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Design and construction of prestressed concrete reactor vessels
Joint ACICEB symposium concrete design US and European practices
Design Handbook in Accordance with the Strength Design Method of ACI 318-89: (loose-leaf). Beams, one-way slabs, brackets, footings, and pile caps
Tubular Structures XII
Fibre-reinforced concrete:From design to structural applications
Seismic design of reinforced concrete structures for controlled inelastic response design concepts
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Routledge Handbook of Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure
Response of reinforced concrete critical regions under large amplitude reversed actions
ICE Handbook of Concrete Durability
Advances in Structural Engineering
Introduction to Reinforced Concrete Design
The Engineer's Tables
Journal of the American Concrete Institute
Blast-resistant Highway Bridges
CEB FIP manual of lightweight aggregate concrete design and technology
High strength concrete joint FIP CEB state of the art report
CEB FIP manual lightweight concrete final draft errata and addenda
Marine Concrete Structures
Metal Building Systems, Third Edition
3rd fib Congress Washington USA
Recommendations for the design of aseismic prestressed concrete structures
Bond action and bond behaviour of reinforcement state of the art report
Computational Analysis and Design of Bridge Structures
Durability of concrete structures state of the art report
Dynamics of Civil Structures, Volume 2
Application of high performance concrete report of the joint CEB FIP working group
Report on prestressed steel 2:anchorage and application of pretensioned 7-wire

strands
Advances on bond in concrete

ROWAN ERICK

Design and construction of prestressed concrete reactor vessels FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete
The book presents research papers presented by academicians, researchers, and practicing structural engineers from India and abroad in the recently held Structural Engineering Convention (SEC) 2014 at Indian Institute of Technology Delhi during 22 – 24 December 2014. The book is divided into three volumes and encompasses multidisciplinary areas within structural engineering, such as earthquake engineering and structural dynamics, structural mechanics, finite element methods, structural vibration control, advanced cementitious and composite materials, bridge engineering, and soil-structure interaction. Advances in Structural Engineering is a useful reference material for structural engineering fraternity including undergraduate and postgraduate students, academicians, researchers and practicing engineers.
Joint ACICEB symposium concrete design US and European practices Transportation Research Board
Intended as a companion volume to the author's Limit State Design of Reinforced Concrete (published by Prentice-Hall of India), the Second Edition of this comprehensive and systematically organized text builds on the strength of the first edition, continuing to provide a clear and masterly exposition of the fundamentals of the theory of concrete design. The text meets the twin objective of catering to the needs of the postgraduate students of Civil Engineering and the needs of the practising civil engineers as it focuses also on the practices followed by the industry. This text, along with Limit State Design, covers the entire design practice of revised Code IS456 (2000). In addition, it analyzes the procedures specified in many other BIS codes such as those on winds, earthquakes, and ductile detailing. What's New to This Edition Chapter 18 on Earthquake Forces and Structural Response of framed buildings has been completely revised and updated so as to conform to the latest I.S. Codes 1893 (2002) entitled Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures (Part I - Fifth Revision). Chapters 19 and 21 which too deal with earthquake design have been revised. A Summary of elementary design of reinforced concrete members is added as Appendix. Valuable tables and charts are presented to help students and practising designers to arrive at a speedy estimate of the steel requirements in slabs, beams, columns and footings of ordinary buildings.
Design Handbook in Accordance with the Strength Design Method of ACI 318-89: (loose-leaf). Beams, one-way slabs, brackets, footings, and pile caps FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete
Advances on bond in

concreteFIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

Tubular Structures XII FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

The Engineer's Tables refreshes the principles of the traditional calculations and show how to align MS Excel to produce engineering quality spreadsheets for excellent calculations.

