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Design of Concrete Structures

Dr. Ramchandra
Virendra Gehlot



DESIGN OF CONCRETE STRUCTURES

(In S.I. System of Units as per Code IS: 456-2000)

[S.I. UNITS]

3rd Revised and Enlarged Edition

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Dedicated to
OUR TEACHERS AND PARENTS

LIST OF THE PAPERS PUBLISHED BY

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I. PAPERS PUBLISHED IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS

- *1. “Non-Linear Analysis of Steel Space Structures,” Journals of American Society of Civil Engineers, Volume 116, No. 4, April, 1990, Paper no. 24525 (pp. 898-909) New York.
- *2. “Elastic-Plastic Analysis of Steel Space Structures”, Journal of American Society of Civil Engineers, Volume 116, No. 4, April, 1990 Paper no. 24528 (pp. 939-955) New York.

II. PAPERS PUBLISHED IN NATIONAL JOURNALS, CONFERENCES & SEMINARS

- *3. “Non-Linear Elastic-Plastic Analysis of Skeletal Steel Plane Frames Hinged at supports”, proceedings of the seminar on Modern trend in structural analysis and design, 25-26 February, 1984, Department of Civil Engineering, Banara Hindu University, Varanasi (U.P.)
- *4. “Non-Linear Elastic Plastic Analysis of Skeletal Plane Steel Frame”, International conference on computer applications in Civil Engineering, October 23-25, 1979, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
- *5. “Stub Column Tests on Indian Standard H-Beams”, Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India), Volume 51, No. 11, C.I. 6, July, 1971.
- *6. “Kani’s Iteration Method I-Analysis of Continuous Beams” The Indian Engineer, Volume XIV, No. 6 June, 1970.
- *7. “Kani’s Iteration Method II Analysis of Frames”, The Indian Engineer”, Volume XIV, No. 8 August, 1970.
- *8. Hinge Formation in Plane Frames Considering Finite Deformations All India Conference on “Tall Buildings” The Institution of Engineers (1) Roorkee Local Centre, March 1-3, 1993.
- **9. “Design, Construction and Behaviour Aspects of Concrete and Steel Structures’ Recent Trends in Civil Engineering National Seminar, Jodhpur, February 22-23, 2002, Department of Civil Engineering MBM Engineering College, Faculty of Engineering, JN Vyas University, Jodhpur pp 229.
- **10. ‘Corrosion of Reinforcing Steel Bars in Concrete’ Futuristic Construction Materials and Technique (FCMT-2004, Feb. 21-22, 2005) Department of Structural Engineering Faculty of Engineering, JN Vyas University Jodhpur.
- **11. ‘Stresses in Reinforcing Steel Bars, HYSD of Grade Fe 415’ Futuristic Construction Materials and Technique (FCMT 2004, Feb. 21-22, 2005) Department of Structural Engineering Faculty of Engineering, JN Vyas University, Jodhpur.

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The author highly acknowledges Bureau of the Indian Standards for reproducing in this book some of the 'Tables and Clauses' from the Indian Standard Specifications.

It is desirable that for complete detail, reference be made to the latest versions of the Standards which are available from Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1, or from its branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras.

SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL d' UNITES (SI-System of Units)

In order to avoid the conversion of results obtained by engineers working with the foot-pound second system (gravitational) of units in terms of centimetre-gram second absolute system of units used by the scientists, a need of common system of units was realised. The General Conference on Weights and Measures held at Paris in 1960 finalised the System International d' Unites (SI). It is an absolute system of units. The mass is considered as fundamental unit and not the force. ISI has included a comment of transition in IS 3616-1966. 'Recommendation on the International System (SI) Units' that this system has begun to replace older systems of units in several branches of science and technology. The SI is a universal system of units and it has been adopted in France as a legal system and it is likely to become common in many countries. SI Units have the following six basic units.

Units of length (metre, m)

The length equal to 1,650,763.73 wave lengths, in vacuum, of the radiation corresponding to the transition between $2p^{19}$ and $5d^5$ levels of the krypton atom of mass 86 is known as *one metre*.

