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MUHAMMAD NASH

Code Requirements for Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures (ACI 350-01) and Commentary (ACI 350R-01) CRC Press
For one-semester, junior/senior-level and graduate courses in Reinforced Concrete in the department of civil engineering. Now reflecting the new 2008 ACI 318-08 Code and the new International Building Code (IBC-2006), the Sixth Edition of this cutting-edge text has been extensively revised to present state-of-the-art developments in reinforced concrete. It analyzes the design of reinforced concrete members through a unique and practical step-by-step trial and adjustment procedure. The narrative is supplemented with flowcharts to guide students logically through the learning process. Ample photographs of instructional testing of concrete members decreases the need for actual laboratory testing.
Design of Slabs-on-ground Linus Learning
Based on the 1995 edition of the American Concrete Institute Building Code, this text explains the theory and practice of reinforced concrete design in a systematic and clear fashion, with an abundance of step-by-step worked examples, illustrations, and photographs. The focus is on preparing students to make the many judgment decisions required in reinforced concrete design, and reflects the author's experience as both a teacher of reinforced concrete design and as a member of various code committees. This edition provides new, revised and expanded coverage of the following topics: core testing and durability; shrinkage and creep; bases the maximum steel ratio and the value of the factor on Appendix B of ACI318-95; composite concrete beams; strut-and-tie models; dapped ends and T-beam flanges. It also expands the discussion of STMs and adds new examples in SI units.
Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-99) and Commentary (ACI 318R-99) American Concrete Institute
Publisher Description
ICE Handbook of Concrete Durability American Concrete Institute
Structural behavior of reinforced concrete elements strongly depends on the interaction between the reinforcing bars and the surrounding concrete, which is generally referred as “bond in concrete”. In service conditions, the reinforcement-to-concrete bond governs deformability through the tension stiffening of concrete surrounding the bar as well the crack development and crack width. At Ultimate Limit State, bond governs anchorage and lap splices behavior as well as structural ductility. When plain (smooth) bars were used, the steel-to-concrete bond was mainly associated with “chemical adhesion/friction” that is related to the surface roughness of the rebar. As steel strengths increased the need to enhance interaction between steel and the surrounding concrete was recognized, and square twisted rebars, indented rebars or, later on, ribbed rebars came into the market, the latter being the type of deformed bar most commonly adopted since the 1960/70s. When ribbed rebars became widely used, several research studies started worldwide for better understanding the interaction between ribs and the surrounding concrete. Researchers evidenced the development of micro-cracks (due to the wedge action of the ribs) towards the external face of the structural element. If confinement is provided by the concrete cover, by transverse reinforcement or by an external transverse pressure, the full-anchorage capacity is guaranteed and a pull-out failure occurs, with crushing of concrete between the ribs. On the contrary, with lesser confining action, a splitting failure of bond occurs; the latter may provoke a brittle failure of the lap splice or, in some cases, of anchorages. However, after many years of research studies on bond-related topics, there are still several open issues. In fact, new materials entered into the market, as concrete with recycled aggregates or fibre reinforced concrete; the latter, having a kind of distributed reinforcement into the matrix (the fibres), provides a better confinement to the wedge action of the ribs. In addition, concrete and steel strength continuously increased over the years, causing changes in the bond behavior due to differences in mechanical properties of materials but also to the different concrete composition at the interface with the steel rebar causing a different bond behavior. Moreover, the lower water/cement ratio of these high-strength concrete makes the bleeding phenomena less evident, changing the concrete porosity in the upper layers of the structural element and thus making the current casting position parameters no-longer reliable. Finally, concrete with recycled aggregates are becoming more important in a market that is looking forward to a circular economy. As such, all the experimental results and database that allowed the calibration of bond rules now present in building codes for conventional concrete, may be not be representative of these new types of materials nowadays adopted in practice. Furthermore, after more than 50 years of service life, structural elements may not satisfy the current safety requirements for several reasons, including material degradation (with particular reference to steel corrosion) or increased loads, by also considering the seismic actions that were non considered by building codes at the time of the original design. The structural assessment of existing structures requires proper conceptual models and new approaches for evaluating the reliability of existing structures by also considering the remaining expected service life. In addition, specific rules for older materials, as plain smooth bars, should be revised for a better assessment of old structures. Last, but not least, interventions in existing structures may require new technologies now available such as post-installed rebars. While many advances have been achieved, there remain areas where a better understanding of bond and its mechanisms are required, and where further work is required to incorporate this understanding into safe and economic rules to guide construction and maintenance of existing infrastructures. These aspects were widely discussed within the technical community, particularly in the fib Task Group 2.5 and in the ACI 408 Committee dealing with bond and anchorage issues. Furthermore, special opportunities for discussing bond developments were represented by the International Conferences on ‘Bond in Concrete’ held each decade since 1982 as well as by joint workshops organized by fib TG2.5 and ACI 408. Within this technical collaboration, this Bulletin was conceived, and, thus, it collects selected papers presented at the joint fib-ACI Convention Session on Bond in Concrete held in Detroit (USA) in 2017. The bulletin is based on four main Sections concerning: - General aspects of bond - Anchorages and laps of bars and prestressing tendons - Bond under severe conditions - Degradation of bond for corrosion - Bond in new types of concrete The main aim of the Bulletin is to shed some new lights on the advances in understanding and application of bond related issues achieved over the last few years, and identify the challenges and priorities to be addressed in the next years. Another important aspect of the bulletin is to provide practical information from research findings.
