3 Concrete elements

3.1 Structural design of concrete

Guidance on the use of concrete in building and civil engineering structures, other than for bridges and liquid retaining structures, is given in BS 8110 'Structural use of concrete'. This is divided into the following three parts:

- Part 1 Code of practice for design and construction.
- Part 2 Code of practice for special circumstances.
- Part 3 Design charts for singly reinforced beams, doubly reinforced beams and rectangular columns.

The design of reinforced concrete dealt with in this manual is based on Part 1, which gives recommendations for concrete elements contained in routine construction. Design charts presented in Part 3 will also be examined for comparison with the results obtained from the guidance given in Part 1.

Whilst Part 1 covers the majority of structural applications encountered in everyday design, circumstances may arise that require further assessment, such as torsional or other less common analyses. Part 2, which is complementary to Part 1, gives recommendations for such special circumstances.

For information on all aspects of bridge design, reference should be made to BS 5400 'Steel, concrete and composite bridges'. Similarly for the design of liquid retaining structures other than dams, reference is made to BS 8007 'Design of concrete structures for retaining aqueous liquids'. These are beyond the scope of this manual.

3.2 Symbols

BS 8110 adopts a policy of listing symbols at the beginning of each subsection. In this context care needs to be exercised since certain symbols appear in more than one place with subtle differences in definition.

Those symbols that are relevant to this manual are listed below and for ease of reference some are repeated under more than one heading:

General

- $f_{\rm cu}$ characteristic strength of concrete
- $f_{\rm v}$ characteristic strength of reinforcement
- G_k characteristic dead load
- Q_k characteristic imposed load
- W_k characteristic wind load
- SLS serviceability limit state
- ULS ultimate limit state

- y_f partial safety factor for load
- $\gamma_{\rm m}$ partial safety factor for strength of materials

Section properties

- A_c net cross-sectional area of concrete in a column
- A_s area of tension reinforcement
- $A_{\rm sc}$ area of main vertical reinforcement
 - b width of section
- b_c breadth of compression face of a beam
- $b_{\rm v}$ breadth of section used to calculate the shear stress
- d effective depth of tension reinforcement
- h overall depth of section
- x depth to neutral axis
- z lever arm

Bending

- A_s area of tension reinforcement
- b width of section
- d effective depth of tension reinforcement
- $f_{\rm cu}$ characteristic strength of concrete
- $f_{\rm v}$ characteristic strength of reinforcement
- K coefficient obtained from design formula for rectangular beams
- K' 0.156 when redistribution of moments does not exceed 10 per cent
- M design ultimate resistance moment; or
- $M_{\rm in}$ design ultimate bending moment due to ultimate loads
- x depth to neutral axis
- z lever arm

Deflection

- b width of section
- d effective depth of tension reinforcement
- f_v characteristic strength of reinforcement
- M design ultimate bending moment at centre of the span or, for a cantilever, at the support

Shear

- $A_{\rm s}$ area of tension reinforcement
- $A_{\rm sb}$ cross-sectional area of bent-up bars
- $A_{\rm sy}$ total cross-section of links at the neutral axis
- $b_{\rm v}$ breadth of section used to calculate the shear stress
- d effective depth of tension reinforcement
- $f_{\rm cu}$ characteristic strength of concrete
- f_{yy} characteristic strength of links (not to exceed 460 N/mm²)
- $s_{\rm b}$ spacing of bent-up bars
- s_v spacing of links along the member
- V design shear force due to ultimate loads