The cross=section of a beam, for a given bending moment $M$, is found from $b d^{2}=\frac{M}{R}$ and when $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}$ are not equal then the smaller value governs. The graphic diagrams furnish values of $d, A_{\mathrm{s}}$ and bar sizes for all values of $M$ and $R$, when $n=15$. The points where horizontal reinforcement may be turned up can be found as for plate girder flanges.

For floor slabs, the maximum bar spacing should never exceed $d$.
Shear reinforcement. Let $V=$ total shear on any vertical section of width $b$ and net depth $d$. Also let $a=$ the required stırrup area for this section, when stirrups are spactd $s$ lengthwise of the beam.

The average vertical shear per sq. in. of section is $v=V / b d$, of which $0.7 v$ is assumed to be carried by the stirrups and $0.3 v$ by the concrete. The stress in stirrup rods at one section is $Q=0.7 v b s$ for vertical stirrups, giving the required stirrup area for a single section as
$a=\frac{Q}{f_{\mathrm{s}}}=\frac{0.7 \mathrm{vbs}}{10,000}=\frac{0.7 \mathrm{Vs}}{10,000 \mathrm{~d}}$ for vertical stirrups $a=\frac{0.7 \mathrm{Q}}{f_{\mathrm{s}}}=\frac{0.5 \mathrm{vbs}}{10,000}=\frac{0.5 \mathrm{Vs}}{10,000 \mathrm{~d}}$ for stirrups at $\left.45^{\circ}\right\}$

The horizontal stirrup spacing $s$ should not exceed $0.6 d$.
It is preferable to turn up a portion of the horizontal reinforcement near the ends to carry the shear, rather than to employ stirrups for this purpose.

## T-Beams in Simple Flexure.


as suming that the stirrups carry 0.7 of the shear and that none of the horizontal reinforcement is bent up to carry shear.
$l=$ span of beam; $l^{\prime}=$ span of floor slab.

## Limits in design :

$b=\frac{f_{\mathrm{s}} A_{\mathrm{s}}}{f_{0} t(\mathrm{I}-t / 2 k d)}$ or $\times 8 t$ and $t>l^{\prime} / 30$.
$d=l_{12}$ to $l_{\text {Io }}$ and $d^{\prime}=\sqrt{\frac{60 M}{f_{\mathrm{s}} b^{\prime}}}-\frac{t}{2}$ for min. cost.
$b^{\prime}$ must be chosen to suit the rod spacing, allowing 2.5 diam. for round and 3 diam. for square rods.

The min. web area $=b^{\prime} d=\frac{V_{\max }}{100}$, allowing 100 lbs . per sq. in. shear on the gross area.

Find $k=\sqrt{2 p n+(p n)^{2}}-p n$, noting that $p=\frac{A_{\mathrm{s}}}{b d}$, not $\frac{A_{\mathrm{s}}}{b^{\prime} d}$. When $k<\frac{t}{d}$ we have Case I

## Case I.-When the neutral axis falls inside the slab or flange, making $k<t / d$.

The formulæ for rectangular beams apply here and the steel usually governs, while $f_{\mathrm{c}}$ will be small. Hence approximately $M_{\mathrm{s}}=f_{\mathrm{s}} A_{\mathrm{s}}\left(d-\frac{t}{3}\right)$ and $M_{\mathrm{o}}=\frac{1}{2} f_{0} k j b d^{2}$, giving $A_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{M}{f_{\mathrm{s}}(d-t / 3)}$ or $f_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{M}{A_{\mathrm{s}}(d-t / 3)}$ and $f_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{2 M}{k j b d^{2}}=\frac{2 R_{\mathrm{e}}}{k j}$ where $M=$ moment of external forces, $k$ as above and $j=1-k / 3$.

Case II.-When the neutral axis falls in the web, neglecting compression in the web.
$k=\frac{n A_{\mathrm{B}}+\frac{b t^{2}}{2 d}}{n A_{\mathrm{B}}+b t}=\frac{p n+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t}{d}\right)^{2}}{p n+t / d}$ and $z=\frac{\left(3 k-2 \frac{t}{a}\right) \frac{t}{3}}{2 k-t / d}$ also $j=1-\frac{z}{d}=\frac{1-\frac{t}{d}+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{t}{d}\right)^{2}+\frac{(t / d)^{3}}{12 p n}}{1-t / 2 d}$
$M_{\mathrm{B}}=f_{\mathrm{s}} A_{\mathrm{s}}(d-z)$ and $M_{0}=f_{0}\left(1-\frac{t}{2 k d}\right)(d-z) b t$, the smaller value governing.
Finally $A_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{M}{f_{\mathrm{s}}(d-z)} ; f_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{T}{A_{\mathrm{s}}}=\frac{M}{A_{\mathrm{s}}(d-z)} ;$ and $f_{0}=\frac{f_{\mathrm{s}} k}{n(\mathrm{I}-k)}=\frac{p f_{\mathrm{s}}}{\left(\mathrm{I}-\frac{t}{2 k d}\right) \frac{t}{d}}=\frac{M}{\left(\mathrm{I}-\frac{t}{2 k d}\right)(d-z) b t}$.
For designing curves $R=\frac{M}{b d^{2}}=f_{0}\left(1-\frac{t}{2 k d}\right) \frac{t}{d} \cdot j$.
Approximately, $M_{\mathrm{s}}=f_{\mathrm{B}} A_{\mathrm{s}}\left(d-\frac{t}{2}\right) ; \quad M_{0}=\frac{1}{2} f_{0} b t\left(d-\frac{t}{2}\right) ; \quad C=T=\frac{M}{d-t / 2}$.

$$
f_{0}=\frac{2 C}{b t} \text { and } f_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{T}{A_{\mathrm{s}}} . \quad \text { Assume } j d=d-z=\frac{7}{8} d
$$

Shear Reinforcement.-The required stirrup area at a single section becomes $a=\frac{0.7 \mathrm{Vs}}{10,000(d-t / 2)}$ for vertical stirrups and $a=\frac{0.5 \mathrm{Vs}}{10,000(d-t / \mathrm{s})}$ for stirrups at $45^{\circ}$.

## Slab Reinforcement in Two Directions.-

$f_{\text {or }}^{v}=\frac{l^{4}}{l^{4}+l_{1}^{4}}=$ proportion of load carried by the short span $l_{2}$ for rectangular slabs.


