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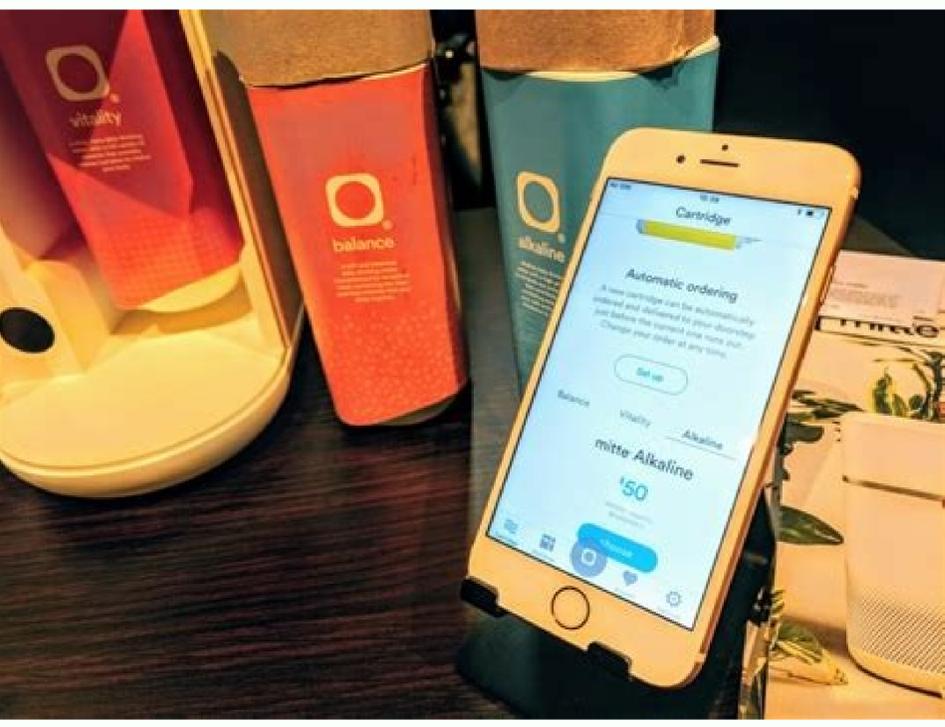
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Stepped footing design example pdf free pdf free pdf

Structural Engineering Thesis Topics

1. Behaviour of beam column joints made of scc with partial replacement of fine aggregate by rubber und
2. Effect of fiber addition on performance of bituminous concrete
3. Experimental investigation on partially prestressed crimped fibre reinforced concrete beams
4. Strength and behavior of scc and sfrscc exterior beam-column joint under cyclic loading
5. Strength and behaviour of steel fibre reinforced self compacting concrete structural elements
6. Studies on strength and ductility of steel fibre reinforced- high performance concrete (sfr - hpc) composites
7. Ferrocement as a substitute for steel and rcc sections and retrofitting of structures in distress using ferrocement
8. Effect of steel fibres on the strength and behaviour of rc wall panels
9. Prediction of crack related parameters in reinforced concrete beams and slabs using artificial neural network
10. Strength and behaviour of self compacting concrete

ACI 318-19



COMBINED FOOTING DESIGN WITH EXAMPLE

The function of a footing or a foundation is to transmit the load from the structure to the underlying soil. The choice of suitable type of footing depends on the depth at which the bearing strata lies, the soil condition and the type of superstructure.

Combined footing

Whenever two or more columns in a straight line are carried on a single spread footing, it is called a combined footing. Isolated footings for each column are generally the economical.

Combined footings are provided only when it is absolutely necessary, as

1. When two columns are close together, causing overlap of adjacent isolated footings
2. Where soil bearing capacity is low, causing overlap of adjacent isolated footings
3. Proximity of building line or existing building or sewer, adjacent to a building column.



Stepped foundation pdf. Stepped footing foundation. Stepped foundation design. Stepped footings slope.