Linear distances are expressed in metres and multiples or division of 10^3 of metres (i.e., one kilo-metre (km) = 10^3 m, one metre (m) = 1m, and one millimetre (mm) = 10^{-3} m.

Unit of mass (kilogram, kg)

The mass of planium-iridium cylinder deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and declared as the international prototype of the kilogram by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures is called as *one kilogram*.

Units of time (second, s)

1131, 566, 925, 974.7 of the length of the tropical year for 1900, the year commencing at 1200 hours universal time on the first day of January, 1900 is termed as *one second*.

Units of electric current (Ampere, A)

The constant current which flows in two parallel straight conductors of infinite length of negligible circular cross-section and placed at a distance of one metre from each other in vacuum producing a force 2×10^{-7} Newtons per metre length between the conductors is defined as *one ampere*.

Unit of thermo-dynamic temperature (degree Kelvin, °K)

The degree interval of the thermo-dynamic scale on which the temperature of triple point of water is 273.16 degrees, is known as *one degree Kelvin*.

For temperatures, conventional degrees centigrade (°C) may be used, since, temperature changes are concerned rather than absolute temperatures.

Units of luminous intensity (candela, cd)

One sixtieth of luminous intensity normally emitted by one centimetre square of integral radiator (black body) at the temperature of solidification of platinum is called as *one candela*.

Following are the derived units (derived from the basic SI units and these are relevant for the study of design of steel structures).

Force	Newton (N)	kg.m.sec^{-2}
Work, energy	Joule (J)	$\text{kg.m}^2, \text{sec}^{-2} = (\text{N} - \text{m})$
Power	Watt (W)	$\text{kg.m}^2 . \text{sec}^{-3} = (\text{J} . \text{s}^{-1})$
Frequency	Hertz (Hz)	Cycles /sec.

Accerelation due to gravity used is 9.81 ms^{-2} .

The force is a derived quantity and physical law connecting the quantity of the fundamental quantities or previously obtained derived quantities is force = mass x acceleration. It is defined as that force which produces unit acceleration (i.e., 1 m per sec^2) in a unit mass of 1 kg. Its unit is Newton (N). Though, the Newton is a small unit, a still larger unit kN may be used. The intensity of force (viz., stress) due to 1 Newton over a unit area of one metre square is known as one *pascal*. It is denoted by symbol, Pa ($1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$ and $10^6 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/mm}^2$, viz., $1 \text{ MPa} = 1 \text{ N/mm}^2$).

The unit of force, (the Newton N), is the force required to develop unit acceleration (m s^{-2}) to unit mass (1 kg). In terms of Newtons, the common force units in the foot-pound-second system (with $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$) are

$$1 \text{ lb-wt} = 4.45 \text{ Newtons (N)}$$

$$1 \text{ ton-wt} = 9.96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Newtons (N)}$$

$$1 \text{ ton-wt} = 9.96 \text{ kN}$$

The unit of force, the Newton (N) is used for the external loads and the internal forces, such as the shear force. Torque and bending moments are expressed as Newton-metres (N-m).

Another important unit is stress. In the foot-pound-second system the stresses are commonly expressed in lb-wt/in² and tons/in². In the SI system of units, these are taken as

$$1 \text{ lb. wt/in}^2 = 6.89 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 6.89 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ ton. wt/in}^2 = 15.42 \times 10^6 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 15.42 \text{ MN/m}^2$$

Yield stresses of the common metallic materials are in the range [200 MN/m² to 750 MN/m²]. Young's modulus for steel,

$$E_{\text{STEEL}} = 30 \times 10^6 \text{ lbs. wt/in}^2 = 207 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 207 \text{ GN/m}^2$$

The SI units make the use of multiples and sub-multiples 1000 times or 1/1000 times the unit quantity and in powers of 10³ (*kilo*) or 10⁻³ (*milli*) in respect of still larger and smaller quantities respectively. The lengths are measured usually in kilometre (1 km = 1000 m), metre and millimetre (1 mm = 10⁻³ m). The symbols of units are not to be suffixed with 's' for plural.

$$[(\text{kilo k } 10^3), (\text{mega M } 10^6), (\text{giga G } 10^9)].$$

SI system of units have many advantages. The units are very handy. The burden of non-decimal coefficients in foot-pound second system is avoided. It has relatively large main units in contrast to centimetre-gram-second system. At the same time, it is closely related to centimetre-gram-second system of units. In practice, it results in perfectly reasonable number when the value of $g = 10 \text{ m/sec}^2$ is used instead of 9.806 m/sec^2 .

