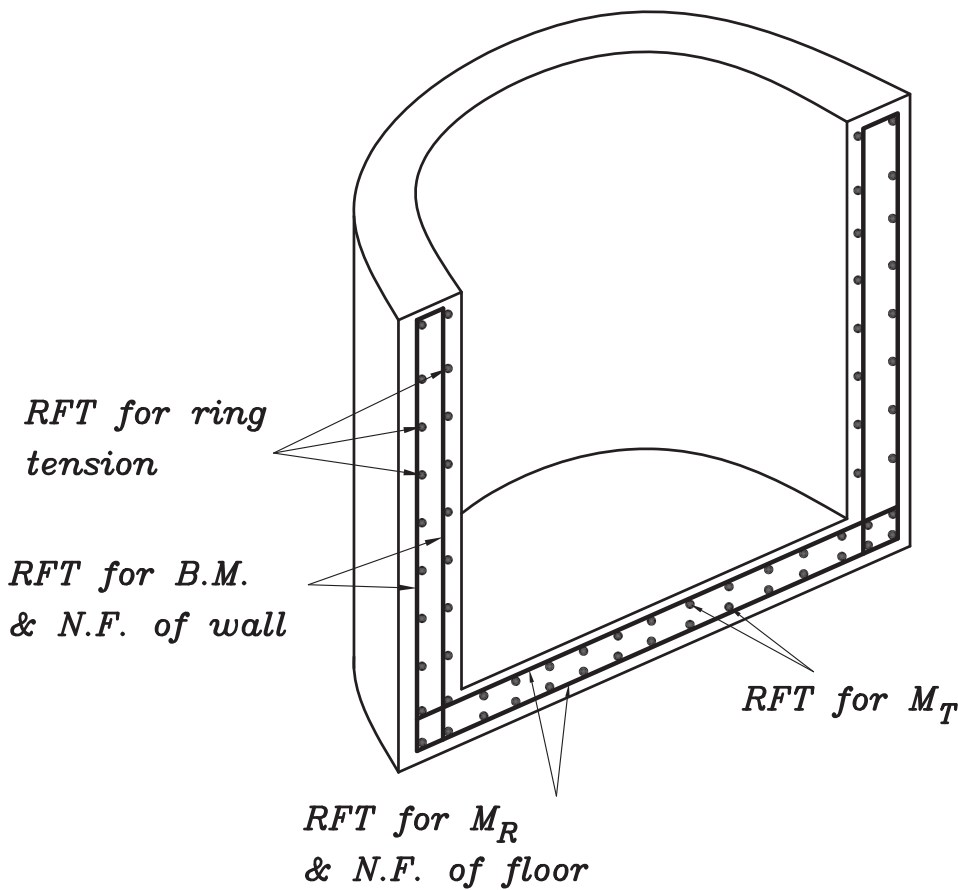


- Design of sections



VL. RFT. of wall designed for B.M. & N.F.

HZ. RFT. of wall designed for ring tension

Radial direction of floor designed for M_R & N.F.