But what is it about a logo that makes you recognize it? of the above three values) $b_o = 1500 + 176.01 \cdot 2 = 1588.01$ mm Shear force = $181.41 \times [2.102 - 1.5882] = 342.55$ KN Factored SF $V_u = 1.5 \times 342.55 = 513.83$ KN $d_3 = 513.83 \times 103 \cdot 4 \times 1588.01 \times 1.12 = 72.23$ mm Max. The stepped footing give least steel quantity, while the slopped footing give least concrete quantity. One of the most important things to get right is the layout. That "why" is the root of your story, and it should come through in the color, shape, and typeface of your logo. Design of section after second step: Let the effective depth be d_3 . But please, for the love of marketing, don't use the whole rainbow! Once you've got a handful of different sketches on paper, take a step back and pick the top three concepts. Before you even think about what this logo will look like, take some time asking yourself what the story behind your company is. Here are a few free solutions: Logo Crisp Looka DesignMantic GraphicSprings The platforms above can help you put your sketched logo in digital format, but bringing your concept to life for a business audience requires a bit of technical direction. Allow each new concept to evolve on its own. At the section after second step, $d_2 = 448.29$ mm. The bending moment at X_2-X_2 will be the moment of the total pressure acting on the rectangular area to one side of the section. In such cases, stepped footing is an alternative. Step outside of what your company does and convey why you do it. Now, it's time to get technical and turn your paper drawing into a usable digital format. Everything you do, say, and, display as part of your new business will tell your prospects more about your company's identity. Every part of your logo should be legible, regardless of the logo's size. The depth so found is checked both for one way shear (beam shear) as well as for two way shear (punching shear). Let the size of footing at its top, at the next step be $B_2 \times B_2$ and its depth d_2 . Image by Jay Moye Always be sure to have logo color variations for both dark and light backgrounds. It's vital to ensure from the beginning that you present a cohesive and clear statement regarding your company's message. These are easily forgotten at first glance. The area of steel reinforcement is provided as usual. $D_1 = 544 + 50 = 594$ mm. Make sure all of your text and shapes are perfectly spaced and the logo itself is aligned with its surroundings. If possible, bring these sketches to someone who best fits your buyer persona -- or your ideal customer profile. What is it about the design that can elicit a memory or even a specific emotion? And in order to make a profitable business, you need to be able to sell yourself just as well as your product. You might focus these sketches on a shape, the name of your brand, or both. Consider the typeface this text your brand ever stands on its own without the symbol. 5. You can choose a font that's either serif (with stems on each letter) or sans serif (no stems) -- also known as classic or modern, respectively. 12 Φ RTS on both direction. It's better to follow the process through to completion and end with a remarkable brand than to start over a few months later due to a design error or change of heart. Provide $D_3 = 240$ mm 11. SKETCH: Your logo's color scheme might look great against the color of the canvas on which you designed it, but eventually, your logo will be placed on backgrounds whose colors you didn't start with. Share these drafts with your friends, family members, and a colleague you trust. For two way shear, the critical plane lies at a distance of $d_1 \cdot 2 = 532 = 267$ mm from the face of column where $2 \cdot b_o = (350 + 2 \times 267) = 884$ mm Hence perimeter or punching shear zone = $4 \times 884 = 3536$ mm Punching shear = $181.41 \times [2.12 - 0.8842] = 670.79$ KN Factored Shear $V_u = 1.5 \times 670.79 = 1006.19$ KN ($\gamma = 1006.19 \times 103 = 0.53$ N/mm² 3536×532 Permissible shear stress $\zeta_c = K_s \times \zeta_c$ where $K_s = (0.5 + 1) = 1.5 > 1$. And while a logo may seem quite simple to create, designing a great one isn't always easy. Check for one way shear is checked to be safe by using first principle. For stepped footings, additional checks for moment and beam shear (one way shear) are required to be made for the portion of the footing of depth D_3 (at edge depth). Check for one way shear : SF at a distance $d = 532$ mm from column face which lies 2 after the step where thick d_2 is yet to be found. Create one of each option to make sure you're prepared when ordering promotional products that will display your logo. This is the time to combine text with imagery. Provide $D_1 = 650$ mm. You should absolutely avoid any popular clip-art artwork or generic symbols like a globe, star, or similar icons that people too easily identify from other places. Stepped footings are little cumbersome in construction, while the slopped footings are easier in execution. $B_2 = b + 2 \times$ second offset distance = $350 + 2 \times 575 = 1500$ mm. The depth d is determined both on the basis of bending moment and shear. Co-authored by: Rachel Begg, Julie Hruska, and Britt Schwartz Originally published Nov 7, 2019 11:00:00 AM, updated October 26 2020 You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 6 to 10 are not shown in this preview. Take $K_s = 1$ $K_s \zeta_c = 1 \times 0.25 \sqrt{20} = 1.12$ N/mm² > 0.53 N/mm² Hence safe. STEPPED FOOTING The construction of sloped footing is sometimes difficult and when the slope of the top face of footing is more, say more than 1 vertically to 3 horizontally, it may be difficult to finish the top without having concrete slump too much. The more creative you are at this stage, the better your final logo. That might mean only having to change the color of your font. These criticisms will only make your final logo better. Your logo doesn't have to be symmetrical, but it should be aligned in different contexts. Total Thickness : At the section before first step, $d_1 =$