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1. Professor V.S. Mokashi, Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur in his paper titled as International System (SI) Units and their Application to Engineering, Published in Journal of Institution of Engineers, India, Vol. 19, March 1970 has highlighted the advantages and discussed SI units. A reference has been made to this paper.
2. John, Case and A.H. Chilver, 'Strength of Materials and Structures' Second Edition (ELBS)/Edward Arnold, 1986, Printed of the Bath Press, Avon, Great Britain.

PREFACE (Thirteenth Edition)

This book 'Design of Concrete Structures' in S.I. Units is based on working stress method as per code IS: 456-2000.

All the chapters of the book have been revised and re-arranged in eight parts (32 thirty two chapters) separate aspects of design of one structural member have been described in different subsequent chapters.

In addition to above (i) the service life of concrete structures, (ii) Non-destructive tests/ Evaluation of strength (NDT/NDE) of materials and (iii) futuristic construction materials and Technique (FCMT) likely to be used for the concrete are new topics. Text for these topics (rarely, available in current books by other authors) have been first time given to familiarize the readers.

Authors are thankful to their colleagues and friends for their liking and sending useful suggestions. Authors express their thanks to the publishers of this book, M/s Scientific Publishers (India), Jodhpur for preparing make-up and printing this book in the latest technology and bring-out the same in a nice-getup.

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Suggestions from the students and affectionate teachers of various Institutions shall be highly appreciated.

12 February, 2010

**Ramchandra
Virendra Gehlot**

PREFACE (First Edition)

In this book, the author with his long teaching experience in the subject has made an attempt to present the subject matter of 'Design of Concrete Structures' in a way which lays emphasis on the fundamentals, keeping in view, the difficulties experienced by the students. Every basic principle, method, equation or theory has been presented in a simplified manner. The text has been described in a sequence most naturally desired and appealed to the student. SI system of units has been used throughout the text. Indian Standard Specifications (specially, IS: 456-1978) have been used. The symbols and notations used in the text match with those of present code of practice. The book is intended for Degree, Diploma and AMIE students in various branches of engineering. The book deals with design of structural members.

The complete text in this book has been divided in **eight parts** [Part I: Introduction, Part II: Loads and Stresses, Part III: Design of Beams, Part IV: Design of Slabs, Part V: Design of Columns, Part VI: Design of Footings, Part VII: Design of Other Concrete Structures, and Part VIII: Design of Concrete Mix and Laboratory Tests] and **twenty-one** chapters (detailed as in contents).

A number of design problems has been solved to illustrate the theory and practice. The chapters have been so arranged that it facilitates self-understanding of the subject during study. In spite of careful scrutiny of the manuscript, it is possible that some typographical and computational errors are still left. The author shall be highly obliged to all those who will bring these errors in his notice.

The author is thankful to his colleagues for their suggestions. The author is also thankful to the publishers M/s Standard Book House for bringing the book in a nice get up and in a short time. Suggestions from the students and affectionate teachers of various Institutions shall be highly appreciated.

January 1, 1990
Jodhpur

RAM CHANDRA

CONTENTS

Part - I.

