2}{2} = 27.9 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$- A_{ssh} = \frac{M_{sh}}{K_2 d} = \frac{27.9 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 100}$$

$$= 18.17 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m} \Rightarrow 8 \# 18 / \text{m}^2$$

check of shear:-

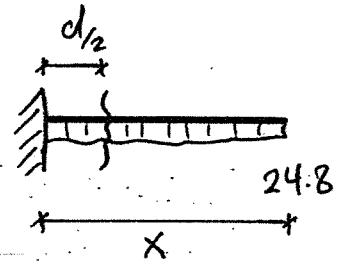
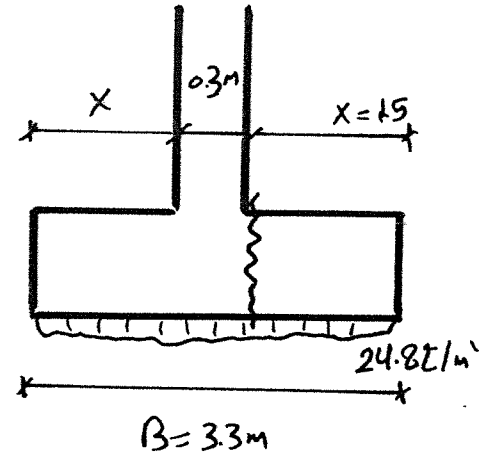
$$- Q_{sh} = 24.8 \left(X - \frac{d}{2} \right)$$

$$= 24.8 \left(1.5 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 24.8 \text{ t}$$

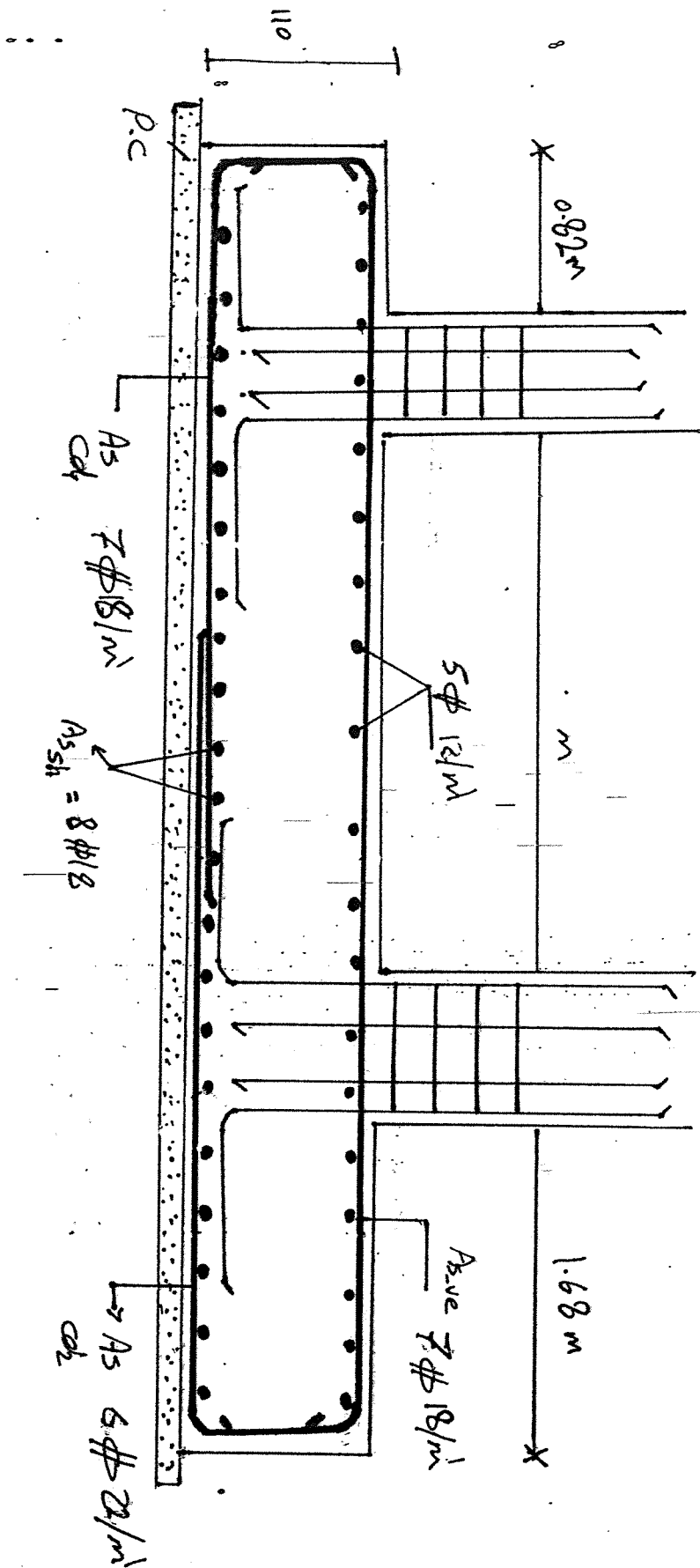
$$- q_{vs} = \frac{Q_{sh}}{b \cdot d} = \frac{24.8}{1 \times 1} = 24.8 \text{ t/m}^2 < 35 \text{ t/m}^2$$