Tangential direction of floor designed for M_T

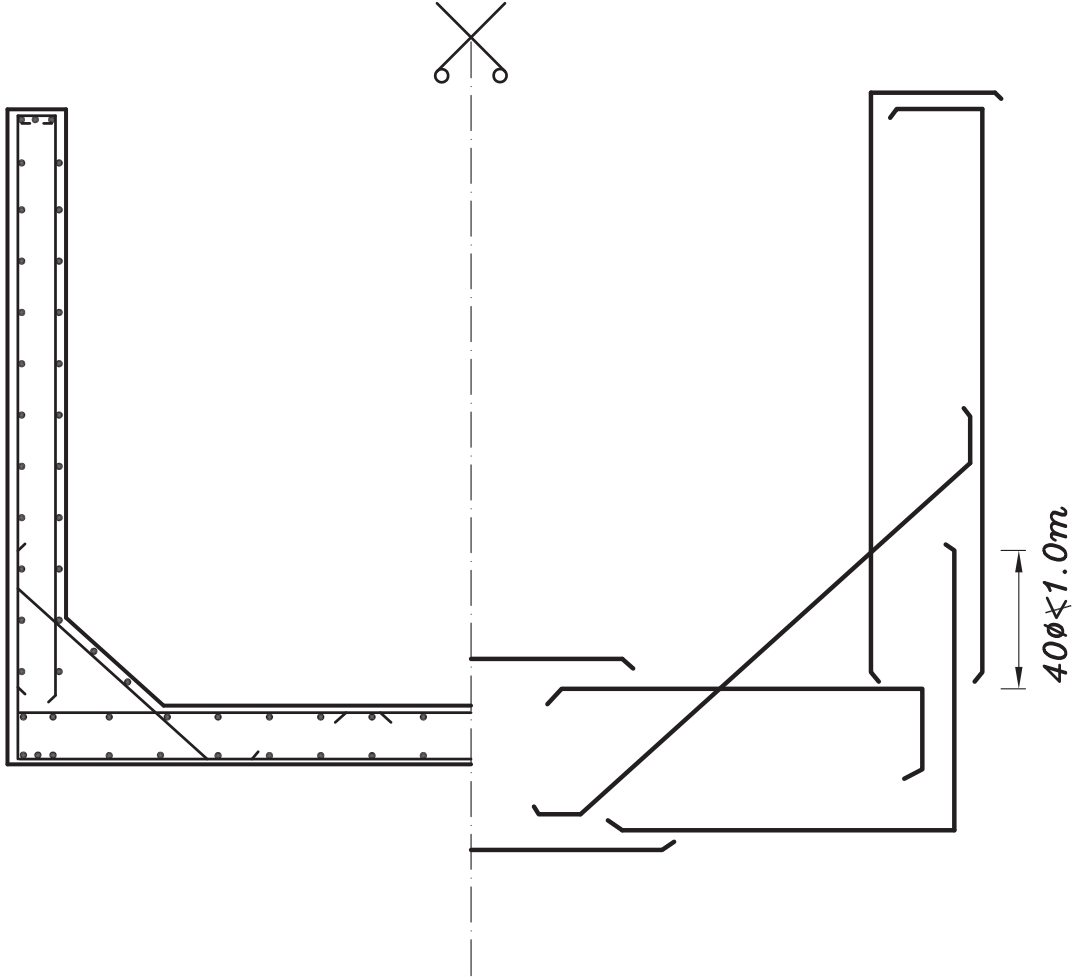
عدد الاسياخ يتراوح من (٥-١٠) اسياخ في المتر .

$$A_{s_{min}} = \begin{cases} 5\phi 12/m \text{ for main steel (at tension side)} \\ 5\phi 10/m \text{ for secondary steel (at compression side)} \end{cases}$$

- Details of RFT.

