

Research Article

Effects of Posttensioning Slippage on 2-Way Spanning Concrete Slabs

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This paper investigates the effect of improper posttensioning of a 2-way spanning concrete slab subject to a central point load. Due to plate slippage alone, the support conditions only offered a 1-way spanning action which could have led to premature failure with dangerous consequences. Posttensioning can strengthen a flat slab against punching shear by controlling deflections and cracking under service loads compared with traditional punching shear reinforcing methods leading to more slender structures and economic solutions for longer spans. However, if the method is not properly applied, these thinner floor plates can fail in a brittle and sudden manner by punching at ultimate limit state and excessive deflection in serviceability. Concrete slabs containing traditional shear reinforcement performed adequately and demonstrated that the critical punching shear perimeter, defined as twice the depth of the slab, was confirmed from measured deflections and crack pattern analysis.

1. Introduction

A number of different design codes are used for punching shear [1–3]. In Ireland, the design of concrete structures follows the guidelines in [3] which are based on Model Code 1990 [4]. However, most of the formulas are empirical in nature [5, 6].

Generally, three factors contribute to the shear resistance of nonreinforced concrete, namely, the area of concrete in compression, the dowel action of longitudinal tensile reinforcement and the interlocking nature of the aggregates. The Eurocode 2 [1] approach for designing against punching shear failure in solid concrete slabs defines the critical control perimeter (u_1) as shown in Figure 1 where d is the mean effective depth of the slab. This perimeter should therefore be minimized, examples of which are shown in Figure 2 for different cross sections. The approach adopted in the Eurocode for the punching shear resistance of slabs without shear reinforcement is empirical and assumes that the shear resistance is derived from a shear capacity acting uniformly over the effective area of the section considered.

Posttensioning can lead to uplift of concrete slabs as the strand straightens during stressing [7]. While this can

reduce self-weight deflections, it can also raise the slab above its supports, particularly for a 2-way spanning plate [8]. A posttensioned slab can also be subject to slippage during stressing which, with inadequate lateral restraint (adjacent slabs and/or masonry walls), can also change the support conditions [9]. As the effect of this is difficult to notice on site, it can result in increased cracking and reduced performance due to these thinner slabs with reduced reinforcement [10, 11].

The experimental section that follows demonstrates the effect of posttensioning slippage on 2-way spanning spans subject to point loads compared with traditional flexural and punching shear reinforcement.

2. Experimental Programme

Three $1100 \times 1100 \times 140$ mm thick concrete slabs were cast for testing. Slabs S1–S3 assessed the performance under central point loads in terms of strain, deflection, and crack pattern analysis. The reinforcement details in the three slabs accounted for a two-way spanning plate with S1 and without S2 punching shear rebar. Slab S3 did not contain punching shear reinforcement as the intention is to determine how effective posttensioning rebar was at reducing this mode of

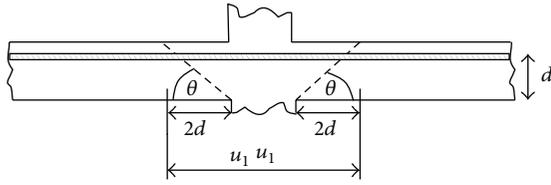


FIGURE 1: Distance of control perimeter from loaded face [2].

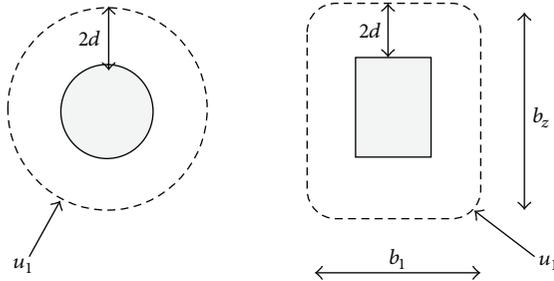


FIGURE 2: Critical control perimeter for columns with different cross sections [1].

TABLE 1: Mix proportions.

Water	Mass of ingredients (kg/m^3)			
	CEM I	FA	10 mm CA	20 mm CA
225	500	605	445	445

FA: fine aggregate; CA: coarse aggregate.

failure. The support conditions of the test rig were provided a simply supported 2-way spanning arrangement. Figure 3 shows the $100 \times 150 \times 8$ mm RHS frame used to support the slabs during testing.

2.1. Mix Proportions. The concrete for this study included CEM I cement ($500 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$) complying with [12] was used as the cementitious material with a fixed water to cement (w/c) ratio of 0.45. Both the fine and coarse aggregates were obtained from local sources in Ireland. The fine aggregate used was medium graded sand and the coarse aggregate was crushed limestone with a maximum size of 20 mm. Before mixing, the water absorption of the aggregates was determined and the water added to the concrete was adjusted accordingly to cater for this.

Following a number of trial mixes, the final proportions were determined so that a slump between 100 and 150 mm (S3 class slump) [13] could be achieved. The mix proportions are summarised in Table 1.

2.2. Concrete Manufacture. The concrete was manufactured using a pan mixer. For each mix, one slab ($1100 \times 1100 \times 140$ mm), three cubes ($150 \times 150 \times 150$ mm), and two 100 mm diameter \times 200 mm long cylinders were cast. Each mix had a volume of 0.20 m^3 including 10% for wastage. After mixing, the concrete was poured in 50 mm thick layers into the moulds with each layer vibrated on a vibrating table for

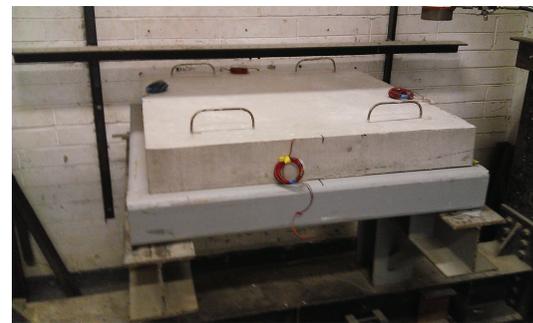
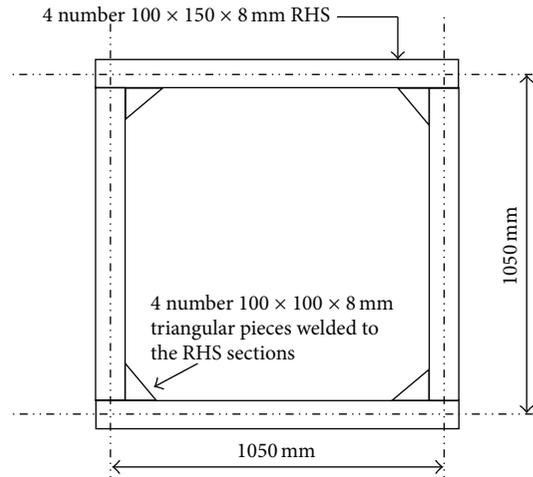


FIGURE 3: RHS frame used to support the concrete slabs.

a time until no more air bubbles were visible on the surface. Curing of the concrete was provided by placing a polythene sheet over the specimens for 24 hours to trap moisture that evaporates from the surface. Following demoulding, the slabs were wrapped in wetted tarp and stored in a laboratory at $20 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ until testing. The cubes and cylinders were placed in water in a curing tank at $20 (\pm 1)^\circ\text{C}$ until testing.

2.3. Workability. The workability (i.e., consistence) of the concrete was measured immediately after its manufacture in terms of slump in accordance with [14].

