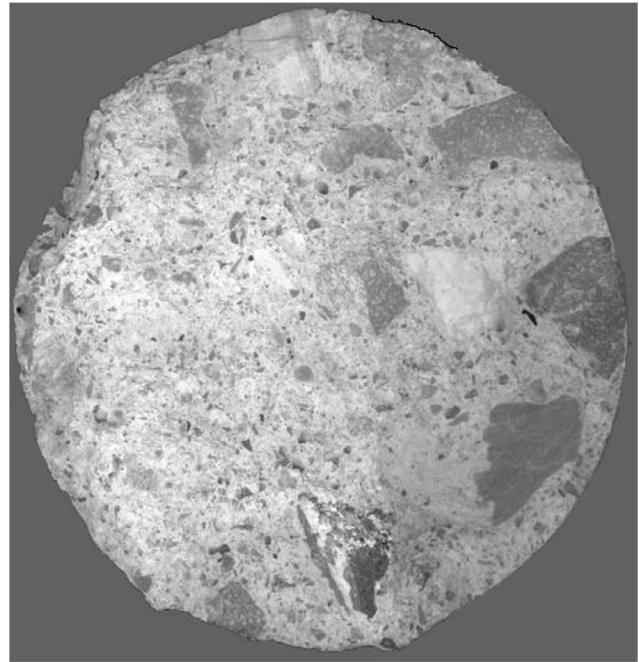


Reinforced Concrete

- Material Properties
 - Aggregate
 - Cement
 - Water
 - Reinforcement
- Strength
 - Compression, f_c
 - Tension, f_t
- PCA – Concrete Fundamentals



Constituents of Concrete

- **Aggregate**
- Cement
- Water

Fine aggregate
(Sand)
 $\leq 1/4''$



Course aggregate
 $\sim 3/8''$ (small)



Course aggregate
 $\sim 1.5''$ (large)

Constituents of Concrete

- **Aggregate**
- Cement
- Water

Characteristics:

- Abrasion resistance
- Freezing resistance
- Sulfate resistance
- Alkali resistance
- Shape and texture
- Grading
- Void content
- Density
- Moisture absorption
- Flexural strength



crushed stone



smooth "river rock"

Constituents of Concrete

- Aggregate
- **Cement**
- Water

Ingredients:

- Limestone
- Cement rock
- Clay
- Iron ore
- + (after firing and grinding)
- gypsum



Cement Types

- **Type 1**
normal portland cement. Type 1 is a **general use** cement.
- **Type 2**
is used for structures in water or soil containing **moderate amounts of sulfate**, or when heat build-up is a concern.
- **Type 3**
high early strength. Used when high strength are desired at very early periods.
- **Type 4**
low heat portland cement. Used where the amount and rate of heat generation must be kept to a minimum.
- **Type 5**
Sulfate resistant portland cement. Used where water or soil is high in alkali.
- Types IA, IIA and IIIA are cements used to make **air-entrained** concrete.

Constituents of Concrete

- Aggregate
- Cement
- **Water**
 - “potable”
 - No sulfates or organic impurities



Add mixtures:

- Air-entraining
- Water-reducing
- Plasticizers
- Accelerating
- Retarding
- Hydration control
- Shrinkage reducer
- Alkali-silicate inhibitor
- Coloration
- Bonding
- Foaming
- And others...

Constituents of Concrete

PCA batch tables

Table 9-16 (Inch-Pound). Proportions by Mass to Make One Cubic Foot of Concrete for Small Jobs

Nominal maximum size coarse aggregate, in.	Air-entrained concrete				Non-air-entrained concrete			
	Cement, lb	Wet fine aggregate, lb	Wet coarse aggregate, lb*	Water, lb	Cement, lb	Wet fine aggregate, lb	Wet coarse aggregate, lb	Water, lb
¾	29	53	46	10	29	59	46	11
½	27	46	55	10	27	53	55	11
¾	25	42	65	10	25	47	65	10
1	24	39	70	9	24	45	70	10
1½	23	38	75	9	23	43	75	9

*If crushed stone is used, decrease coarse aggregate by 3 lb and increase fine aggregate by 3 lb.

