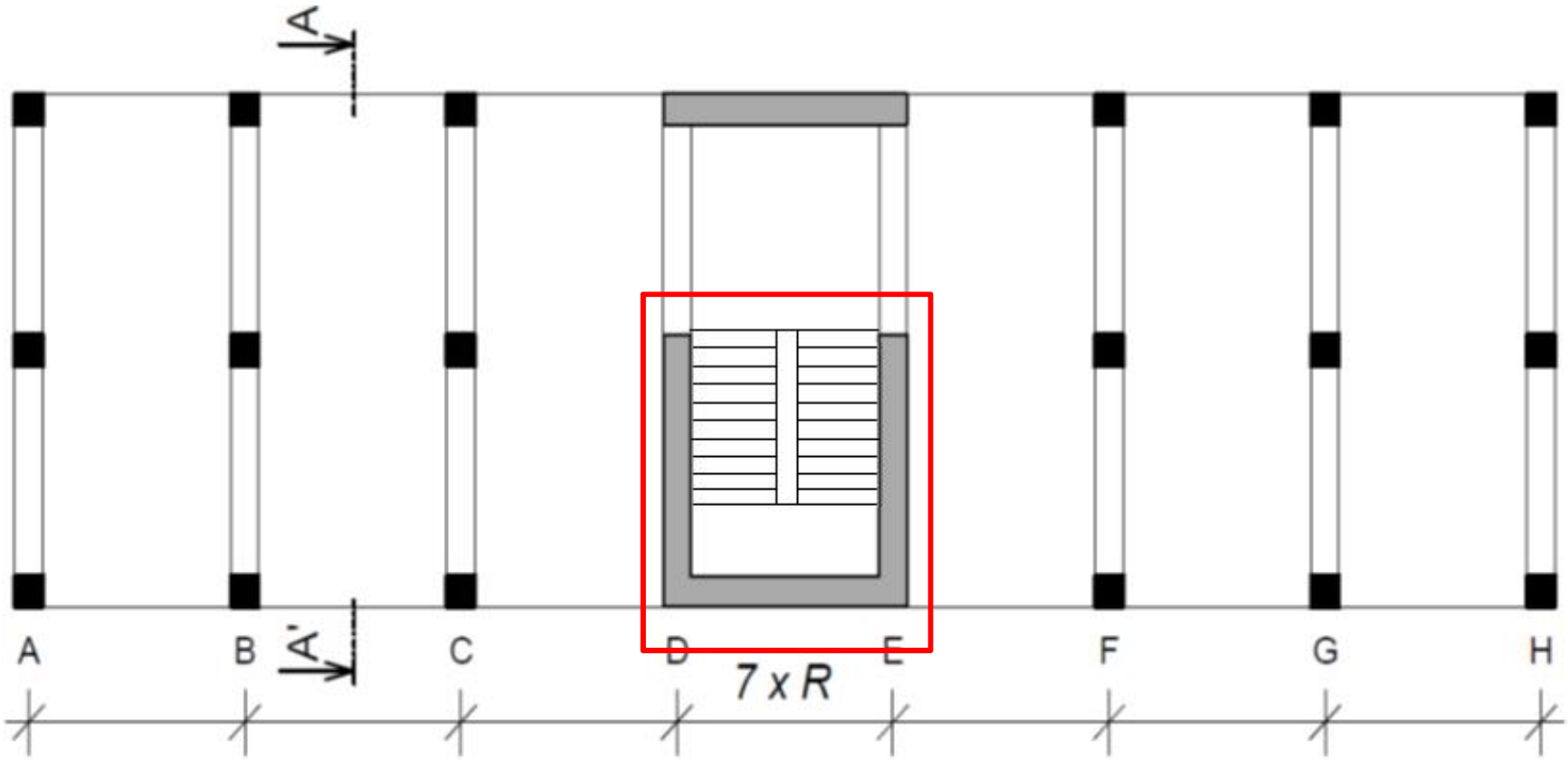
5th task: RC staircase (for the structure from 1st task)



Our goal will be to

- Design the geometry of the staircase
- Calculate loads, bending moments
- Design the reinforcement
- Sketch the reinforcement

- In general, there are usually more possibilites how to design the staircase. This presentation describes just one possible approach for one particular structure. Another possibilities will be explained during lectures.