2.4. Compressive Strength. The compressive strength was determined by crushing three 150 mm cubes at 7 days for each mix in accordance with BS EN 12390-3 for testing hardened concrete [15]. Seven days was chosen as the age to test the slabs as it is a typical to apply posttensioning along with a minimum compressive strength of $25 \text{ N}/\text{mm}^2$.

2.5. Tensile Strength. The indirect tensile strength was determined by splitting two 200 mm cylinders (100 mm diameter) at 7 days for each mix in accordance with [16].

2.6. Reinforcement Details. Figures 4–6 and Table 2 summarise the strain gauge locations. Longitudinal reinforcement (6 mm diameter) strain gauges were placed on the steel reinforcement just off midspan in both orthogonal

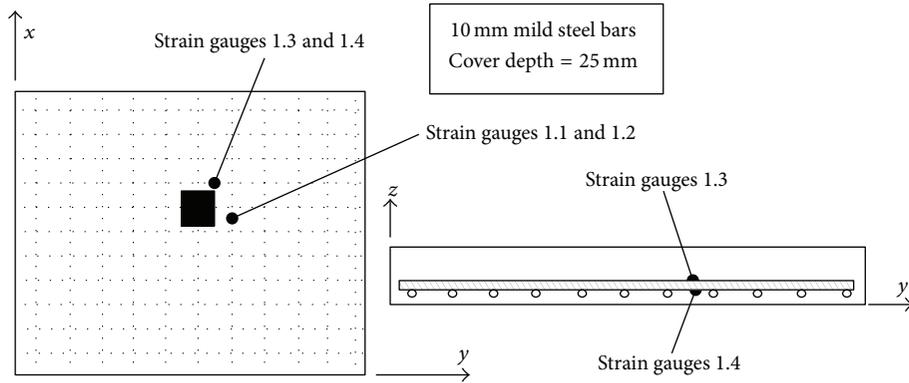


FIGURE 4: Reinforcement details and location of strain gauges 1.1 to 1.4 in slab S1.

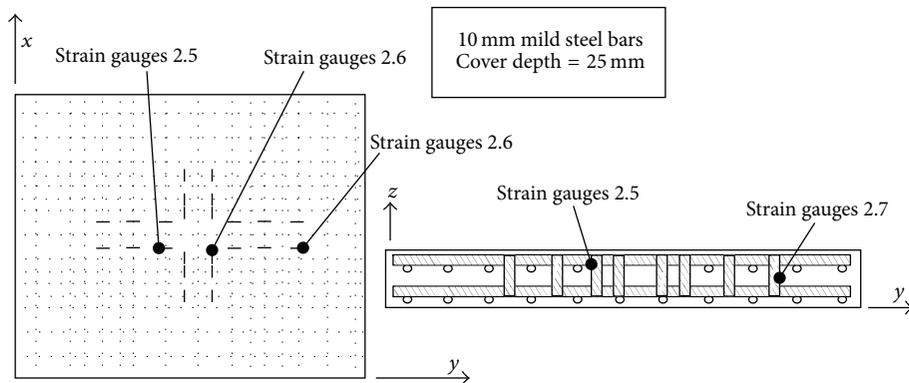


FIGURE 5: Reinforcement details and location of strain gauges 2.5 to 2.7 in slab S2 (gauges 2.1 to 2.4 are identical to 1.1 to 1.4 in slab S1).

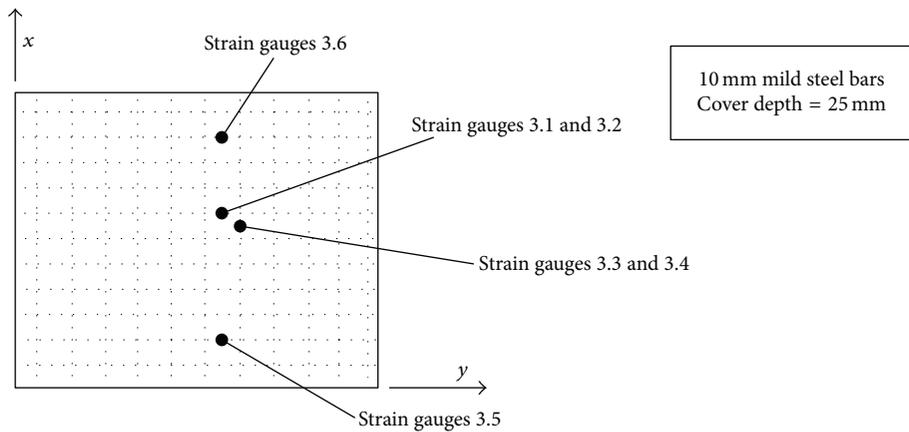


FIGURE 6: Reinforcement details and location of strain gauges 3.1 to 3.6 in slab S3.

directions on all slabs. To increase the accuracy of the strain readings and assess the degree of bending occurring in the reinforcement, two gauges were placed on the top and bottom of each reinforcing bar.

Strain gauges were also placed on one shear link leg (6 mm diameter × 100 mm long) in slab S2 (2.5 and 2.7) on each layer to assess their stress profile during loading. Two extra longitudinal reinforcement strain gauges were placed on a reinforcing bar in the top flexural steel layer of at either

end of the posttensioned slab (slab S3) to determine the effect of stressing on the longitudinal reinforcement. The strain gauges were fitted onto the steel by sanding the bars, polishing them using a degreaser and applying using fast drying super glue. Lead wires were soldered to the terminal and multiple layers of protective varnish applied. An example of a prepared strain gauge on the steel is shown in Figure 7.

Seven Linear Variable Displacement Transducers (LVDT) were placed on the soffit of each slab to record

TABLE 2: Steel strain gauge label and position.

Strain gauge label	Slab number	Strain gauge position
1.1	S1	Top of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
1.2		Bottom of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
1.3		Top of <i>y</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
1.4		Bottom of <i>y</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
2.1	S2	Top of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
2.2		Bottom of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
2.3		Top of <i>y</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
2.4		Bottom of <i>y</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
2.5		Leg of link in perimeter 1
2.6		Leg of link in perimeter 2
2.7		Leg of link in perimeter 3
3.1	S3	Top of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
3.2		Bottom of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
3.3		Top of <i>y</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
3.4		Bottom of <i>y</i> -direction flexural reinforcement
3.5		Top of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement (L2)
3.6		Bottom of <i>x</i> -direction flexural reinforcement (R2)
x1-4		Top face of concrete <i>x</i> -direction
y1-4		Top face of concrete <i>y</i> -direction



FIGURE 7: Strain gauge attached to an embedded steel bar.

the deflections during loading and to locate the punching shear perimeter (Figures 8 and 9) [17]. One additional LVDT was placed in the centre of slab S3 (PL) during stressing to record the effect of prestressing on the deflection shows the LVDT arrangement in all three slabs. Figure 10 shows the LVDT arrangements on the top surface of each slab.

2.7. Posttensioning Ducts. Test specimen S3 was designed and tested as an unbonded posttensioned slab. The strands used for the prestressing procedure were isolated from the concrete during both casting and testing using 20 mm diameter plastic ducting (Figure 11) which was inserted into preformed holes cut into the formwork.

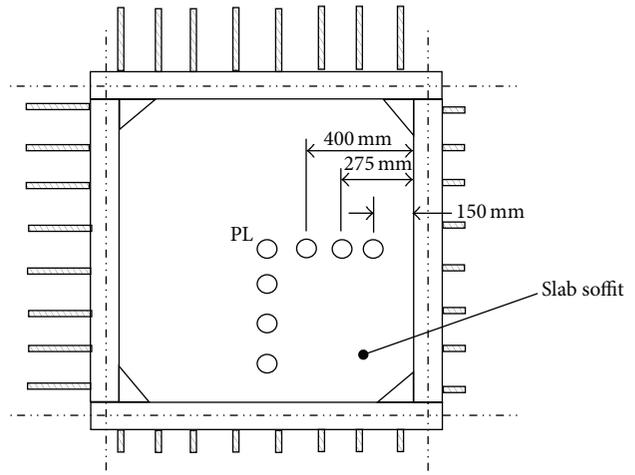


FIGURE 8: LVDT arrangements on the soffit of all slabs.