Fibre-reinforced concrete:From design to structural applications Trafford Publishing

fib Bulletin 41 addresses the most common types of imperfections encountered during the manufacture, stacking, transport and erection of precast concrete structural elements, and suggests a number of possible remedial actions. The remedial actions depend on the severity of the imperfection, the feasibility of repair and the consequences on the intended use of the concrete member. Imperfections in concrete structures are impossible to avoid and can range from minor surface blemishes to major structural defects. Because many imperfections are at the limits of specified quality deviations, or are not included in the acceptance criteria, the problem is more complex than a decision between rejection or acceptance. This document deals with precast concrete elements that do not meet the quality as intended in the design. It compares imperfections in quality to the specified requirements so that the effect of the imperfection can be evaluated. Recommendations are provided on methods to prevent such imperfections, the effect they can have and any necessary actions for rectification. The bulletin applies to prefabricated concrete members made of reinforced or prestressed normal weight concrete. Products include beams and columns, concrete walls, hollow core slabs, double tees, planks and beams for beam and block floors. Water retaining structures are outside the scope of this document.

Seismic design of reinforced concrete structures for controlled inelastic response design concepts FIB - Féd. Int. du Béton

Alkali-Aggregate Reaction in Concrete: A World Review is unique in providing authoritative and up to date expert information on the causes and effects of Alkali-Aggregate Reaction (AAR) in concrete structures worldwide. In 1992 a first edition entitled The Alkali-Silica Reaction in Concrete, edited by Professor Narayan Swamy, was published in a first attempt to cover this concrete problem from a global perspective, but the coverage was incomplete. This completely new edition offers a fully updated and more universal coverage of the world situation concerning AAR and includes a wealth of new evidence and research information that has accumulated in the intervening years. Although there are various textbooks offering readers sections that deal with AAR deterioration and damage to concrete, no other single book brings together the views of recognised international experts in the field, and the wealth of scattered research information that is available. It provides a ‘state of the art’ review and deals authoritatively with the mechanisms of AAR, its diagnosis and how to treat concrete affected by AAR. It is illustrated by numerous

actual examples from around the world, and comprises specialist contributions provided by senior engineers and scientists from many parts of the world. The book is divided into two distinct but complementary parts. The first five chapters deal with the most recent findings concerning the mechanisms involved in the reaction, methods concerning its diagnosis, testing and evaluation, together with an appraisal of current methods used in its avoidance and in the remediation of affected concrete structures. The second part is divided into eleven chapters covering each region of the world in turn. These chapters have been written by experts with specialist knowledge of AAR in the countries involved and include an authoritative appraisal of the problem and its solution as it affects concrete structures in the region. Such an authoritative compilation of information on AAR has not been attempted previously on this scale and this work is therefore an essential source for practising and research civil engineers, consultant engineers and materials scientists, as well as aggregate and cement producers, designers and concrete suppliers, especially regarding projects outside their own region.

2018 CFR e-Book Title 10, Energy, Parts 51-199 FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

Marine Concrete Structures: Design, Durability and Performance comprehensively examines structures located in, under, or in close proximity to the sea. A major emphasis of the book is on the long-term performance of marine concrete structures that not only represent major infrastructure investment and provision, but are also required to operate with minimal maintenance. Chapters review the design, specification, construction, and operation of marine concrete structures, and examine their performance and durability in the marine environment. A number of case studies of significant marine concrete structures from around the world are included which help to reinforce the principles outlined in earlier chapters and provide useful background to these types of structures. The result is a thorough and up-to-date reference source that engineers, researchers, and postgraduate students in this field will find invaluable. Covers, in detail, the design, specification, construction, and operation of marine concrete structures Examines the properties and performance of concrete in the marine environment Provides case studies on significant marine concrete structures and durability-based design from around the world

Earthquake-Resistant Structures fib Fédération internationale du béton

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.

FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

Proceedings of the symposium cosponsored by the American Concrete Institute, the Comité Euro International du Béton,

the Prestressed Concrete Institute, and the Fédération Internationale de la Précontrainte.

ADVANCED REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

To best serve current and future generations, infrastructure needs to be resilient to the changing world while using limited resources in a sustainable manner. Research on and funding towards sustainability and resilience are growing rapidly, and significant research is being carried out at a number of institutions and centers worldwide. This handbook brings together current research on sustainable and resilient infrastructure and, in particular, stresses the fundamental nexus between sustainability and resilience. It aims to coalesce work from a large and diverse group of contributors across a wide range of disciplines including engineering, technology and informatics, urban planning, public policy, economics, and finance. Not only does it present a theoretical formulation of sustainability and resilience but it also demonstrates how these ideals can be realized in practice. This work will provide a reference text to students and scholars of a number of disciplines.