Concrete Structures, its Service Life, Concrete, its Constituents and Design Codes and Specification

1. Introduction.....	1-54
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2. Concrete	3
1.3. Cements	4
1.4. Cement Tests	6
1.5. Aggregates	9
1.6. Other Types of Aggregates	14
1.7. Fitness modulus of aggregates	15
1.8. Water.....	16
1.9. Admixtures	18
1.10. Reinforcement	21
1.11. Storage of Materials.....	24
1.12. Properties of Concrete.....	24
1.13. Requirements of Durability (IS: 456-2000)	28
1.14. Concrete Mix Proportions.....	28
1.15. Limits for Deleterious Mix Constituents.....	30
1.16. Concrete in Aggressive Soils and Water.....	31
1.17. Compaction, Finishing and Curing.....	31
1.18. Concrete in Sea-Water.....	32
1.19. Shape and Size of Component Members	32
1.20. Environmental exposure conditions	33
1.21. Nominal Concrete cover to reinforcement.....	35
1.22. Quality of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.....	36
1.23. Quality of Water.....	36
1.24. Permeability of Concrete	36
1.25. Curing of Concrete	37
1.26. Compaction of Concrete	37
1.27. Concrete in Foundations.....	38
1.28. Durability of Steel.....	38
1.29. Fire Resistance of Concrete Structures	42
1.30. Requirements and Aim of Design	43
1.31. Service Life of Concrete Structures	45

1.32. Design Codes and Specification.	47
--	----

Part - II.

Loads, Strength, Factors of Safety and Methods of Design

2. Loads (Actions), Strength of Materials, Factors of safety and Methods of Design	55-106
2.1. Introduction.....	55
2.2. Dead Lodes (Permanent Loads) (D.L.)	57
2.3. Live Loads (Variable Loads/Imposed (Live) Loads) (LL)	61
2.4. Wind Loads (WL) Transient Loads.....	68
2.5. Snow Load (Exceptional Loads).....	71
2.6. Seismic Loads (Exceptional Loads)	71
2.7. Temperature effects.....	72
2.8. Shrinkage	72
2.9. Creep.....	76
2.10. Other Forces and Effects.....	81
2.11. Structural Safety and Factor of Safety (F.S.) ..	83
2.12. Structural Failures	84
2.13. Characteristic Strength of Concrete.....	85
2.14. Factors influencing strength of Concrete.....	92
2.15. Stress-Strain Relationship for Concrete	95
2.16. Characteristic Strength of Steel Reinforcement	99
2.17. Stress-Strain Relationship for Steel.....	99
2.18. Methods of Design	102
2.19. Elastic (Working Stress) Method of Design.....	103
2.20. Ultimate Load Method (ULM).	104

Part - III.

Design of Beams

3. Bending (Flexural) Strength and Design of Singly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (SRRB-I)	107-142
3.1. Introduction.....	107

3.2. Behaviour of Reinforced Concrete Beam	108
3.3. Bending (Flexural) Strength of Singly Reinforced Beam.....	110
3.4. Balanced, under-reinforced and over reinforced Beam Sections.....	115
3.5. Permissible Stresses in Bending in Concrete and Steel.....	119
3.6. Design of Singly Reinforced Beam Sections ...	128
3.7. Bending of Singly Reinforced Beams of Varying Depth	138
4. Shear Strength of Beams and Design of Singly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (SRRB-II)	143-175
4.1. Introduction.....	143
4.2. Shear Stresses in Beams of Varying Depth ...	148
4.3. Diagonal Tension in Homogeneous Elastic Beams.....	150
4.4. Beams without Shear Reinforcement	152
4.5. Behaviour of Diagonally Cracked Beams	153
4.6. Shear Strength of Reinforced Concrete Beams.....	154
4.7. Reinforced Concrete Beams with Shear Reinforcement.....	156
4.8. Reinforced Concrete Beams with Vertical Stirrups	156
4.9. Reinforced Concrete Beams with Bent-up Bars	159
4.10. Reinforced Concrete Beams with inclined Bars (Stirrups).....	160
4.11. Function of Shear Reinforcement	161
4.12. Critical Section for Shear Force	165
4.13. Permissible Shear Stresses in Concrete	167
4.14. Design of Shear Reinforcement.	168
5. Bond and Development Length in Singly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (SRRB-III)	176-189
5.1. Introduction	176
5.2. Bond Stresses	177
5.3. Development length of Reinforcement Bars in Tension	179
5.4. Anchorage of Plain Steel Bars in Tension.....	180
5.5. Curtailment of Tension Reinforcement in Beams.....	182
5.6. Conditions for Curtailment of Flexural Reinforcement in Tension Zone.....	184
5.7. Special Requirements near points of Zero Moment for Curtailment of Tension Reinforcement	185
5.8. Bar Splices.	187
6. Deflections and their limitations in Singly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (SRRB-IV)	190-192
6.1. Introduction.....	190
6.2. Slenderness Limits for Beams	192
7. Bending (Flexural) Strength and Design of Doubly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (DRRB-I).....	193-214
7.1. Introduction.....	193
7.2. Location of Neutral Axis	195
7.3. Bending Strength of Doubly Reinforced Beam	196
7.4. Stresses in Concrete and Steel	197
7.5. Design of Doubly Reinforced Beam	204
7.6. Steel Beam Theory.....	208
8. Shear strength and Design of Doubly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (DRRB-II).....	215-219
8.1. Introduction.....	215
9. Bond and Development length in Doubly Reinforced Rectangular Beams (DRRB-III).....	220-223
9.1. Introduction.....	220
9.2. Development Length of Reinforcement Bars in Compression	220
9.3. Anchorage of Plain Bars in Compression.....	221
9.4. Lap Splices in Compression	224
10. Bending (Flexural) Strength and Design of Flanged (TEE) Beams (FB-I)	224-255
10.1. Introduction.....	224
10.2. Effective Width of Flange.....	225
10.3. Locations of Neutral Axis.....	226
10.4. Lever Arm for T-Beam Section	228
10.5. Bending Strength of T-Beams.....	230
10.6. Stresses in Concrete and Steel	239

