



TAYLOR'S  
UNIVERSITY

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Wisdom • Integrity • Excellence

BUILDING STRUCTURES [ARC 2523]

PROJECT 2:

EXTENSION OF A R.C STRUCTURE

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## INTRODUCTION

### DESIGN BRIEF

The existing house is a complete piece of architecture, however, some clients requested that the house to have extra spaces to occupy their family's large needs.

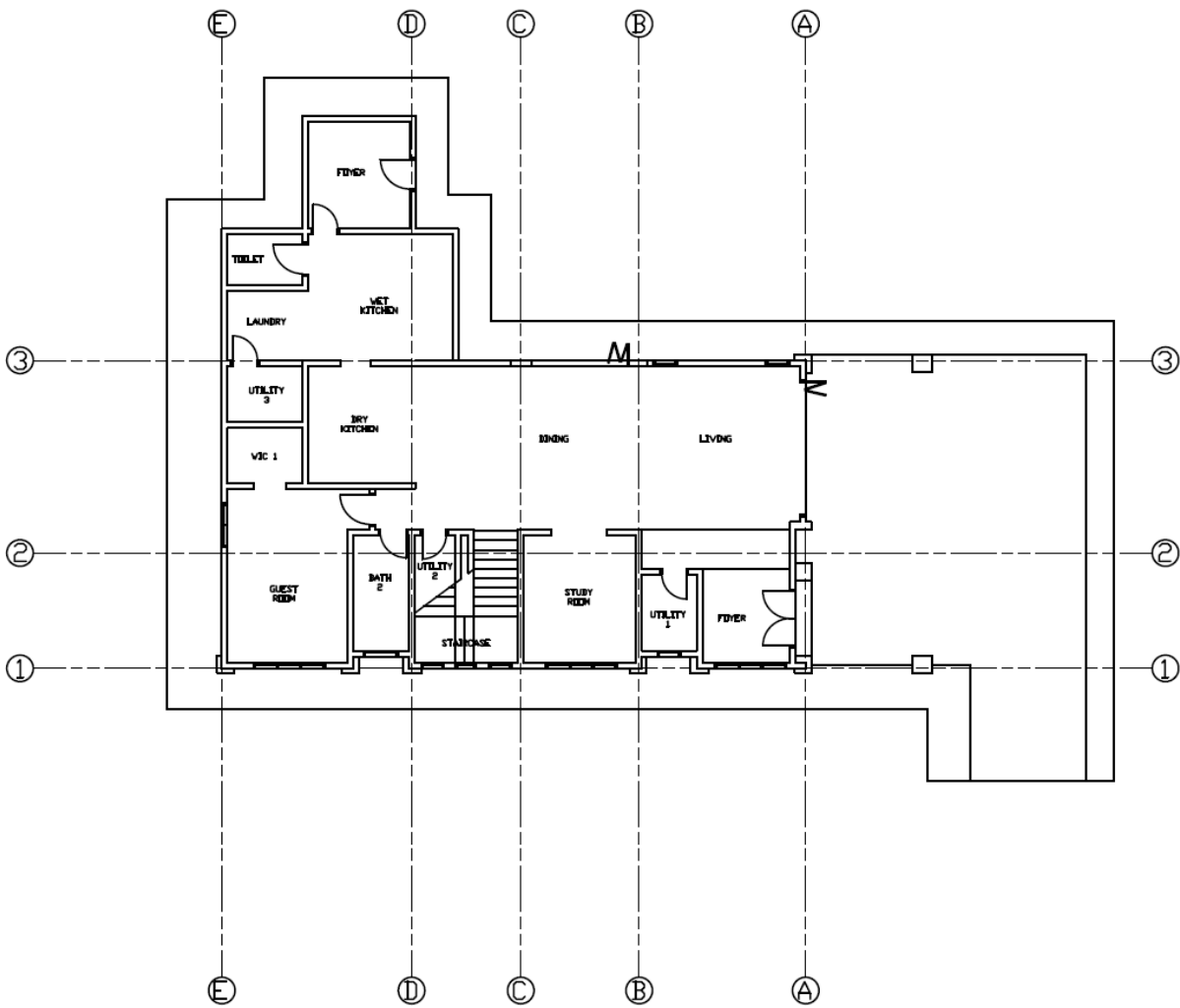
The ground floor has a limited space for kitchen activities in which it only has dry kitchen that could not sustain the needs of the client's family. Plus, a foyer is being positioned in a manner at the back of the house providing an entrance for the occupants to enter safely from the back through the proposed, wet kitchen.

The second bedroom at the first floor also needs a balcony and a bathroom size extension like the master bedroom, but, smaller in ways that the family has their wedded son and his wife, living there together to enjoy the morning air and sun as they also has their own marriage institution. Through my extension proposal, I address these issues.

# EXTENSION PROPOSAL

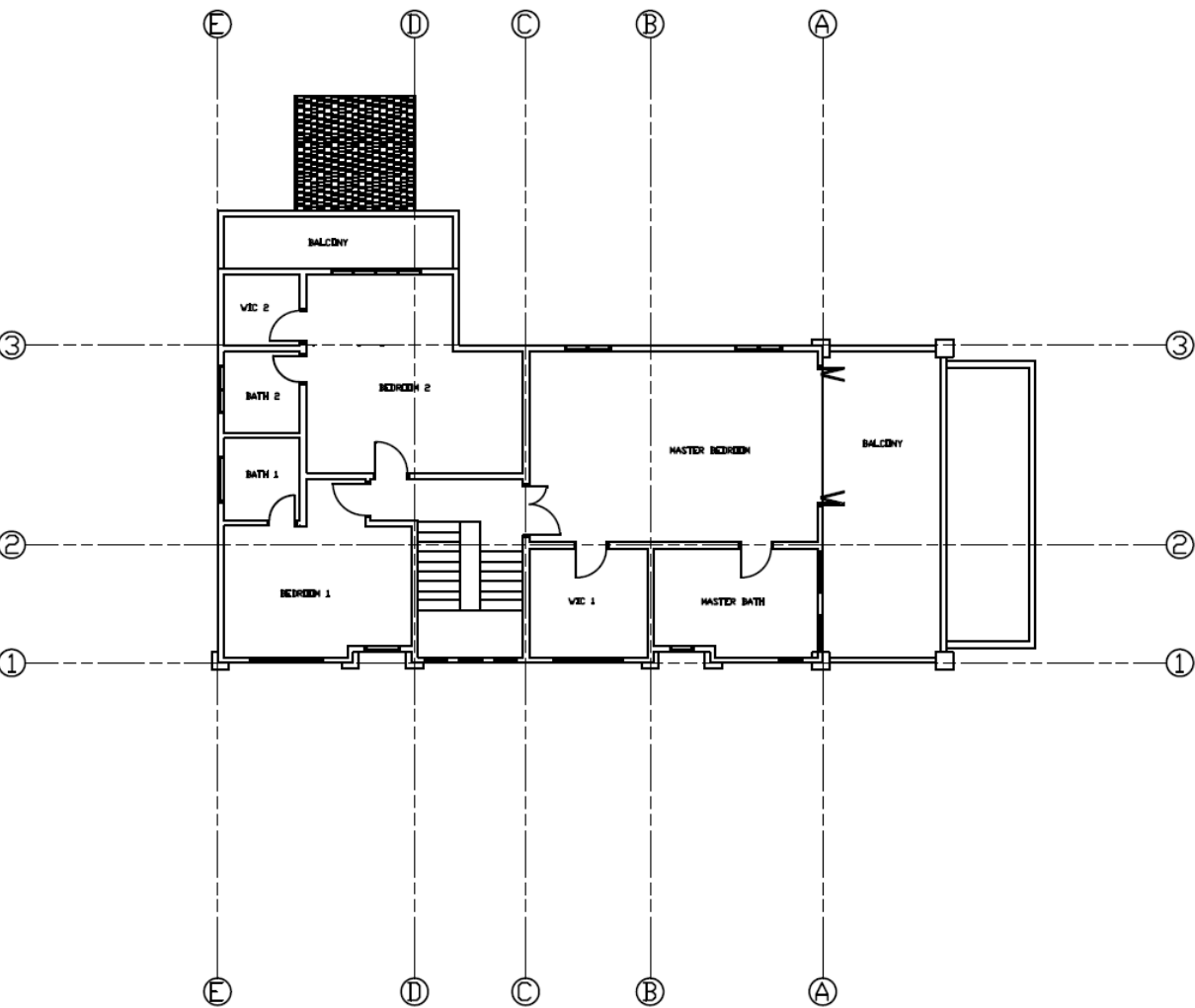
## GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200



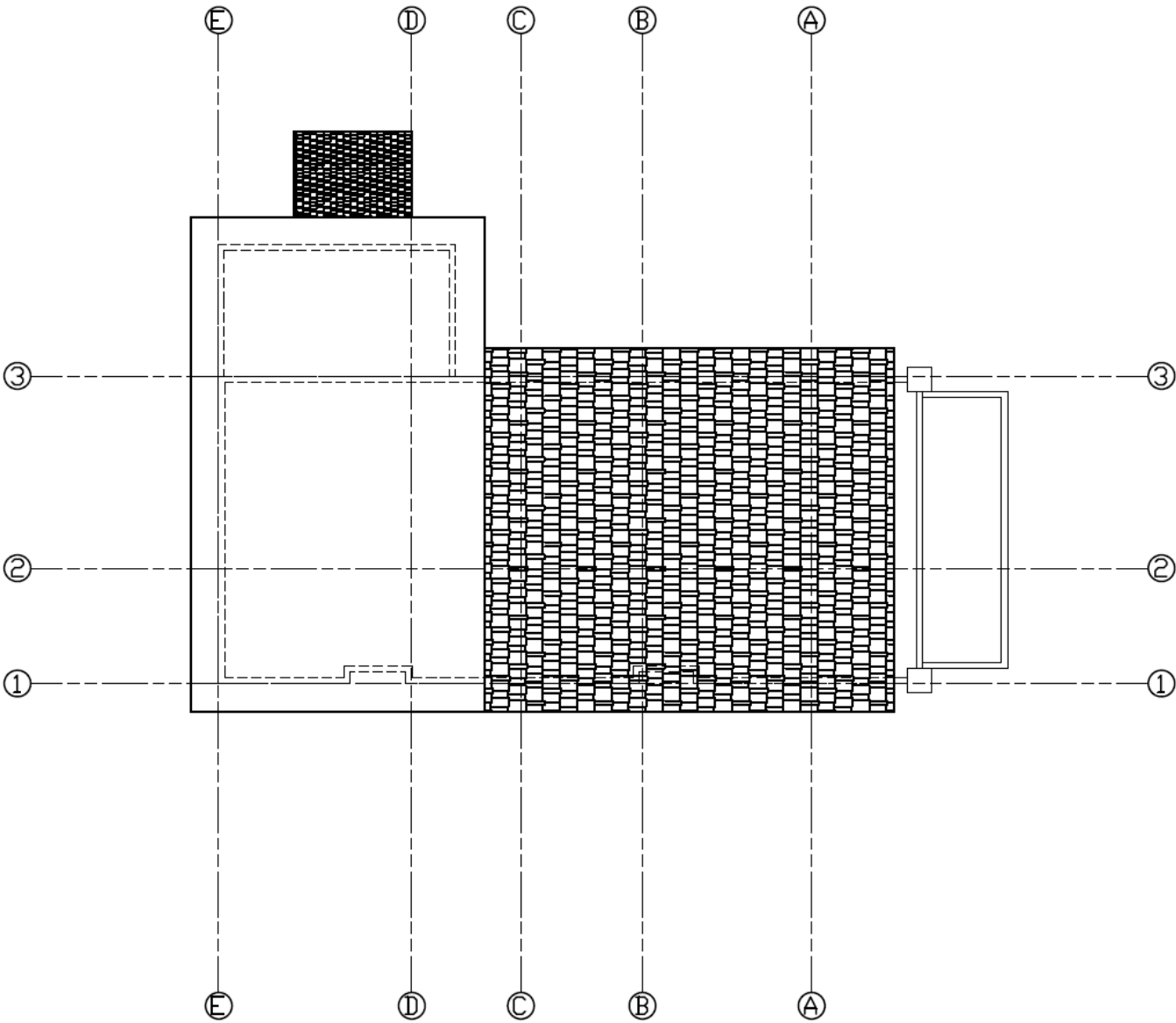
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200