Geometry

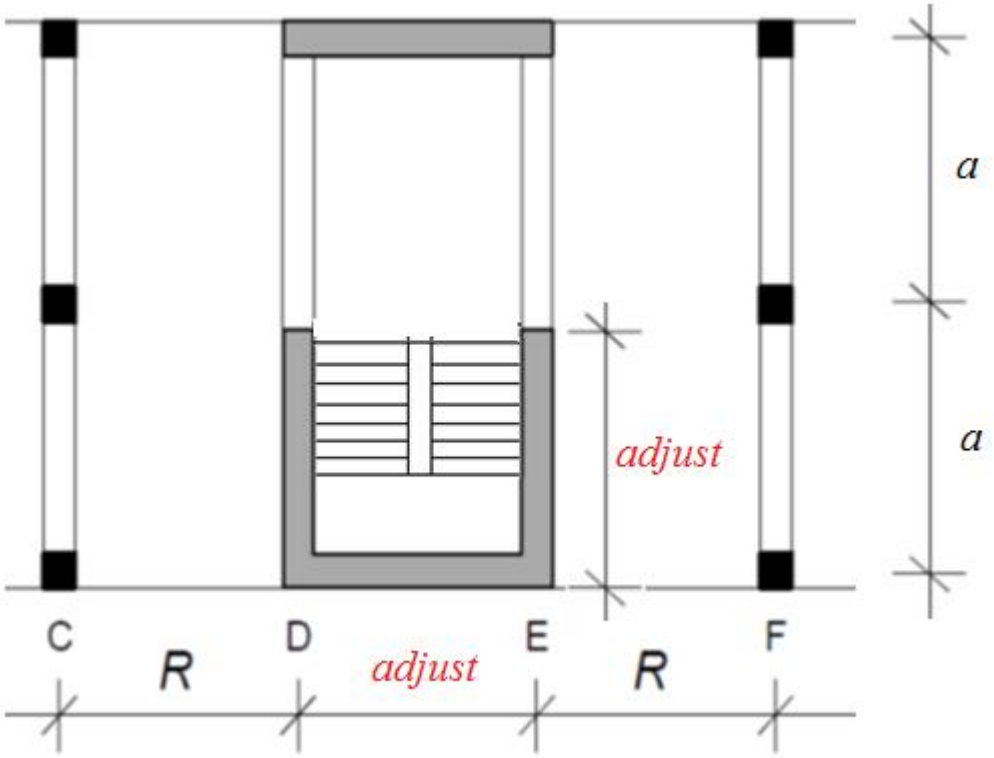
- Dimensions of one step

$$b = 630 - 2h$$

- Number of steps in one flight
- Width and length of the flight
- Width of the gap between the flights
- Width of the staircase
- Width of the landing
- Draw a scheme of the staircase and details
- Check the depth of the slab
- Check perpendicular and head clearance
- Follow the example on my webpage

Geometry

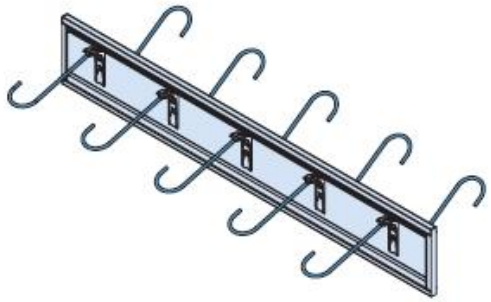
- Adjust the dimensions according to your staircase if necessary