Table 9-17. Proportions by Bulk Volume* of Concrete for Small Jobs

Nominal maximum size coarse aggregate, mm (in.)	Air-entrained concrete				Non-air-entrained concrete			
	Cement	Wet fine aggregate	Wet coarse aggregate	Water	Cement	Wet fine aggregate	Wet coarse aggregate	Water
9.5 (¾)	1	2¼	1½	½	1	2½	1½	½
12.5 (½)	1	2¼	2	½	1	2½	2	½
19.0 (¾)	1	2¼	2½	½	1	2½	2½	½
25.0 (1)	1	2¼	2¾	½	1	2½	2¾	½
37.5 (1½)	1	2¼	3	½	1	2½	3	½

*The combined volume is approximately ¾ of the sum of the original bulk volumes.

Workability

Measured in inches of “slump” of a molded cone of fresh mix.

- range 1” to 4” with vibration
- 2” to 6” without vibration



Water/Cement Ratio

- range 0.4 to 0.7
- for strength: higher is weaker
- for workability: higher is more workable



Cement Content

- LBS per cubic yard
- range 400-800 lbs/yd³
- dependent on aggregate
- increases cost



Photos by Tano under cc license

Reinforcing

Grade = Yield strength

- gr. 40 is 40 ksi
- gr. 60 is 60 ksi
- gr. 75 is 75 ksi

Size in 1/8 inch increments

- #4 is 1/2 inch dia.
- #6 is 3/4 inch dia.

Deformation Patterns

- add to bond with concrete

Minimum Spacing

- between bars (horizontal)
the greatest of the 3 is the minimum
 - Bar diameter
 - 1"
 - 5/4 x max agg.
- between layers (vertical)
1"
- coverage
 - 3" against soil
 - 1.5"-2" exterior
 - 3/4" interior

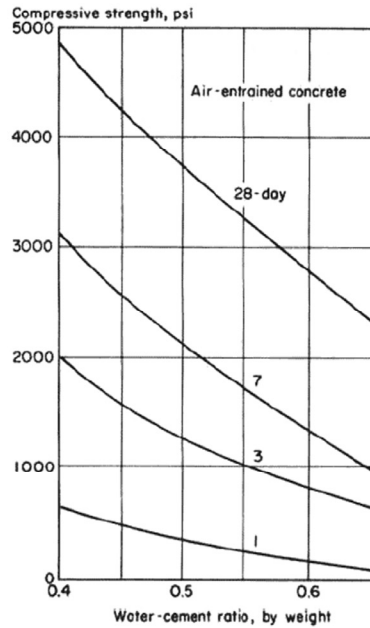


Reinforcement of Weidatalbrücke

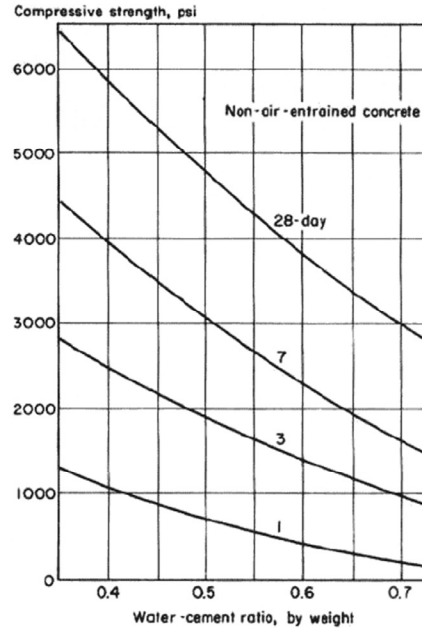
photo by Störfix

Curing

Strength increases with age. The “design” strength is 28 days.



Portland Cement Association



Strength Measurement

Compressive strength

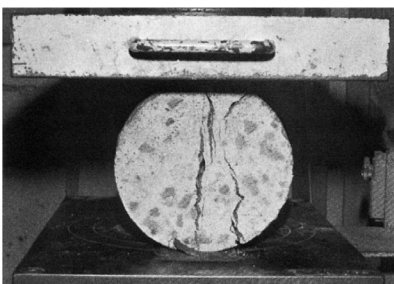
- 12"x6" cylinder
- 28 day moist cure
- Ultimate (crushing) strength

$$f'_c$$

Tensile strength

- 12"x6" cylinder
- 28 day moist cure
- Ultimate (failure) strength
- Split cylinder test
- ca. 10% of f'_c

$$f'_t$$



Young's Modulus

Depends on density and strength

$$E_c = w_c^{1.5} 33 \sqrt{f'_c}$$

For normal (144 PCF) concrete

$$E_c = 57000 \sqrt{f'_c}$$

Examples:

f'_c	E
3000 psi	3,122,000 psi
4000 psi	3,605,000 psi
6000 psi	4,415,000 psi
8000 psi	5,098,000 psi
10000 psi	5,700,000 psi