VL. strips

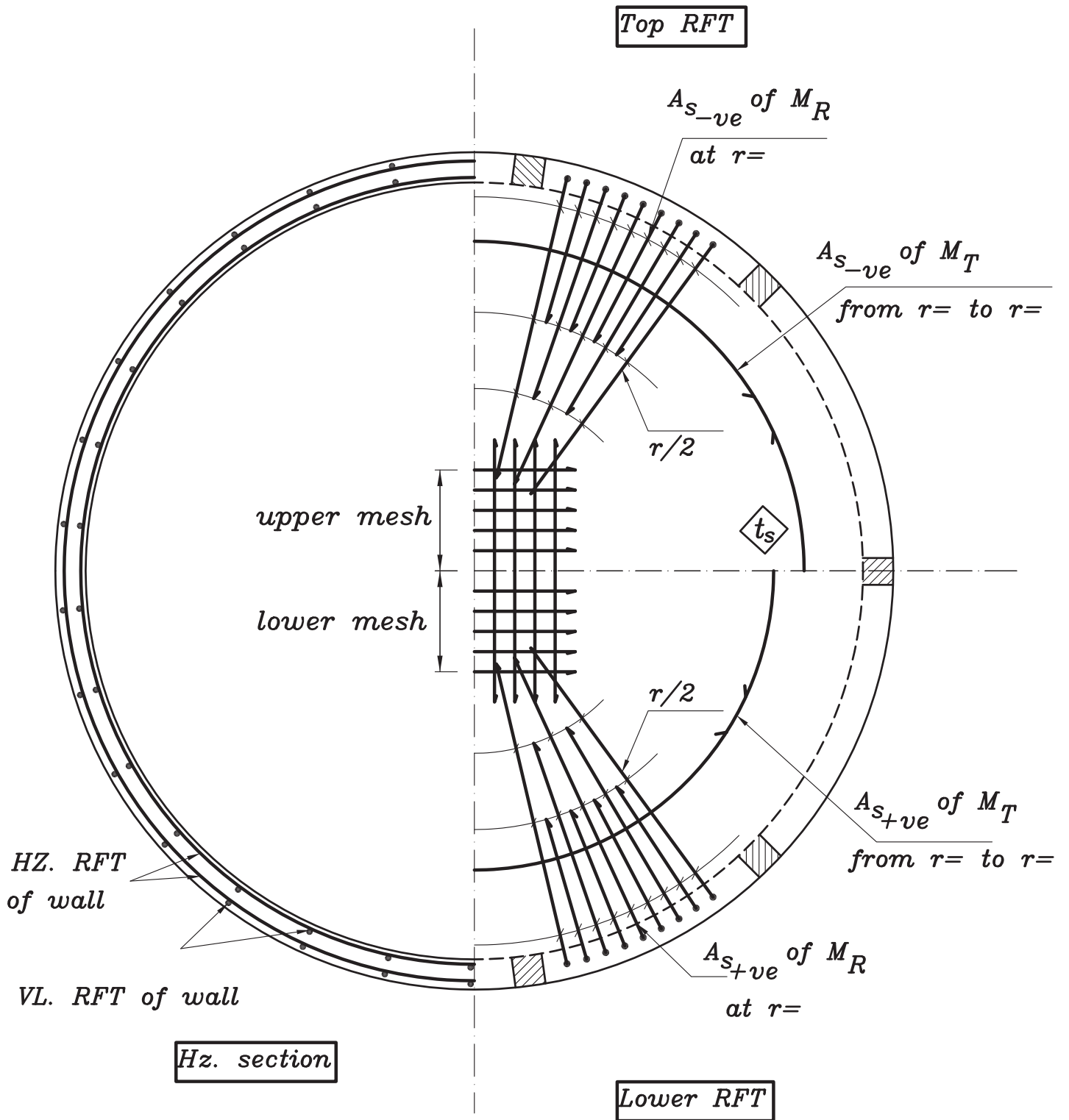
نفس تفاصيل تسليح الشرائح الراسية في الخزانات ال (elevated & rested)