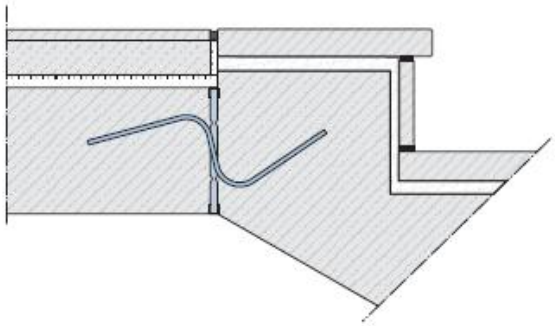


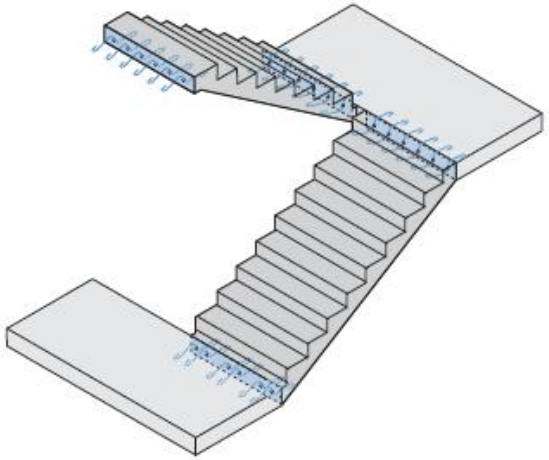
Supports

- The staircase will be supported by special elements to prevent transfer of impact sound to the rest of the building