ROOF PLAN

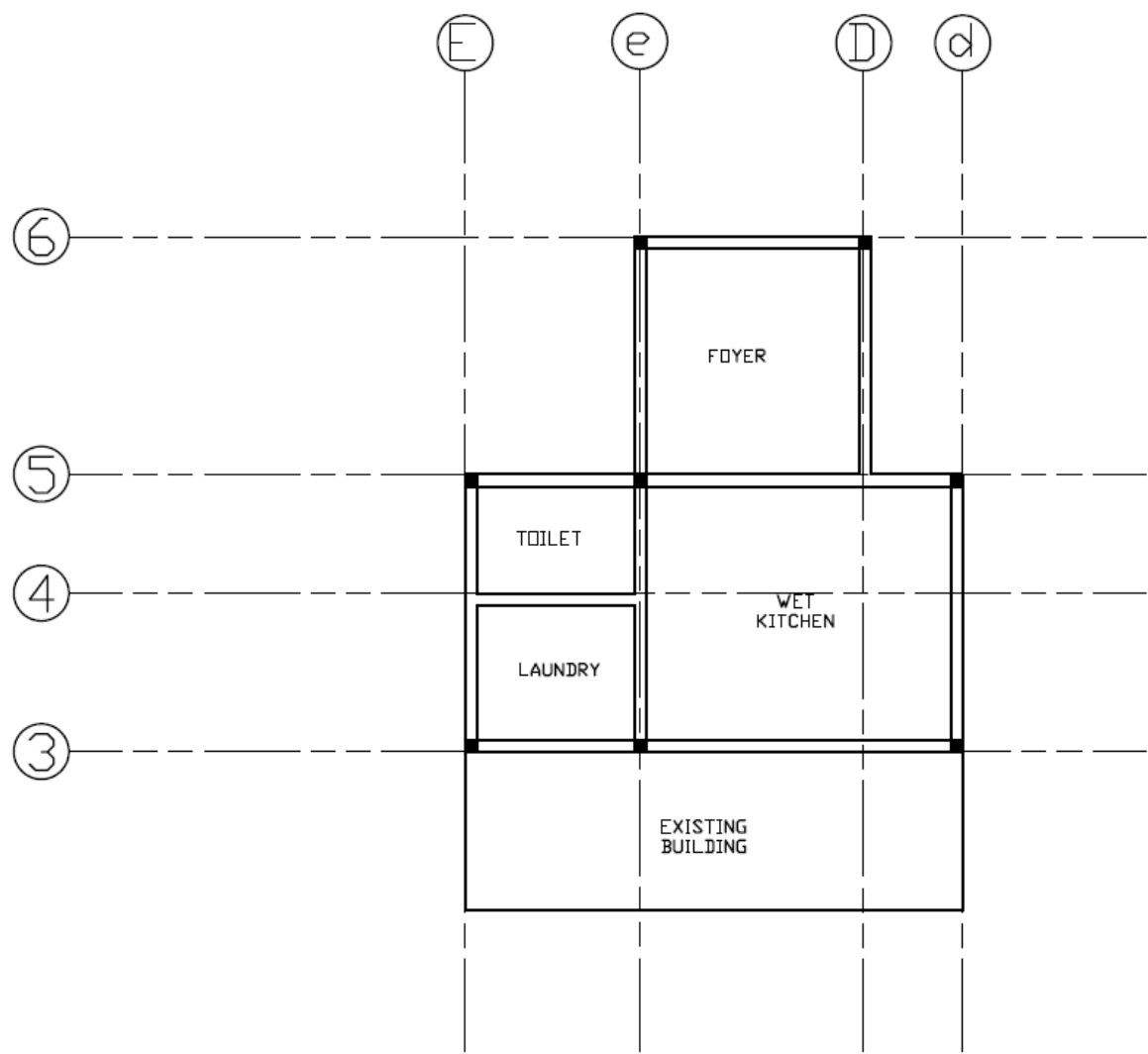
SCALE 1:200



STRUCTURAL PLANS

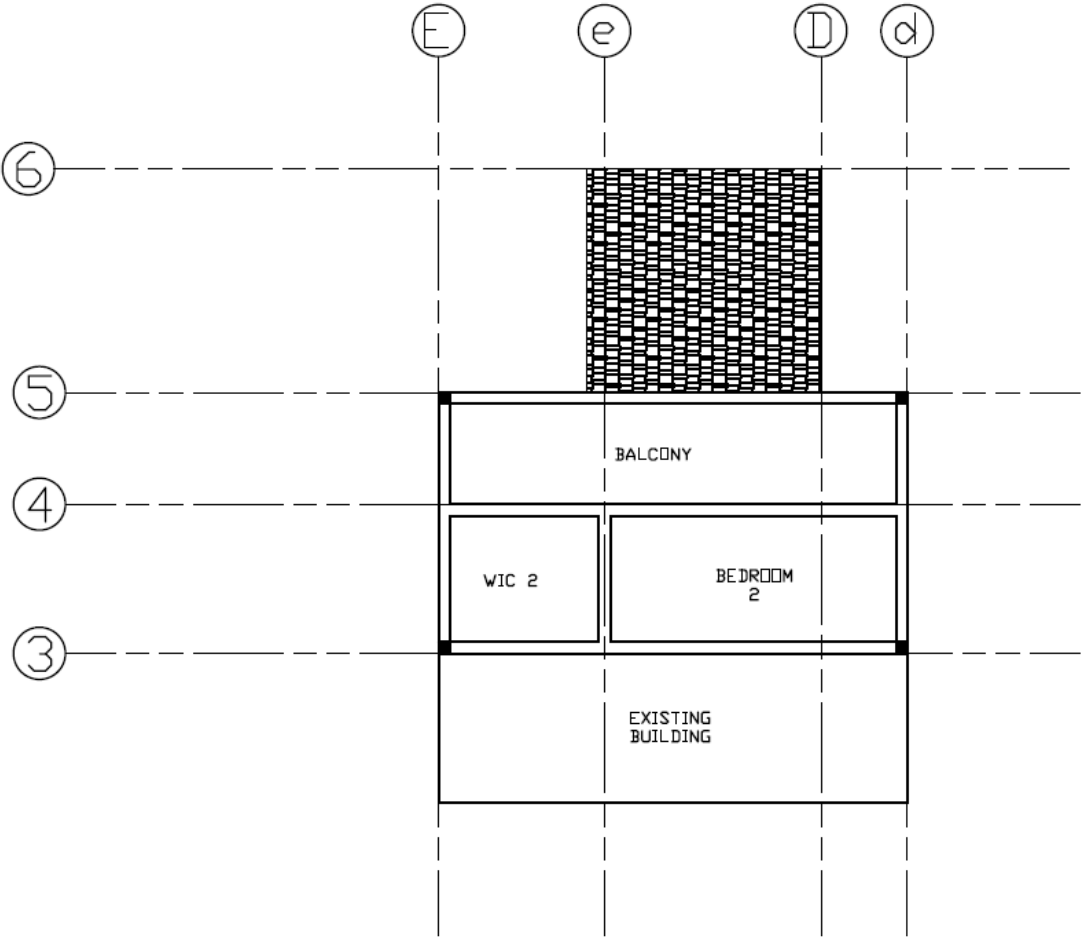
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:100



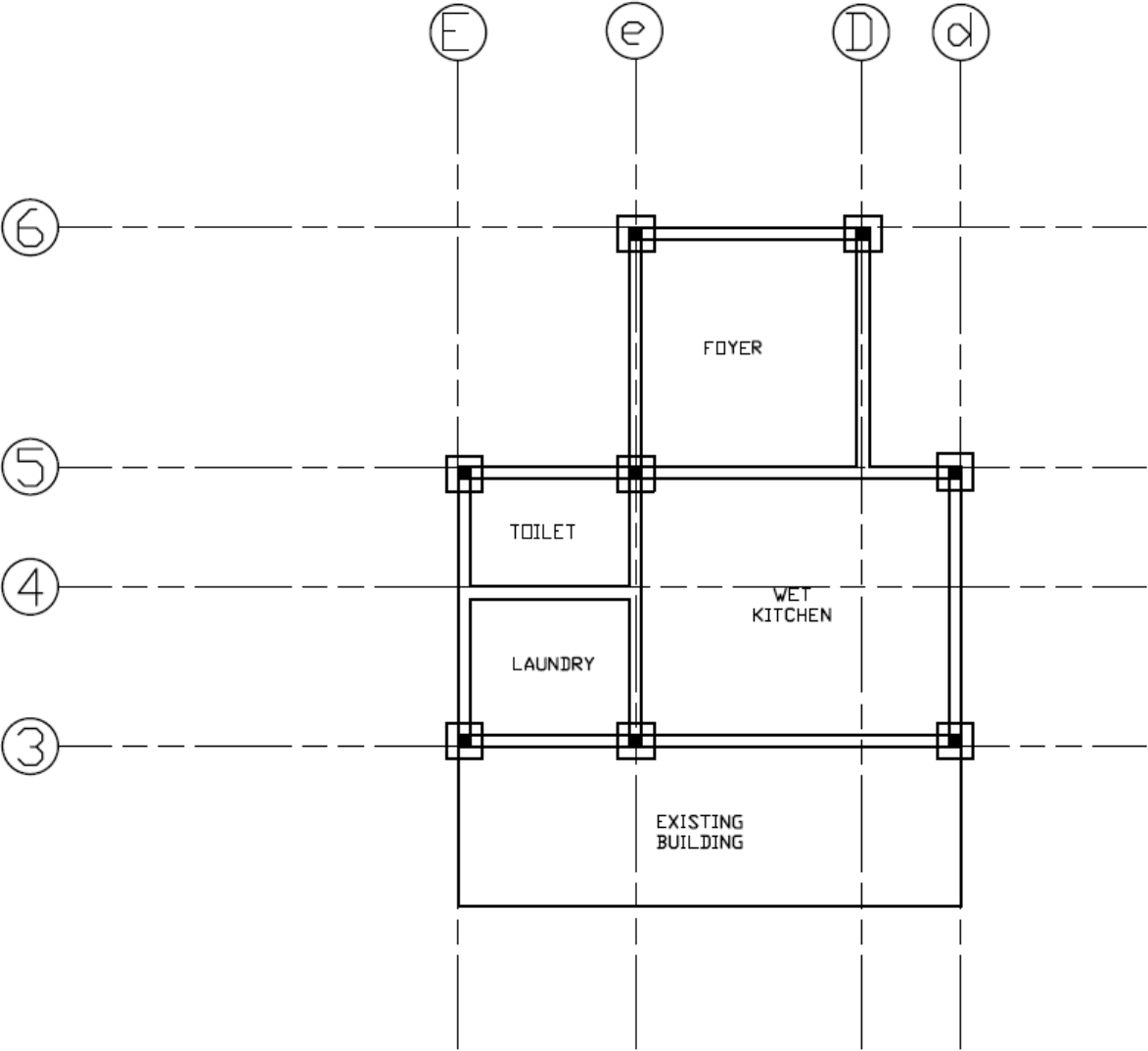
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:100



FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE 1:100





## QUANTIFY DEAD LOADS AND LIVE LOADS ACTING ON STRUCTURE

### DEAD LOADS

#### *Ground Floor*

##### **Toilet:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6 \text{ kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

##### **Foyer:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6 \text{ kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

##### **Wet Kitchen:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6 \text{ kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

##### **Laundry:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6 \text{ kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

### *First Floor*

#### **Bedroom 2:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

#### **Walk-In Closet 2:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

#### **Balcony:**

Slab thickness: 150mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slab self-weight} &= 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3 \\ &= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

#### **Brick wall:**

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Beam Self-Weight:**

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

## LIVE LOADS

(According to Fourth schedule of UBBL for live load according to the function of the space)

### *Ground Floor*

#### **Wet Kitchen:**

3.0kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Foyer:**

2.5kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Laundry:**

3.0kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Toilet:**

2.0kN/m<sup>2</sup>

### *First Floor*

#### **Balcony:**

1.5kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Bedroom:**

1.5kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Walk-In Closet:**

1.5kN/m<sup>2</sup>

## IDENTIFY ONE WAY OR TWO WAY SLAB

To identify whether a slab is acting in one-way or two-way, the following is used:

If  $L_x / L_y$  value is bigger than or equal to 2, then it is a one-way slab.

If  $L_x / L_y$  value is smaller than 2, then it is a two-way slab.

$L_x$  = Longer length of slab

$L_y$  = shorter length of slab

*Ground Floor*

**Wet Kitchen:**

= 4.0m / 3.5m

= 1.14 (two way slab)

**Foyer:**

= 3.0m / 3.0m

= 1.0 (two way slab)

**Laundry:**

= 2.3m / 2.0m

= 1.15 (two way slab)

**Toilet:**

= 2.3m / 1.5m

= 1.53 (two way slab)

*First Floor*

**Balcony:**

= 6.3m / 1.5m

= 4.2 (One-way slab)

**Bedroom:**

= 4.0m / 2.0m

= 2 (One-way slab)

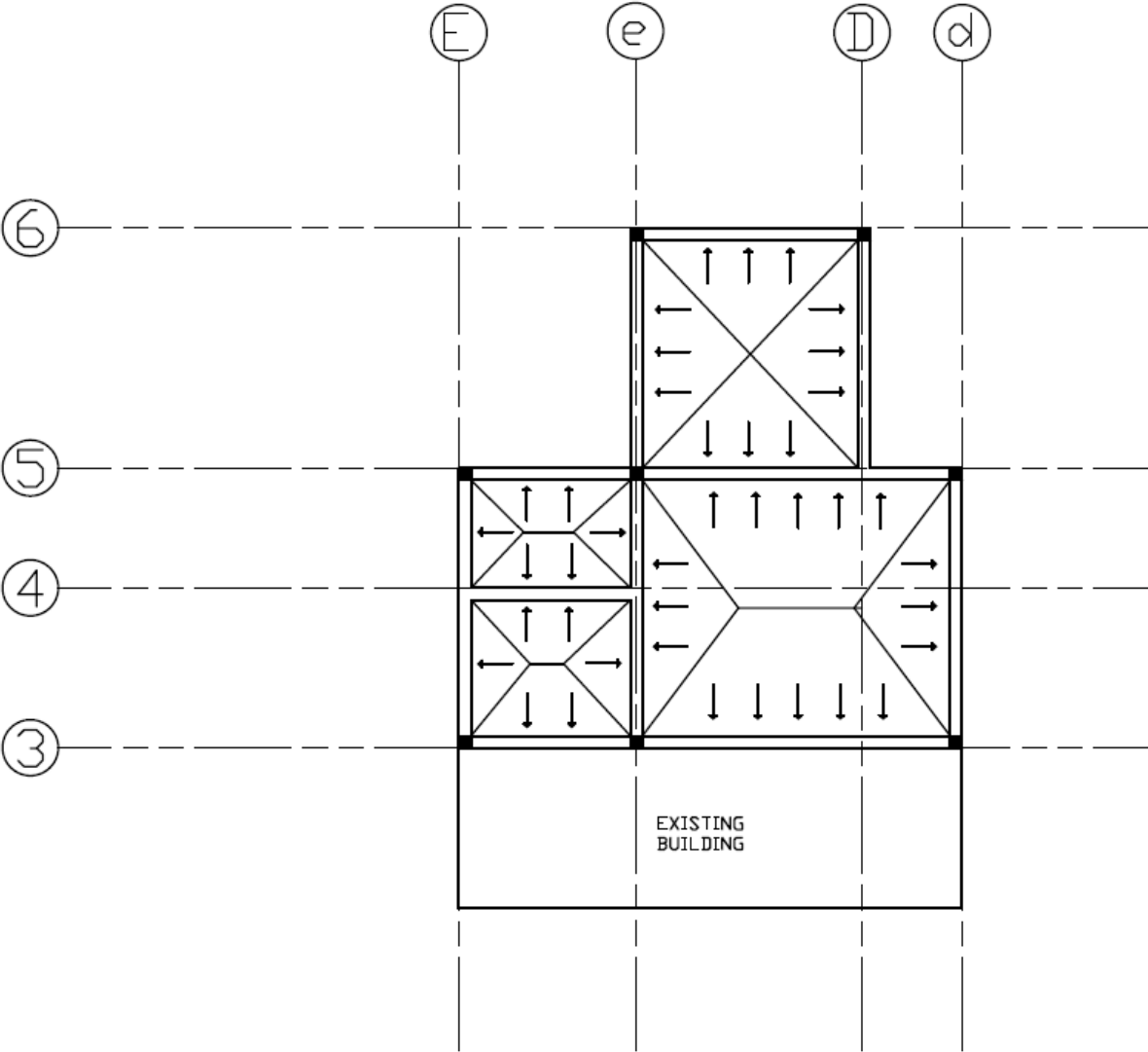
**Walk-In Closet:**

= 2.3m / 2.0m

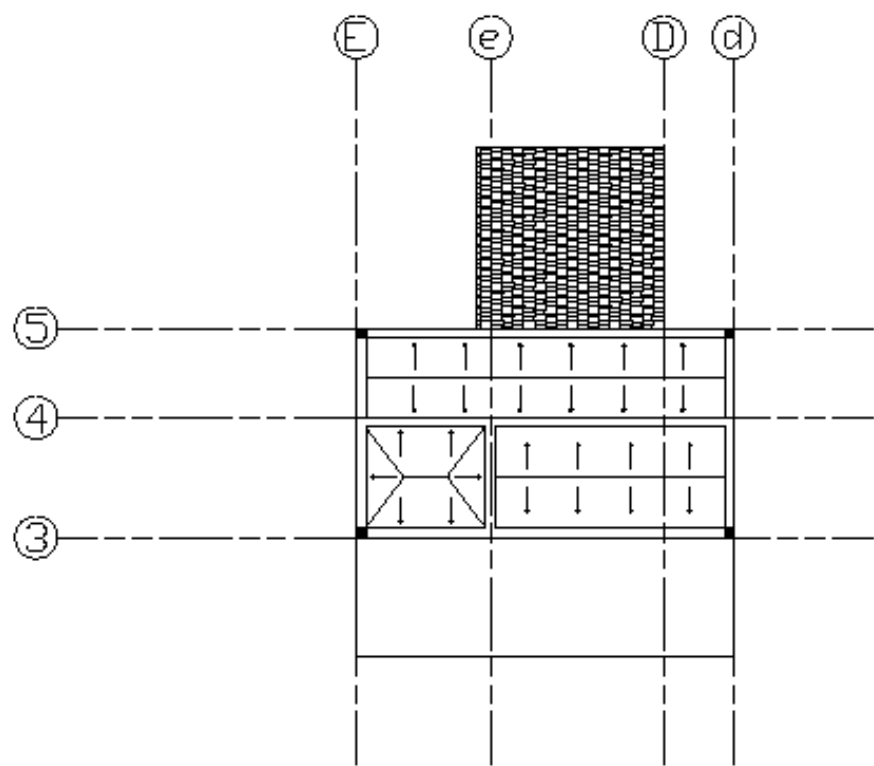
= 1.15 (Two-way slab)