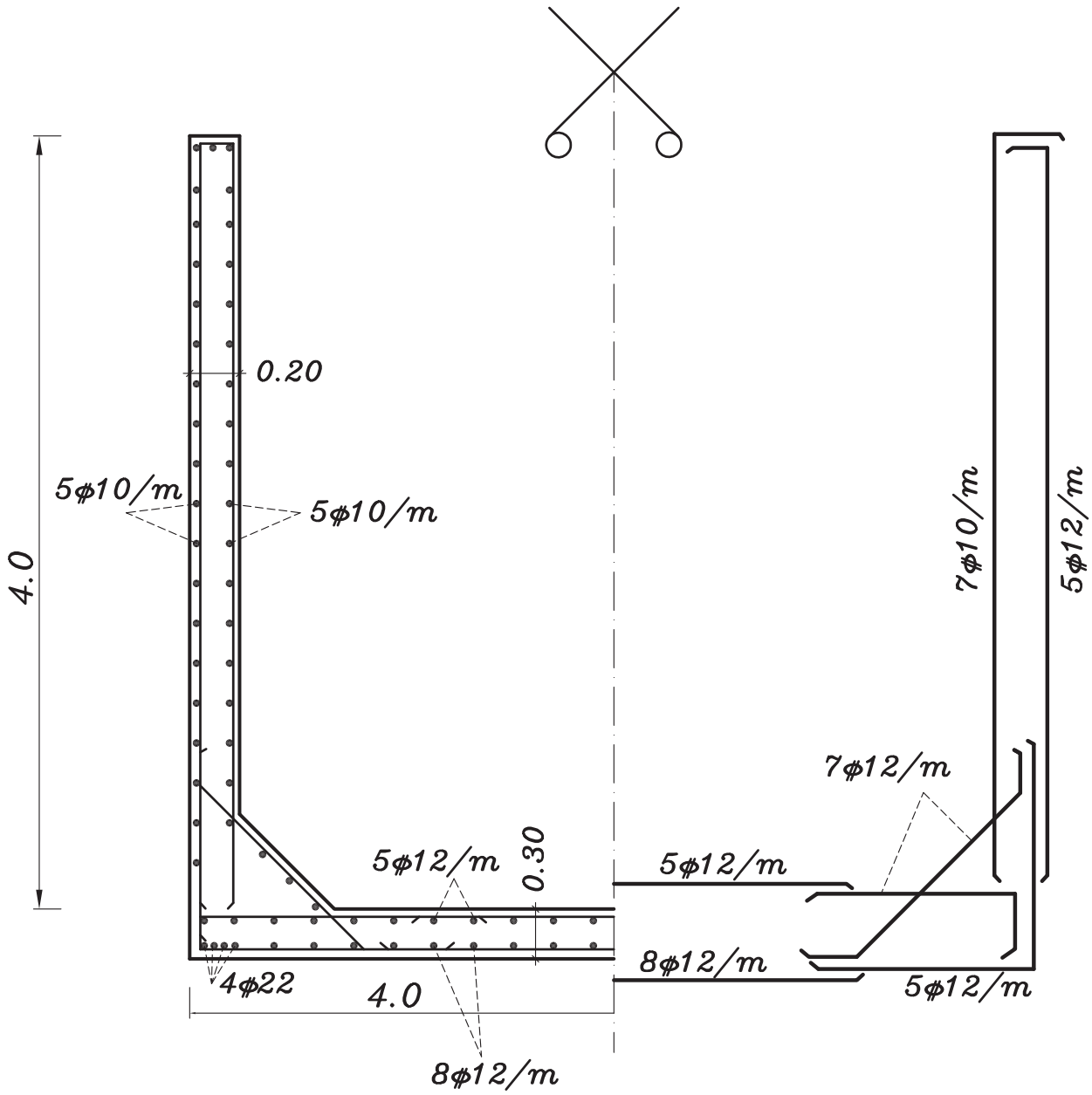
HZ. plan

نرسم ($\frac{1}{4}$ plan) ونبين عليه الحديد السفلى و ($\frac{1}{4}$ plan) ونبين عليه الحديد العلوى