10.7. Effective Depth of T-Beam	243
10.8. Design of T-Beams, Problems.....	245
11. Shear Strength and Design of Flanged (TEE) Beams (FB-II)	256-259
11.1. Introduction	256
12. Torsional Strength and Design of Flanged (L) Beams (FB-III)	260-270
12.1. Introduction	260
12.2. Torsion in Plain Concrete Members	261
12.3. Torsion in Reinforced Concrete Members	264
12.4. Members without shear stirrups subjected to combined torsion and shear	269
12.5. Members with shear stirrups subjected to combined torsion and shear	269
13. Development length of Main Reinforcement Bars for Flanged (Tee) Beams (FB-IV)	271
13.1 Introduction	271
14. Bending (Flexural) Strength and Design of Continuous Beams (CB-I).....	272-296
14.1. Introduction	272
14.2. Effective Span.....	273
14.3. Critical Section for Moment	274
14.4. Coefficients for moment for continuous beams.....	275
14.5. Concrete Building Frames.....	276
14.6. Arrangement of Live Load for Bending Moment	279
14.7. Compression Steel at Support.....	281
14.8. Tension Steel at Support	283
14.9. Tension Steel at Centre of Span.....	285
14.10. Haunches in Continuous Beams	285
14.11. Extension of Reinforcement.....	286
14.12. Design of Continuous Beams.....	286
14.13. Bending of Bars	287
15. Shear Strength and Design of Continuous Beams (CB-II)	297-301
15.1. Introduction	297
15.2. Coefficients for Shear Forces for Continuous Beams.....	297
15.3. Arrangement of Live Load for Shear Force..	298