# LOAD DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



## BEAM ANALYSIS CALCULATION

### Ground Floor Beam, E / 3-5

1. Carries self-weight – Dead load
2. Slab dead load & live load
  - a. 3-4 / E-e (Two-way slab)
  - b. 4-5 / E-e (Two-way slab)
3. Brick wall – Dead load

#### Brick wall

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### Beam Self-Weight:

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### Dead load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam E / 3-5 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab = Dead load on slab x ( $L_x / 2$ )

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$

$$= 2.4\text{kN}/\text{m}$$



Dead load transfer on slab 4-5 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam E / 3-5 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab 4-5 / E-e = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (1.5\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 2.7\text{kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 2.7\text{kN/m}$

$$= 1.8\text{kN/m}$$

Total Dead Load

Total for 3-4

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 2.4\text{kN/m}$$

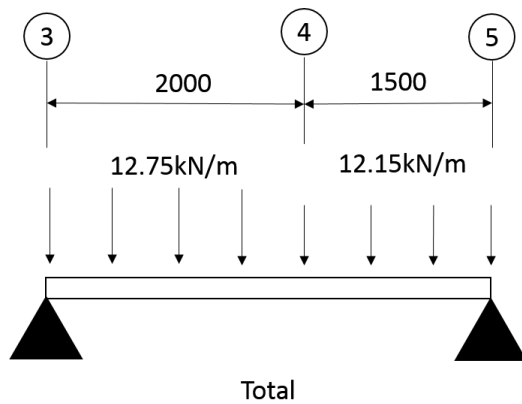
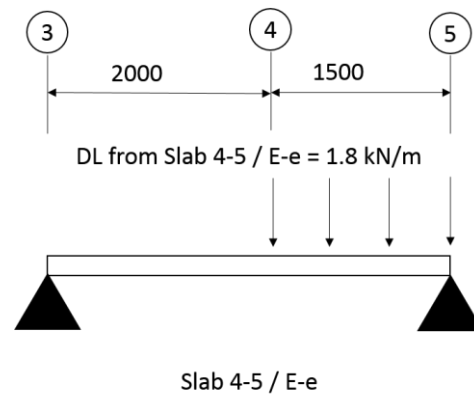
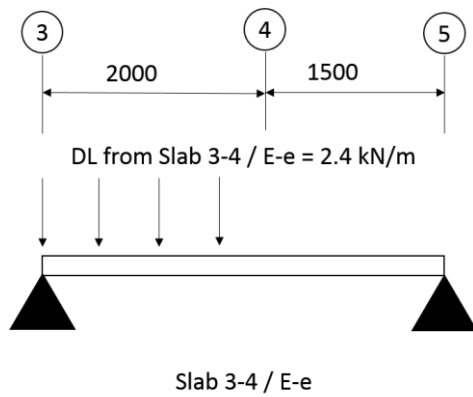
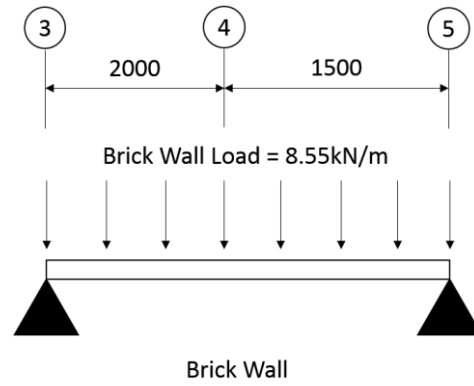
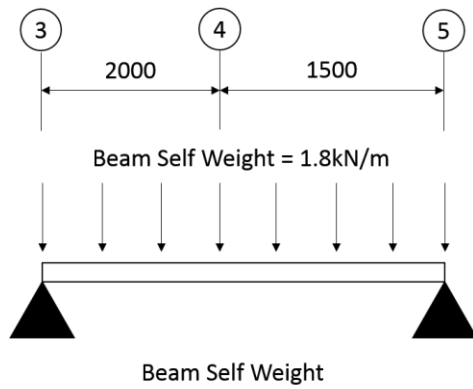
$$= 12.75\text{kN/m}$$

Total for 4-5

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 12.15 \text{ kN/m}$$

## Total Dead Load Diagram



Live load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam E / 3-5 in a triangular form.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab 3-4 / E-e} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 3.0\text{kN/m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2) \\ &= 3.0\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dead load from slab} &= 2/3 \times 3.0\text{kN/m} \\ &= 2.0\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Live load transfer on slab 4-5 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam E / 3-5 in a triangular form.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab 4-5 / E-d} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 2.0\text{kN/m}^2 \times (1.5\text{m} / 2) \\ &= 1.5\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dead load from slab} &= 2/3 \times 1.5\text{kN/m} \\ &= 1.0\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Total Live Load

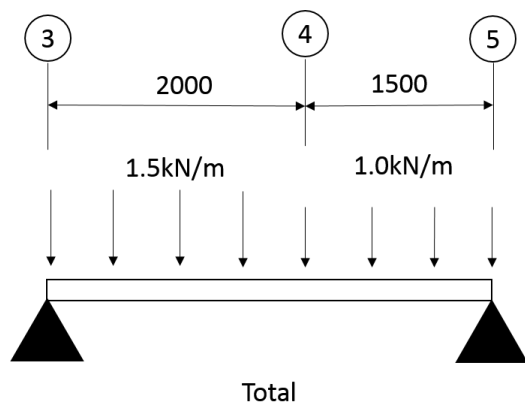
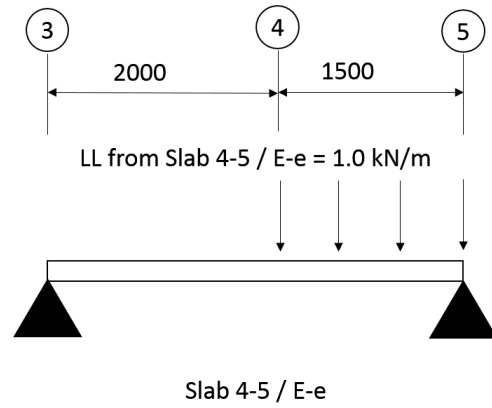
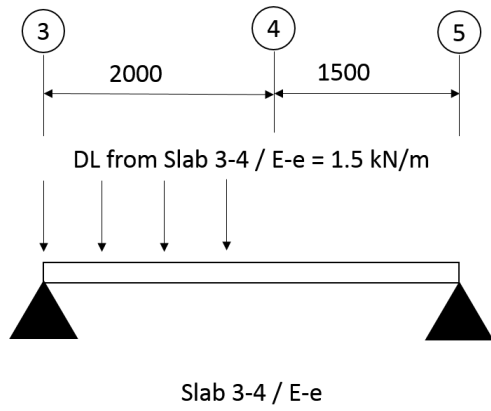
Total for 3-4

$$= 1.5\text{kN/m}$$

Total for 4-5

$$= 1.0\text{kN/m}$$

## Total Live Load Diagram



### Ultimate Load

Apply factor 1.4 and 1.6 to dead load and live load respectively.

$$\text{Dead load 3-4} = 12.75\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 17.85\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Dead load 4-5} = 12.15\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 17.01\text{kN/m}$$

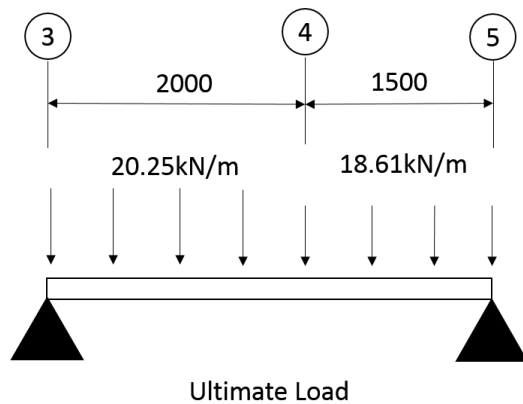
$$\text{Live load 3-4} = 1.5\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 2.4\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Live load 4-5} = 1.0\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 1.6\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate load E-e} = 17.85\text{kN/m} + 2.4\text{kN/m} = 20.25\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate load e-d} = 17.01\text{kN/m} + 1.6\text{kN/m} = 18.61\text{kN/m}$$

### Ultimate Load Diagram



### Reactions

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$= R_{3Y}(3.5) - 20.25(2.0)(2.5) - 18.61(1.5)(0.75)$$

$$= 3.5R_{3Y} - 101.25 - 20.94$$

$$R_{3Y} = 34.91 \text{ kN}$$

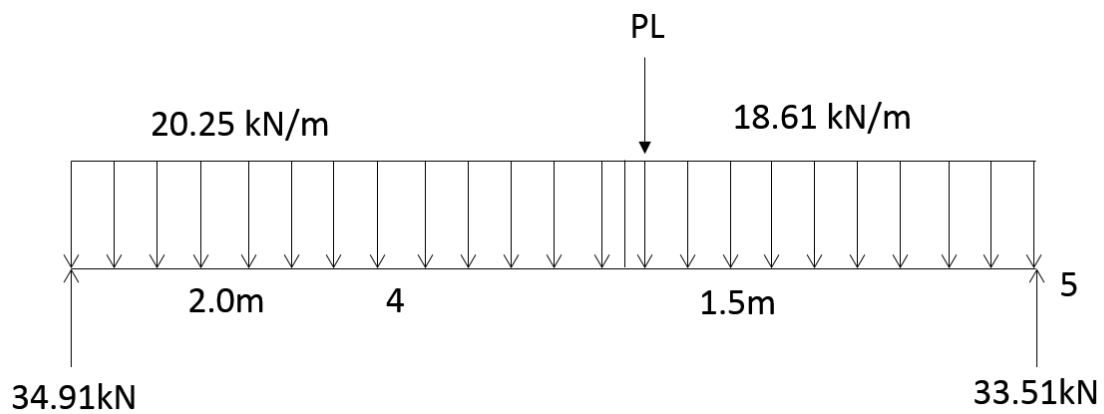
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$= R_{3Y} + R_{5Y} - 20.25(2.0) - 18.61(1.5)$$

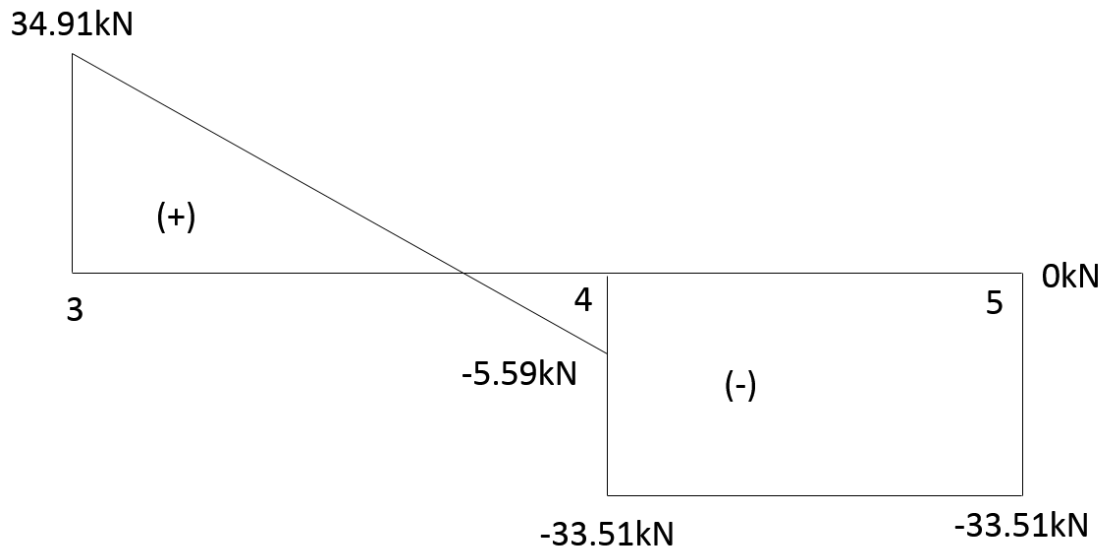
$$= 34.91 + R_{5Y} - 68.42$$

$$R_{5Y} = 33.51 \text{ kN}$$

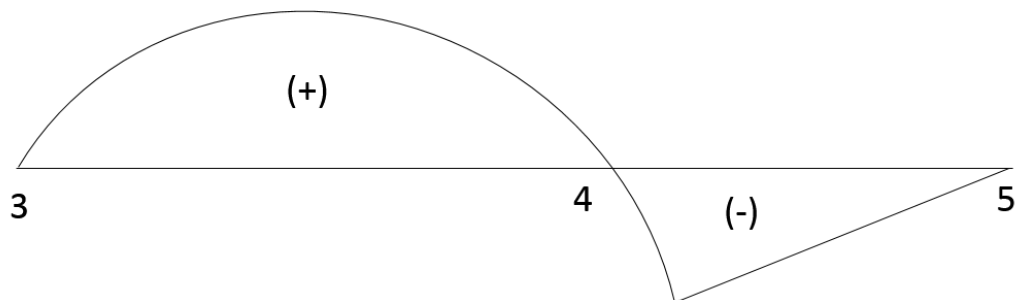
### Load Diagram



### Shear Force Diagram



### Bending Moment Diagram



### **Ground Floor Beam, e / 3-6**

1. Carries self-weight – Dead load
2. Slab dead load & live load
  - a. 3-4 / E-e (Two-way slab)
  - b. 4-5 / E-e (Two-way slab)
  - c. 3-5 / e-d (Two-way slab)
  - d. 5-6 / e-D (Two-way slab)
3. Brick wall – Dead load

#### **Brick wall**

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Beam Self-Weight:**

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Dead load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)**

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab = Dead load on slab x ( $L_x / 2$ )

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$

$$= 2.4\text{kN}/\text{m}$$



Dead load transfer on slab 4-5 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab 4-5 / E-e = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (1.5\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 2.7\text{kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 2.7\text{kN/m}$

$$= 1.8\text{kN/m}$$

Dead load transfer on slab 3-5 / e-d (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab 3-5 / e-d = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (3.5\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 6.3\text{kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 6.3\text{kN/m}$

$$= 4.2\text{kN/m}$$

Dead load transfer on slab 5-6 / e-D (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab 5-6 / e-d = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (3.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 5.4\text{kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 5.4\text{kN/m}$

