## ARCH 331: Practice Quiz 6

Note: No aids are allowed for part 1. One side of a letter sized paper with notes is allowed during part 2, along with a silent, non-programmable calculator. There are reference charts for part 2, shown on pages 2-3.

Clearly show your work and answer.
Part 1) Worth 5 points (conceptual questions)
Part 2) Worth 45 points
(NOTE: The member size, load magnitudes, reinforcement, and materials can and will be changed for the quiz! The beam supports will not change.)
A 28 ft simply supported reinforced concrete beam (shown) is 14 in . wide by 22 in . deep with $10-\# 8$ bars (two layers). The effective depth, $d$, is 17.625 in.. It has 3000 psi concrete and Grade 40 reinforcement $\left(f_{y}=40 \mathrm{ksi}\right)$. The beam has a total factored distributed load of $3000 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{ft}$. There will be \#3 U stirrups.
a) Determine if the beam is adequate for flexure and reinforcing requirements when $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{u}}=294 \mathrm{k}$-ft.
b) Determine the key values for shear, and determine the lengths over which the


10 - \#8 bars beam requires stirrups for strength and stirrups for crack control. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{u}-\max }=42 \mathrm{k}$.
c) Determine the spacing required for strength with the maximum design shear.

A 9 in. thick solid one-way continuous slab (no figure) with a 13 ft span is to be designed for a maximum factored moment of 19 k - $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ of width. It has 3000 psi concrete and Grade 60 reinforcement ( $f_{y}=60 \mathrm{ksi}$ ). Assume $d=8 \mathrm{in}$.
d) Determine the required reinforcement and spacing in both directions. (Note: checking moment capacity adequacy is not required for this part.)
e) Find the minimum thickness if deflection will not be computed.

Answers - Not provided on actual quiz!
a) $\phi \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{n}}=313 \mathrm{k}-\mathrm{ft}>\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{u}} \rho_{\text {min }}<0.032 \not \leq \rho_{\max } \therefore$ Not OK.
b) $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{u} @ \mathrm{~d}}=37.6 \mathrm{k}, \phi \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}=20.3 \mathrm{k}, 1 / 2 \phi \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{c}}=10.1 \mathrm{k}, \phi \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}=17.3 \mathrm{k}$. See sketch for lengths.
c) $\mathrm{s}_{\text {req'd }}=6.72$ in (and less than $\mathrm{d} / 2$ )
d) $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}} \approx 330 \mathrm{psi}, \rho \approx 0.007, \mathrm{~A}_{\text {smin-temp }}=0.194 \mathrm{in}_{2} / \mathrm{ft}$.; one possibility is \#4 at 3.5 in .
e) $t=6.5 \mathrm{in}$.

REFERENCE CHARTS FOR QUIZ 6


Maximum Reinforcement Ratio $\rho$ for Singly Reinforced Rectangular Beams

|  | $f_{c}^{\prime}=3000 \mathrm{psi}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=3500 \mathrm{psi}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=4000 \mathrm{psi}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=5000 \mathrm{psi}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=6000 \mathrm{psi}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $f_{y}$ | $\beta_{1}=0.85$ | $\beta_{1}=0.85$ | $\beta_{1}=0.85$ | $\beta_{1}=0.80$ | $\beta_{1}=0.75$ |
| $40,00 \mathrm{psi}$ | 0.0203 | 0.0237 | 0.0271 | 0.0319 | 0.0359 |
| $50,000 \mathrm{psi}$ | 0.0163 | 0.0190 | 0.0217 | 0.0255 | 0.0287 |
| $60,000 \mathrm{psi}$ | 0.0135 | 0.0158 | 0.0181 | 0.0213 | 0.0239 |
|  | $f_{c}^{\prime}=20 \mathrm{MPa}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=25 \mathrm{MPa}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=30 \mathrm{MPa}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=35 \mathrm{MPa}$ | $f_{c}^{\prime}=40 \mathrm{MPa}$ |
| $f_{y}$ | $\beta_{1}=0.85$ | $\beta_{1}=0.85$ | $\beta_{1}=0.85$ | $\beta_{1}=0.81$ | $\beta_{1}=0.77$ |
| 300 MPa | 0.0181 | 0.0226 | 0.0271 | 0.0301 | 0.0327 |
| 350 MPa | 0.0155 | 0.0194 | 0.0232 | 0.0258 | 0.0281 |
| 400 MPa | 0.0135 | 0.0169 | 0.0203 | 0.0226 | 0.0245 |
| 500 MPa | 0.0108 | 0.0135 | 0.0163 | 0.0181 | 0.0196 |