ok safe



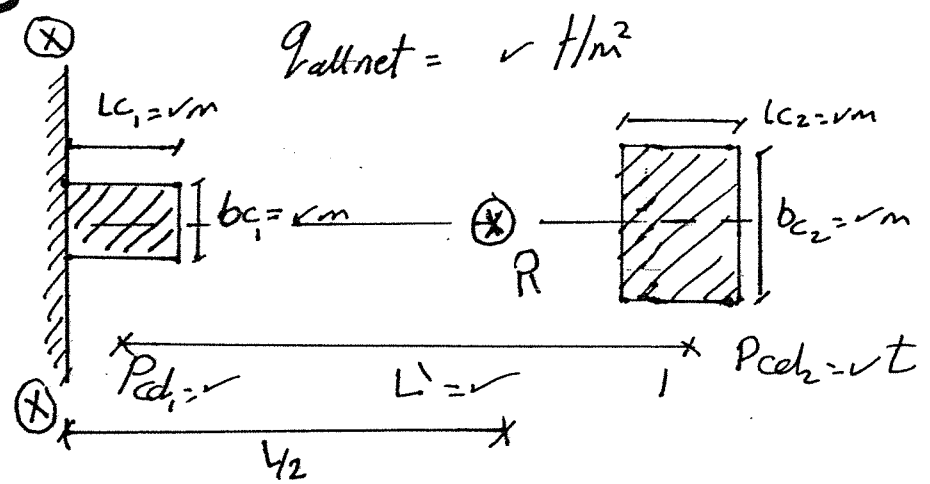
Drawing:

$$t = d + 10 \text{ cm} = 100 + 10 = 110 \text{ cm}$$



خطوات التصميم في حالة جود الجار:

Given



Req

→ Design combined footing:

! Geometric design:

①

يتم تحديد وطا و قسمة الخصلة (R)

$$R = P_1 + P_2 = t$$

حول محور (x-x)