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}$$

Total Dead Load

Total for 3-4

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 2.4\text{kN/m} + 4.2\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 16.95\text{kN/m}$$

Total for 4-5

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 4.2\text{kN/m}$$

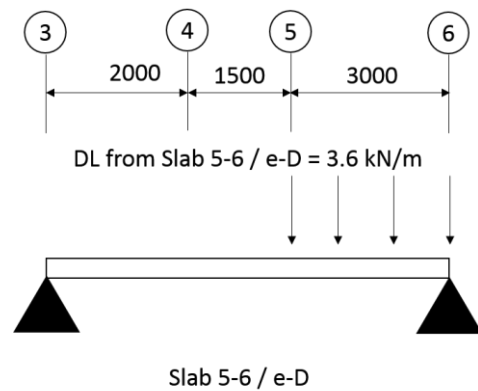
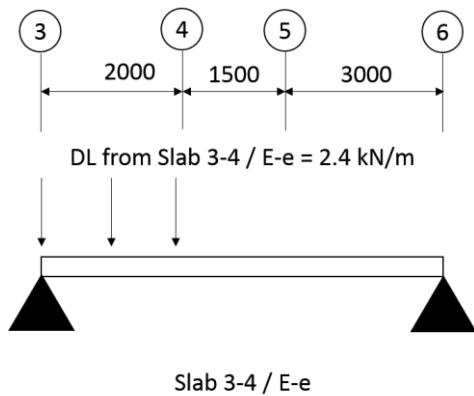
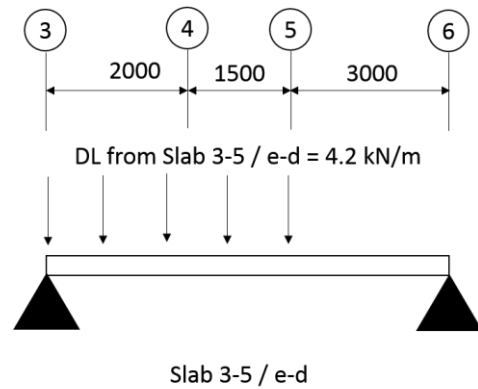
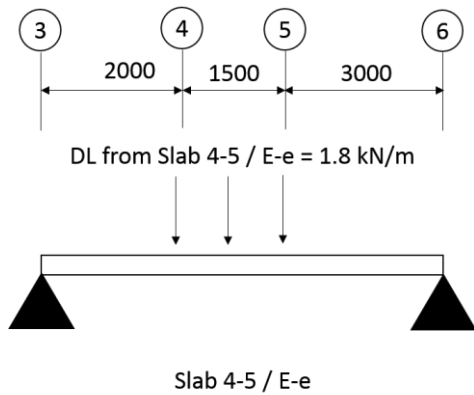
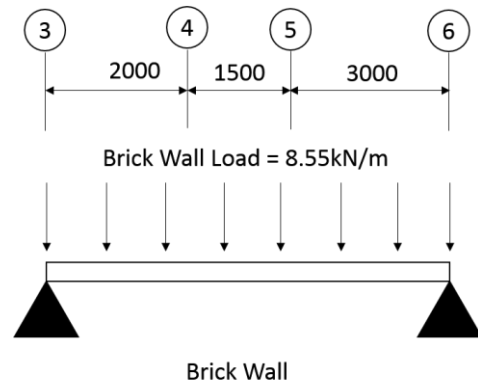
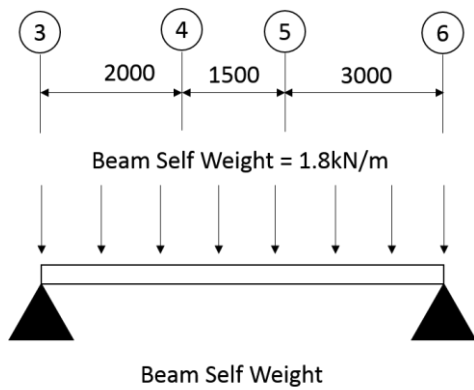
$$= 16.35\text{kN/m}$$

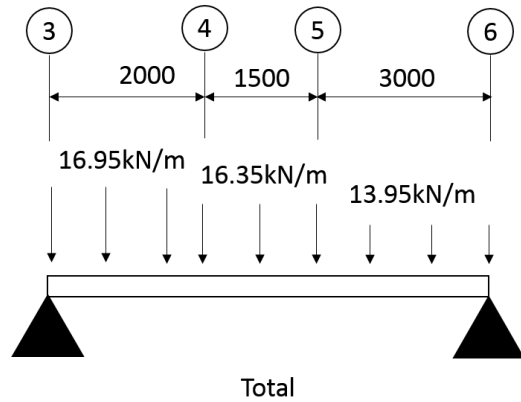
Total for 5-6

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 3.6\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 13.95\text{kN/m}$$

## Total Dead Load Diagram





#### Live load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Live load from slab} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\
 &= 3.0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\
 &= 3.0 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Live load from slab} &= 2/3 \times 3.0 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 2.0 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Live load transfer on slab 4-5 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Live load from slab 4-5 / E-e} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\
 &= 2.0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times (1.5 \text{ m} / 2) \\
 &= 1.5 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Live load from slab} &= 2/3 \times 1.5 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 1.0 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Live load transfer on slab 3-5 / e-d (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Live load from slab 3-5 / e-d = Live load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.0\text{kN/m}^2 \times (3.5\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 5.25\text{kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Live load from slab =  $2/3 \times 5.25\text{kN/m}$

$$= 3.5\text{kN/m}$$

Live load transfer on slab 5-6 / e-D (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Live load from slab 5-6 / e-d = Live load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 2.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times (3.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.75\text{kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Live load from slab =  $2/3 \times 3.75\text{kN/m}$

$$= 2.5\text{kN/m}$$

Total Live Load

Total for 3-4

$$= 2.0\text{kN/m} + 3.5\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 5.5\text{kN/m}$$

Total for 4-5

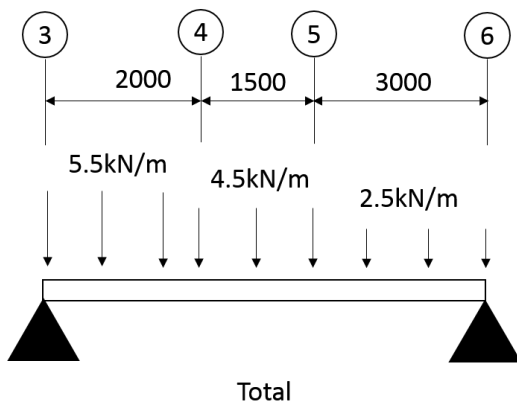
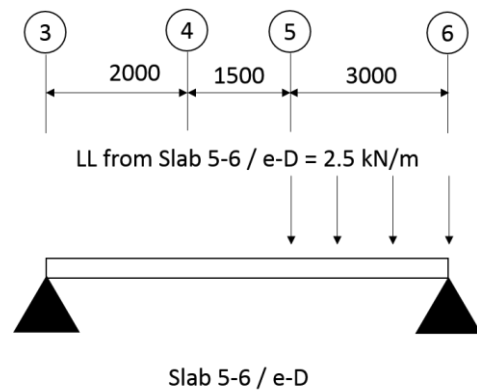
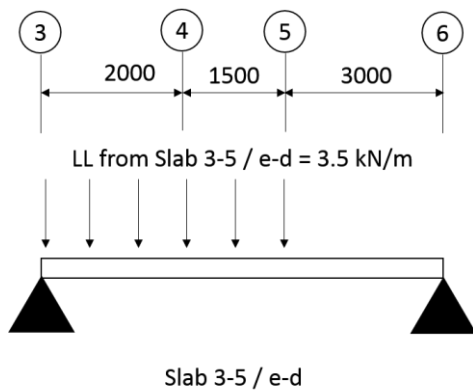
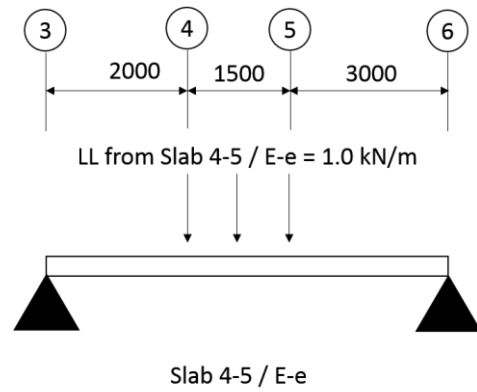
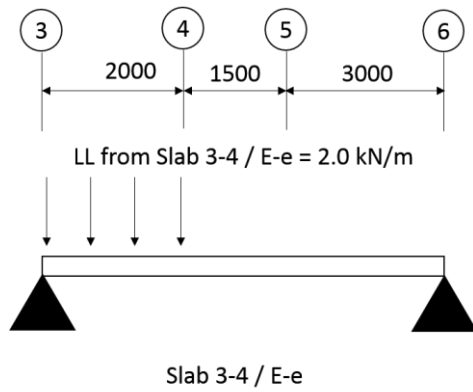
$$= 1.0\text{kN/m} + 3.5\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 4.5\text{kN/m}$$

Total for 5-6

= 2.5kN/m

### Total Live Load Diagram



### Ultimate Load

Apply factor 1.4 and 1.6 to dead load and live load respectively.

$$\text{Dead load 3-4} = 16.95\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 23.73\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Dead load 4-5} = 16.35\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 22.89\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Dead load 5-6} = 13.95\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 19.53\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Live load 3-4} = 5.5\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 8.8\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Live load 4-5} = 4.5\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 7.2\text{kN/m}$$

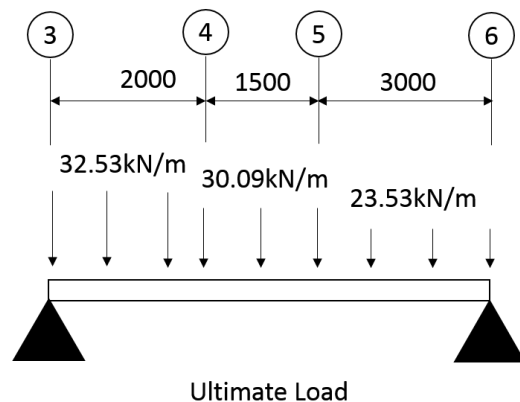
$$\text{Live load 5-6} = 2.5\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 4\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate load 3-4} = 23.73\text{kN/m} + 8.8\text{kN/m} = 32.53\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate load 4-5} = 22.89\text{kN/m} + 7.2\text{kN/m} = 30.09\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate load 5-6} = 19.53\text{kN/m} + 4\text{kN/m} = 23.53\text{kN/m}$$

### Ultimate Load Diagram



### Reactions

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$= R_{3Y}(6.5) - 32.53(2.0)(5.5) - 30.09(1.5)(3.75) - 23.53(3.0)(1.5)$$

$$= 6.5R_{3Y} - 357.83 - 169.26 - 105.89$$

$$R_{3Y} = 97.38kN$$

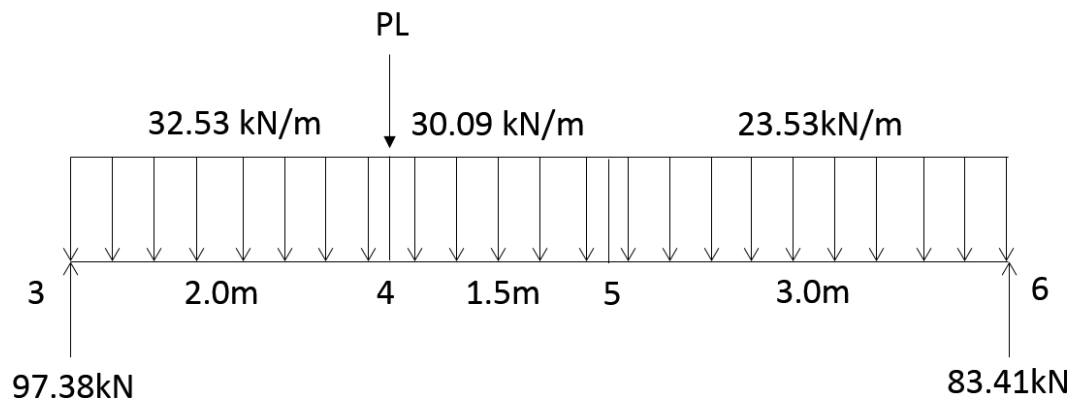
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$= R_{3Y} + R_{6Y} - 32.53(2.0) - 30.09(1.5) - 23.53(3.0)$$

$$= 97.38 + R_{6Y} - 180.79$$

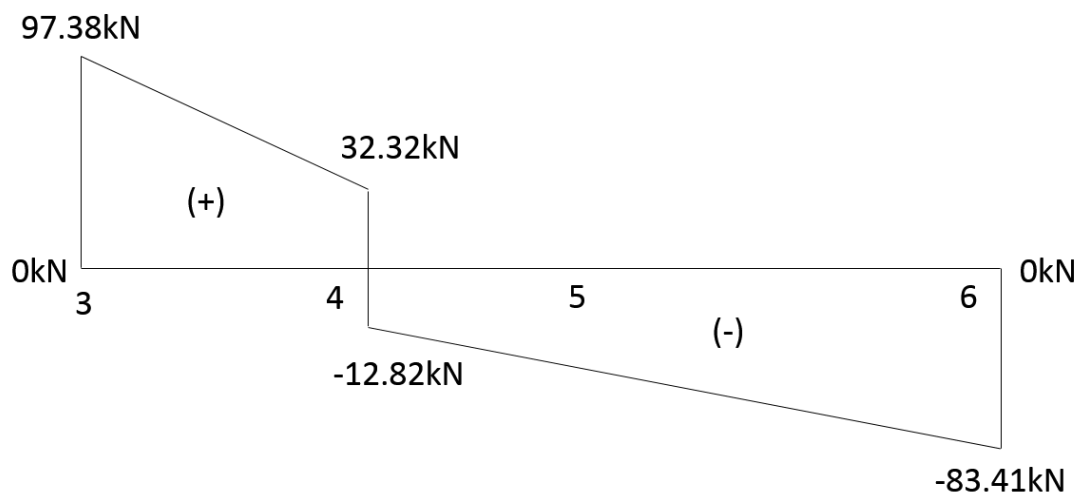
$$R_{6Y} = 83.41kN$$

### Load Diagram

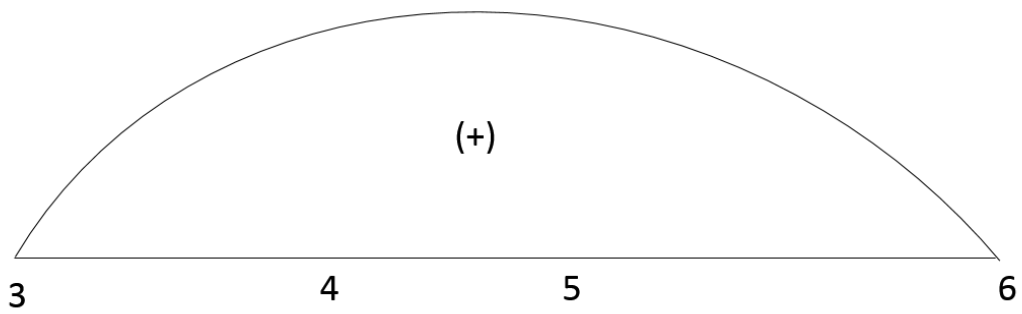




Shear Force Diagram



Bending Moment Diagram



### **Ground Floor Beam, d / 3-5**

1. Carries self-weight – Dead load
2. Slab dead load & live load
  - a. 3-5 / e-d (Two-way slab)
3. Brick wall – Dead load