FIGURE 9: LVDTs positioned on the soffit of each slab.

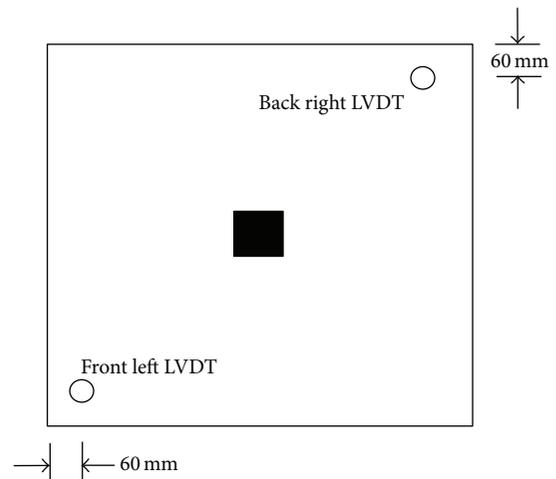


FIGURE 10: LVDT's locations on the top of all slabs.

Each slab was cast with four 8 mm diameter lifting eyes (Figure 12) to aid movement. Each eye was lapped 200 mm under the top layer of flexural reinforcement and protruded 90 mm above the surface of the concrete.

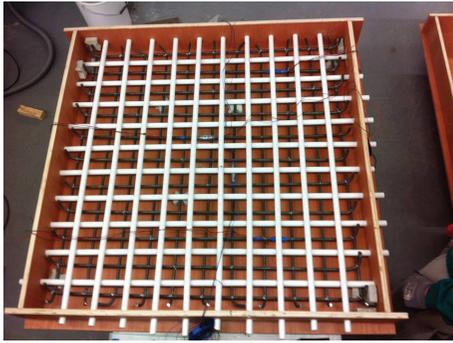


FIGURE 11: PVC duct locations prior to casting.



FIGURE 12: Lifting eye positioned during casting.

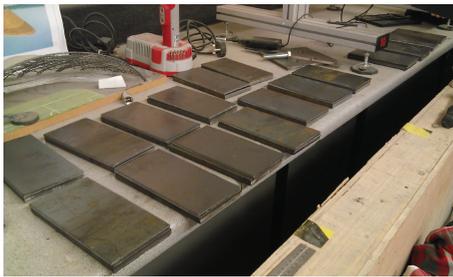


FIGURE 13: Steel bearing plates prior to drilling.

2.8. *Posttensioning Bearing Plates.* To distribute the compressive forces into slab S3 in a safe and controlled manner a composite 17 mm thick steel bearing plate (Figure 13) was prepared with two 12 mm holes to receive the prestressing strands [18, 19].

2.9. *Prestressing Procedure.* Following casting, the PVC ducts were trimmed flush with the side of the concrete face to ensure a flat surface for the steel plates to bear against during stressing. The steel strands were fed through the bearing plates and ducts and a barrel and wedge anchor was fixed at either end. The strand was pulled taught ensuring that any slack was removed [20].

Stressing of the strands was performed using a 25T hydraulic monostrand jack, as shown in Figure 14 calibrated to a pressure of 200 Bar equal to a stressing force of 65.1 kN and a stress of 1252 N/mm² corresponding to 67% of the tensile strength of the strand ($f_{pk} = 1860 \text{ N/mm}^2$). The jack was placed onto the “live” end of the strand (Figures 15 and 16)



FIGURE 14: 25T hydraulic monostrand jack.

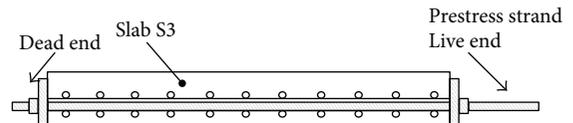


FIGURE 15: Dead and live end anchor.



FIGURE 16: Live end anchor.

and prevented from moving at the opposite end by the “dead end” anchor. Once the stressing jack reached a pressure of 200 Bar, jacking stopped.

As ten 10 strands were to be stressed in both orthogonal directions, a logical stressing plan was employed to account for effects of elastic deformation as the posttension force is applied on the level of prestress transferring into the slab. With multiple strands, stressing the first does not cause any losses as, although the concrete undergoes shortening, the jack is not removed until the specified (calibrated) value of prestress is applied therefore negating any elastic deformation. However, stressing the 2nd strand does cause a loss in force in the former due to concrete shortening. If the stressing procedure took place in a sequential manner the losses in prestress force due to elastic deformation in the strands would range from zero in the final strand stressed to maximum in the first.

Therefore, the strands were stressed in a “skipped” fashion [19, 20] with the second one to be tensioned was furthest from the previous. The next strand prestressed was adjacent to strand 1 and so on until all 20 were stressed. The methodology is shown in Figure 17.

Furthermore, the strands parallel to the x -axis were tensioned first before those parallel to the y -axis as these were located at a smaller eccentricity. The readings these strain gauges were used to confirm the effects of the tensioning on the strands in the concrete member.

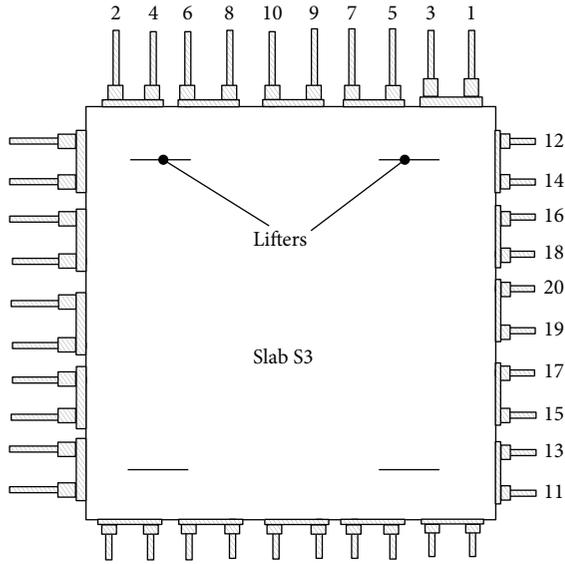


FIGURE 17: Stressing procedure.

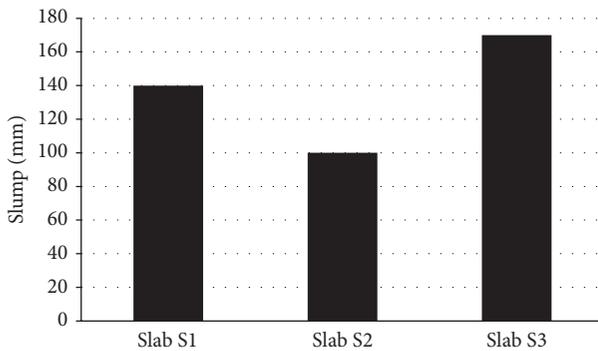


FIGURE 18: Slump values.

3. Discussion of Results

3.1. *Workability.* The slump values recorded are shown in Figure 18 which shows the required workability (100–150 mm) was achieved in all the concrete cast. Concrete mix S3 had a slightly higher slump than the others but in conjunction with the compressive and strength results (Figure 18) it is clear that it had no significant effect.