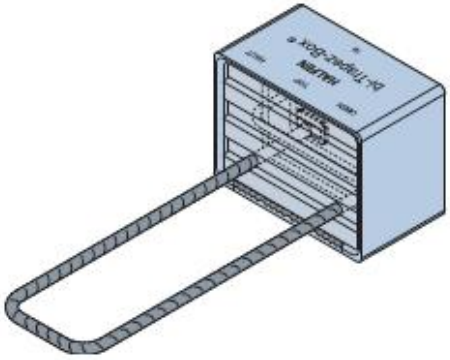
ISI units

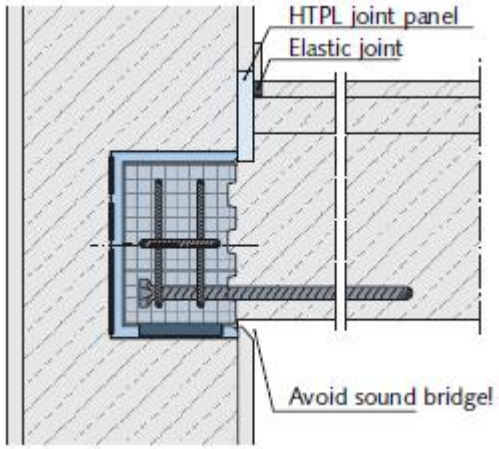


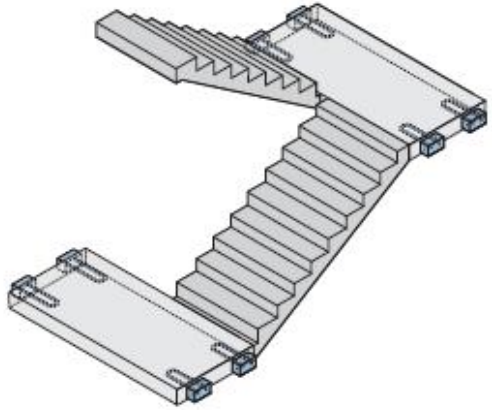




Trapez boxes + corbel elements

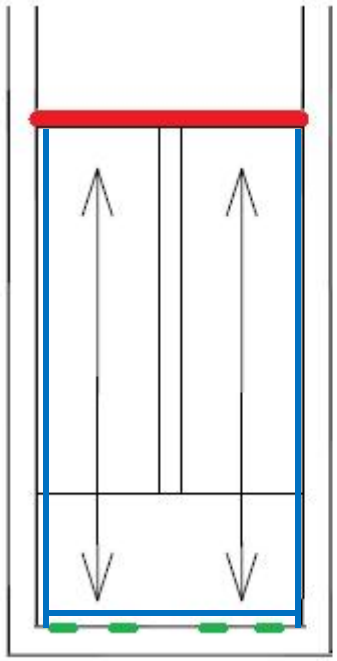


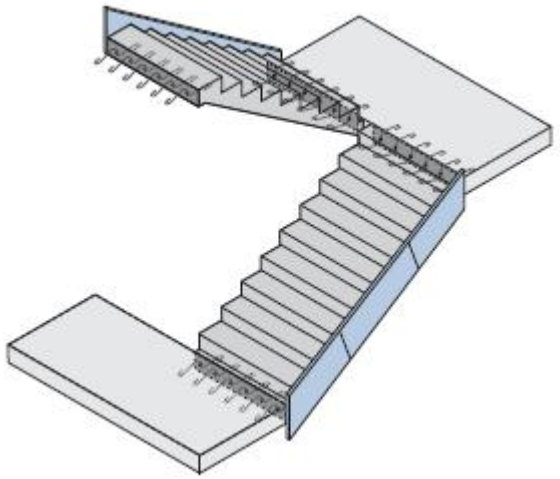




Supports

- In our staircase:





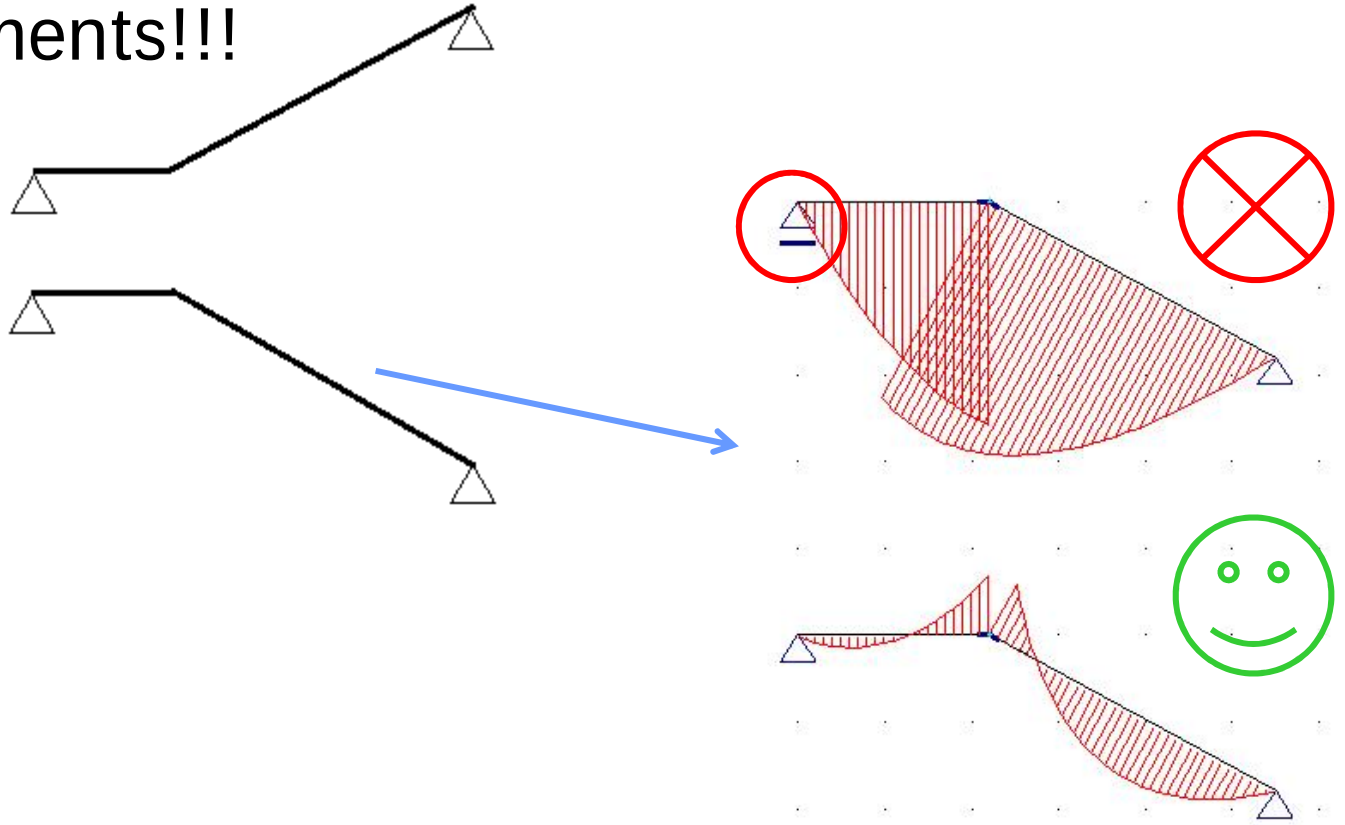
- The type and number of supporting elements should be specified in the structural analysis according to the values of reactions (not required in the homework)