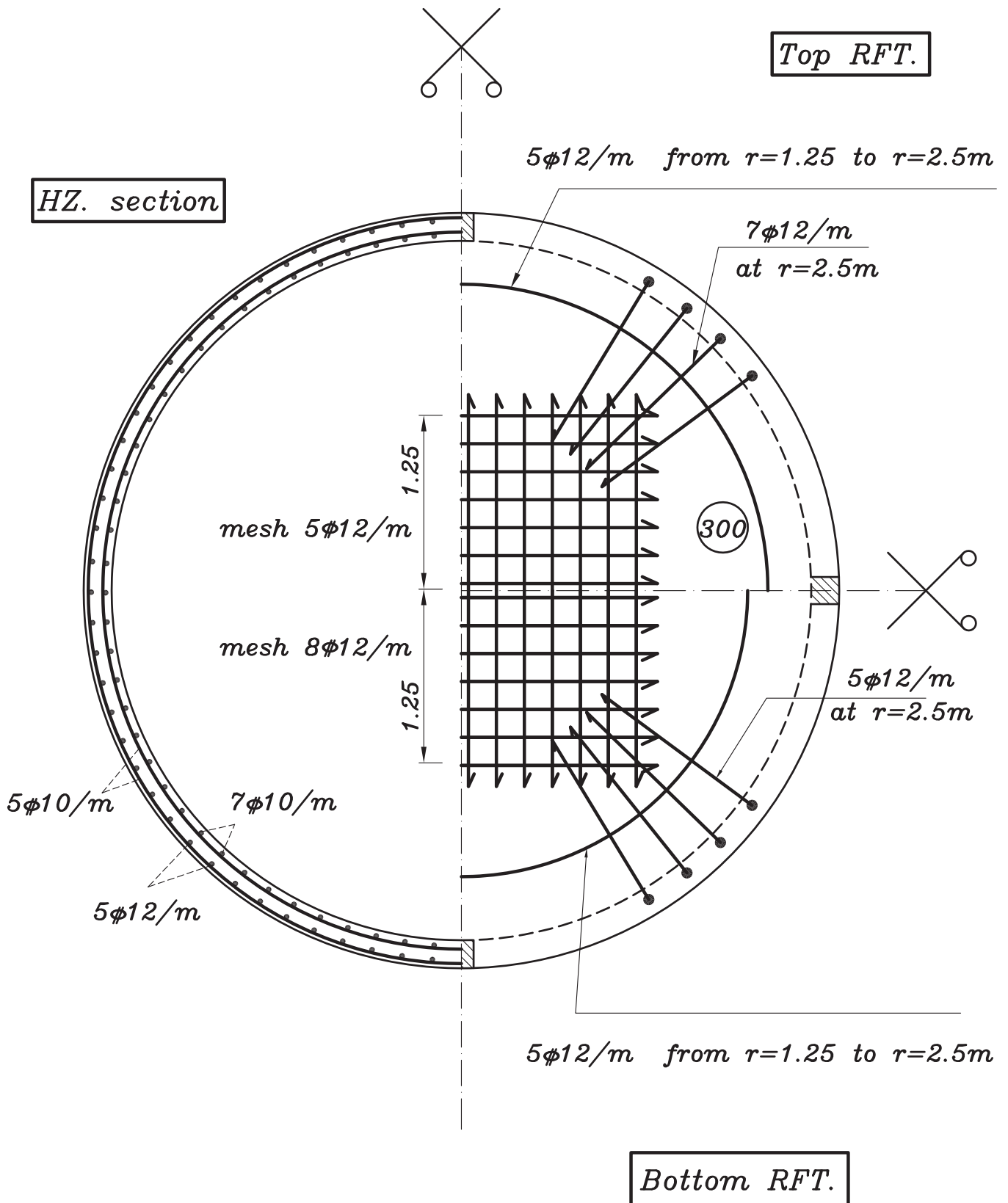
و نرسم ($\frac{1}{2}$ hz. section) ونبين عليه التسليح الراسى و الافقى للحائط.