Reinforced Concrete Wiley
Portland Cement Association reference, dealing with fundamentals, cold weather concreting, curing, admixtures, aggregates, mixing, and much more.
Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-99) and Commentary (ACI 318R-99) Springer
The hazard posed by large dams has long been known. Although no concrete dam has failed as a result of earthquake activity, there have been instances of significant damage. Concerns about the seismic safety of concrete dams have been growing recently because the population at risk in locations downstream of major dams continues to expand and because the seismic design concepts in use at the time most existing dams were built were inadequate. In this book, the committee evaluates current knowledge about the earthquake performance of concrete dams, including procedures for investigating the seismic safety of such structures. Earthquake Engineering for Concrete Dams specifically informs researchers about state-of-the-art earthquake analysis of concrete dams and identifies subject areas where additional knowledge is needed.
ACI 318. 2-19 Building Code Requirements for Concrete Thin Shells (ACI 318. 2-19) and Commentary Prentice Hall
Strength Design for Reinforced-Concrete Hydraulic Structures is written in sufficient detail to not only provide the designer with design procedures, but also to present examples of their application. A review of general detailing requirements, as well as strength and serviceability requirements, create a strong understanding of the strength-design method. Latter chapters feature examples that demonstrate load-factor application, the design of members subjected to combined flexural and axial loads, the design of members subjected to biaxial bending, and the design for shear strength, including provisions for both special straight and curved members.
Earthquake Engineering for Concrete Dams American Concrete Institute
ICE Handbook of Concrete Durability, second edition is a comprehensive practical reference for professionals involved in design and maintenance of concrete structures of all types. It is an invaluable guide for construction professionals, including design engineers, consultants and contractors, as well as postgraduate students.
Strength Design for Reinforced-concrete Hydraulic Structures Emerald Group Publishing
Complete coverage of earthquake-resistant concrete building design Written by a renowned seismic engineering expert, this authoritative resource discusses the theory and practice for the design and evaluation of earthquakeresisting reinforced concrete buildings. The book addresses the behavior of reinforced concrete materials, components, and systems subjected to routine and extreme loads, with an emphasis on response to earthquake loading. Design methods, both at a basic level as required by current building codes and at an advanced level needed for special problems such as seismic performance assessment, are described. Data and models useful for analyzing reinforced concrete structures as well as numerous illustrations, tables, and equations are included in this detailed reference. Seismic Design of Reinforced Concrete Buildings covers: Seismic design and performance verification Steel reinforcement Concrete Confined concrete Axially loaded members Moment and axial force Shear in beams, columns, and walls Development and anchorage Beam-column connections Slab-column and slab-wall connections Seismic design overview Special moment frames Special structural walls Gravity framing Diaphragms and collectors Foundations
ACI 318-19 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-19) and Commentary (ACI 318R-19) Amer Society of Civil Engineers
This revised, fully updated second edition covers the analysis, design, and construction of reinforced concrete structures from a real-world perspective. It examines different reinforced concrete elements such as slabs, beams, columns, foundations, basement and retaining walls and pre-stressed concrete incorporating the most up-to-date edition of the American Concrete Institute Code (ACI 318-14) requirements for the design of concrete structures. It includes a chapter on metric system in reinforced concrete design and construction. A new chapter on the design of formworks has been added which is of great value to students in the construction engineering programs along with practicing engineers and architects. This second edition also includes a new appendix with color images illustrating various concrete construction practices, and well-designed buildings. The ACI 318-14 constitutes the most extensive reorganization of the code in the past 40 years. References to the various sections of the ACI 318-14 are provided throughout the book to facilitate its use by students and professionals. Aimed at architecture, building construction, and undergraduate engineering students, the scope of concepts in this volume emphasize simplified and practical methods in the analysis and design of reinforced concrete. This is distinct from advanced, graduate engineering texts, where treatment of the subject centers around the theoretical and mathematical aspects of design. As in the first edition, this book adopts a step-by-step approach to solving analysis and design problems in reinforced concrete. Using a highly graphical and interactive approach in its use of detailed images and self-experimentation exercises, “Concrete Structures, Second Edition,” is tailored to the most practical questions and fundamental concepts of design of structures in reinforced concrete. The text stands as an ideal learning resource for civil engineering, building construction, and architecture students as well as a valuable reference for concrete structural design professionals in practice.
Design of Reinforced Concrete American Concrete Institute
A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN Reinforced Concrete Structures explains the underlying principles of reinforced concrete design and covers the analysis, design, and detailing requirements in the 2008 American Concrete Institute (ACI) Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary and the 2009 International Code Council (ICC) International Building Code (IBC). This authoritative resource discusses reinforced concrete members and provides techniques for sizing the cross section, calculating the required amount of reinforcement, and detailing the reinforcement. Design procedures and flowcharts guide you through code requirements, and worked-out examples demonstrate the proper application of the design provisions. COVERAGE INCLUDES: Mechanics of reinforced concrete Material properties of concrete and reinforcing steel Considerations for analysis and design of reinforced concrete structures Requirements for strength and serviceability Principles of the strength design method Design and detailing requirements for beams, one-way slabs, two-way slabs, columns, walls, and foundations
Prestressed Concrete FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete
The quality and testing of materials used in construction are covered by reference to the appropriate ASTM standard specifications. Welding of reinforcement is covered by reference to the appropriate