$$\cdot \text{مجموع عزوم القوى } (P_1, P_2) = R * (\frac{L}{2})$$

$L = \sqrt{m}$ (0.05) تعرين لا قرب m بالزيادة 5cm

$$\cdot q_{all.net} = q_{act} \rightarrow B = \sqrt{m}$$

$$q_{all.net} = \frac{R}{B * L}$$

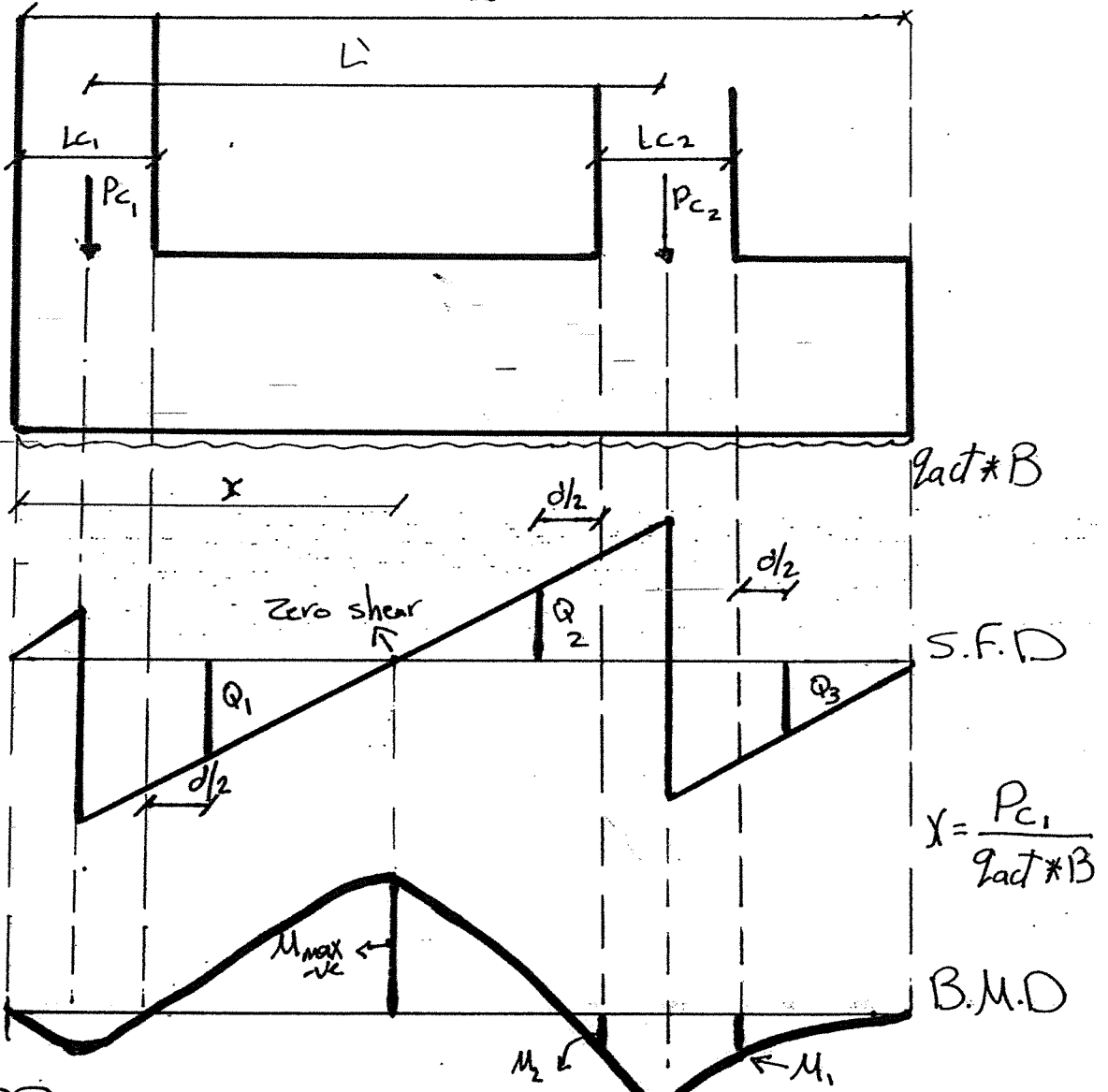
↳ تعرين لا قرب (0.05m) or 5m بالزيادة

② **structural design:**

$$q_{fact} = \frac{R}{B \times L} = v \text{ t/m}^2 \neq q_{all}$$

← فعل الحمل ←
← المربع ←

به L و q_{fact} في q_{fact} \leftarrow shear \leftarrow Moment \leftarrow



Note

.. \leftarrow shear, Moment, ثابت \leftarrow في \leftarrow ولان \leftarrow الحمل \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow

a) Moment

يتم حساب قيمته كل من M_1 و M_2 و M_{max} _{-ve}

كل قسم الضخم عبارة عن = عمل مرتبة * مسانه + عمل موزع + مسانه / c

$$d = k_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{max} * 10^3}{b}} = \sqrt{\text{cm}} \quad \text{dmin} = 30 \text{cm}$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 العمل المرتبة $B = \sqrt{\text{cm}}$

b) check of shear:

يتم حساب قيمته ال shear الوضعية في ال S.F.D وهي
 (Q_1 Q_2 Q_3) - وقتنا الاكبر

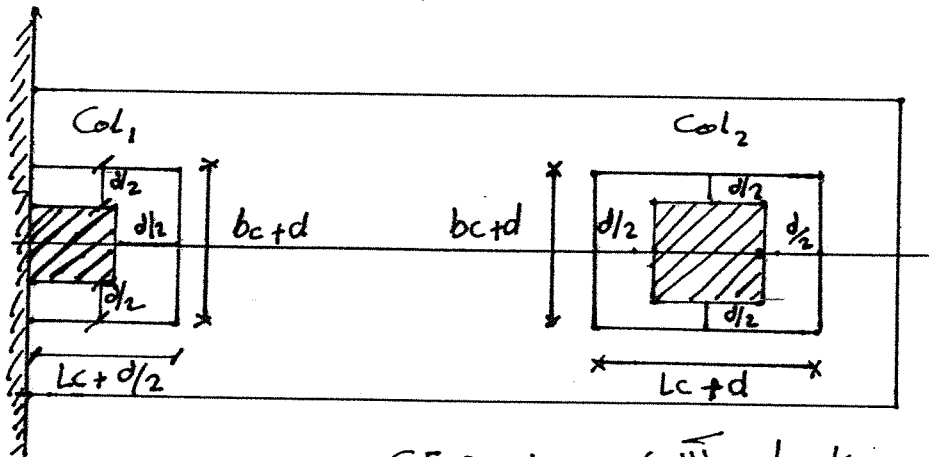
$Q_1 = \sqrt{t}$ و $Q_2 = \sqrt{t}$ و $Q_3 = \sqrt{t}$
 وقتنا الاكبر Q_{max}

$$q_s = \frac{Q_{max}}{b * d} = \sqrt{t/m^2} \quad \rightarrow q_{sall} = 3.5 t/m^2$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 العمل الاكبر \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 m \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 m



☐ check punching:



∴ CSP لى ءو ءى جى check punching لى $\bar{\mu}$.

For Col2:

$$\therefore QP = P_{col2} - q_{act} (L_{c2} + d) (b_{c2} + d) = \sqrt{t}$$

$$\therefore A_p = [2(L_{c2} + d) + 2(b_c + d)] * d = \sqrt{m^2}$$

$$\longrightarrow q_p = \frac{QP}{A_p} = \sqrt{t/m^2} \neq 90 \text{ t/m}^2$$

For Col1:

$$\therefore QP = P_{col1} - q_{act} * (L_{c1} + d/2) * (b_{c1} + d) = \sqrt{t}$$

$$\therefore A_p = [2(L_c + \frac{d}{2}) + (b_c + d)] * d = \sqrt{m^2}$$

للى CSP لى

$$\longrightarrow q_p = \frac{QP}{A_p} = \sqrt{t/m^2} \neq 90 \text{ t/m}^2$$

3 Reinforcement:

"long direction"

$$A_{s_{max-ve}} = \frac{M_{max-ve} \times 10^5}{K_2 * d} = \sqrt{\quad} \text{ cm}^2/B$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\quad} * 100}{B} = \sqrt{\quad} \text{ mm}^2/m$$

Note

يتم قسم قيمة التسليح الناتجة من معادلات التصميم على (B) للحصول على قيمة التسليح للمتر المربع لأنه هذا الترميم هو المطلوب للقطاع بالطول ...

$$A_{s_{max+ve}} = \frac{(M_1 \text{ or } M_2) * 10^5}{K_2 * d} = \sqrt{\quad} \text{ cm}^2/B$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\quad} * 100}{B} = \sqrt{\quad} \text{ mm}^2/m$$

يتم مقارنة كل من $A_{s_{min}}$ و $A_{s_{-ve max}}$ و $A_{s_{+ve max}}$ و يتم اختيار أكبره

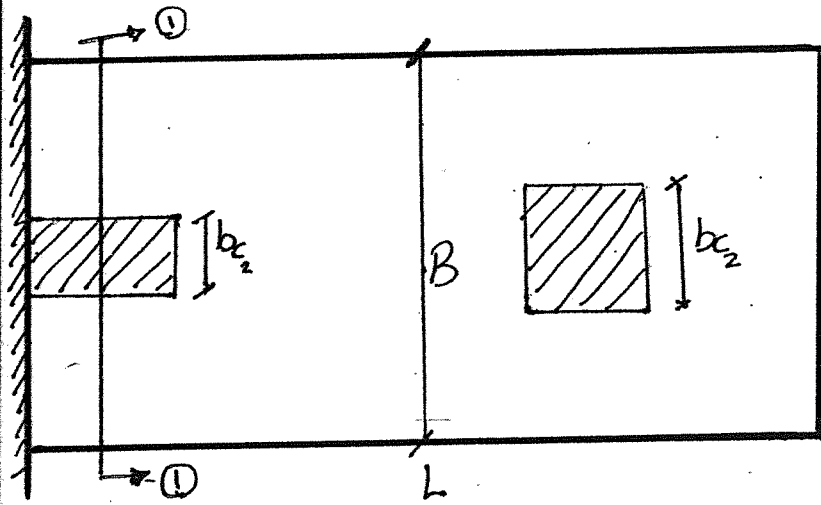
$$A_{s_{min}} = \frac{0.15}{100} * AC = \sqrt{\quad} \text{ cm}^2/m$$