Structural analysis enlarged meeting of the commission Vol 1 PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Includes the ACT news letter (title varies slightly).

An International survey of in service inspection experience with PC pressure vessels and containments for nuclear reactors IntraWEB, LLC and Claitor's Law Publishing

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.

Structural concrete under seismic actions vol 2 and 3 technical papers AICAP CEB symposium FIB - Féd. Int. du Béton

The first textbook on the design of FRP for structural engineering applications Composites for Construction is a one-of-a-kind guide to understanding fiber-reinforced polymers (FRP) and designing and retrofitting structures with FRP. Written and organized like traditional textbooks on steel, concrete, and wood design, it demystifies FRP composites and demonstrates how both new and retrofit construction projects can especially benefit from these materials, such as offshore and waterfront structures, bridges, parking garages, cooling towers, and industrial buildings. The code-based design guidelines featured in this book allow for demonstrated applications to immediately be implemented in the real world. Covered codes and design guidelines include ACI 440, ASCE Structural Plastics Design Manual, EUROCOMP Design Code, AASHTO Specifications, and manufacturer-published design guides. Procedures are provided to the structural designer on how to use this combination of code-like documents to design with FRP profiles. In four convenient sections, Composites for Construction covers: * An introduction to FRP applications, products and properties, and to the methods of obtaining the characteristic properties of FRP materials for use in structural design * The design of concrete structural members reinforced with FRP reinforcing bars * Design of FRP strengthening systems such as strips, sheets, and fabrics for upgrading the strength and ductility of reinforced concrete structural members * The design of trusses and frames made entirely of FRP structural profiles produced by the pultrusion process

Composites for Construction Emerald Group Publishing

Dynamics of Civil Structures, Volume 2. Proceedings of the 34th IMAC, A Conference and Exposition on Dynamics of Multiphysical Systems: From Active Materials to Vibroacoustics, 2016, the second volume of ten from the Conference brings together contributions to this important area of research and engineering. Th e collection presents early fi ndings and case studies on fundamental and applied aspects of Structural Dynamics, including papers on: • Modal Parameter Identifi cation • Dynamic Testing of Civil Structures • Human Induced Vibrations of Civil Structures • Model Updating • Operational Modal Analysis • Damage Detection • Bridge Dynamics • Experimental Techniques for Civil Structures • Hybrid testing • Vibration Control of Civil Structures

Alkali-Aggregate Reaction in Concrete FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

Explores code-ready language containing

general design guidance and a simplified design procedure for blast-resistant reinforced concrete bridge columns. The report also examines the results of experimental blast tests and analytical research on reinforced concrete bridge columns designed to investigate the effectiveness of a variety of different design techniques.

Treatment of Imperfections in Precast Structural Elements CRC Press

Gain Confidence in Modeling Techniques Used for Complicated Bridge StructuresBridge structures vary considerably in form, size, complexity, and importance. The methods for their computational analysis and design range from approximate to refined analyses, and rapidly improving computer technology has made the more refined and complex methods of ana

Punching shear in reinforced concrete state of the art report FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

The most complete, up-to-date metal building systems guide Fully revised for the latest building codes and industry trends, Metal Building Systems, Third Edition, explains how to select, specify, and design preengineered buildings with confidence. In this book, a practicing structural engineer goes beyond manufacturer-supplied specifications to provide impartial and objective information that can save you money and time. A new chapter on anchor bolts and embedments, many new illustrations, plus new and updated design examples, are included in this practical reference. End-of-chapter review questions reinforce the material presented. This is an essential resource for architects, engineers, construction specifiers, design professionals, facility managers, building officials, and contractors working with metal building systems. COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE INCLUDES: Structural loads and design methods Structural system selection criteria Primary framing Secondary framing: girts and purlins Metal roofing Wall materials Insulation The process of buying a metal building Common problems and failures Lateral drift and vertical deflections Foundation design Anchor bolts and embedments Current design trends Reroofing and renovations Specifying crane buildings Avoiding construction problems

Towards a rational understanding of shear in beams and slabs FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