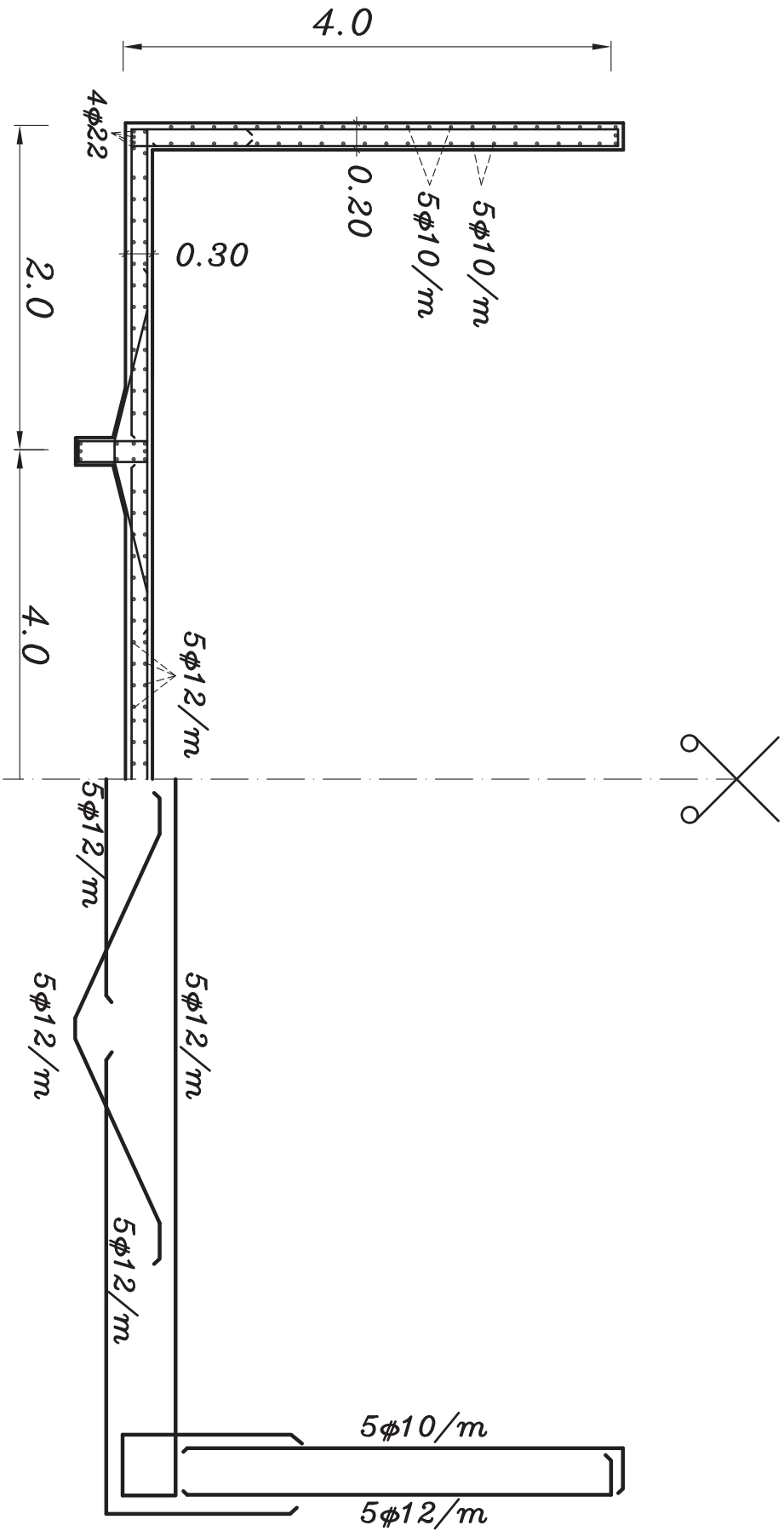
Details of RFT.