Note:

بالنسبة للاتجاه القصير (short direction) يتم دراسته كما سبق
بوجه اي تغير

Note

.. حساب قيمة التسليح في الاتجاه القصير (short direction)
 يتم اخذ قطع في القاعدة عند العمود ذي الارتفاع الاقصر



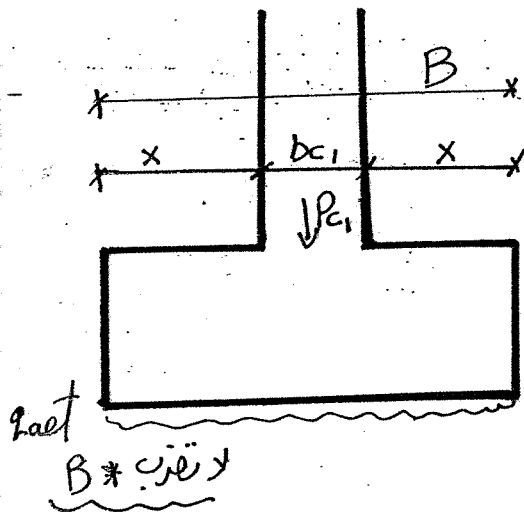
لا حظ الارتفاع

.. هذا القطع مختلف حسب ابعاد الاعمدة واتجاه التسليح

لا حظ $bc_1 < bc_2$

ولذلك يتم اخذ القطع عند العمود اقل الارتفاع (col₁)

Sec (1-1)



$$x = \frac{B - bc}{2} = \sqrt{m}$$

$$M_{short} = q_{fact} * \frac{x^2}{2} = \sqrt{t \cdot m}$$

$$Q_{short} = q_{fact} (x - d/2) = \sqrt{t}$$

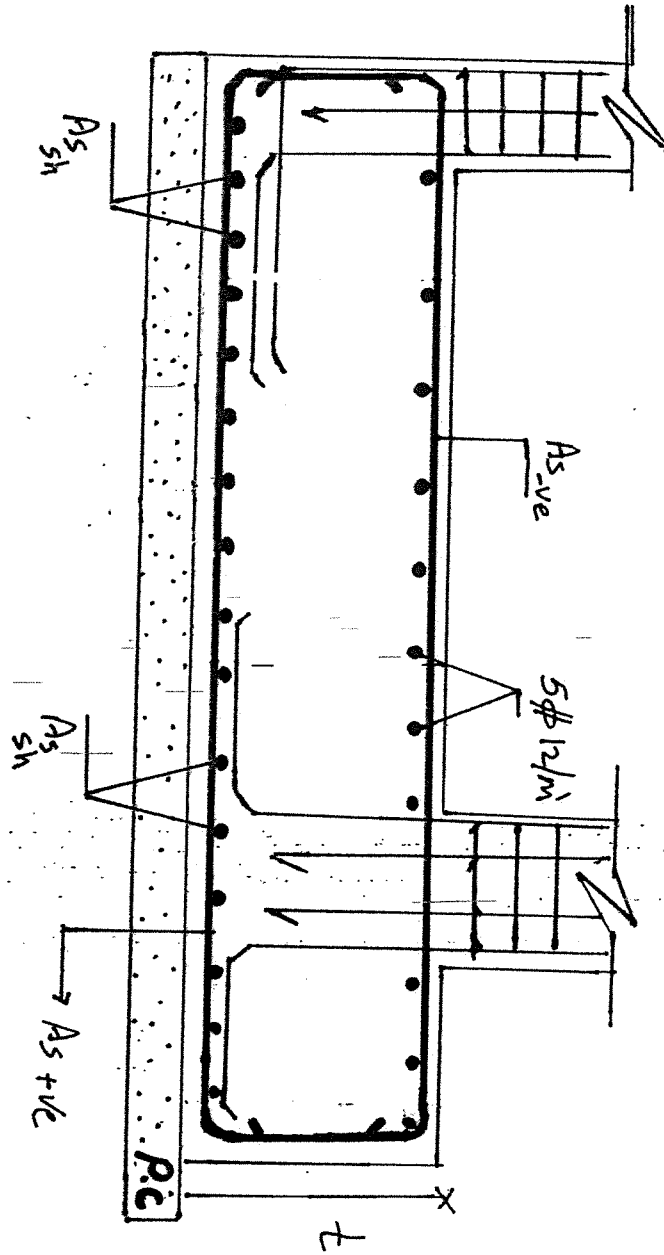
$$q_s = \frac{Q_{short}}{b * d} \leq 35 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$A_{s_{short}} = \frac{M_{short} * 10^5}{k_2 * d} = \sqrt{\text{cm}^2/\text{m}}$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = \frac{0.15}{100} * A_c = \sqrt{\text{cm}^2/\text{m}}$$