3.2. *Compressive Strength.* The compressive strength results are presented in Figure 19. As shown, the entire concrete cast achieved the characteristic strength specified (35 N/mm²). There is a slight decrease in strength for slab S3 which corresponds to the higher slump result for that mix (Figure 18) which may indicate excess water added in error. However, as the design strength was achieved the concrete was deemed satisfactory.

3.3. *Tensile Strength.* The tensile strengths are presented in Figure 20. As shown, all concretes achieved a minimum tensile strength of 3.0 N/mm². As with the compressive

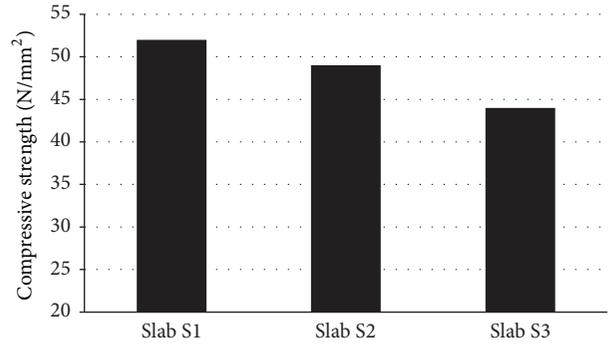


FIGURE 19: Compressive strength results.

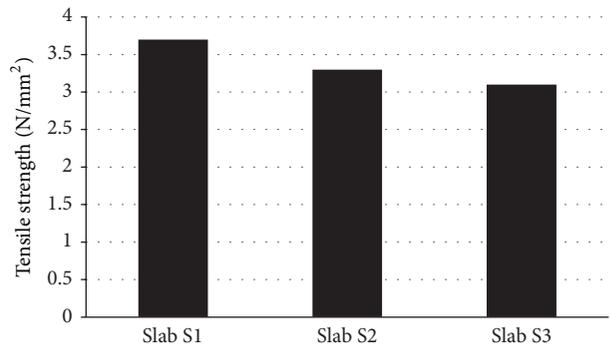


FIGURE 20: Tensile strength results.

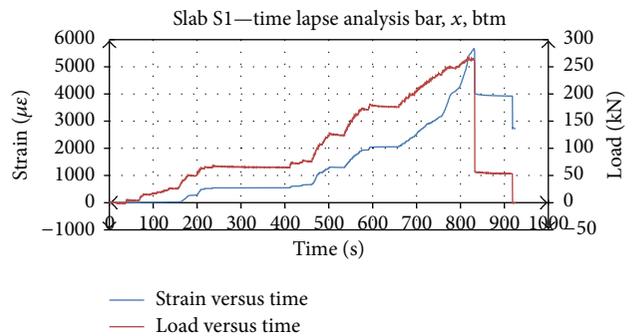


FIGURE 21: Strain time lapse analysis for gauge 1.2, slab S1.

strength, the tensile strength for slab S3 was slightly lower than the others.

3.4. Slab S1 Results

3.4.1. *Strain Analysis.* Failure of slab S1 occurred at a load of 256 kN. The predicted failure load (using [3]) was 201 kN. The strain gauge results are shown in Figures 21–23 with gauge 1.1 braking during testing.

Figure 21 shows the increase in strain in gauge 1.2 with load in the bottom of the flexural reinforcement (*x*, btm) indicating the rebar contribution to the load carrying capacity of the slab. At 40 kN, increases in strain in the top bar of the flexural reinforcement (*y*, top, parallel to the *y*-direction) were observed (Figure 22) and are lower due to

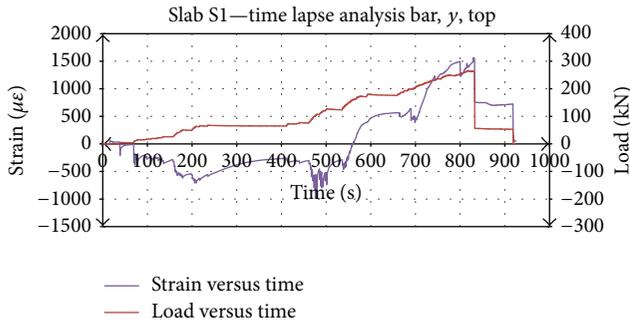


FIGURE 22: Strain time lapse analysis for gauge 1.3, slab S1.

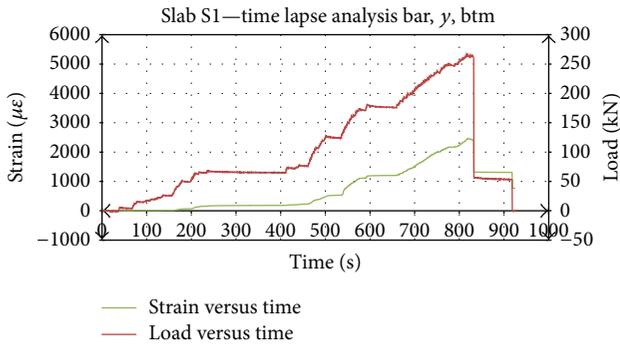


FIGURE 23: Strain time lapse analysis for gauge 1.4, slab S1.

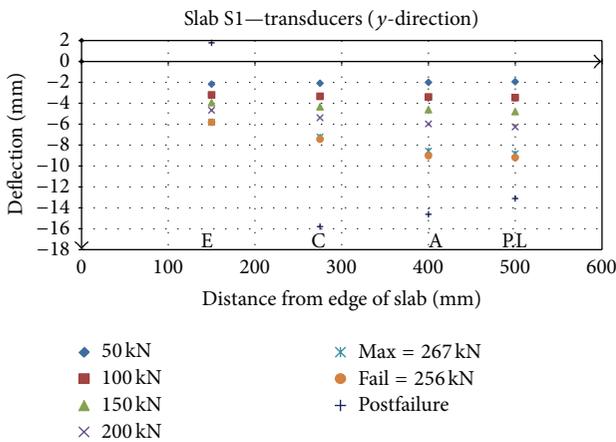


FIGURE 24: Deflection V's distance from support (y-direction).

local compression. It is not until 160 kN that a compressive strain is recorded. At 40 kN, the strain in the bar increased linearly until approximately 3200 $\mu\epsilon$ corresponding to a load of 240 kN where the bar began to yield.

3.4.2. *Flexurally Reinforced Concrete Slab S1: Deflections.* The deflections at reference points A–F are shown in Figures 24 and 25. At “postfailure,” the instant after failure, the LVDT deformations indicate considerable deflection. However, the deflection at point E has decreased indicating that the punching shear critical perimeter is located between points C

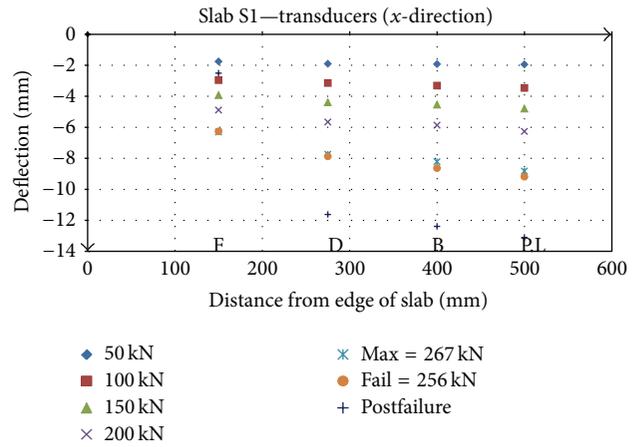


FIGURE 25: Deflection V's distance from support (x-direction).