Part IV - Design of Slabs

16. Design of Slabs spanning in one direction (SSOD)	302-332
16.1. Introduction.....	302
16.2. Design of Slabs spanning in one direction	304
16.3. Temperature and Shrinkage (Distribution) Reinforcement	308
16.4. Concentrated Loads over Slabs.....	310
16.5. Slabs Continuous over Walls	320
16.6. Shear in Slabs	331
17. Design of Slabs spanning in Two Directions (SSTD).....	333-368
17.1. Introduction.....	333
17.2. Behaviour of Slabs Spanning in Two Directions.....	333
17.3. Grashoff-Rankine Method	334
17.4. Restrained Slabs	337
17.5. Marcus Method	339
17.6. Pigeaud's Method.....	344
17.7. Westergaard's Method.....	346
17.8. IS: 456-2000 Method.....	349
17.9. Tension Reinforcement for Two-way Supported Slabs	352
17.10. Torsion Reinforcement for Two-Way Edge Supported Slabs	354
17.11. Design of Slab Spanning in Two Directions.....	356
18. Design of Flat slabs.....	369-426
18.1. Introduction.....	369
18.2. Development of Flat Slabs	371
18.3. Elements of Flat Slabs	372
18.4. Statics of a Flat Slab	373
18.5. Behaviour of Flat Slabs in Bending.....	376
18.6. Direct Design Method.....	377
18.7. Effects of Pattern Loading (Direct Design Method).....	383
18.8. Equivalent Frame Method	384
18.9. Relative Stiffness of Slabs.....	385
18.10. Relative Stiffness of Columns	390
18.11. Equivalent Column.....	394
18.12. Torsional Member.....	395

18.13. Loading patterns (Equivalent Frame Method)	398	20.5. Radius of Gyration of a Column Section	462
18.14. Critical Sections for Negative Design Moments	400	20.6. Slenderness ratio of Compression Members	463
18.15. Modification of Maximum Moment	400	20.7. Unsupported Length of Compression Member	465
18.16. Bending Moments in Panels with Marginal Beams or Walls	401	20.8. Lateral Ties and Spirals	468
18.17. Transfer of Bending Moments to Columns	402	20.9. Minimum Eccentricity	469
18.18. Moments in Columns	402	20.10. Clear Cover to Reinforcement	470
18.19. Slab Reinforcement	403	20.11. Permissible Stresses in Concrete and Steel Bars	470
18.20. Behaviour of Flat Slab in Sher	407	20.12. Strength of Axially Loaded Columns and Compression Members	471
18.21. Shear in Flat Slabs	408	20.13. Design of Axially Loaded reinforced concrete columns and compression members	481
18.22. Openings in Flat Slabs	426	20.14. Requirement of Longitudinal (Main) Reinforcement for Columns	483
19. Design of Circular slabs	427-452	20.15. Requirements of Transverse (Lateral) Reinforcement	485
19.1. Introduction	427	21. Design of columns and compression members subjected to combined Axial loads and moments	497-556
19.2. Circular Slab (Simply Supported at Edge) carrying uniformly distributed load	428	21.1. Introduction	497
19.3. Circular Slab (Fixed at Edges) carrying uniformly distributed load	430	21.2. Eccentrically loaded columns and compression members	498
19.4. Circular slab (Simply Supported at Edge) carrying uniformly distributed total load W along circumference of a concentric circle	434	21.3. Resultant compressive and tensile stresses in columns	500
19.5. Circular Slab (Simply Supported at Edge) carrying uniformly distributed load inside a circle	435	21.4. Uncracked Concrete Section of Columns	502
19.6. Circular slab (Simply supported at Edge with a central hole) carrying total uniformly distributed load W along circumference of a concentric circle	436	21.5. Cracked Concrete Section of Columns	504
19.7. Circular Slab (Simply Supported at Edge with Central Hole) Carrying uniformly distributed load	437	21.6. Distribution of Stress over column section (Eccentricity of Load Less than 0.25 D)	511
19.8. Circular slab carrying a concentrated load at centre	438	21.7. Distribution of Stresses over Column section (Eccentricity of Load more than 1.5D)	513
		21.8. Distribution of Stress over column section (Eccentricity of Load more than 0.25 D and less than 1.5 D)	516
		21.9. Eccentrically loaded circular columns (Spirally reinforced)	529
		21.10. Distribution of Stress over member section [Eccentricity of tensile load (Less than 0.25 D)]	542
		21.11. Distribution of Stress over member section (Eccentricity of Tensile Load is more than 1.5 D)	544
Part V - Design of Columns			
20. Design of Axially loaded columns and compression members	453-496		
20.1. Introduction	453		
20.2. Axially Loaded Columns	454		
20.3. Effective Length of Compression Members ..	456		
20.4. Equivalent (Transformed) Cross-sectional Area of Columns	461		

21.12. Distribution of Stress over Member section (Eccentricity of Tensile Force more than 0.25 and Less than 1.5 D)	547
--	-----

Part - VI.

