

University of Salahaddin Department of Architecture 2n d Stage 04-03-2024



Building Construction

Precast Concrete and Composite Floors Lecture 6

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From Previous Lecture:

- Floor slab system
- The role of Architecture Design of the floor
- The role of Structural Design of the floor
- Type of roof systems
- Cast in place concrete slab



The Contents of This Class Lecture

Precast reinforced concrete slab:

- Types of Precast Systems
- Advantages and Disadvantages
- Elements
- Design Concepts
- Connections



Introduction

The concept of precast (also known as "prefabricated") construction includes those buildings, where the majority of structural components are standardized and produced in plants in a location away from the building, and then transported to the site for assembly. These components are manufactured by industrial methods based on mass production in order to build a large number of buildings in a short time at low cost.



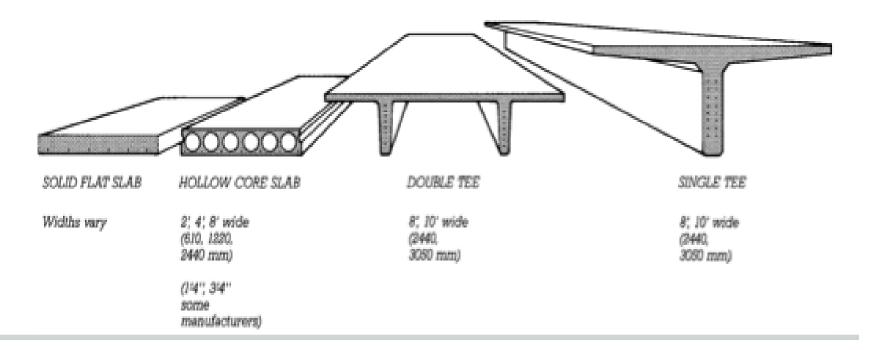
Advantages

- 1. Speed in erection.
- 2. Economical forms.
- Allow use of higher technologies.
- 4. Economical to construct curved, inclined surfaces and complicated shapes.
- 5. High quality
- 6. Durability
- 7. Aesthetics
- 8. Water tightness Comes Standard
- 9. Sustainable design

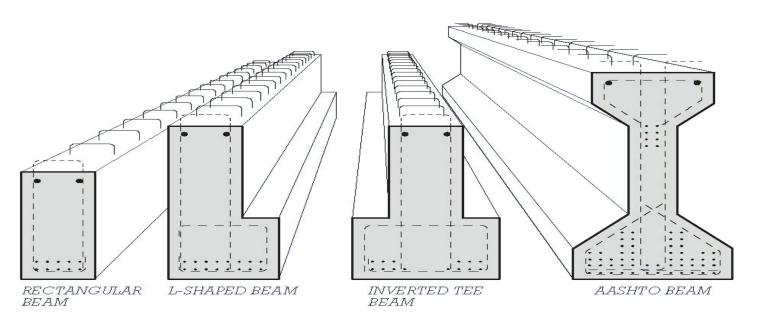
Disadvantages

- Require higher technologies in design, manufacturing, transport and erection.
- 2. Problem of joints.
- 3. Monotony of repetition
- 4. Require higher amount of steel.

1- Precast Slabs



2- Precast Beam & Girders



3- Precast Columns





4- Precast Walls





5- Other Elements

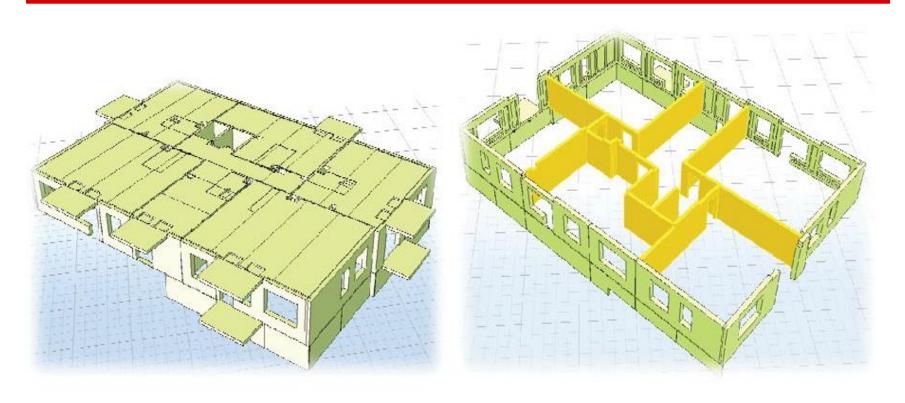






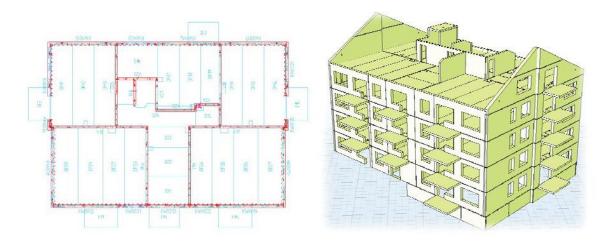
The design concept of the precast buildings is based on the build ability, economy and standardization of precast components.