532 mm. Your logo is what your consumers will remember the most. Now look at the common sketch and ask yourself: Which terms do you prefer to capture? Congratulations to you all who are able to have an awesome logo! Once you've identified a sketch to run with, it's time to refine it and perfect the story you started in Step 1. Image via Thesaurus.com Find five to 10 words that describe not only what you do, but the why from the previous step. T-shirts, stickers, notepads, and coffee mugs are just a few of the many items for which you'll have different color variations of your logo. For example, if you're in the clothing industry, you might simply type in "clothing." You'd be surprised by how descriptive the synonyms are that appear. Be honest in this artwork. Now that you have your story, it's time to take your logo draft from story to setting. Stay away from generic fonts that come standard on every word processor. Logos are meant to represent your company on multiple platforms -- in print, on your website, on each of your social media business pages, and across the internet as your business grows. Marketers today tend to agree that buyers connect much more strongly to stories than they do to the basic facts of your product. Normally Do (depth at each edge) is kept as 0.30D to 0.50D in stepped footing. Use them to develop your sketch further, and add back the traits you liked best about the designs you didn't end up choosing for refinement. Some examples of generic fonts are Times New Roman, Lucida Handwriting, and Comic Sans. From compression point of view, $d_2 = \sqrt{\mu_2 / (0.138fcx B_2)}$ where μ_2 is the ultimate B.M. at X2-X2. Whew -- still with us? As you're sketching the concepts for your logo, keep these tips in mind: Keep the shape simple. Once you've completed your logo, how can you tell if you scored a winner? Often, designers find themselves creating many iterations of a single logo before getting it "just right." So, where do you even begin to design a logo? Be prepared for honest feedback and don't take any negative comments personally. Here's how to design the perfect logo, step-by-step. If your logo were the title of a movie, what would it look like? BENDING MOMENT : O.K. let us give first step at 275 mm from column face and second step at 575 mm from face of column. $A_{st2} = \mu_2 \cdot 0.87fyxjA_{st}$ The greater of the two values of d_2 is selected. ($A_{st} = 1356 \text{ mm}^2 > 1202 \text{ mm}^2$) 6. I think most of us can agree there are generic logos in the world that we easily forget, and then there are great logos that we'll always be able to recognize (even without the brand's name attached). The design is first done at the section X1-X1 passing through face of the column. Cantilever projection at X3-X3 = $2100 - 1500 \cdot 2 = 300 \text{ mm}$ The B.M. M_3 just at the face of second steps $M_3 = 181.41 \times 2.10 \times 0.302 \cdot 2 = 17.14 \text{ KN.m}$ Factored B.M. = $1.5 \times 17.14 = 25.71 \text{ KN.m}$ From compression point of view $d_3 = \sqrt{(25.71 \times 106) / (0.138x20x2100)} = 66.60 \text{ mm}$ From Tension point of view, using same steel $d_3 = 25.71 \times 106 \cdot 0.87x415x0.904x1356 = 58.09 \text{ mm}$ From one way shear point of view $d_3 = Vu / B \times \zeta_c$ Take $d_3 = 58.09 \text{ mm}$ Shear force for one way shear = $181.41 \times 2.10 \times (0.30 - 0.05809) = 92.16 \text{ KN}$ $V_u = 1.50 \times 92.16 = 138.24 \text{ KN}$ For $P_t = 0.28\%$, $\zeta_c = 0.374N/mm^2$ $d_3 = 138.24 \times 103 \cdot 2100 \times 0.374 = 176.01 \text{ mm}$ For punching shear, taking $d_3 = 176.01 \text{ mm}$ (Max. If you can sketch the most symbolic components in seven seconds or less, you're in good shape. You can even click these results to start new searches and dig deeper as you zero in on the words that best capture your brand. of the above three values) $b_o = B_1 + d_2/2 = 900 + 448.29/2 = 1124.15 \text{ mm}$ Shear force = $181.41 \times [2.102 - 1.1242] = 570.83 \text{ KN}$ Factored SF $V_u = 1.50 \times 570.83 = 856.25 \text{ KN}$ $\zeta_v = Vu / 4 \times b_o \times d_2 = 856.25 \times 103 \cdot 4 \times 1124.15 \times d_2$ Permissible shear stress $\zeta_c = 1.12 \text{ N/mm}^2$ d_2 required = $856.25 \times 103 = 170.02 \text{ mm}$ $4 \times 1124.15 \times 1.12 \text{ Max.