Loads

- Following loads should be considered:
  - Self-weight of the slab – according to your design
  - Self-weight of floor structure – consider 1 kN/m^2
  - Self-weight of cladding of the steps – consider 0.5 kN/m^2
  - Self-weight of steps – according to your design
  - Live load – consider 3.5 kN/m^2
- Be careful: The landing has different loading than the flight
- Follow the example on my webpage

Structural scheme

- The supporting elements that we selected do not transfer bending moments => pinned supports
- But they DO transfer horizontal forces – NOT simple beams => significantly different bending moments!!!



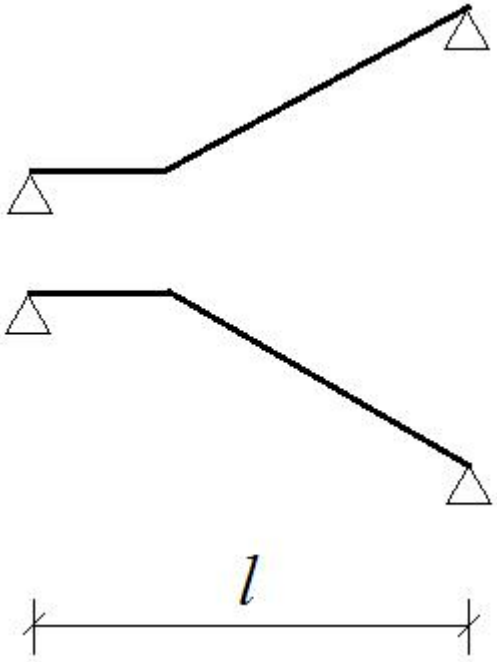
Design bending moment

- The structure is statically indeterminate => we should use e.g. FEM program or slope deflection method to calculate real bending moments
- Estimation (conservative, safe):

$$m_{Ed} = \frac{1}{12} f_{\mathrm{df}} l^2$$

Design load of stair flight

Horizontal length of the staircase



Design of reinforcement

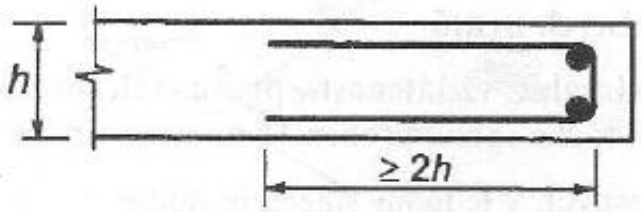
- Use the estimated design bending moment for both upper and lower main reinforcement
- One way slab => design of reinforcement is the same as for any other slab (see 8th seminar). Don´t forget to check the detailing rules!
- Be careful : For slabs, you usually calculate the moment and reinforcement per 1 m, but the width of the stair flight is not 1 m!!!

Sketch of reinforcement

- Sketch the reinforcement of both flights
- Main load bearing reinforcement – in red color, number of bars according to design
- Secondary reinforcement – just sketch the shapes and positions
  - Edge reinforcement
  - Transverse reinforcement
  - Secondary reinforcement of the upper surface
  - End stirrups