AWS standard. Uses of the Code include adoption by reference in general building codes, and earlier editions have been widely used in this manner. The Code is written in a format that allows such reference without change to its language. Therefore, background details or suggestions for carrying out the requirements or intent of the Code portion cannot be included. The Commentary is provided for this purpose. Some of the considerations of the committee in developing the Code portion are discussed within the Commentary, with emphasis given to the explanation of new or revised provisions. Much of the research data referenced in preparing the Code is cited for the user desiring to study individual questions in greater detail. Other documents that provide suggestions for carrying out the requirements of the Code are also cited.

Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete Pearson

Completely revised to reflect the new ACI 318-08 Building Code and International Building Code, IBC 2009, this popular book offers a unique approach to examining the design of prestressed concrete members in a logical, step-by-step trial and adjustment procedure. Integrates handy flow charts to help readers better understand the steps needed for design and analysis. Includes a revised chapter containing the latest ACI and AASHTO Provisions on the design of post-tensioned beam end anchorage blocks using the strut-and-tie approach in conformity with ACI 318-08 Code. Offers a new complete section with two extensive design examples using the strut-and-tie approach for the design of corbels and deep beams. Features an addition to the elastic method of design, with comprehensive design examples on LRFD and Standard AASHTO designs of bridge deck members for flexure, shear and torsion, conforming to the latest AASHTO specifications. Includes a revised chapter on slender columns, including a simplified load-contour biaxial bending method which is easier to apply in desiign, using moments rather than loads in the reciprocal approach. A useful construction reference for engineers.

Advances on bond in concrete American Concrete Institute

Standards for tests and materials - Durability requirements - Concrete quality, mixing, and placing - Formwork, embedded pipes, and construction and movement joints - Details of reinforcement - Analysis and design general considerations - Strength and serviceability requirements - Flexure and axial loads - Shear and torsion - Development and splices of reinforcement - Two-way slab systems - Walls - Footings - Precast concrete - Composite concrete flexural members - Prestressed concrete - Shells and folded plate members - Strength evaluation of existing structures - Special provisions for seismic design - Structural plain concrete.

Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Reinforced with Fiber-Reinforced Polymer Bars Prentice Hall

Presentation of the latest scientific and engineering developments in the field of tubular steel structures. Covers key and emerging subjects of hollow structural sections, such as: static and fatigue behaviour of connections/joints, concrete filled hollow sections and composite tubular members, offshore structures, earthquake resistance,

Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318M-08) and Commentary McGraw Hill Professional

Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-08) and Commentary National Academies Press

Design and Control of Concrete Mixtures Springer

Tubular Structures XII Ingram

ACI Collection of Concrete Codes, Specifications, and Practices - 2022 McGraw Hill Professional