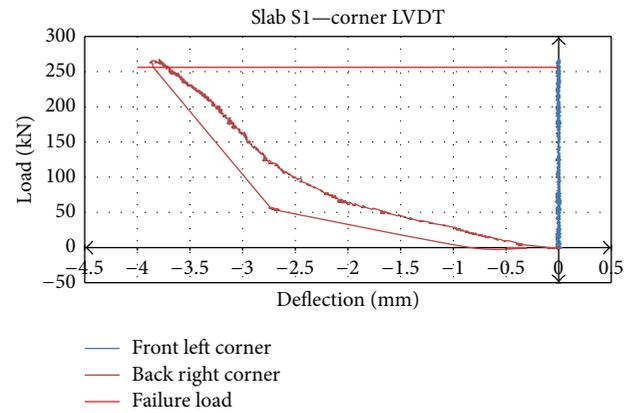


FIGURE 26: Load V's corner deflection on slab S1.

and E. Eurocode recommendations propose that the critical perimeter to be checked at a distance $2d$ from the loaded area which relates to 210 mm from the loaded area or 240 mm from the supported edge here [21].

A similar deflection pattern can be seen in Figure 25. Again, at postfailure, the deflections at B and D increase considerably while at E, it decreases indicating that the critical perimeter for punching is located at a distance between 150 mm to 275 mm. The LVDT readings on the top surface are shown in Figure 26 where negative deflection indicating slab uplift. As may be seen, the results demonstrate an uplift of 3.8 mm at the back right corner of the slab at the failure load (256 kN).

3.4.3. *Crack Pattern Analysis.* Figure 27 shows the post failure crack patterns on the underside of the slab. As indicated, a clear well defined punching shear perimeter is visible with the failure perimeter passing between LVDT locations C and E confirming the deformations as seen in Figures 24 and 25.



FIGURE 27: Crack pattern on Soffit of slab S1.

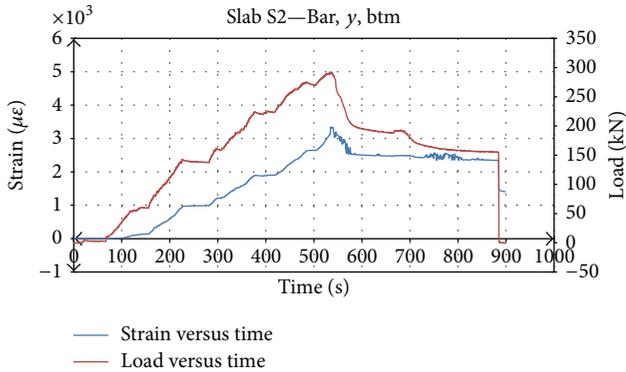


FIGURE 28: Time lapse for gauge 2.2 on Bar, y, btm.

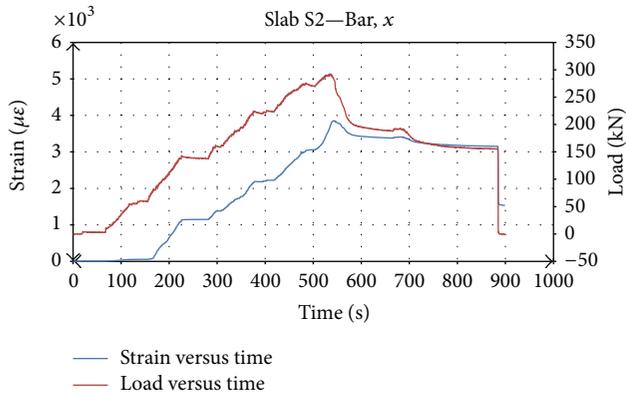


FIGURE 29: Time lapse for gauges on Bar, x.

3.5. Slab S2 Results

3.5.1. *Failure Load Analysis: Slab S2.* Failure of Slab S2 occurred at a load of 293 kN due to its inability to sustain load after this point. The theoretical punching failure load for this test specimen was calculated as 278 kN (using cl 6.4.5(1) Expression 6.52 [1]).

3.5.2. *Strain Gauge Analysis.* The results from strain gauges 2.2–2.4 are shown in Figures 28 and 29. As may be seen, the strain in gauge x (Bar, y) increases with load until the failure load (293 kN) is reached. The trend of strain increases

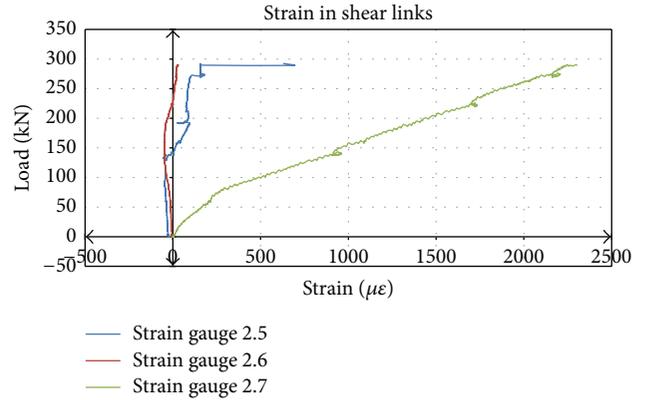


FIGURE 30: Strain readings recorded on shear links.

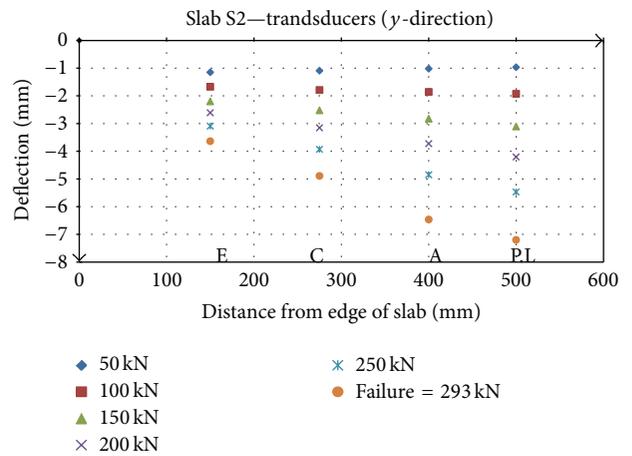


FIGURE 31: Transducer displacements (y-direction).

confirms that the bar passed through the elastic range where strain increases faster than the applied load until approximately 3000 $\mu\epsilon$ where the bar behaves plastically.

Also shown is a change in strain at approximately 80 kN, where the first crack occurred. A linear increase of strain occurs in the bar until approximately 280 kN (3200 $\mu\epsilon$) where the reinforcement is assumed to have yielded.

3.5.3. *Shear Link Strain Gauges.* The strain readings for gauges 2.5 to 2.7 on links L1 to L3, respectively, are shown in Figure 30. As may be seen, a shear force was experienced by the concrete and its tensile capacity was exceeded. Links crossing cracks contributing to the capacity of the section indicating that the links experienced a tensile stress and positive strain. Link L3 experienced the greatest positive strain. Link L2 experienced a negative strain until a load of 225 kN was applied.

3.5.4. *Deformation Analysis: Soffit of Slab.* Figures 31 and 32 show the deflections at locations A–F from zero at the supported edge to maximum at the centre (7.2 mm at 293 kN) suggesting the slab was failing in flexure.