#### **Brick wall**

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Beam Self-Weight:**

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Dead load transfer on slab 3-5 / e-d (two-way slab)**

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab 3-5 / e-d = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.5\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 6.3\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab = 2/3 x 6.3kN/m

$$= 4.2\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

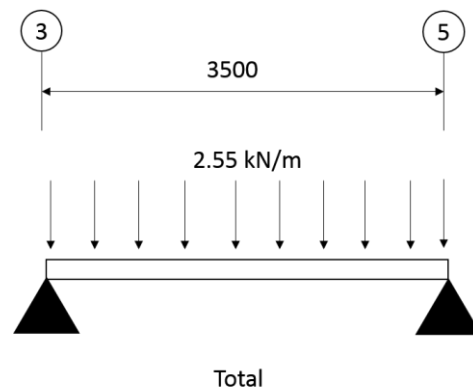
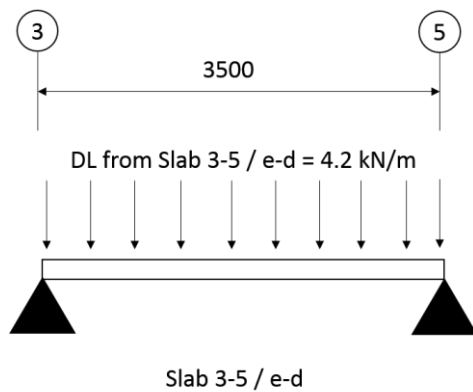
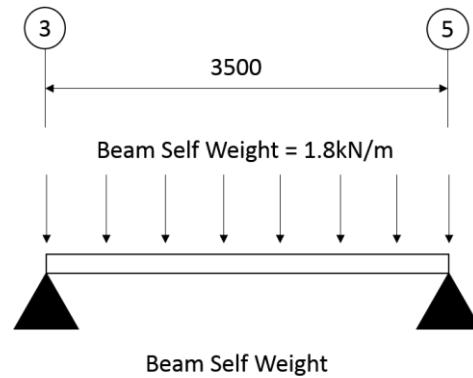
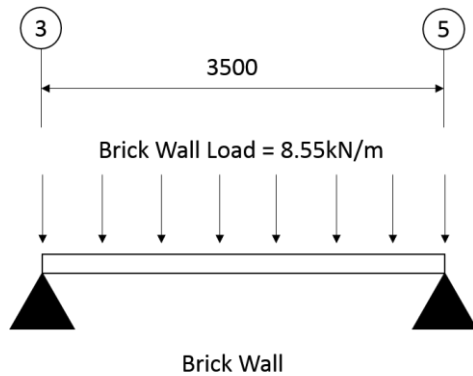
### Total Dead Load

Total for 3-5

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 4.2\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 2.55\text{kN/m}$$

### Total Dead Load Diagram



### Live load transfer on slab 3-5 / e-d (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-6 in a triangular form.

Live load from slab 3-5 / e-d = Live load on slab x ( $L_x / 2$ )

$$= 3.0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times (3.5 \text{ m} / 2)$$

$$= 5.25 \text{ kN/m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor  $2/3$ .

Live load from slab =  $2/3 \times 5.25 \text{ kN/m}$

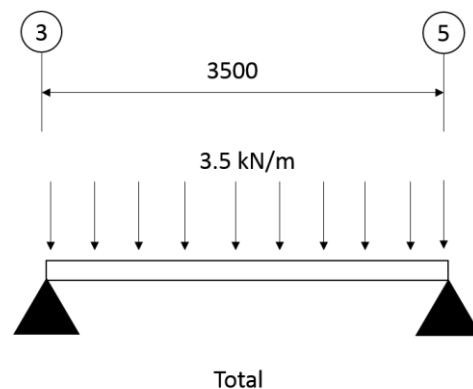
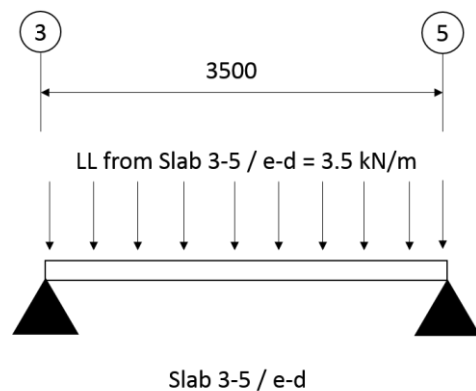
$$= 3.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

### Total Live Load

Total for 3-5

$$= 3.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

### Total Live Load Diagram



### Ultimate Load

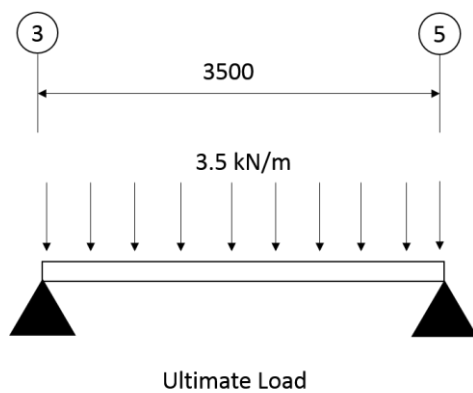
Apply factor 1.4 and 1.6 to dead load and live load respectively.

Dead load 3-5 =  $2.55\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 3.57\text{kN/m}$

Live load 3-4 =  $3.5\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 5.6\text{kN/m}$

Ultimate load 3-4 =  $3.57\text{kN/m} + 5.6\text{kN/m} = 9.17\text{kN/m}$

### Ultimate Load Diagram



### Reactions

$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_A &= 0 \\ &= R_{3Y}(3.5) - 9.17(3.5)(1.75)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 3.5R_{3Y} - 56.17$$

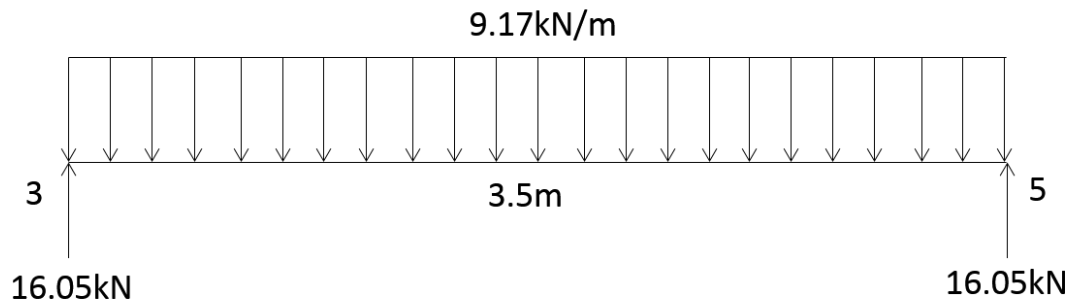
$$R_{3Y} = 16.05\text{kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum F &= 0 \\ &= R_{3Y} + R_{5Y} - 9.17(3.5)\end{aligned}$$

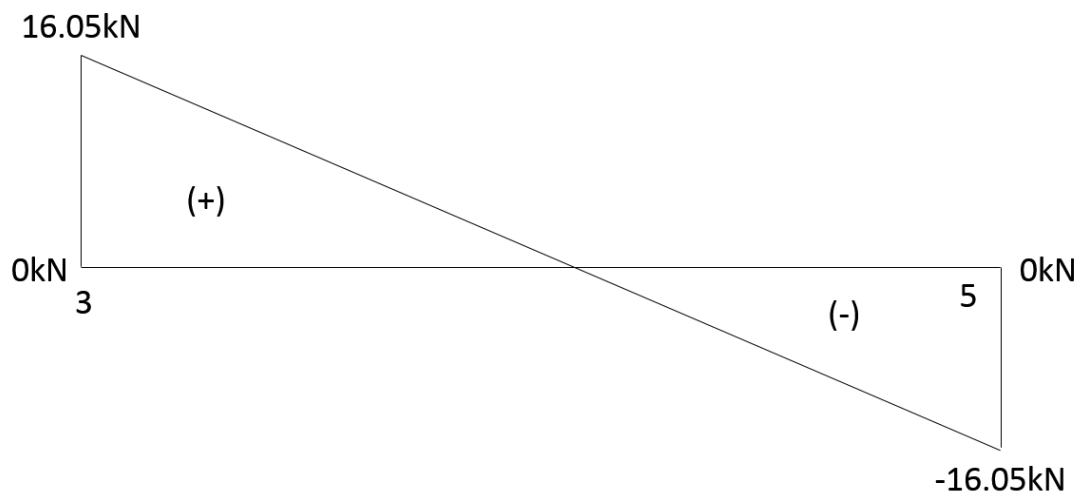
$$= 16.05 + R_{5Y} - 32.1$$

$$R_{5Y} = 16.05\text{kN}$$

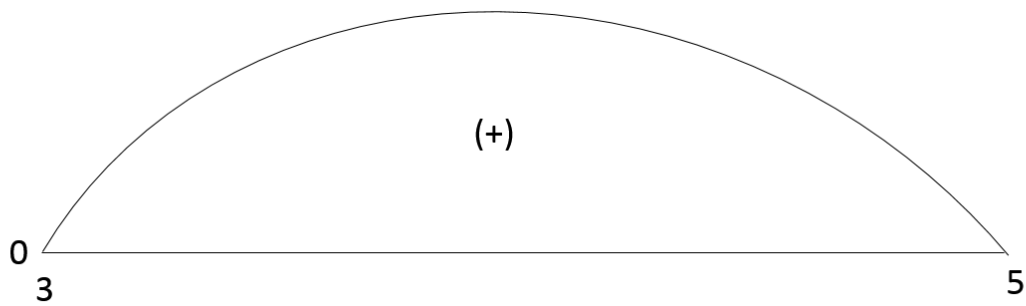
### Load Diagram



### Shear Force Diagram



### Bending Moment Diagram



### **First Floor Beam, 4 / E-d**

4. Carries self-weight – Dead load
5. Slab dead load & live load
  - a. 3-4 / E-e (Two-way slab)
  - b. 3-4 / e-d (One-way slab)
  - c. 4-5 / E-d (One-way slab)
6. Brick wall – Dead load

#### **Brick wall**

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Beam Self-Weight:**

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Dead load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)**

Load is transferred to beam 4 / E-d in a trapezoidal form. Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL.

Dead load from slab 3-4 / E-e = Dead load on slab x ( $L_x / 2$ )

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

Dead load transfer on slab 3-4 / e-d (one-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam 4 / E-d in a UDL form.

Dead load from slab 3-4 / e-d = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}$$

Dead load transfer on slab 4-5 / E-d (one-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam 4 / E-d in a UDL form.

Dead load from slab 4-5 / E-d = Dead load on slab x (Lx / 2)

$$= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (1.5\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 2.7\text{kN/m}$$

Total Dead Load

Total for E-e

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 3.6\text{kN/m} + 2.7\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 16.65 \text{ kN/m}$$

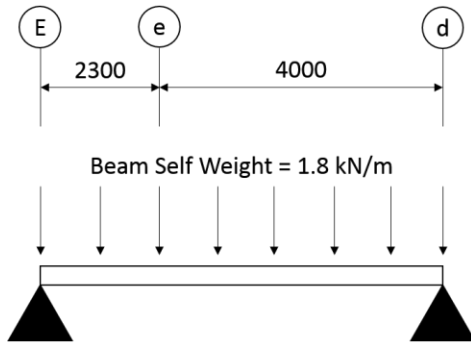
Total for e-d

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 3.6\text{kN/m} + 2.7\text{kN/m}$$

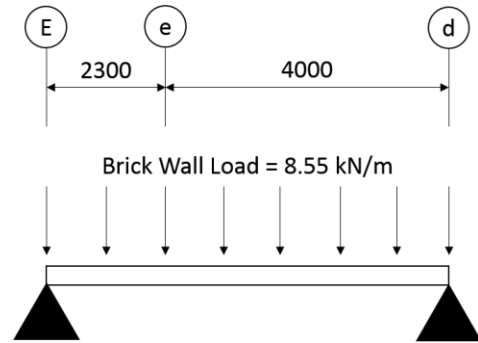
$$= 16.65 \text{ kN/m}$$



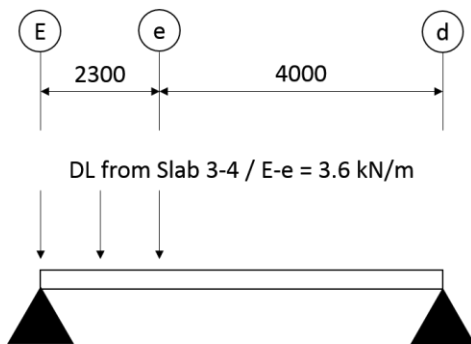
## Total Dead Load Diagram



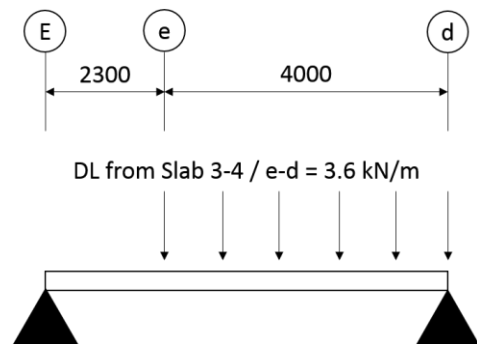
Beam Self Weight



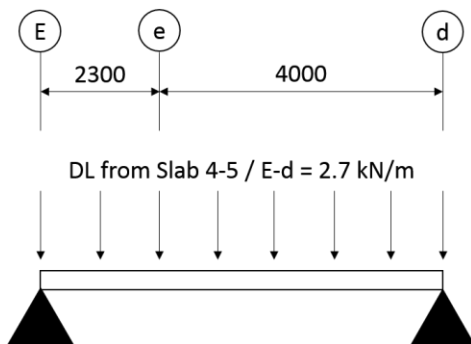
Brick Wall



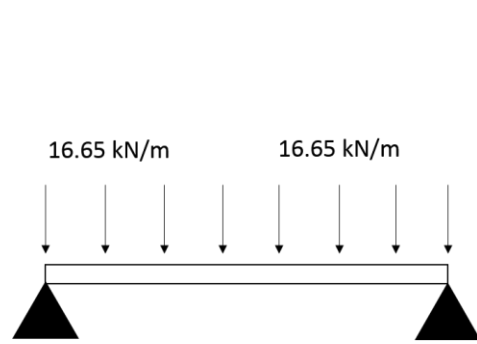
Slab 3-4 / E-e



Slab 3-4 / e-d



Slab 4-5 / E-d



Total

Live load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam 4 / E-d in a trapezoidal form. Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab 3-4 / E-e} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2) \\ &= 1.5\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Live load transfer on slab 3-4 / e-d (one-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam 4 / E-d in a UDL form.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab 3-4 / e-d} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2) \\ &= 1.5\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Live load transfer on slab 4-5 / E-d (one-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam 4 / E-d in a UDL form.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab 4-5 / E-d} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times (1.5\text{m} / 2) \\ &= 1.125\text{kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