The FRC-2014 Workshop Fibre Reinforced Concrete: from Design to Structural Applications was the first ACI-fib joint technical event. The Workshop, held at Polytechnique Montreal (Canada) on July 24th and 25th 2014, was attended by 116 participants from 25 countries and 4 continents. The first international FRC workshop was held in Bergamo (Italy) in 2004. At that time, the lack of specific building codes and standards was identified as the main inhibitor to the application of this technology in engineering practice. Ten years after Bergamo, many of the objectives identified at that time have been achieved. The use of fibre reinforced concrete (FRC) for designing structural members in bending and shear has recently been addressed in the fib Model Code 2010. Steel fibre reinforced concrete

(SFRC) has also been used structurally in several building and bridge projects in Europe and North-America. SFRC has been widely used in segmental tunnel linings all over the world. Members of ACI544 and fib TG-4.1 have been involved in writing code based specifications for the design of FRC structural members. More than fifty papers were presented at the Workshop from which forty-four were selected for this joint ACI/fib publication. The papers are organised in the document under six themes: Design guidelines and specifications, Material properties for design, Behaviour and design of beams and columns, Behaviour and design of slabs and other structures, Behaviour and design of foundations and underground components, and finally, Applications in structure and underground construction projects.

Routledge Handbook of Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure

FIB - International Federation for Structural Concrete

Reliable performance of beams and slabs in shear is essential for the safety and also for the serviceability of reinforced concrete structures. A possible failure in shear is usually a brittle failure, which underlines the importance of the correct specification of the load carrying capacity in shear. The knowledge of performance in shear is steadily developing and it is now obvious that older structures were not always designed in accordance with contemporary requirements. The increasing load – mainly on bridges – requires the assessment of existing structures, often followed by their strengthening. An appropriate understanding of actual performance of concrete structures in shear is therefore of primary interest. The workshop which was held in Zürich in 2016 brought together a significant number of outstanding specialists working in the field of shear design, who had a chance to exchange their opinions and proposals for improving the current knowledge of shear behaviour in beams and slabs. The specialists came from different parts of the world, which made the workshop general and representative. The workshop was organised by fib Working Party 2.2.1 “Shear in Beams” (convened by O. Bayrak), which is a part of fib Commission 2 "Analysis and Design". Individual contributions mainly address shear in beams with low transversal reinforcement. It is crucial because many existing structures lack such reinforcement. Different theories, e.g. Critical Shear Crack Theory (CSCT), Modified Compression Field Theory (MCFT), Multi-Action Shear Model (MASM), etc. were presented and compared with procedures used in selected national codes or in the fib Model Code 2010. The models for shear design were often based to a great extent on empirical experience. The refined presented models tend to take into account the physical mechanisms in structures more effectively. A brittle behaviour in shear requires not only to check the equilibrium and failure load, but also to follow the progress of failure, including the crack development and propagation, stress redistribution, etc. The significance of the size effect – which causes the nominal strength of a large structure to be smaller than that of a small structure – was

pointed out. Nowadays, the fibre reinforcement is used more than before since it allows significant labour costs savings in the construction industry. The contribution of fibres is suitable for shear transfer. It is very convenient that not only ordinary fibre reinforced elements were addressed but also the UHPFRC beams. The production of this new material is indeed growing, while the development of design recommendations has not been sufficiently fast. Fatigue resistance of structures with low shear reinforcement is also an important issue, which was also addressed in this bulletin. It cannot be neglected in prestressed bridges, which are exposed to dynamic loads. A comprehensive understanding of the shear behaviour is necessary. Although many laboratory experiments are carried out, they are suitable only to a limited extent. New testing methods are being developed and show promising results, e.g. digital image correlation. An actual structure performance should rather be tested on a large scale, ideally on real structures under realistic loading conditions.ii The papers presented in the bulletin are a basis for the discussion in view of the development of updated design rules for the new fib Model Code (MC2020), which is currently under preparation. fib Bulletins like this one, dealing with shear, help to transfer knowledge from research to design practice. The authors are convinced that it will lead to better new structures design of as well as to savings and to a safety increase in older existing structures, whose future is often decided now.

Response of reinforced concrete critical regions under large amplitude reversed actions McGraw Hill Professional

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,