The first thing we start with when we build a project with prefab technology is the stability of the structure. We need to decide which elements in the building should stabilize the structure, it is very important to choose the right number of elements in the current directions and ensure that the links between these elements and the slab are done in such a way so that the loads can be transferred to the foundation.



The slab elements have to be interconnected with each other by using reinforcement in the joints between them.

We have to choose suitable sizes for the elements which are possible for production, transport and assembly.



Location of the elements on plan drawing

3-D model

In design of precast members and connections, all loading and restraint conditions from casting to end use of the structure should be considered.

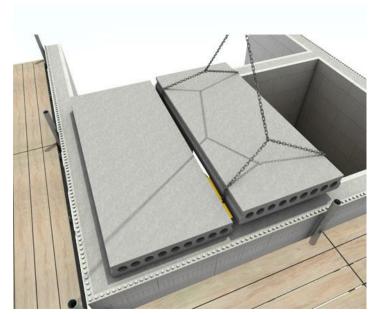
The stresses developed in precast elements during the period from casting to final connection may be more critical than the service load stresses.

Special attention should be given to the methods of stripping, storing, transporting, and erecting precast elements.



1- Hollow Precast Concrete Floor Unit:

D=S/40





2- Precast Pre-stressed Reinforced Concrete Double TEE Slab:

D=S/30

Maximum span = 24:00 meters

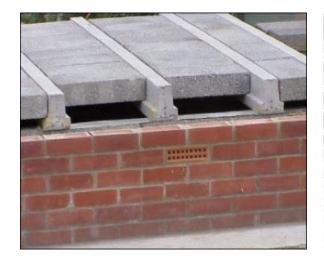








- 3- Hollow Precast Concrete Floor Beam.
- 4- Precast Concrete Ribbed Floor Unit.
- 5- Precast Concrete Floor Beam.

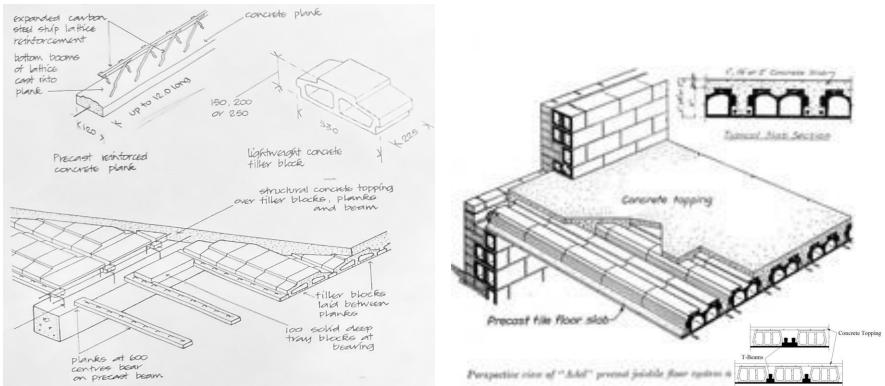


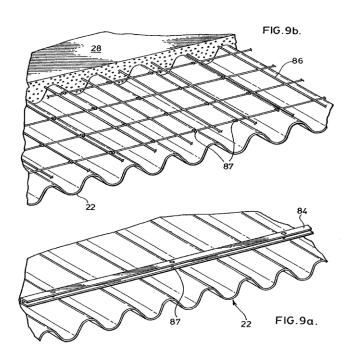


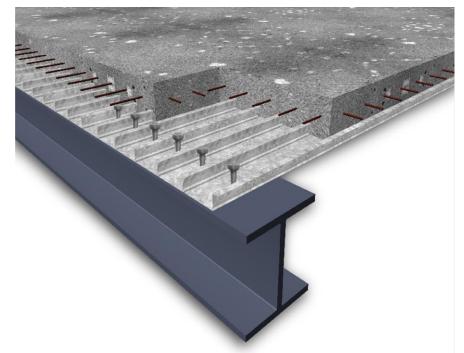


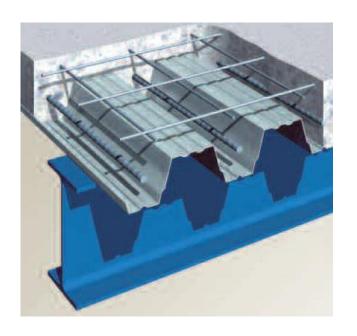
- 1- Cast-in place reinforced concrete slab with masonry filler.
- 2- Cast-in place reinforced concrete slab with masonry filler and Beam.
- 3- Corrugated metal sheet with Cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab.
- 4- Corrugated metal sheet Decking.
- 5- Jack arching.