### Total Live Load

Total for E-e

$$= 1.5\text{kN/m} + 1.125\text{kN/m}$$

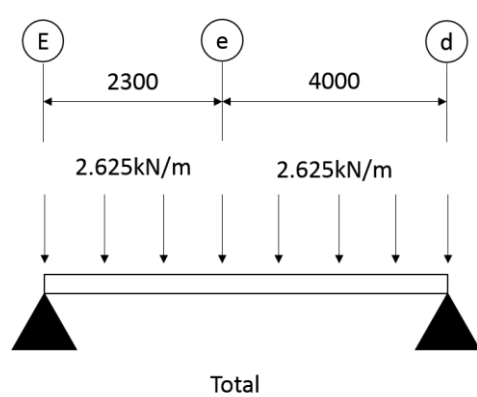
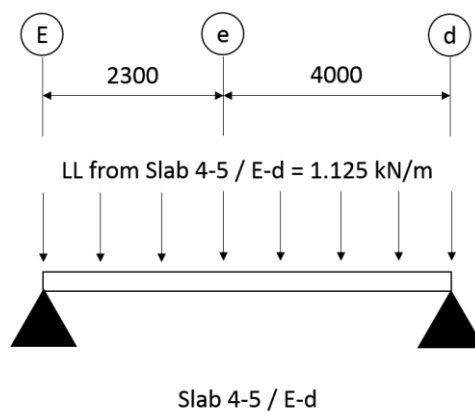
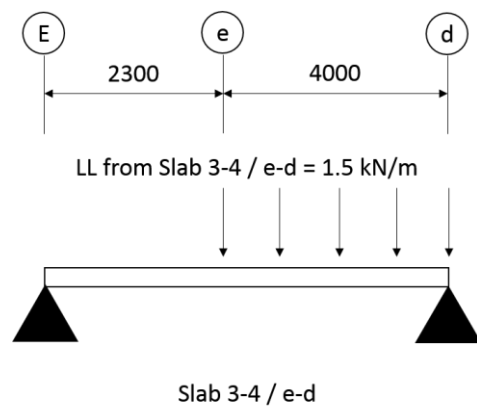
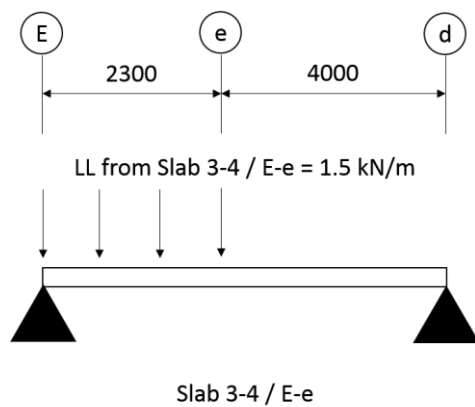
$$= 2.625\text{kN/m}$$

Total for e-d

$$= 1.5\text{kN/m} + 1.125\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 2.625\text{kN/m}$$

### Total Live Load Diagram



### Ultimate Load

Apply factor 1.4 and 1.6 to dead load and live load respectively.

Dead load E-e =  $16.65\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 23.31\text{kN/m}$

Dead load e-d =  $16.65\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 23.31\text{kN/m}$

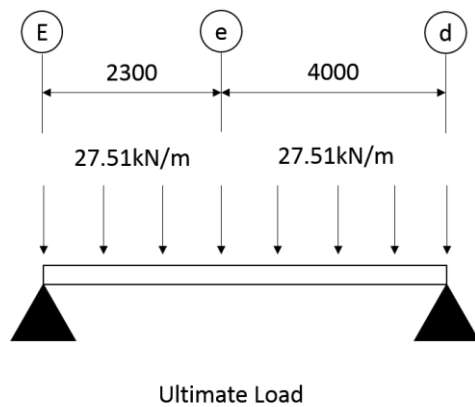
Live load E-e =  $2.625\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 4.2\text{kN/m}$

Live load e-d =  $2.625\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 4.2\text{kN/m}$

Ultimate load E-e =  $23.31\text{kN/m} + 4.2\text{kN/m} = 27.51\text{kN/m}$

Ultimate load e-d =  $23.31\text{kN/m} + 4.2\text{kN/m} = 27.51\text{kN/m}$

### Ultimate Load Diagram



### Reactions

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$= R_{EY}(6.3) - 27.51(2.3)(5.15) - 27.51(4)(2)$$

$$= 6.3R_{EY} - 325.86 - 220.08$$

$$R_{EY} = 86.65kN$$

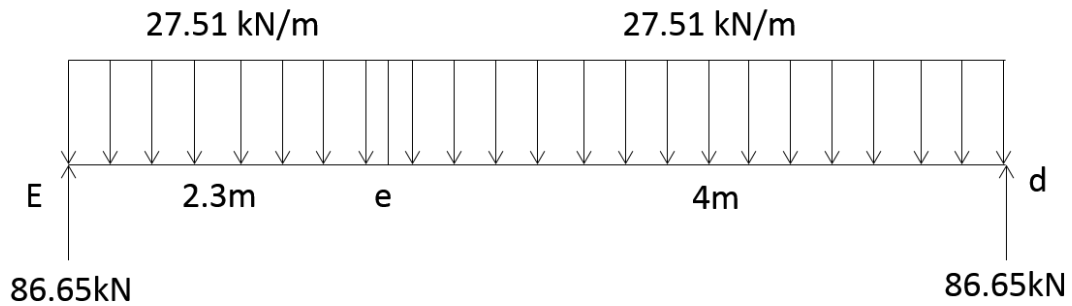
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$= R_{EY} + R_{dY} - 27.51(2.3) - 27.51(4)$$

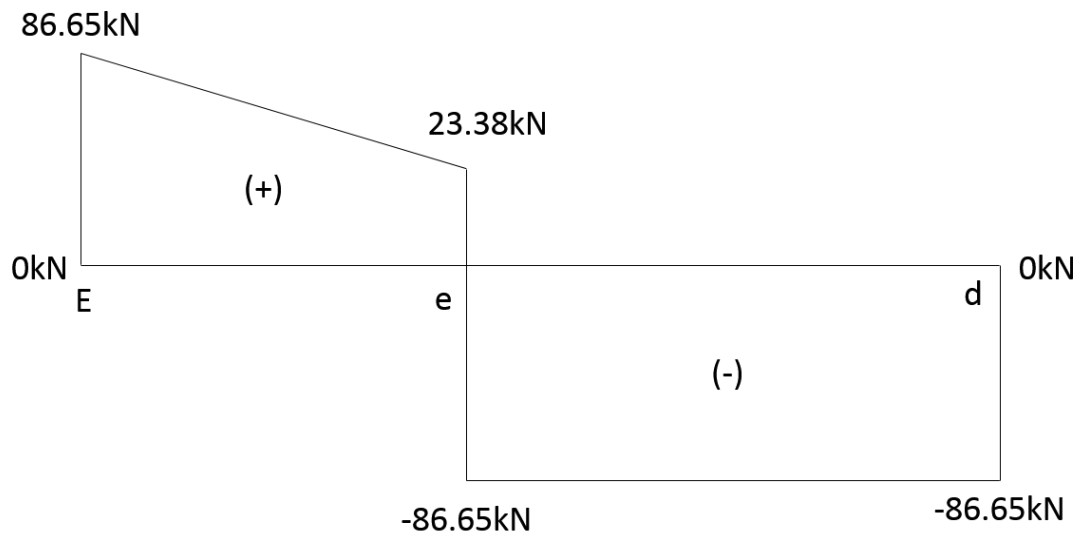
$$= 86.65 + R_{dY} - 173.3$$

$$R_{dY} = 86.65kN$$

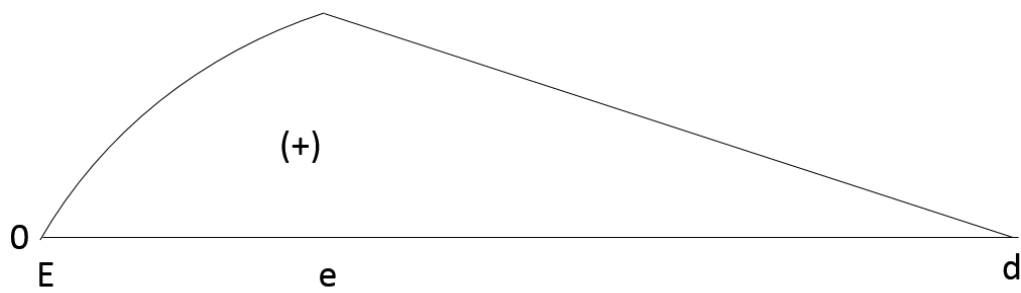
### Load Diagram



### Shear Force Diagram



### Bending Moment Diagram



### **First Floor Beam, e / 3-4**

1. Carries self-weight – Dead load
2. Slab dead load & live load
  - a. 3-4 / E-e (Two-way slab)
3. Brick wall – Dead load

#### **Brick wall**

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Beam Self-Weight:**

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Dead load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)**

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-4 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab = Dead load on slab x ( $L_x / 2$ )

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$

$$= 2.4\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

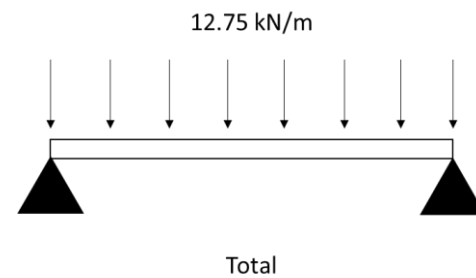
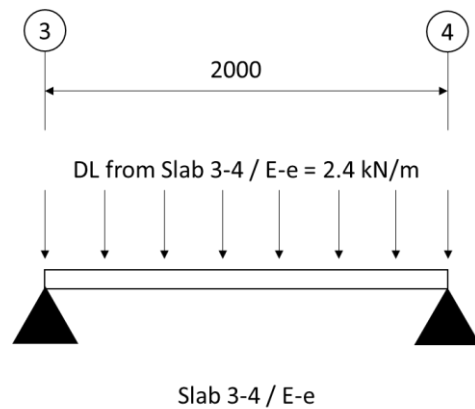
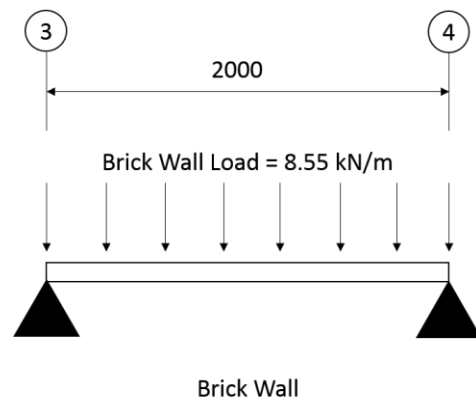
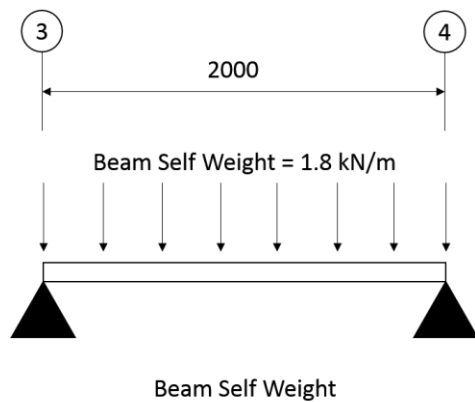
### Total Dead Load

Total for 3-4

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 2.4\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 12.75\text{kN/m}$$

### Total Dead Load Diagram





### Live load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-4 in a triangular form.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 1.5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\ &= 1.5 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

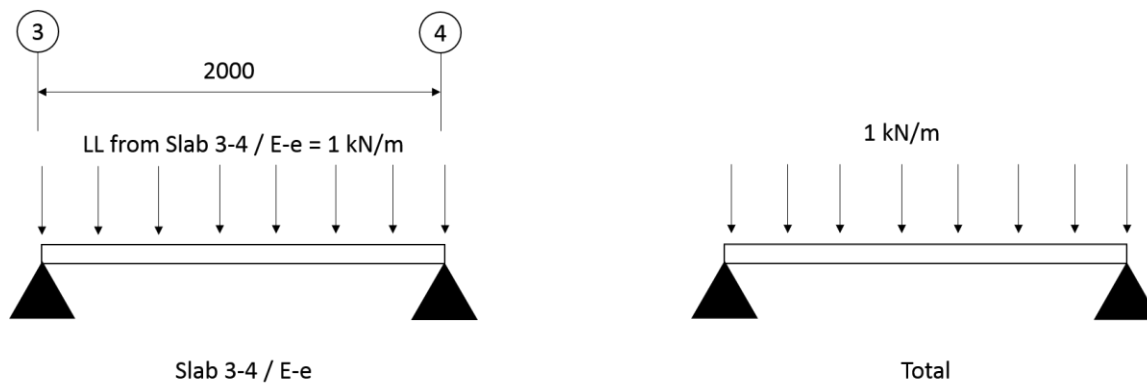
Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab} &= 2/3 \times 1.5 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 1 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

### Total Live Load

Total live load for 3-4 = 1 kN/m

### Total Live Load Diagram



### Ultimate Load

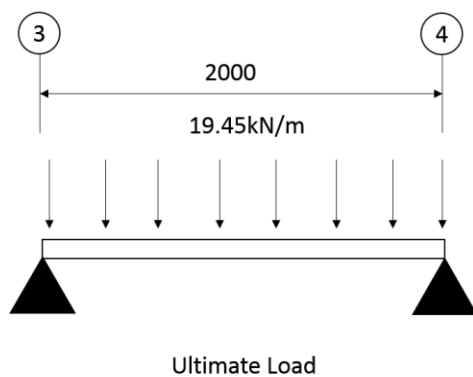
Apply factor 1.4 and 1.6 to dead load and live load respectively.

$$\text{Dead load} = 12.75\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 17.85\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Live Load} = 1\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 1.6\text{kN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate Load} = 17.85\text{kN/m} + 1.6\text{kN/m} = 19.45\text{kN/m}$$

### Ultimate Load Diagram



### Reactions

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$= R_{4Y}(2) - 19.45(2)(1)$$

$$= 2R_{4Y} - 38.9$$

$$R_{4Y} = 19.45\text{kN}$$

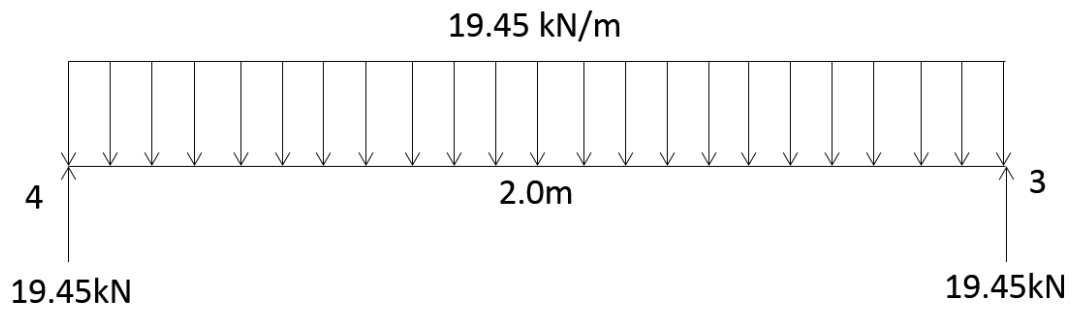
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$= R_{4Y} + R_{3Y} - 19.45(2)$$

