

Roll No .....

**CE-6002 (CBGS)****B.E. VI Semester**

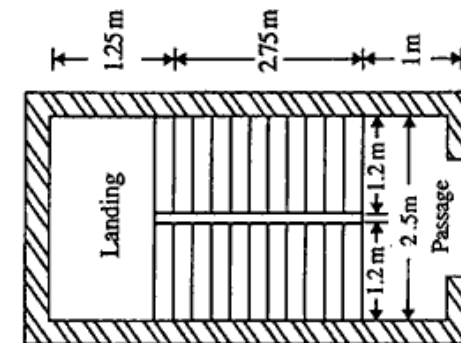
Examination, May 2019

**Choice Based Grading System (CBGS)****Structural Design - I (RCC)***Time : Three Hours**Maximum Marks : 70*

- Note:** i) Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.  
 ii) Assume suitable data if required and mention it clearly.  
 iii) Use of IS-456-2000 is permitted.  
 iv) Draw neat and clean diagram as and when required to support your answer.

1. a) What are the factors affecting shear resistance of a R.C. member? 7  
 b) Design a reinforced concrete beam subjected to a bending moment of 20 kN-m. Use M 20 concrete, and Fe 415 reinforcement. Keep the width of the beam equal to half the effective depth. 7
2. a) (i) Write in brief on different kinds of loads to be taken into account for the design of a structure.  
 (ii) How is limit state method superior to the working stress method? 7

- b) Design the thickness of slab and drops of an interior panel of a flat slab, 6m × 6m, for a live load of 7 kN/m<sup>2</sup>. Use M 20 concrete and Fe 415 steel. 7
3. a) Why longitudinal and transverse reinforcements provided in a column. Write their functions. 7  
 b) Design a dog-legged stair (Figure 1) for a building in which the vertical distance between floors is 3.6 m. The stair hall measures 2.5m × 5m. The live load may be taken as 2500 N/m<sup>2</sup>. Use M 20 concrete and Fe 415 steel bars. 7

**Figure 1**

4. a) Explain different limit states to be considered in the design of R.C.C. beam and derive the expression for stress block parameter. <http://www.rgpvonline.com> 7  
 b) Design a short square column to carry an axial load of 1200 kN. Use M 25 concrete mix and Fe 415 steel. 7

5. Design the tread-riser staircase of Figure 2 (All dimensions are in mm). The floor finish is  $1 \text{ kN/m}^2$  and live load is  $3 \text{ kN/m}^2$ . The width of stair is 1 m. It is not possible to span landing in transverse direction. The materials are M 20 grade concrete and HYSD reinforcement of grade Fe 415. 14

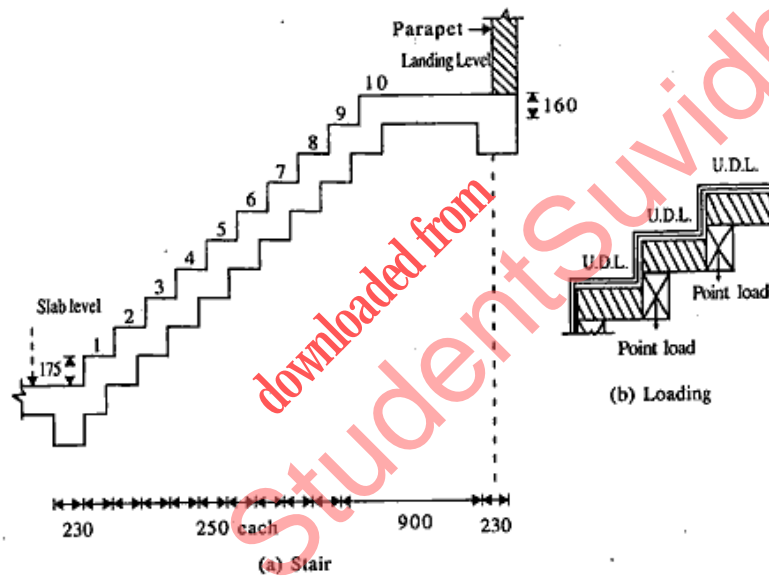


Figure 2

7. a) What is Partial load factors? Enlist the reasons for adopting partial safety factor for loads and material strength. 7
- b) Design a R.C. slab for a room having inside dimensions  $3\text{m} \times 6\text{m}$ . The thickness of the supporting wall is 300 mm. The slab carries 100 mm thick lime concrete at its top, the unit weight of which may be taken as  $19000 \text{ N/m}^3$ . The live load on the slab may be taken as  $2500 \text{ N/m}^2$ . Assume the slab to be simply supported at the ends. Use M 20 concrete and Fe 415 steel. 7
8. Design an isolated footing of uniform thickness of a R.C. column bearing a vertical load of 600 kN and having a base of size  $500\text{mm} \times 500\text{mm}$ . The safe bearing capacity of soil may be taken as  $120 \text{ kN/m}^2$ . Use M 20 concrete and Fe 415 steel. 14

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6. a) Write short notes with figure on: 7
- Singly reinforced and doubly reinforced beams.
  - Rectangular and Flanged beams.
- b) Design a cantilever slab having an overhang of 1.25 m. Take live load intensity of  $1000 \text{ N/m}^2$  on the cantilever. Use M 20 concrete and HYSD bars. Assume weight of finishing at the top of slab as  $800 \text{ N/m}^2$ . 7

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