STEEL REINFORCEMENT INFORMATION Reinforcement ratio, $\rho$

## Total Areas for Various Numbers of Reinforcing Bars <br> Table 3.7.1 Total Areas f

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bar } \\ & \text { Size } \end{aligned}$ | Nominal Diameter (in.) | Weight <br> (lb/ft) | Number of Bars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| \# 3 | 0.375 | 0.376 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.44 | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 0.99 | 1.10 |
| \#4 | 0.500 | 0.668 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| \#5 | 0.625 | 1.043 | 0.31 | 0.62 | 0.93 | 1.24 | 1.55 | 1.86 | 2.17 | 2.48 | 2.79 | 3.10 |
| \#6 | 0.750 | 1.502 | 0.44 | 0.88 | 1.32 | 1.76 | 2.20 | 2.64 | 3.08 | 3.52 | 3.96 | 4.40 |
| \#7 | 0.875 | 2.044 | 0.60 | 1.20 | 1.80 | 2.40 | 3.00 | 3.60 | 4.20 | 4.80 | 5.40 | 6.00 |
| \# 8 | 1.000 | 2.670 | 0.79 | 1.58 | 2.37 | 3.16 | 3.95 | 4.74 | 5.53 | 6.32 | 7.11 | 7.90 |
| \#9 | 1.128 | 3.400 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| \#10 | 1.270 | 4.303 | 1.27 | 2.54 | 3.81 | 5.08 | 6.35 | 7.62 | 8.89 | 10.16 | 11.43 | 12.70 |
| \#11 | 1.410 | 5.313 | 1.56 | 3.12 | 4.68 | 6.24 | 7.80 | 9.36 | 10.92 | 12.48 | 14.04 | 15.60 |
| $\pm 14^{a}$ | 1.693 | 7.65 | 2.25 | 4.50 | 6.75 | 9.00 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.75 | 18.00 | 20.25 | 22.50 |
| \# $188^{\text {a }}$ | 2.257 | 13.60 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 40.00 |

\# 14 and \# 18 bars are used primarily as column reinforcement and are rarely used in beams.
Bar
Size
REFERENCE CHARTS FOR OUIZ 6

*Members subjected to shear and flexure only; $\phi \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}=\phi 2 \sqrt{\mathrm{f}_{c}^{\prime}} \mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{w}} \mathrm{d}, \phi=0.75$ ( ACl 11.3.1.1) ** $A_{v}=2 \times A_{b}$ for $U$ stirrups; $f_{y} \leq 60 \mathrm{ksi}(A C l ~ 11.5 .2)$ $\dagger$ A practical limit for minimum spacing is $\mathrm{d} / 4$
$\dagger \dagger$ Maximum spacing based on minimum shear reinforcement ( $=A_{v} f_{y} / 50 \mathrm{~b}_{\mathrm{w}}$ ) must also be considered
$(\mathrm{ACl}$ 11.5.5.3).

TABLE 13.6 Areas Provided By Spaced Reinforcement

|  | Bar <br> Spacing <br> (in.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | TABLE 9.5(a)-MINIMUM THICKNESS OF

NONPRESTRESSED BEAMS OR ONE-WAY SLABS UNLESS DEFLECTIONS ARE COMPUTED

|  |  | Minimum thickness, $\boldsymbol{h}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Simply supported | One end continuous | Both ends continuous | Cantilever |
| Member | Members not supporting or attached to partitions or other construction likely to be damaged by large deflections. |  |  |  |
| Solid oneway slabs | R/20 | Q/24 | </28 | $\ell / 10$ |
| Beams or ribbed oneway slabs | $\ell / 16$ | $\ell / 18.5$ | $\ell / 21$ | $\ell / 8$ |

[^0] values shall be modified as follows:
a) For structural lightweight concrete having unit weight in the range 90-120
lb/ft ${ }^{3}$, the values shall be multiplied by $\left(1.65-0.005 w_{c}\right)$ but not less than 1.09, where $\boldsymbol{w}_{c}$ is the unit weight in lb/ft
b) For $\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{y}}$ other than 60,000 psi, the values shall be multiplied by $\left(\mathbf{0 . 4}+\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{y}} / \mathbf{1 0 0}, \mathbf{0 0 0}\right)$.


[^0]:    1) Span length $\ell$ is in inches.
    2) Values given shall be used directly for members with normalweight con-
    crete $\left(w_{c}=145 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ and Grade 60 reinforcement. For other conditions, the
