

# Introduction

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## Concrete

1. Modulus of elasticity of concrete

$$E_c = 5000 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$$

where  $f_{ck}$  = characteristic strength of concrete

2. Tensile strength of concrete in flexure

$$f_{cr} = 0.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$$



Remember

Characteristic strength of concrete is the value of strength of concrete below which not more than 5% of test results are expected to fall.

3. Permissible value of strength in concrete

| Grade | Direct tensile strength ( $f_{ct}$ ) | Compression              |                            | Bondstress ( $\tau_{bd}$ ) |     |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
|       |                                      | Direct ( $\sigma_{cc}$ ) | Bending ( $\sigma_{cbc}$ ) | WSM                        | LSM |
| M15   | 2                                    | 4                        | 5                          | 0.6                        | 1   |
| M20   | 2.8                                  | 5                        | 7                          | 0.8                        | 1.2 |
| M25   | 3.2                                  | 6                        | 8.5                        | 0.9                        | 1.4 |
| M30   | 3.6                                  | 8                        | 10.0                       | 1.0                        | 1.5 |
| M35   | 4.0                                  | 9                        | 11.5                       | 1.1                        | 1.7 |
| M40   | 4.4                                  | 10                       | 13.0                       | 1.2                        | 1.9 |

- $\tau_{bd}$  given in table is only for plain mild steel bar in tension.
- $\tau_{bd}$  value should be increased by 60% for deformed bars both LSM and WSM.
- For bars in compression the value should be increased by 25%.

## Steel

1. Young's modulus of all type of steel is  $2 \times 10^5$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

2. HYSD bars
  - Fe 415
  - Fe 500
3. Permissible stresses in steel

### Permissible Stresses in Steel Reinforcement

| S. No. | Type of Stress in Steel Reinforcement   | Permissible stresses in N/mm <sup>2</sup>   |  |
|--------|---|---|--|
|        |   | Mild steel bars (Fe250)   | High yield strength deformed bars (Fe 415) |
| (1)    | (2)   | (3)   | (4)  |
| (i)    | Tension ( $\sigma_{xt}$ or $\sigma_{xv}$ )  |   |  |
|        | (a) Up to and including 20 mm   | 140   | 230  |
|        | (b) Over 20 mm  | 130   | 230  |
| (ii)   | Compression in column   | 130   | 190  |
| (iii)  | Compression in bars in a beam or slab when the compressive resistance of the concrete is taken into account       | The calculated compressive stress in the surrounding concrete multiplied by 1.5 times the modular ratio or $\sigma_{xc}$ whichever is lower |  |
| (iv)   | Compression in bars in a beam or slab where the compressive resistance of the concrete is not taken into account: |   |  |
|        | (a) Up to and including 20 mm   | 140   | 190  |
|        | (b) Over 20 mm  | 130   | 190  |



1. For high yield strength deformed bars of Grade Fe 500 the permissible stress in direct tension and flexural tension shall be  $0.55 f_y$ . The permissible stresses for shear and compression reinforcement shall be as for Grade Fe 415.
2. For welded wire fabric, the permissible value in tension  $\sigma_{yt}$ , is 230 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.
3. For the purpose of this standard, the yield stress of steels for which there is no clearly defined yield point should be taken to be 0.2 percent proof stress.