Sketch of reinforcement

- Edge reinforcement



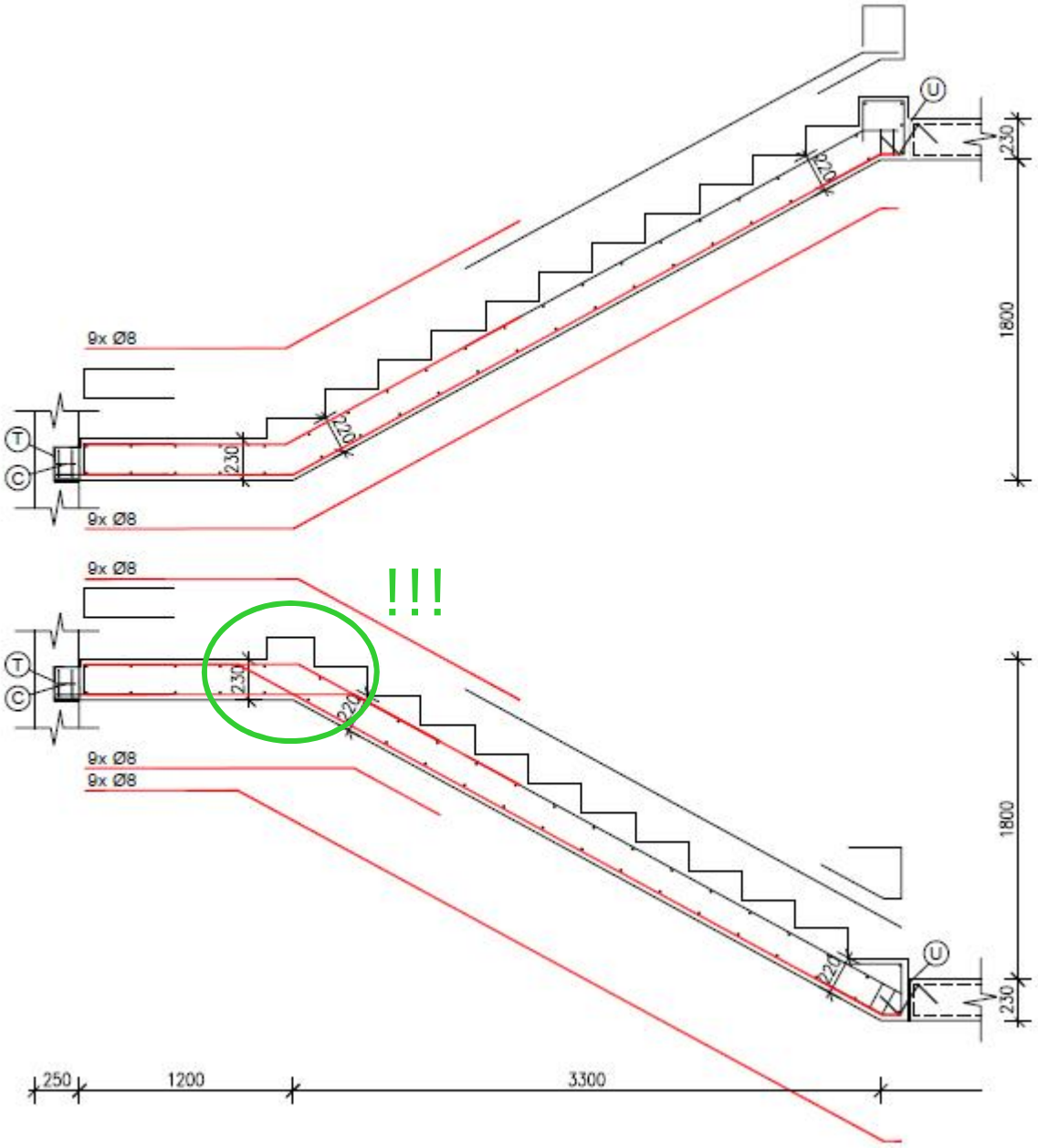
- Transverse reinforcement

$$a_{s,tr} \geq 0.25 a_{s,main}$$

$$s_{tr} \leq \min\left(3h; 400\ mm\right)$$

- Secondary reinforcement of the upper surface – at least the same as transverse reinforcement
- End stirrups – according to the manufacturer of sound insulation elements, e.g. 2x Ø8

Sketch of reinforcement



Corresponding bending moments