Design of Footings and Foundations

22. Design of Independent Footing 557-639

22.1. Introduction	557
22.2. Types of independent footings	558
22.3. Bearing pressure distributional in soil	559
22.4. Bearing capacity of Soil	559
22.5. Depth of Foundation	562
22.6. Thickness at Edge of Footing	562
22.7. Moments and Bending moments in footings	563
22.8. Shear forces in Footings	567
22.9. Transfer of Load at base of Column (Bearing under columns)	569
22.10. Basic requirements for columns	571
22.11. Wal Footings	572
22.12. Square Footing	575
22.13. Rectangular Footing	577
22.14. Stepped Footings	580
22.15. Sloped Footings	582
22.16. Circular Footing	611
22.17. Footings on Rock	621
22.18. Balancing Footing Pressures	621
22.19. Eccentrically Loaded independent spread footings	622
22.20. Kern distance	625
22.21. Symmetrical Footings subjected to Axial Load and Moment	628
22.22. Unsymmetrical Footings subjected to Eccentric Load	629

23. Design of Combined footing 640-716

23.1. Introduction	640
23.2. Cantilever or Strap Footing	642
23.3. Continuous Strip Footings	644
23.4. Grid and Mat (RAFT) Foundations	647
23.5. Rectangular Footing Supporting Two Columns Load	648
23.6. Trapezoidal footing supporting two Columns Loads	651

23.7. Approximate method of design of footing supporting two columns	653
23.8. Footings on Piles	654
23.9. Number of Piles	654
23.10. Evaluation of Pile Reaction	655
23.11. Reinforced Concrete Piles	695
23.12. Load carrying capacity of Piles	696
23.13. Stresses in Precast Piles	700
23.14. Pile Cap	703
23.15. Analysis of Pile Caps	704
23.16. Design of Piles, Problems	707

Part - VII.

Design of Other Concrete Structures

24. Design of Stairs..... 717-747

24.1. Introduction	717
24.2. Types of Stairs	718
24.3. Effective Span of Stairs	720
24.4. Distribution of Loads on Stairs	723
24.5. Loads on Stairs	725
24.6. Structural System of Stair Slab	727

25. Design of Retaining walls 748-809

25.1. Introduction	748
25.2. Types of Retaining Walls	748
25.3. Active Earth Pressure	749
25.4. Passive Earth Pressure	752
25.5. Effect of Surcharge on Earth Pressure	753
25.6. Earth Pressures for Common Conditional of Backfill	754
25.7. Forces Acting on Retaining Wall	757
25.8. Strength of Retaining Wall	758
25.9. Stability of Retaining Wall	758
25.10. Behaviour of Cantilever retaining Wall	763
25.11. Preliminary Proportions of Cantilever Retaining Wall	765
25.12. Design of Cantilever Retaining Wall	769
25.13. Counterfort Retaining Walls	785
25.14. Behaviour of Counterfort Retaining Walls	786
25.15. Design of Counterfort Retaining Wall	787

26. Design of Domes 810-832

26.1. Introduction	810
26.2. Definitions of Terms Related with Domes	811

26.3. Various Loads Acting on Domes	812
26.4. Spherical Dome Carrying uniformly distributed load.....	813
26.5. Spherical Dome Carrying Concentrated Load at Crown	817
26.6. Design of Domes	820
26.7. Conical Dome.....	827

27. Design of Reinforced Brick Slabs and Hollow tiles..... 833-847

27.1. Introduction.....	833
27.2. Design of Reinforced Brick Slab.....	834
27.3. Hollow Clay Tiles	839
27.4. Design of Ribbed Slab.....	839

28. Design of Form-Works..... 848-866

28.1. Introduction	848
28.2. Requirements of Form-Work	849
28.3. Stripping Time	850
28.4. Economy of Form-Work	851
28.5. Materials for Form-Works	852
28.6. Loads on Form-Work	854
28.7. Form-Work for Beam and Slab	855
28.8. Form-Work for Columns.....	857

Part VIII.