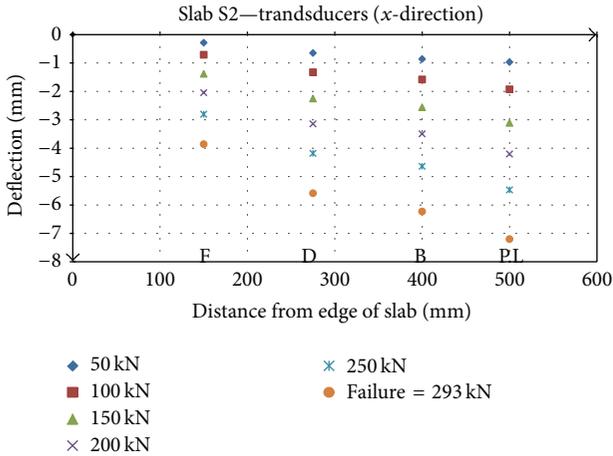


FIGURE 32: Transducer displacements (x-direction).

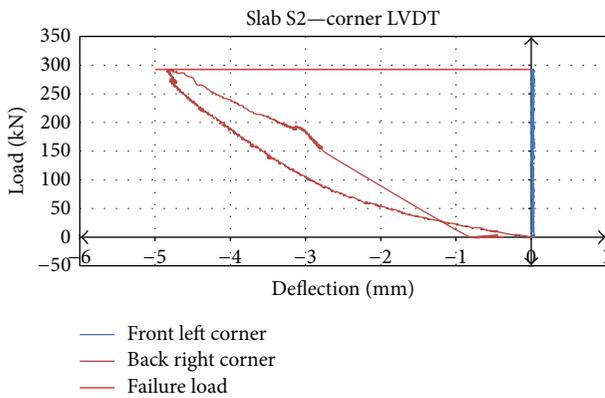


FIGURE 33: Slab S2—load V's corner deflection.

3.5.5. *Deformation Analysis: Top Surface.* Figure 33 shows that the deflections from the top surface are similar to those seen in slab S1 with no uplift at the front left corner.

3.5.6. *Crack Pattern Analysis.* The crack pattern for Slab S2 postfailure is shown in Figure 34. The slabs failing in punching shear within the loaded area (perimeter P, Q, R, S) and the cracks formed part of one long flexural crack. Although cracks were initiated by a flexural mechanism, the capacity of the cracked surface reduced leading to the formation of punching shear cracks.

3.6. Slab S3 Results

3.6.1. *Tensioning Analysis.* The short-term loss of prestress and subsequent force transfer to the concrete section was determined by attaching eight strain gauges to the top surface of the six connected to four reinforcing bars in the flexural steel.

3.6.2. *Concrete Strain Gauge Analysis.* The strands parallel to the slabs x-direction were tensioned first (Figure 35) with the effect shown in Figure 36. As expected gauge x_1 ,

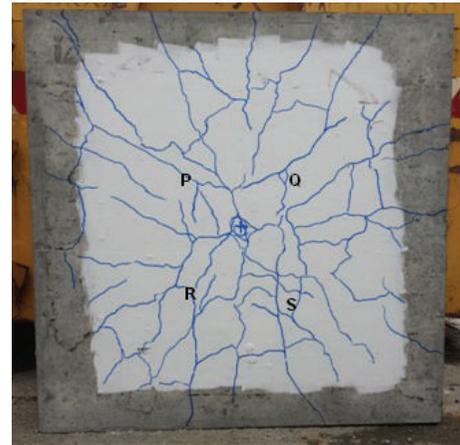


FIGURE 34: Crack pattern on soffit of slab S2.

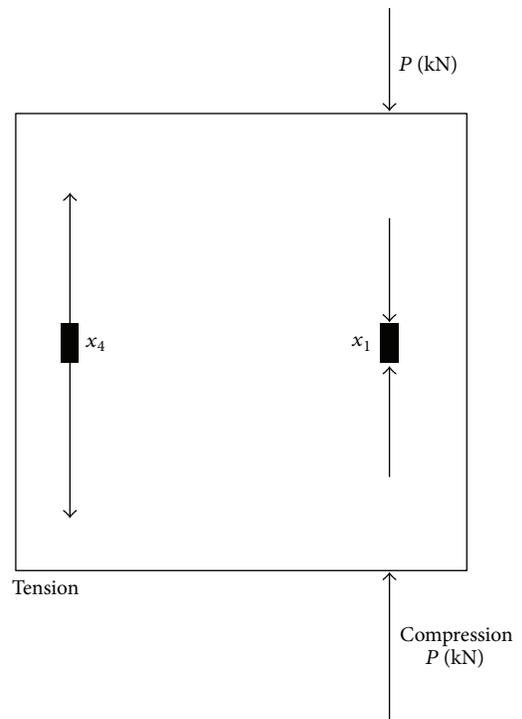


FIGURE 35: Behaviour of slab during Event 1.

located directly above the position of strand 1, experienced the greatest compressive strain as a result of the applied axial load during tensioning of strand one. It appears that gauges x_3 (top) and x_4 (below) experienced a small tensile strain. Therefore, although the slab was in compression in the vicinity located adjacent to the stressed strand, tension was induced on the slab at locations x_3 and x_4 (Figure 36).

The second strand tensioned was directly beneath gauge x_4 . The effects of tensioning on the strains of gauges x_1 to x_4 are shown in Figure 37. As may be seen, the gauge located on top of the strand being tensioned is undergoing increases in compressive strain while the two gauges located furthest away are exhibiting tension. In addition to providing

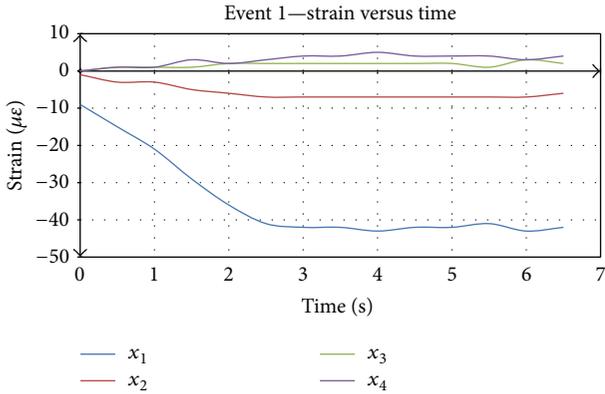


FIGURE 36: Strains parallel to applied axial compression.

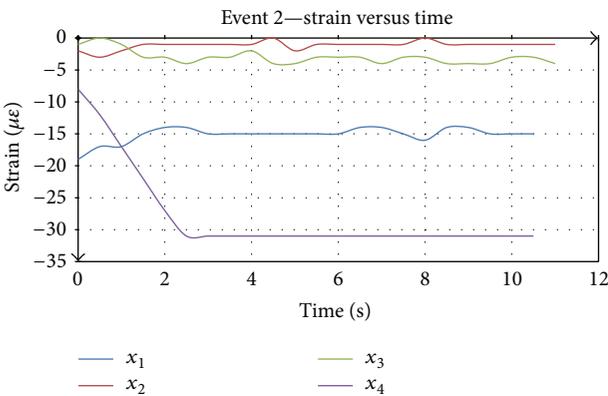


FIGURE 37: Strains parallel to applied axial compression.