}$ There needs to be some story in your logo. As a general rule, don't choose more than three colors. As you can see below, the company's logo can work across any colored can it sells. Hence effective depth d_2 in the other direction = $448.29 + 12 = 460.29 \text{ mm}$ $D_2 = 460.29 + 50 = 510.29 \text{ mm}$. It involves a lot of market research, a deep knowledge of your buyer personas, and thoughtful consideration of the principles of logo design. This gives you the most productive opinion on your artwork because it can indicate how customers will receive your brand -- not just the people close to you. Area provided = $4.41 \text{ m}^2 > 4.40 \text{ m}^2$ 2. For the other edge $d_3 = 176.01 \text{ mm}$ for one direction and $176.01 + 12 = 188.01 \text{ mm}$ for the other direction. To begin refining your logo, look back at the terms you identified when you first used Thesaurus.com in Step 2. Right here. Cantilever projection from X1--X1 = $(2100 - 350) / 2 = 875 \text{ mm}$ Bending moment @ X1-X1 passing through face of column = $181.41 \times 2.10 \times 0.875 \cdot 2 = 145.84 \text{ KN.m}$ Ultimate B.M. $M_u1 = 1.5 \times 145.84 = 218.76 \text{ KN.m}$ The top width of footing at the column base = $B_1 = 900 \text{ mm}$ effective depth d_1 required = $\sqrt{(218.76 \times 106) / (0.138x20x900)} = 296.76 \text{ mm}$ Approximate depth D required = $2100/4.5 = 467 \text{ mm}$ For stepped footing increase depth by 20% = $1.20x467 = 560.4 \text{ mm}$ say 600 mm . Be mindful of current color trends already being used today and in your target market. Don't get frustrated if the first few aren't right -- keep refining, using previous sketches to influence the outcome of new ones. Hence $D_3 = 188.01 + 50 = 238.01 \text{ mm}$ Open Thesaurus.com and enter a term that best describes your product into the search bar. SIZE OF FOOTING : Load on column P Self weight of footing 10% = $800 \text{ KN} = 80 \text{ KN}$ ----- Total load on soil $P_1 = 880 \text{ KN}$ ----- $2 = 200 \text{ KN/m}$ SBC of soil 2 Area of footing required = $880 / 200 = 4.4 \text{ m}^2$ Provide $2.10 \times 2.10 \text{ m}^2$ square footing. We know this might seem a little overwhelming, but take it slow and don't rush yourself. Chances are, you will encounter situations when your logo sits against different vertical and horizontal borders, and it should appear even with these surroundings no matter how you might repurpose your logo and where you might publish it. Image via Coca-Cola Designing a logo that embodies your brand can help you grow better, but doing it right is just as important. Let's revisit our Coca-Cola example from Step 1. Each of these words can fit like pieces in a puzzle and help guide you to refining a concept. From tension point of view, providing the same reinforcement A_{st} as at X1-X1. value of $d_3 = 176.01 \text{ mm}$ 10. When we look at Coca-Cola, we don't see a brown, carbonated beverage -- we see polar bears and thick, white script letters. Companies are created to make money -- it's not the most poetic statement, but it's the one you need to start with. One way Shear force = $181.41 \times 2.10 \times (0.6 - 0.15991) = 167.66 \text{ KN}$ Factored SF $V_u \cdot d_2 = 1.50 \times 167.66 = 251.49 \text{ KN}$ $V_u \cdot B_2 \times \zeta_c = 251.49 \times 103 \cdot 1500 \times 0.374 = 448.29 \text{ mm}$ For punching shear, taking $d_2 = 448.29 \text{ mm}$ (max. Or, in some cases, you might have to change the color of your entire logo. Armed with your why and a few keywords for direction, grab a pencil and paper and start sketching every idea that comes into your head. These fonts will only work against you and your company by making you