Concrete Mix and Laboratory Tests

29. Design of Concrete Mixes..... 867-930

29.1. Introduction.....	867
29.2. Concrete Mix Proportioning	868
29.3. Nominal Mix Concrete.....	870
29.4. Common Terms	871
29.5. Statistical Quality Control of Concrete	872
29.6. Standard Deviation.....	872
29.7. Target Strength.....	874
29.8. Acceptance Criteria.....	875
29.9. Methods of Concrete Mix Design	877
29.10. Minimum Voids Method	878
29.11. Maximum Density Method.....	879
29.12. Fineness Modulus Method.....	881
29.13. Road Research Laboratory Method	887
29.14. American Concrete Institute Method	901
29.15. British Mix Design Method	909
29.16. USBR Mix Design Method	910

29.17. Indian Road Congress Mix Design Method	912
29.18. Indian Standard Mix Design Method.....	920

30. Laboratory Tests for cement and concrete..... 931-951

30.1. Introduction.....	931
30.2. Fineness of Cement	932
30.3. Soundness of Cement	937
30.4. Consistency of Standard Cement Paste	938
30.5. Initial and Final Setting Times of Cement	939
30.6. Compressive Strength of Cement.....	940
30.7. Tensile Strength of Cement	941
30.8. Slump Test	943
30.9. Compacting Factor Test	945
30.10. Compressive Strength of Concrete	946
30.11. Flexural Strength of Concrete.	949

31. Non-Destructive Tests/Evaluation (NDT/NDE) [Non-mechanical Test Methods] 952-987

31.1. Introduction.....	952
31.2. Non-Destructive Tests/Evaluation (NDT/NDV) [Non Mechanical Tests Methods]	953
31.3. Comprehensive (Broad) Classification of NDT Techniques.....	954
31.4. Historical Background (Methods to Estimate in-Place Strength).....	956
31.5. Visual Inspection	957
31.6. Sonic Tests	958
31.7. Some terms (Electric-Grating and Electron diffractions) used in Ultra Sonic Method	959
31.8. Ultrasonic (Supersonic) Pulse Velocity (UPV) Test.....	961
31.9. Schmidt Rebound Hammer.....	965
31.10. Combined use of Rebound Hammer and Ultra-Sonic Pulse Velocity Method	967
31.11. Electrical and Magnetic Methods for Reinforcement	968
31.12. Half Cell Potential Method	971
31.13. Maturity Method (Temperature Time Factor)	973
31.14. Permeability Test for Concrete.....	974
31.15. Resonance Frequency Method	977
31.16. Pull-Out Test.....	978

31.17. Break-Off Test	980	32.6. Concrete Nano-Technology	998
31.18. Probe-Penetration Method	981	32.7. Polymer-Modified Cement, Mortar and Concrete	1000
31.19. Nuclear (Radio active) Methods	982	32.8. Polymer Mortar (PM) and Polymer Concrete (PC).....	1004
31.20. Radiometric Methods	983	32.9. Polymer impregnated Mortar (PIM) and Polymer Impregnated Concrete (PIC)	1007
31.21. Back-Scatter Method	984	32.10. Polymer Composites in Civil Engineering Construction	1009
31.22. Radiographic Methods	984	32.11. Fibre Reinforced Polymer (FRP) and Alternative Construction Material	1009
31.23. Comments on Nuclear Methods	985	References.	1013
31.24. Comments for use and Applications of Nondestructive Tests/Evaluations.	985	Appendix - A. Keep Awareness about earthquakes	1018-1037
32. Futuristic construction materials and techniques (FCMT)	988-1018	Appendix - B. Service Life of Concrete Structures.....	1038-1042
32.1. Introduction	988	Index	1043-1054
32.2. Designed Requirements for Futuristic Construction Materials (FCMT)	990		
32.3. Self-Compacting Concrete (SCC)	991		
32.4. Properties of Self-Compacting Concrete.....	993		
32.5. High Performance Concrete (HPC).....	994		