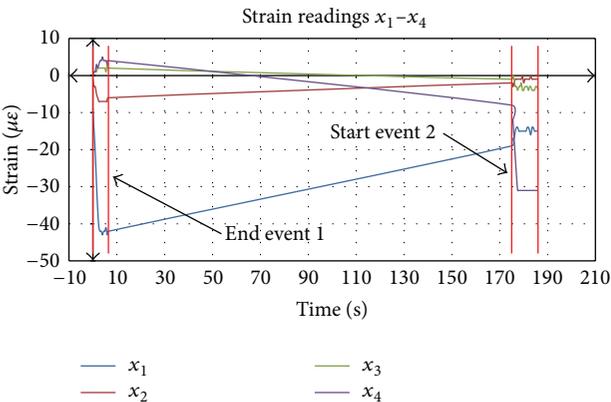


FIGURE 38: Strain reading x_1 to x_4 —end Event 1 to start Event 2.

information on the effect in the slab during stressing, the strain gauges parallel to the direction of stressing highlight a loss in prestress force that occurs in the concrete immediately after the end of an event, that is, the removal of the stressing jack. The losses which occur between the end of Event 1 and the start of Event 2 are represented by the changing strain readings for gauges x_1 to x_4 .

Immediately following the end of Event 1, strain gauge x_1 reads a compressive strain of $43 \mu\epsilon$ (Figure 38). By the time

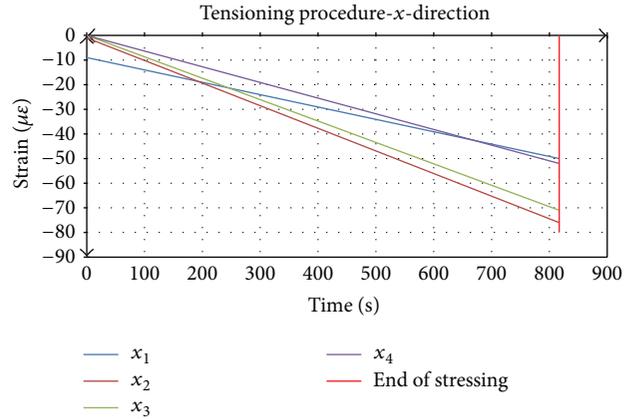


FIGURE 39: Total increase in strain in direction x .

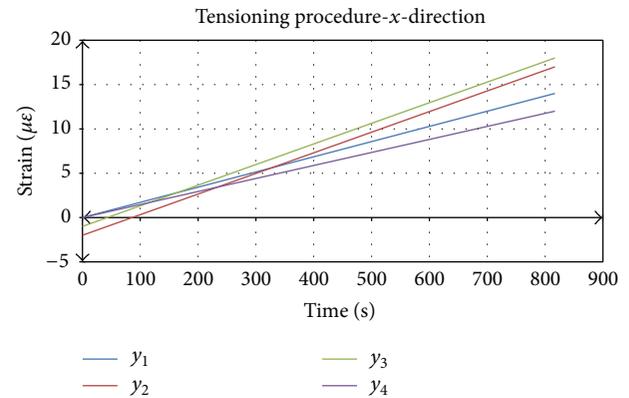


FIGURE 40: Total increase in strain in direction y .

tensioning of strand two took place, that is, the start time of Event 2, this compressive strain decreased to $19 \mu\epsilon$. This suggests that the concrete surrounding strand 1 is experiencing a smaller compressive stress at the time of stressing strand two than at the end of Event 1. There has been a significant loss in prestress force from the end of Event 1 until the stressing of strand two takes place. The most likely cause of this loss in prestress force is as a result of anchorage draw-in losses which have been discussed previously.

Figure 39 shows the total increase in strain on gauges x_1 to x_4 over the time taken to tension all ten strands in the x -direction. As may be seen, the highest compressive strains occurred at locations x_2 and x_3 which was expected due to the sequence of tensioning undertaken.

Four gauges were located perpendicular to the direction of stressing during Events 1–10. The strains recorded in Figure 40 show tensile strains occur in gauges y_1 to y_4 with the maximum occurring in gauges y_2 and y_3 . By applying the compressive force in the x -direction the axial shortening in the direction of stressing is accompanied by a lateral elongation, that is, expansion normal to the applied load. Assuming the concrete slab was acting as an uncracked section, the magnitude of this lateral expansion can be attributed to Poisson's ratio.

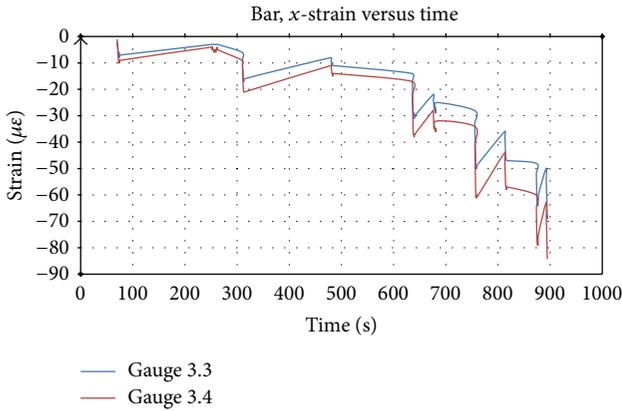


FIGURE 41: Bar, x strain in gauges 3.3 and 3.4.

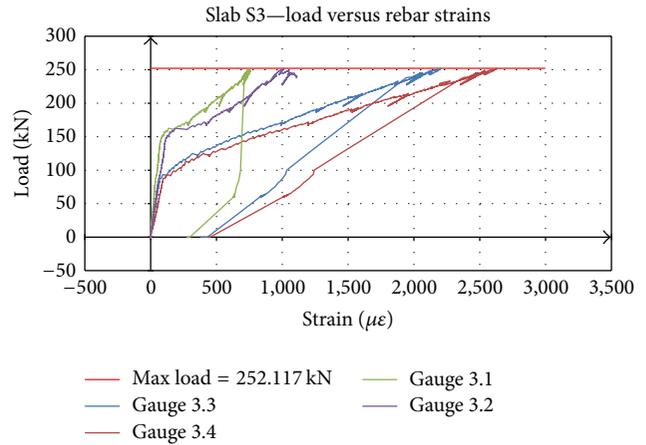


FIGURE 43: Load V 's strain (gauges 3.1–3.4).

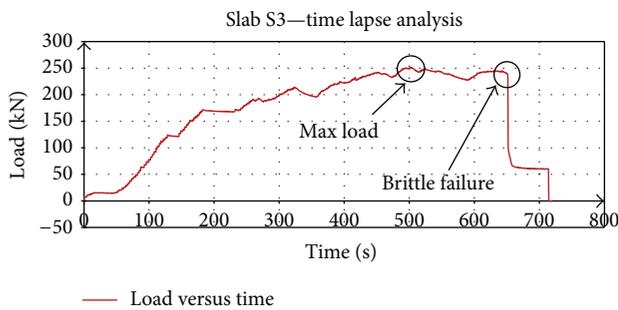


FIGURE 42: Load V 's time slab S3.

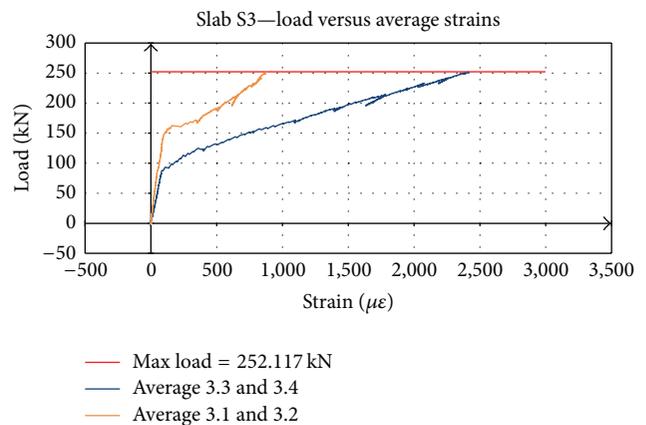


FIGURE 44: Load V 's strain (average readings).