الالب

Drawing:-



$$L = d + 10 \text{ cm} = \text{cur}$$

مس: ١٠ سم

Example

A R.C. rectangular footing is proposed to support an interior column (50 X 50 cm) and another exterior column (30X60 cm) of a building. The total DL and LL at the GL is 950 KN and 450 KN respectively, considering the safe bearing capacity of the supporting soil stratum as 200 KN/m^2 .

Design the combined footing and draw it in full detail showing its reinforcement.

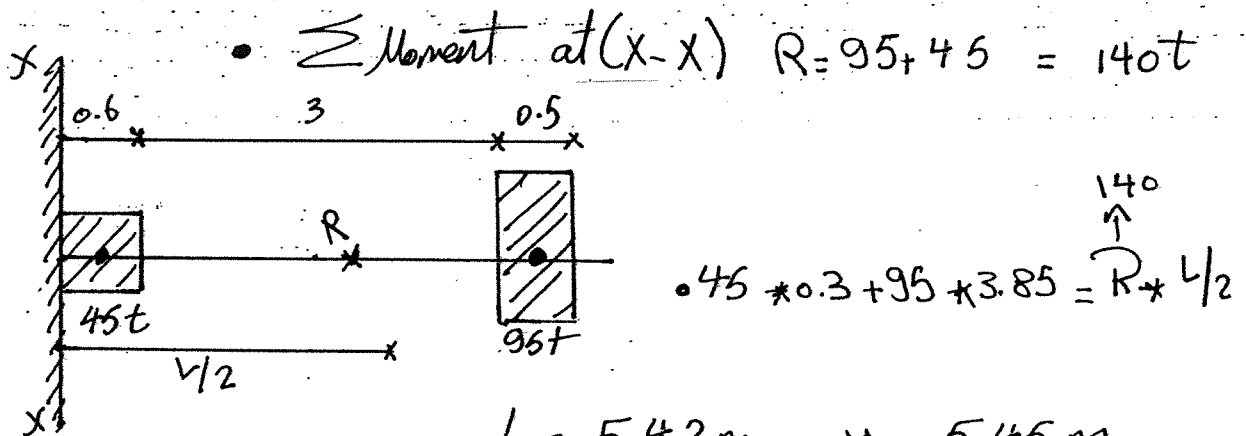
Given :-

$$P_{cd_1} = 45t \quad \leftarrow (0.3 \times 0.6) \text{ m}$$

$$P_{cd_2} = 95t \quad \leftarrow (0.5 \times 0.5) \text{ m}$$

$$q_{\text{all.net}} = 20 t/\text{m}^2$$

1) Geometric design:



$$L = 5.42 \text{ m} \quad \approx 5.45 \text{ m}$$

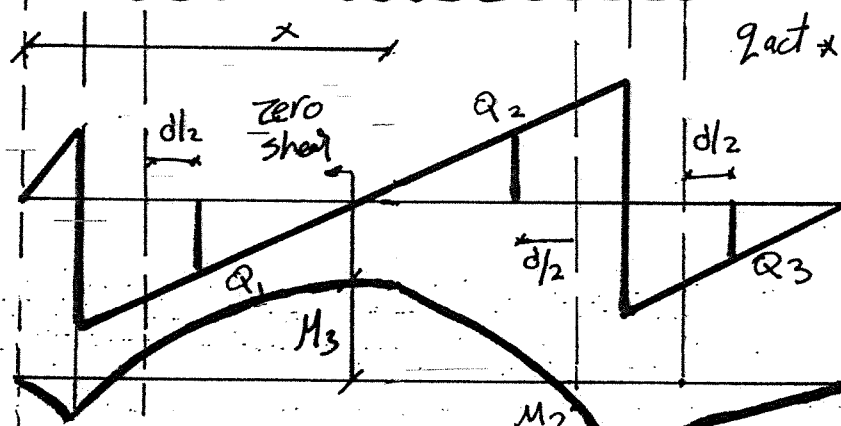
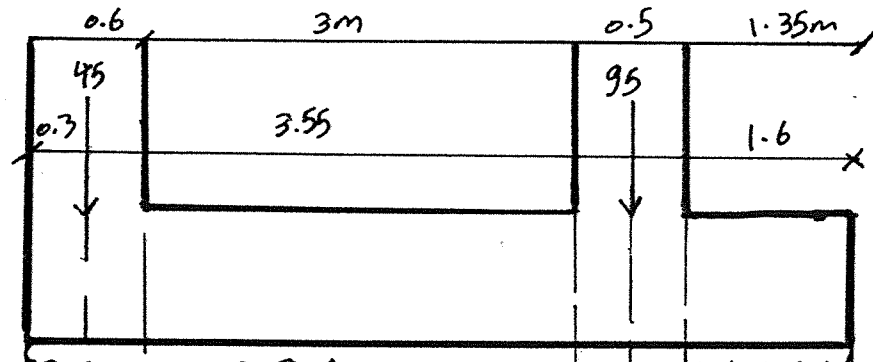
$$q_{\text{all}} = q_{\text{act}} = 20 = \frac{140}{5.45 \times B}$$

$$B = 1.28 \text{ m} \quad \approx 1.3 \text{ m}$$

Depth:-

$$q_{act} = \frac{R}{B \times L} = \frac{140}{1.3 \times 5.45}$$

$$= 19.76 \text{ t/m}^2 < 20 \text{ t/m}^2 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$



$$q_{act} \times B = 19.76 \times 1.3 = 25.69 \text{ t/m}^2$$

S.F.D

B.M.D

Zero shear w.r.t x $= \frac{P_{cd1}}{q_{act} \times B} = \frac{45}{25.69} = 1.75 \text{ m}$

$$M_{-ve \text{ left}} = 45(1.75 - 0.3) - 25.69 \times \frac{1.75^2}{2} = 25.9 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{Right} = 25.96 \times \frac{1.35^2}{2} = 23.41 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{2 \text{ Right}} = -95 \times 0.25 + 25.69 \times \frac{(1.6 + 0.25)^2}{2} = 20.21 \text{ t.m}$$

$$d = K_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{max}}{B}} = 0.22 \sqrt{\frac{25.9 \times 10^5}{130}} = 31.05 \text{ cm}$$

take $d = 40 \text{ cm}$

Check shear

$$Q_1_{\text{left}} = 45 - 25.69 \left(0.6 + \frac{0.4}{2} \right) = 24.45 \text{ t}$$

$$Q_2_{\text{Right}} = 95 - 25.69 \left(1.35 + 0.5 \frac{0.4}{2} \right) = 42.33 \text{ t}$$

$$Q_3_{\text{Right}} = 25.69 \left(1.35 - \frac{0.4}{2} \right) = 29.5 \text{ t}$$

$$Q_{smax} = 42.33 \text{ t}$$

$$q_s = \frac{42.33}{b \cdot d} = \frac{42.33}{1.3 \times 0.4} = 81.4 \text{ t/m}^2 > 35$$