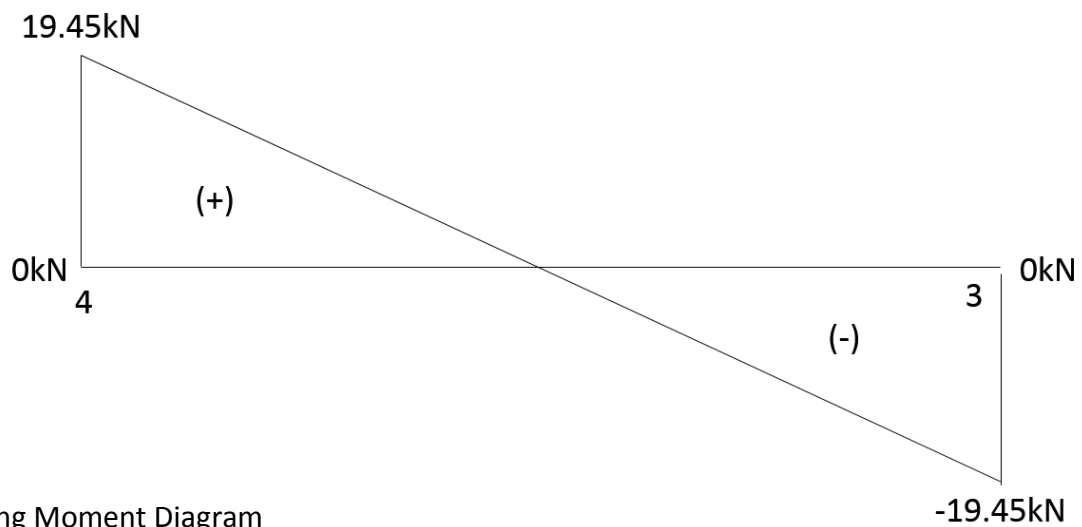
$$= 19.45 + R_{3Y} - 38.9$$

$$R_{3Y} = 19.45\text{kN}$$

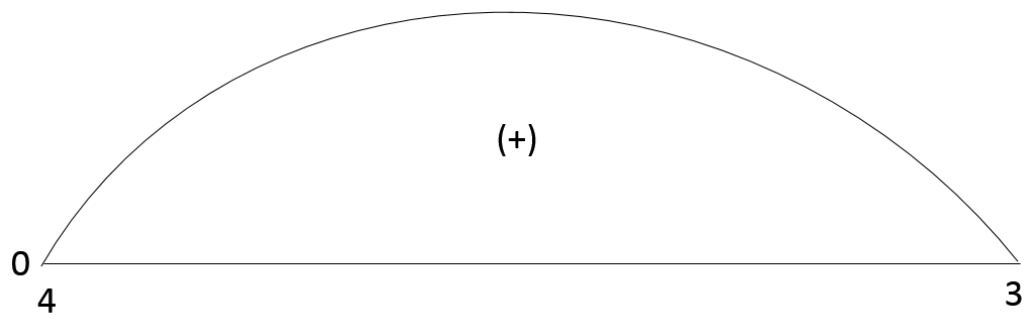
Load Diagram



Shear Force Diagram



Bending Moment Diagram



### **First Floor Beam, E / 3-5**

4. Carries self-weight – Dead load
5. Slab dead load & live load
  - a. 3-4 / E-e (Two-way slab)
6. Brick wall – Dead load

#### **Brick wall**

= Wall Height x Thickness x Density

$$= 3.0\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 19\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Beam Self-Weight:**

Assume that initial beam size is 150mm x 300mm

= Beam size x Concrete density

$$= 0.5\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m} \times 24\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$$

$$= 1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

#### **Dead load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)**

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-4 in a triangular form.

Dead load from slab = Dead load on slab x ( $L_x / 2$ )

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.0\text{m} / 2)$$

$$= 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

Dead load from slab =  $2/3 \times 3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}$

$$= 2.4\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

### Total Dead Load

Total Dead Load for 3-4

$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m} + 2.4\text{kN/m}$$

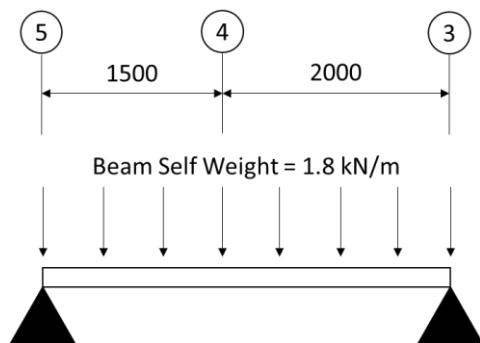
$$= 12.75\text{kN/m}$$

Total Dead Load for 4-5

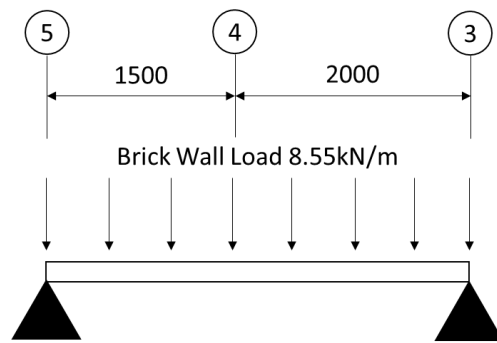
$$= 8.55\text{kN/m} + 1.8\text{kN/m}$$

$$= 10.35\text{kN/m}$$

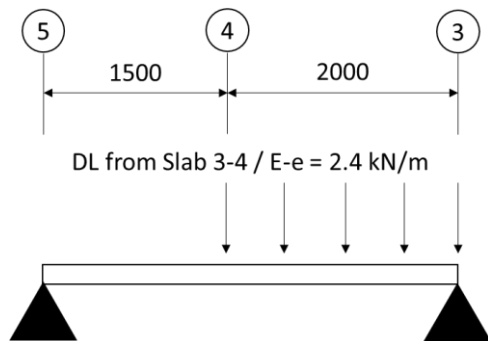
### Total Dead Load Diagram



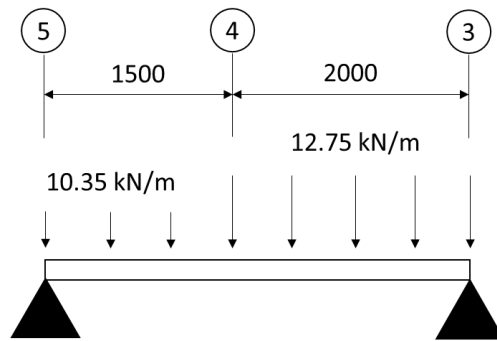
Beam Self Weight



Brick Wall



Slab 3-4 / E-e



Total

### Live load transfer on slab 3-4 / E-e (two-way slab)

Load is transferred to beam e / 3-4 in a triangular form.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab} &= \text{Live load on slab} \times (L_x / 2) \\ &= 1.5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\ &= 1.5 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

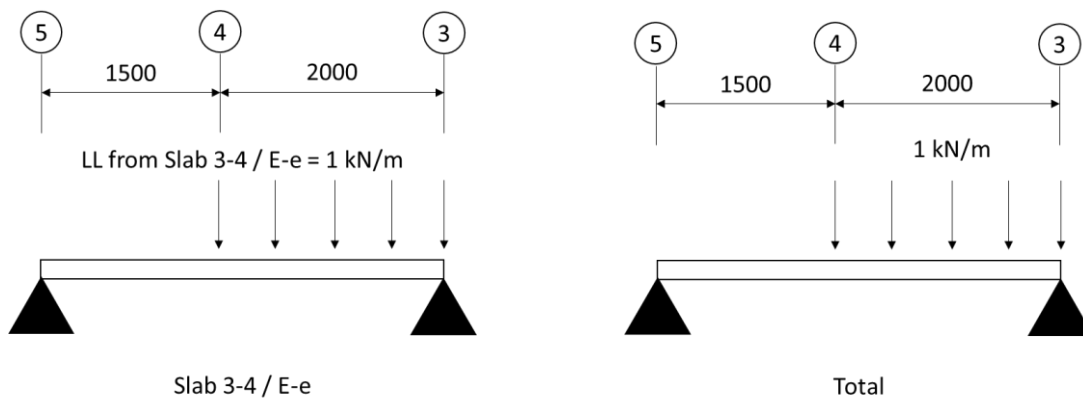
Convert the trapezoidal load into UDL by applying factor 2/3.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load from slab} &= 2/3 \times 1.5 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 1 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

### Total Live Load

Total live load for 3-4 = 1 kN/m

### Total Live Load Diagram



### Ultimate Load

Apply factor 1.4 and 1.6 to dead load and live load respectively.

Dead load for 3-4 =  $12.75\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 17.85\text{kN/m}$

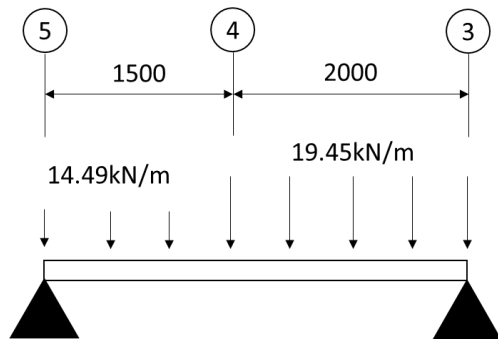
Dead load for 4-5 =  $10.35\text{kN/m} \times 1.4 = 14.49\text{kN/m}$

Live Load for 3-4 =  $1\text{kN/m} \times 1.6 = 1.6\text{kN/m}$

Ultimate Load 3-4 =  $17.85\text{kN/m} + 1.6\text{kN/m} = 19.45\text{kN/m}$

Ultimate Load 4-5 =  $14.49\text{kN/m}$

### Ultimate Load Diagram



Ultimate Load

### Reactions

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$= R_{5Y}(3.5) - 14.49(1.5)(2.75) - 19.45(2)(1)$$

$$= 3.5R_{5Y} - 59.77 - 38.9$$

$$= 3.5R_{5Y} - 98.67$$

$$R_{5Y} = 28.19kN$$

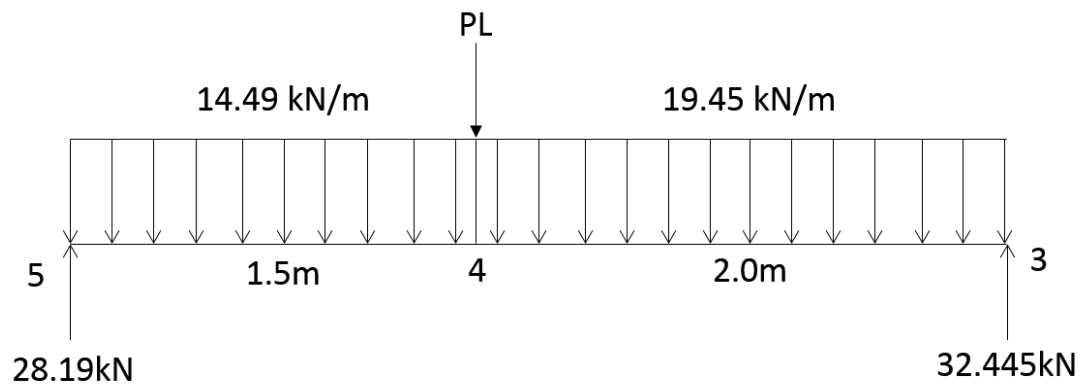
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$= R_{5Y} + R_{3Y} - 14.49(1.5) - 19.45(2)$$