3.6.3. *Steel Strain Gauges.* The strains in the four flexural reinforcement bars within slab S3 are shown in Figure 41. As shown, there is a clear loss in strain within the bars during the changeover period between tensioning the strands indicating a loss in prestressing force and in the compression force applied to the slab.

3.6.4. *Failure Load Analysis.* The failure load of Slab S3 was 252 kN (Figure 42). Upon reaching this load, the slab failed in a brittle manner.

3.6.5. *Strain Gauge Analysis.* Strain Gauges 3.3 and 3.4 located on Bar, y exhibit much larger strains than those on Bar, x (3.1 and 3.2) as shown in Figure 43. First cracking occurred parallel to the slabs x -direction at a load of 90 kN. The first crack passed the steel reinforcement at a load of 150 kN. However, upon reaching failure, the strains in Bar, y are three times greater than those in Bar, x . Figures 43 and 44 both indicate that neither bar had yielded which is unexpected considering that once the maximum load had been reached, the slab was unable to sustain any increase in load.

3.6.6. *Deformation Analysis: Deformation Results—Soffit of Slab.* Figures 45 and 46 show the deflections in the y - and x -directions, respectively. As may be seen, the deflections in the two directions are not consistent with what would be expected for a 2-way spanning slab. Comparing the various

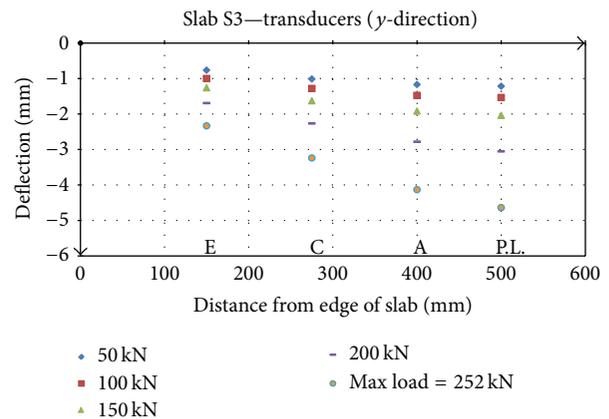


FIGURE 45: Transducer displacements (PL., A, C, E).

LVDTs along the two orthogonal directions there noticeable differences between the magnitude of deflection. The vertical deflection recorded decreases from a maximum underneath the point of application to the slabs. The deflections along the x -direction indicate the slab was deflecting as one-way spanning. This suggests that slab S3 during testing following

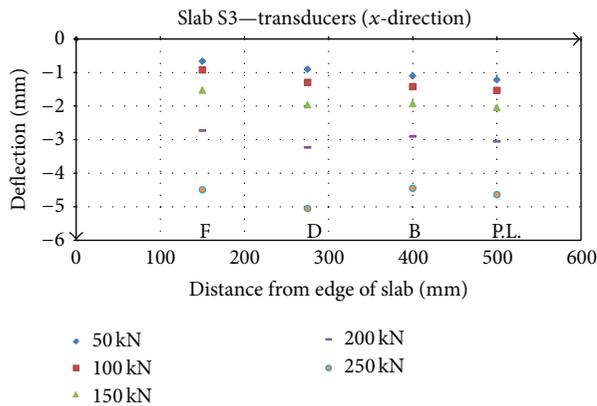


FIGURE 46: Transducer displacements (P.L., B, D, F).

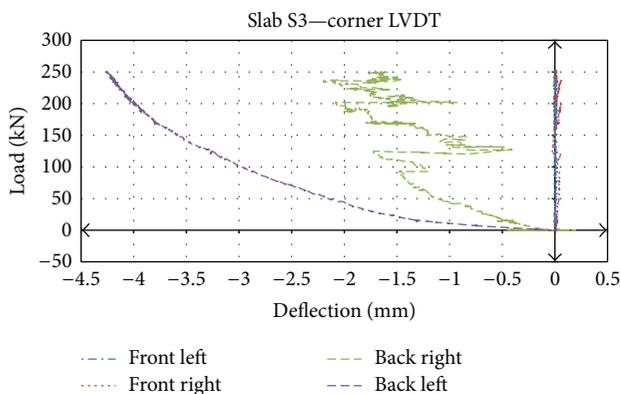


FIGURE 47: Slab S3—load V's corner deflection.

posttensioning had marginally less support along the slabs y -direction.

3.6.7. Deformation Analysis: Top Surface. Figure 47 indicates that there was no uplift in both the front left and front right corners with uplift occurring in the back left and, to a lesser extent, at the back right corner.

3.6.8. Crack Pattern Analysis. Figure 48 shows the crack pattern on the soffit of the slab post failure. The first crack to form was along FDB. Only minor cracking occurred along points ECA. The brittle failure crack shown occurred at a load of 236 kN and the soffit of the slab punched through along the top edge.

3.7. Comparison of Results between Slabs S1–S3. The loads at failure were 256, 293, and 252 kN for slabs S1–S3, respectively. While the punching shear reinforcement did yield a higher load capacity in slab S2, the effect of slippage in S3 created a 1-way spanning system with a reduction in capacity. The mode of failure also confirms this with a brittle, sudden collapse behaviour observed in S1 and S3 with punching through the slab while flexural was observed in S2. The strain behaviour

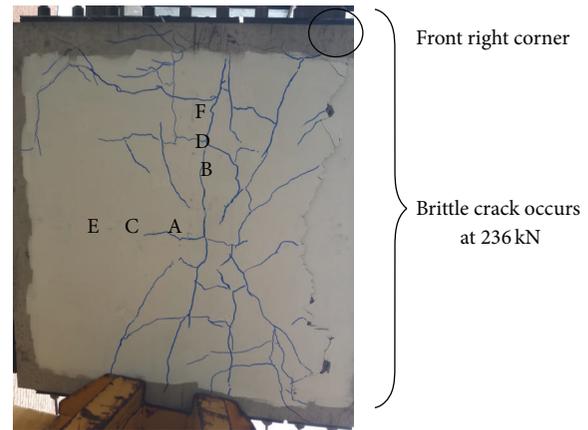


FIGURE 48: Crack pattern on failure surface of slab S3.

in the reinforcement in S1 suggests the bars yielded under the loading point and while this would be expected in S3 due to the creation of a 1-way spanning slab and the brittle failure mechanism, this was not the case.

The deflections in S1 and S3 showed failure by punching through the concrete. S2, again, demonstrated flexural behaviour with the maximum deflection occurring centrally. The clearly defined crack patterns in both S1 and S3 indicate punching shear perimeters. S2, however, did not yield a well-defined crack pattern with good dispersal and ring-like concentrations under the load. Although they were initiated by a flexural mechanism, the capacity of the cracked surface reduced leading to the formation of punching shear cracks.

4. Conclusions

The following conclusions from the work above are summarized below.

The exact location of the critical punching shear perimeter is specified as being located a distance of $2d_{avs}$ from the face of the loaded area. The results here, in terms of both the deflection and crack pattern analysis for slab S1, show that this perimeter is accurate.

The punching shear resistance of the slab without shear reinforcement (S1) yielded a conservative load estimate of 201 kN in comparison with the experimental failure load of 256 kN which questions the reliability of the method for small cross-sectional slab depths.

The introduction of an external axial force has enhanced both the flexural and shear capacity of the section.

The support condition has an effect on the results. While the support rig used here was adequate to resist the forces applied to it, care must be taken during testing to ensure the support conditions accurately simulate the conditions designed for.

Although the benefit of prestressing has been shown, the measurement of force transfer and subsequent loss in force is a difficult task and extra attention should be paid to these crucial factors.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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