less memorable. Easy: Use our Logo Grader to assess the sustainability and effectiveness of your new logo. NET UPWARD SOIL PRESSURE : Load from column = 800 KN Area of footing = 4.41 m^2 Net upward soil pressure $p = 800 / 4.41 = 181.41 \text{ KN/m}^2 < 200 \text{ KN/m}^2$ (SBC) 3. What does this mean to you? value of $d_2 = 448.29 \text{ mm}$ 9. Choose a color or group of colors that will make you stand out from your competition. Design of section after first step. Let the effective depth be $d_2 \text{ mm}$ Width of footing at top = $B_2 = 1500 \text{ mm}$ Cantilever projection @ X2-X2 = $2100 - 900 = 600 \text{ mm}$ 2 Bending moment M_2 just at the face of step = $181.41 \times 2.10 \times 0.602 = 68.57 \text{ KN.m}$ 2 Factored B.M. = $1.50 \times 68.57 = 102.86 \text{ KN.m}$ From compression point of view, if the same reinforcement as provided at the column face is to be kept $d_2 = \sqrt{(102.86 \times 106) / (0.138 \times 20 \times 1500)} = 159.91 \text{ mm}$ From Tension point of view, if the same reinforcement as provided at the column face is to be kept $d_2 = Mu / 0.87 fy Ast \cdot j = 102.86 \times 106 \cdot 0.87x415x1356x0.904 = 232.41 \text{ mm}$ Check for one way shear :- $0.28 \% Pt = 1356 \times 100 \cdot 2100x \cdot 232.41$ Permissible shear stress $\zeta_c = 0.374 \text{ N/mm}^2$ from Table 61 of Design Aid . REINFORCEMENT: $K = Mu/b \cdot d_2 = 218.76 \times 106 \cdot 900 \times 5322 = 0.86 \cdot 100 \text{ Pt}$ from Table 2 of Design Aid = $0.251 Ast = 0.251 \times 900 \times 532 = 1202 \text{ mm}^2$ 100 Provide 12 Nos. The resisting width will be B_2 . If you're in the process of creating a logo for your company, you're in a unique position to make a powerful impact on how consumers perceive your brand. CHECK FOR DEVELOPMENT LENGTH : Development length = $45 \phi = 45 \times 12 = 540 \text{ mm}$ Available length of anchorage = $875 - 50 = 825 \text{ mm} > Ld$ O.K. 8. Don't think too hard about this -- consider the designs your eyes keep going back to, and select them to show to others. Believe it or not, your font choice can say a lot about your business. You need to include color with your logo, but be selective on which colors you use. Provide overall depth $D = 600 \text{ mm}$ & $d_1 = 600 - 50 - 12 - 6 = 532 \text{ mm}$ 4. The critical section for design will be at section X2-X2. Use their feedback to select one final concept to develop into a design. Provide $D_2 = 515 \text{ mm}$. You want a logo that can be blown up super large for a billboard, but also scaled down for screening onto the side of a pen. DESIGN OF AXIALLY LOADED STEPPED FOOTING DATA :Load on column Column size SBC of soil Concrete Mix Steel Grade Clear cover of bottom slab = $800 \text{ KN} = 350 \times 350 \text{ mm}^2 = 200 \text{ KN/m} = M_{20} = Fe \cdot 415 = 50 \text{ mm}$ DESIGN :1. To bring this design to life, you have many free design platforms available to recreate your sketch in digital format. We've broken down the nine key steps (with a few tips thrown in) you'll need to take to create a logo that not only you love, but your prospects will too. This is provided up to the edge of the footing. Colors can either be your best friend or your worst enemy. $B_1 = b + 2 \times \text{first offset} = 350 + 2 \times 275 = 900 \text{ mm}$. If you're chosen sketch is primarily a shape or symbol, rather than text, begin to factor in the written name of your company. This value of d_2 is checked both for beam shear (at a section distant d_2 from X2-X2) and for punching shear(at perimeter section distant $d_2/2$ from the face of the step) Similarly, depth d_3 at section X3-X3 is determined. The critical depth d_2 should be safe in compression, tension, shear and development length. Hence effective depth in other section = $532 + 12 = 544 \text{ mm}$. CHECK FOR CRACKING : Clear distance between bars = $2100 - 50 - 12 \cdot 11 - 12 = 173.27 \text{ mm} < 180 \text{ mm}$ for Fe 415 7.

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