$$= 28.19 + R_{3Y} - 21.735 - 38.9$$

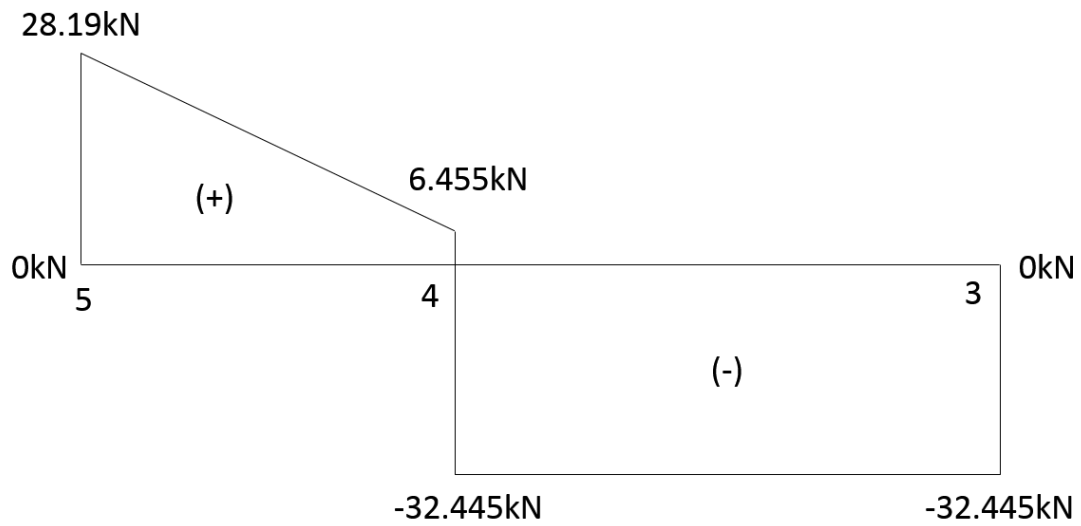
$$R_{3Y} = 32.445kN$$

### Load Diagram

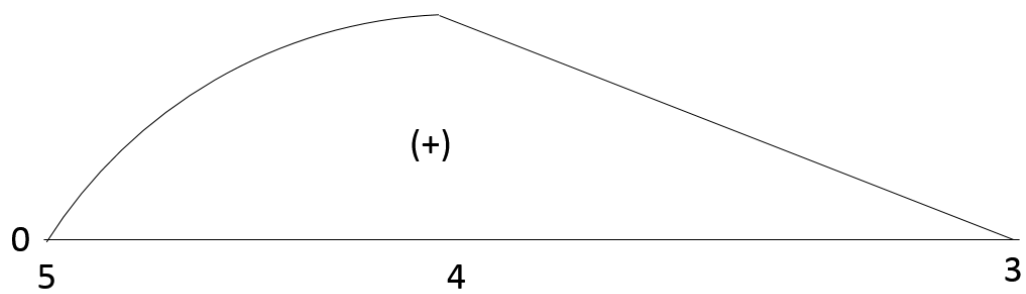




Shear Force Diagram

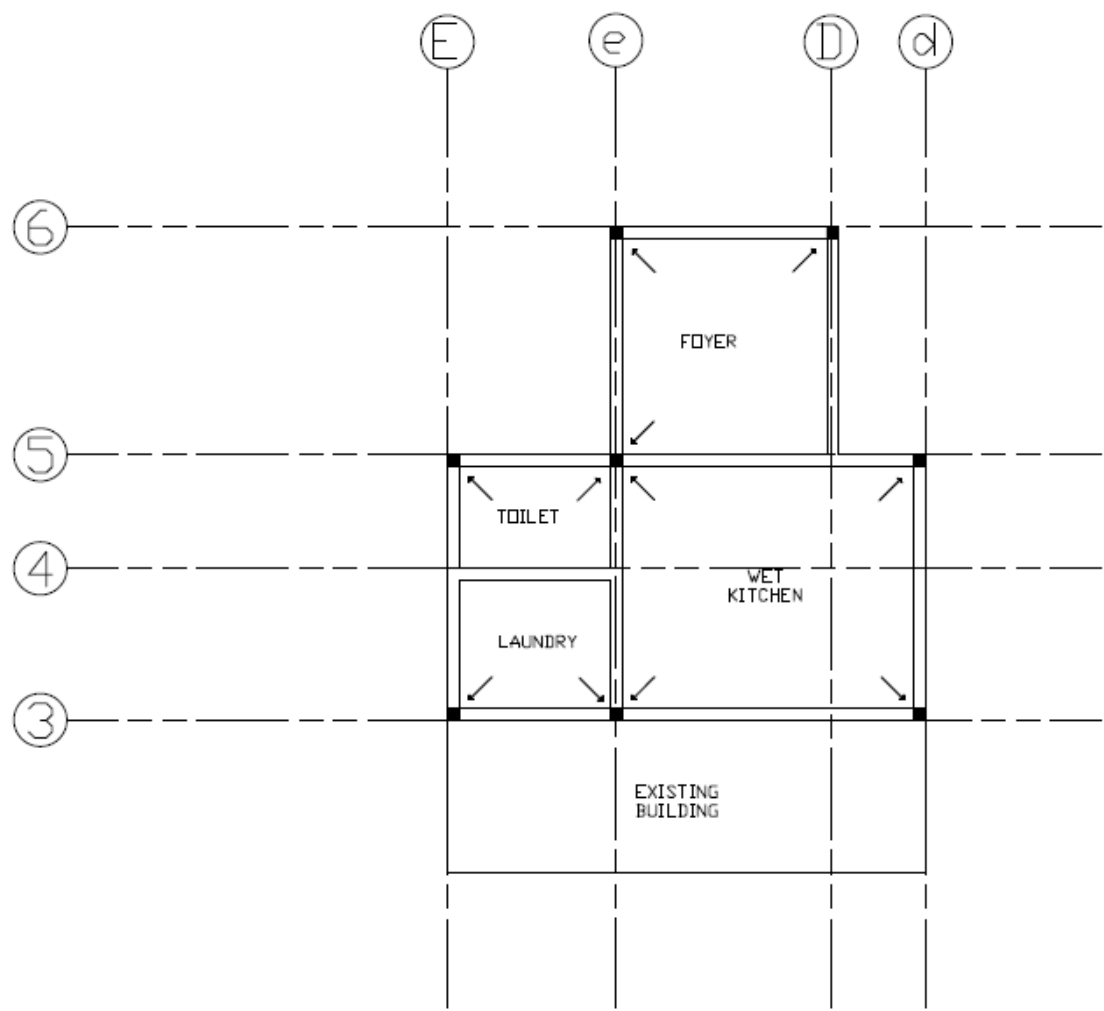


Bending Moment Diagram

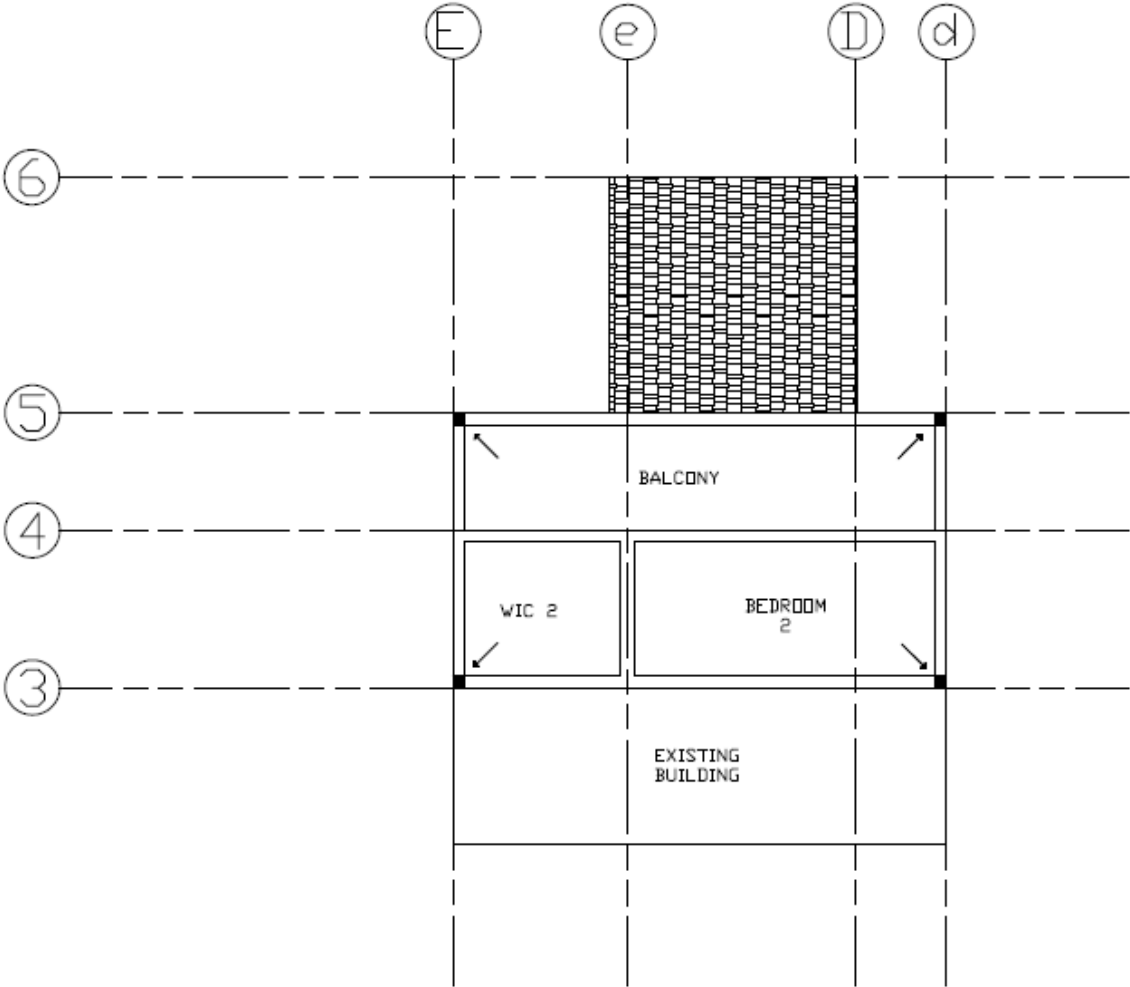


# LOAD DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM FOR COLUMNS

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



## COLUMN ANALYSIS CALCULATION

### Column 6 / e

#### Dead Load Calculations

Dead load of roof =  $1.0\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Dead load of slab =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Self -Weight of Beam =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Brick Wall Weight =  $8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

#### *Roof*

- Roof =  $1.0\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times 9\text{m}^2$   
= 9kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.0\text{m} + 3.0\text{m})$   
= 10.8kN

#### *Ground Floor*

- Slab (Foyer) =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times 9\text{m}^2$   
= 32.4kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.0\text{m} + 3.0\text{m})$   
= 10.8kN
- Brick wall =  $8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.0\text{m} + 3.0\text{m})$   
= 51.3kN

#### *Total Dead Load*

= 9kN + 10.8kN + 32.4kN + 10.8kN + 51.3kN

= 114.3kN

### **Live Load Calculations**

Live load of roof =  $0.5\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Live load of foyer =  $2.5\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

#### *Roof*

- Roof =  $0.5\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times 9\text{m}^2$   
= 4.5kN

#### *Ground Floor*

- Slab (Foyer) =  $2.5\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times 9\text{m}^2$   
= 22.5kN

#### *Total Live Load*

= 4.5kN + 22.5kN

= 27kN

### **Ultimate Load Calculation**

=  $(1.4 \times 114.3) + (1.6 \times 27)$

= 160.02kN + 43.2kN

= 203.22kN

### Column size estimation

Assume

$$F_{cu} = 30 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$F_y \text{ (mild steel)} = 250 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$A_c = (150 \text{ mm} \times 150 \text{ mm}) = 22500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sc} = 22500 \times 2\% = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$F = (0.4 \times 30 \times 22500) + (0.8 \times 450 \times 250) \text{ N}$$

$$= 360 \text{ kN}$$

***This column is sufficient to carry the load of 203.22 kN***

## **Column 5 / E**

### **Dead Load Calculations**

Dead load of roof =  $1.0\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Dead load of slab =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Self -Weight of Beam =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Brick Wall Weight =  $8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

### *Roof*

- Roof =  $1.0\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (6.3 \times 3.5)\text{m}^2$   
= 22.05kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (6.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
= 17.64kN

### *Ground Floor*

- Slab (Toilet) =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.3 \times 1.5)\text{m}^2$   
= 12.42kN
- Slab (Laundry) =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.3 \times 2.0)\text{m}^2$   
= 16.56kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
= 10.44kN
- Brick wall =  $8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (2.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
= 49.59kN

### *First Floor*

- Slab (Balcony) =  $3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (6.3 \times 1.5)\text{m}^2$   
= 34.02kN
- Slab (W.I.C.) =  $3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (2.3 \times 2.0)\text{m}^2$   
= 16.56kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN/m}^2 \times (6.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
= 17.64kN
- Brick wall =  $8.55\text{kN/m}^2 \times (6.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
= 83.79kN

### *Total Dead Load*

$$\begin{aligned} &= 22.05\text{kN} + 17.64\text{kN} + 12.42\text{kN} + 16.56\text{kN} + 10.44\text{kN} + 49.59\text{kN} + 34.02\text{kN} + 16.56\text{kN} + 17.64\text{kN} \\ &+ 83.79\text{kN} \\ &= 280.71\text{kN} \end{aligned}$$

### **Live Load Calculations**

$$\text{Live load of roof} = 0.5\text{kN/m}^2$$

- Roof =  $0.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times 22.05\text{m}^2$   
= 11.025kN

### *Ground Floor*

- Slab (Toilet) =  $2.0\text{kN/m}^2 \times 3.45\text{m}^2$   
= 6.9kN
- Slab (Laundry) =  $3.0\text{kN/m}^2 \times 4.6\text{m}^2$   
= 13.8kN

### *First Floor*

- Slab (Balcony) =  $1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times 9.45\text{m}^2$   
= 14.175kN
- Slab (W.I.C.) =  $1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times 4.6\text{m}^2$   
= 6.9kN



*Total Live Load*

$$= 11.025 + 13.8\text{kN} + 6.9\text{kN} + 14.175\text{kN} + 6.9\text{kN}$$

$$= 52.8\text{kN}$$

### **Ultimate Load Calculation**

$$= (1.4 \times 280.71) + (1.6 \times 52.8)$$

$$= 393\text{kN} + 84.48\text{kN}$$

$$= 477.48\text{kN}$$

### **Column size estimation**

Assume

$$F_{cu} = 30\text{N/mm}^2$$

$$F_y \text{ (mild steel)} = 250\text{N/mm}^2$$

$$A_c = (250\text{mm} \times 250\text{mm}) = 62500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sc} = 62500 \times 2\% = 1250 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$F = (0.4 \times 30 \times 62500) + (0.8 \times 1250 \times 250) \text{ N}$$

$$= 1000\text{kN}$$

***This column is sufficient to carry the load of 477.48kN***

### **Column 3 / d**

#### **Dead Load Calculations**

Dead load of roof =  $1.0\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Dead load of slab =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Self -Weight of Beam =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

Brick Wall Weight =  $8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$

#### *Roof*

- Roof =  $1.0\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (6.3 \times 3.5)\text{m}^2$   
= 22.05kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (6.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
= 17.64kN

#### *Ground Floor*

- Slab (Wet Kitchen) =  $3.6\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.5 \times 4)\text{m}^2$   
= 50.4kN
- Beams =  $1.8\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.5\text{m} + 4\text{m})$   
= 13.5kN
- Brick wall =  $8.55\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times (3.5\text{m} + 4\text{m})$   
= 64.125kN

### *First Floor*

- Slab (Bedroom)  $= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (4.0 \times 2.0)\text{m}^2$   
 $= 28.8\text{kN}$
- Slab (Balcony)  $= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (6.3 \times 1.5)\text{m}^2$   
 $= 34.02\text{kN}$
- Slab (W.I.C.)  $= 3.6\text{kN/m}^2 \times (2.3 \times 2.0)\text{m}^2$   
 $= 16.56\text{kN}$
- Beams  $= 1.8\text{kN/m}^2 \times (6.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
 $= 17.64\text{kN}$
- Brick wall  $= 8.55\text{kN/m}^2 \times (6.3\text{m} + 3.5\text{m})$   
 $= 83.79\text{kN}$

### *Total Dead Load*

$$= 22.05\text{kN} + 17.64\text{kN} + 50.4\text{kN} + 13.5\text{kN} + 10.44\text{kN} + 64.125\text{kN} + 28.8\text{kN} + 34.02\text{kN} + 16.56\text{kN} + 17.64\text{kN} + 83.79\text{kN}$$

$$= 358.965\text{kN}$$

### **Live Load Calculations**

#### *Roof*

$$\text{Live load of roof} = 0.5\text{kN/m}^2$$

- Roof  $= 0.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times 22.05\text{m}^2$   
 $= 11.025\text{kN}$

#### *Ground Floor*

- Slab (Wet Kitchen)  $= 3.0\text{kN/m}^2 \times 14\text{m}^2$   
 $= 42\text{kN}$

#### *First Floor*

- Slab (Bedroom)  $= 1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times 8\text{m}^2$   
 $= 12\text{kN}$
- Slab (Balcony)  $= 1.5\text{kN/m}^2 \times 9.45\text{m}^2$   
 $= 42\text{kN}$

- Slab (W.I.C.) =  $1.5\text{kN}/\text{m}^2 \times 4.6\text{m}^2$   
= 6.9kN

*Total Live Load*

$$= 11.025\text{kN} + 42\text{kN} + 12\text{kN} + 42\text{kN} + 6.9\text{kN}$$

$$= 113.925\text{kN}$$

### **Ultimate Load Calculation**

$$= (1.4 \times 358.965) + (1.6 \times 113.925)$$

$$= 502.551\text{kN} + 182.28\text{kN}$$

$$= 684.83\text{kN}$$

### **Column size estimation**

Assume

$$F_{cu} = 30\text{N}/\text{mm}^2$$

$$F_y (\text{mild steel}) = 250\text{N}/\text{mm}^2$$

$$A_c = (250\text{mm} \times 250\text{mm}) = 62500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sc} = 62500 \times 2\% = 1250 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$F = (0.4 \times 30 \times 62500) + (0.8 \times 1250 \times 250) \text{ N}$$

$$= 1000\text{kN}$$

***This column is sufficient to carry the load of 684.83kN***