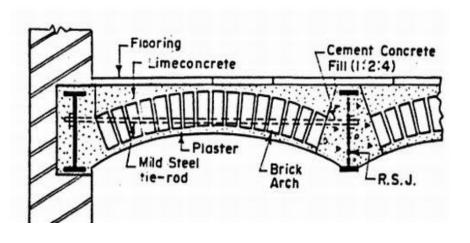
All types are supported on two opposite sides (walls or beams).



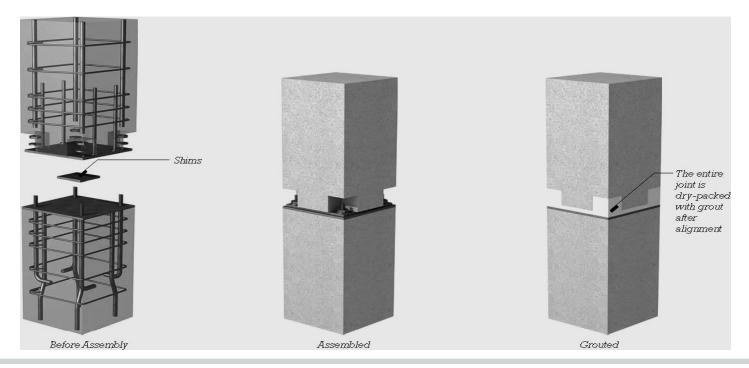




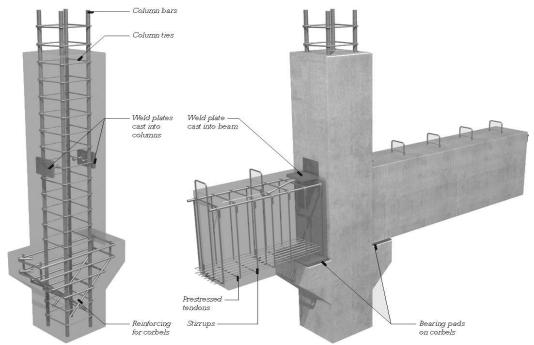




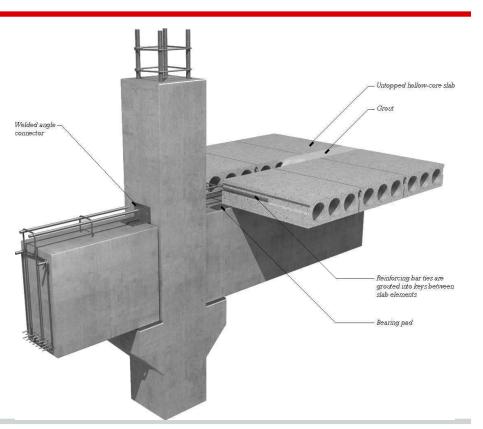
> COLUMN TO COLUMN CONNECTION



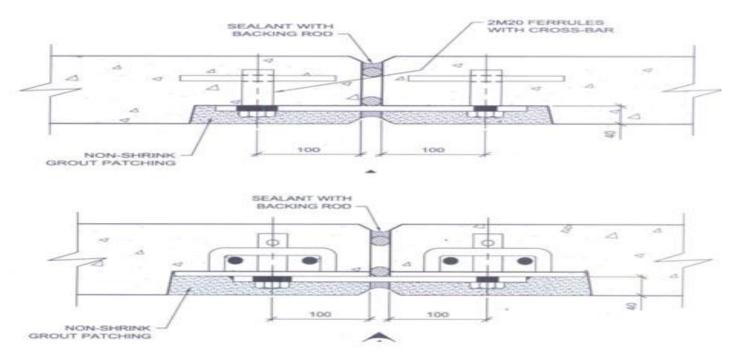
> BEAM TO COLUMN CONNECTION



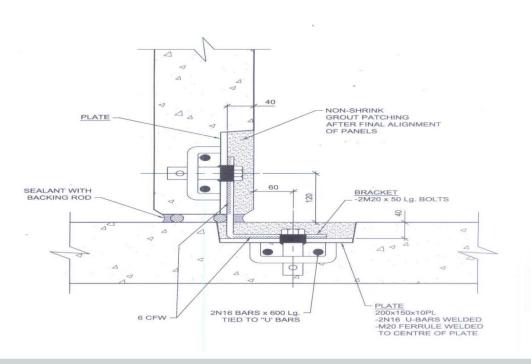
> SLAB TO BEAM CONNECTION



> CONNECTION BETWEEN SLABS



> CORNER CONNECTIONS OF WALL PANELS



Questions & Answers



The End