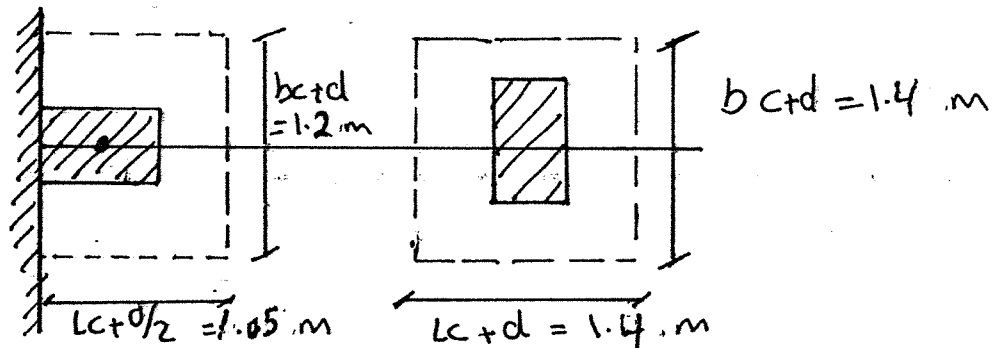
assume $d = 90 \text{ cm}$

\therefore Not safe.

$$\therefore Q_{2\text{Right}} = 95 - 25.69 \left(1.35 + 0.5 + \frac{0.9}{2} \right) = 35.9 \text{ t}$$

check punching

$$q_s = \frac{35.9}{1.3 \times 0.9} = 30.7 \text{ t/m}^2 < 35$$



.. For $cd_1 \rightarrow$

$$QP = P_{cd_1} - q_{act} (L_c + d/2)(b_c + d)$$

$$= 45 - 19.76(1.2 + 1.05) = 20.1 \text{ t}$$

$$A_p = 2[(L_c + d/2) + (b_c + d)] * d$$

$$= 2 * (1.2 + 1.05) * 0.9 = 4.05 \text{ m}^2$$

$$q_p = \frac{QP}{A_p} = \frac{20.1}{4.05} = 4.96 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$< 90 \text{ t/m}^2 \therefore \text{ok safe}$

.. For $cd_2 \rightarrow$

$$QP = P_{cd_2} - q_{act} (L_c + d) * (b_c + d)$$

$$= 95 - 19.76(1.4 * 1.4) = 56.27 \text{ t}$$

$$A_p = [2(L_c + d) + 2(b_c + d)] * d = 5.04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$q_p = \frac{QP}{A_p} = \frac{56.27}{5.04} = 11.16 \text{ t/m}^2$$

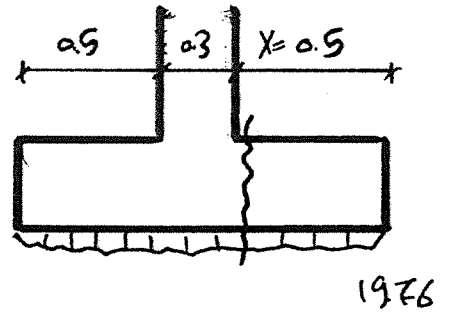
$< 90 \text{ t/m}^2$

$\therefore \text{ok safe.}$

Short Direction :-

$$- X = \frac{1.3 - 0.3}{2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$- M_{sh} = 19.76 \times \frac{0.5^2}{2} \\ = 2.47 \text{ t/m/m'}$$



- check of shear:-

$$- Q_{sh} = 19.76 \left(0.5 - \frac{0.9}{2} \right) = 0.988$$

$$- q_{sh} = \frac{0.988}{1 \times 0.9} = 1.097 \text{ t/m}^2 < 35 \text{ t/m}^2 \rightarrow \text{safe}$$

Reinforcement :-

$$- A_s^{-ve} = \frac{M^{-ve}}{k_2 d} = \frac{25.9 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 90} = 18.75 \text{ cm}^2/\text{B} \\ = 14.42 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}' = 6 \phi 18/\text{m}'$$

$$- A_s^{+ve} = \frac{M^{+ve}}{k_2 d} = \frac{23.4 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 90} = 16.94 \text{ cm}^2/\text{B} \\ = 13 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}' = 6 \phi 18/\text{m}'$$

$$- A_{s_{sh}} = \frac{M_{sh}}{k_2 d} = \frac{2.47 \times 10^5}{1535 \times 90} = 1.79 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}' \ll \ll \text{min}$$

$$- A_{s_{min}} = \frac{0.15}{100} \times b \times t = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}' = 6 \phi 18/\text{m}'$$

$$l = d + \phi + 5 \text{ cm} = 90 + 1.8 + 7 = 98.7 \text{ cm} \approx 100 \text{ cm}$$

Scale 1 : 25

