



Mansoura University 	Department: <b>Structural Engineering</b> Examiner: Prof. Dr. Ahmed Yousef Total Marks: 50 Marks	Faculty of Engineering 
Course Title: Reinforced Concrete (1) Date: January 2018 (Self Study)	Course Code: NSTE9 Allowed Time: 3.0 hrs	Year: BCE200 No. of Pages: (2)

Notes: 1. Any missing data is to be reasonably assumed.  
2. Design Aids can be used.

### Question 1: ( 4 Points )

- Explain why compression reinforcement is used in beams?
- Compare between tension failure and compression failure in reinforced concrete columns subjected to eccentric force.

### Question 2: ( 10 Points )

It is required to draw the absolute moment of resistance diagram and to check the termination of bent-up steel bars of a simply supported beam of span 8.30 m with one cantilever of span 3.45 m. The total ultimate load,  $P_u$ , of the beam and the slabs is assumed to be in the form of two equal concentrated loads one at the middle of the simply supported span and the other at the edge of the cantilever (  $P_u = 280$  kN, the dead load  $g = 150$  kN and the live load  $p = 130$  kN ). The cross-section of the beam is T-section of dimensions 300 mm \* 750 mm and the slab thickness is equal to 120 mm. Use  $f_{cu} = 30$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> and steel 400/600.

### Question 3: ( 8 Points )

A simply supported rectangular beam of 550 mm wide having an effective depth of 950 mm carries a total ultimate load of 355 kN/m' on a clear span equal to 8.50 m. It is reinforced with 12 $\Phi$ 25 as a tensile steel. The design characteristic strength of concrete is equal to 30 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Design the beam for shear using bent-up bars and draw to scale 1:50 the diagonal tension diagram.

### Question 4: ( 8 Points )

Using the ultimate limit states method, calculate the ultimate load  $P_u$  and the corresponding eccentricity  $e$  for a tension failure of a section subjected to combined bending moment and axial load. The breadth of the section is equal to 300 mm and the total height is equal to 900 mm. The cross-section is symmetrically reinforced with  $A_s = A_s' = 4\Phi$ 25. Use steel 360/520 and concrete with  $f_{cu} = 25$  MPa.

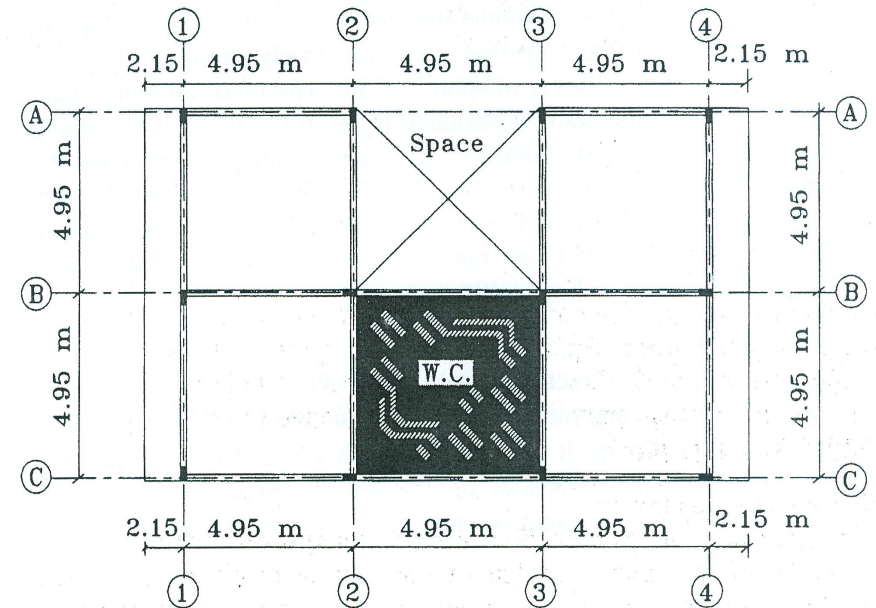
### Question 5: ( 8 Points )

Using the Working Stress Method, design a cross-section subjected to eccentric tension. Given Data:  $t = 950$  mm,  $b = 250$  mm,  $T_u = + 510$  kN and  $M_u = 370$  kN.m,  $f_{cu} = 30$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> and  $f_y = 400$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Draw to scale 1:10 the details of reinforcement.

### Question 6: ( 12 Points )

The figure shows the structural plan of the first story of R/C building. Assume that the slab live load is 7.50 kN/m<sup>2</sup> and the covering materials is 2.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup>. Using steel 360/520 and concrete with  $f_{cu} = 30$  MPa, it is required to:

- Design the solid slabs of the part of the roof between axis 1-1 and axis 3-3 including the cantilever parts. ( 8 Points )
- Draw to scale 1:50 the details of reinforcement. ( 4 Points )



**Question 5: ( 8 Points )**

Using the Working Stress Method, design a cross-section subjected to eccentric tension. Given Data:  $t = 950 \text{ mm}$ ,  $b = 250 \text{ mm}$ ,  $T_u = + 510 \text{ kN}$  and  $M_u = 370 \text{ kN.m}$ ,  $f_{cu} = 30 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and  $f_y = 400 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Draw to scale 1:10 the details of reinforcement.

**Question 6: ( 12 Points )**

The figure shows the structural plan of the first story of R/C building. Assume that the slab live load is  $7.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$  and the covering materials is  $2.0 \text{ kN/m}^2$ . Using steel 360/520 and concrete with  $f_{cu} = 30 \text{ MPa}$ , it is required to:

- Design the solid slabs of the part of the roof between axis 1-1 and axis 3-3 including the cantilever parts. ( 8 Points )
- Draw to scale 1:50 the details of reinforcement. ( 4 Points )