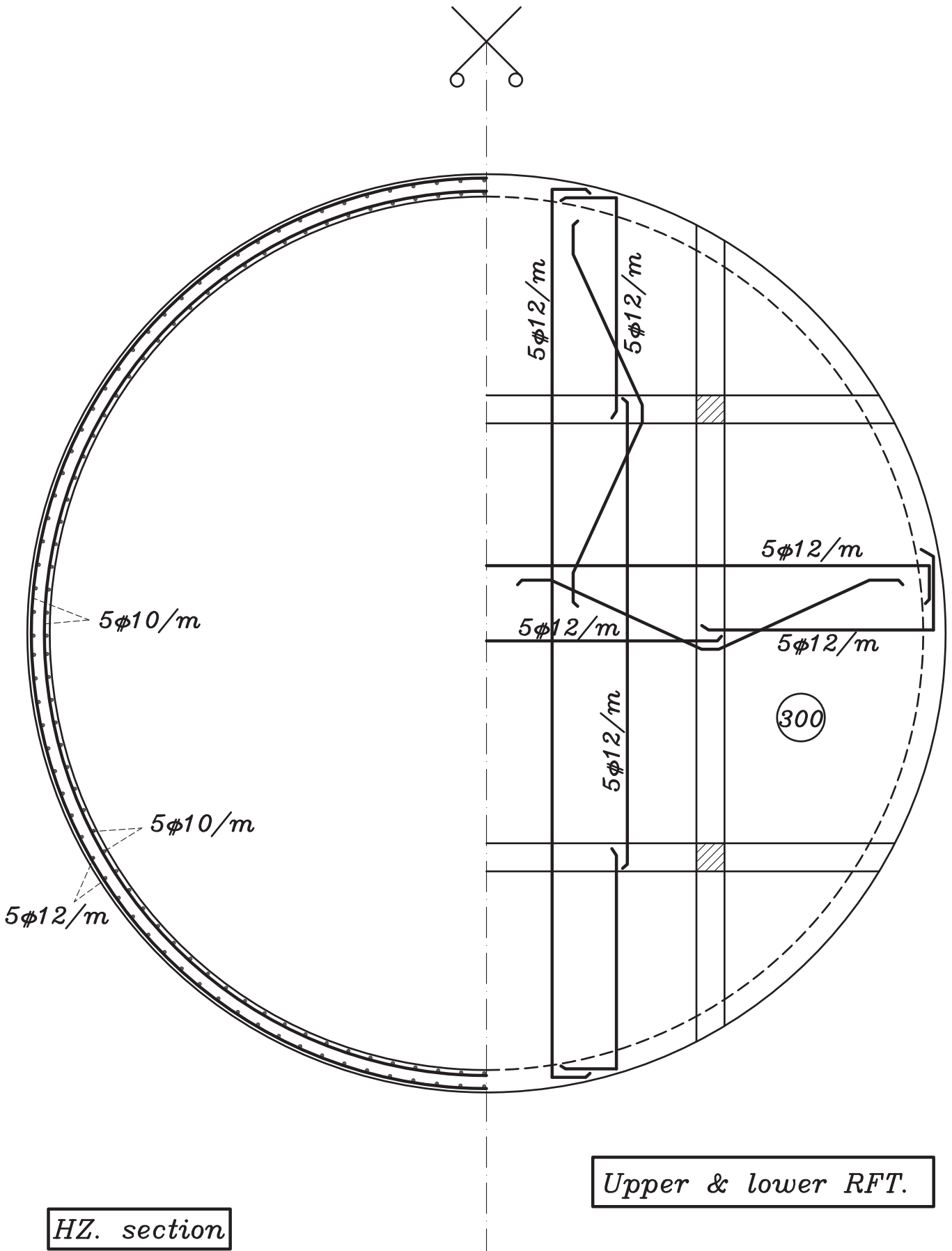
VL. strip



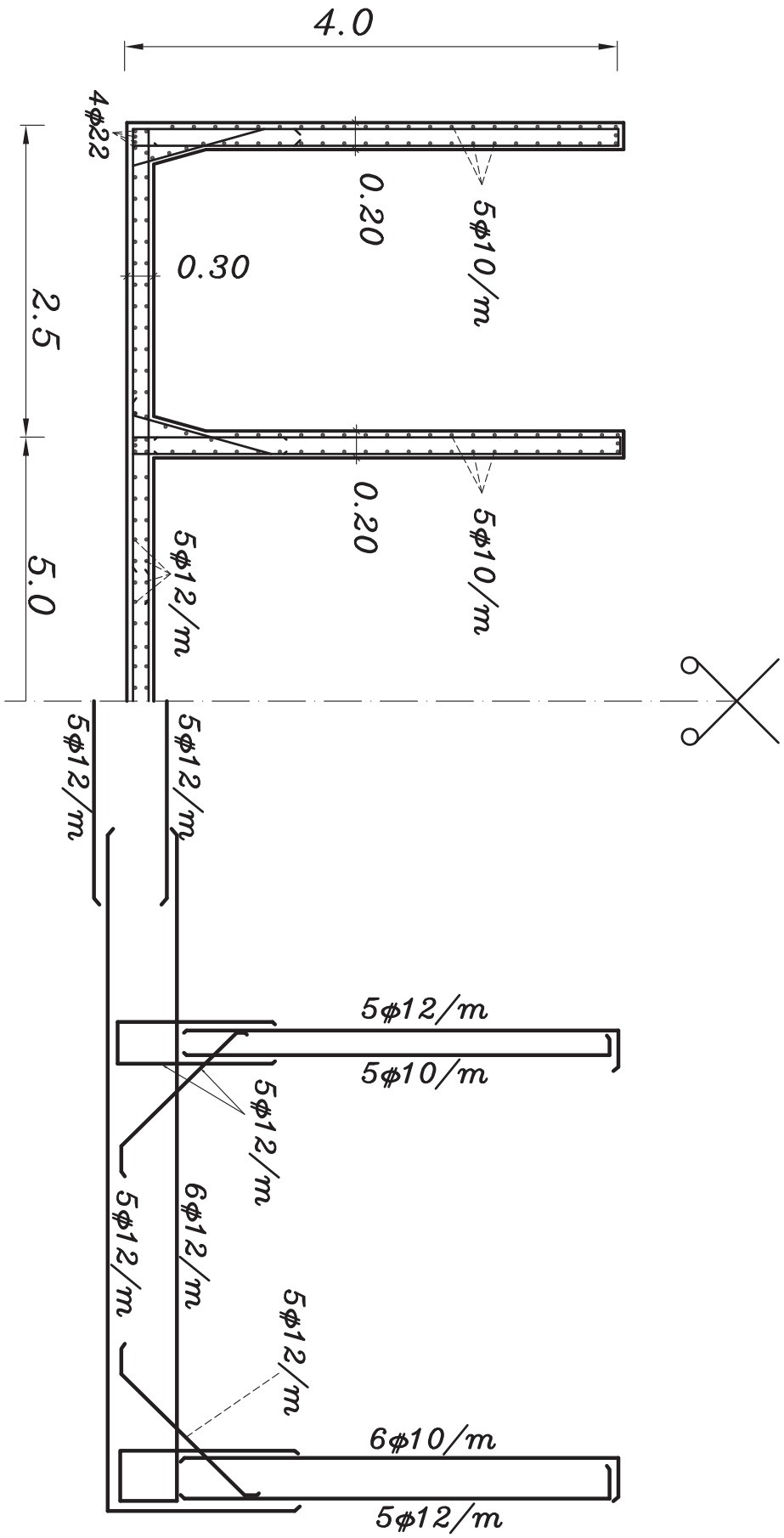
Details of R.F.T.



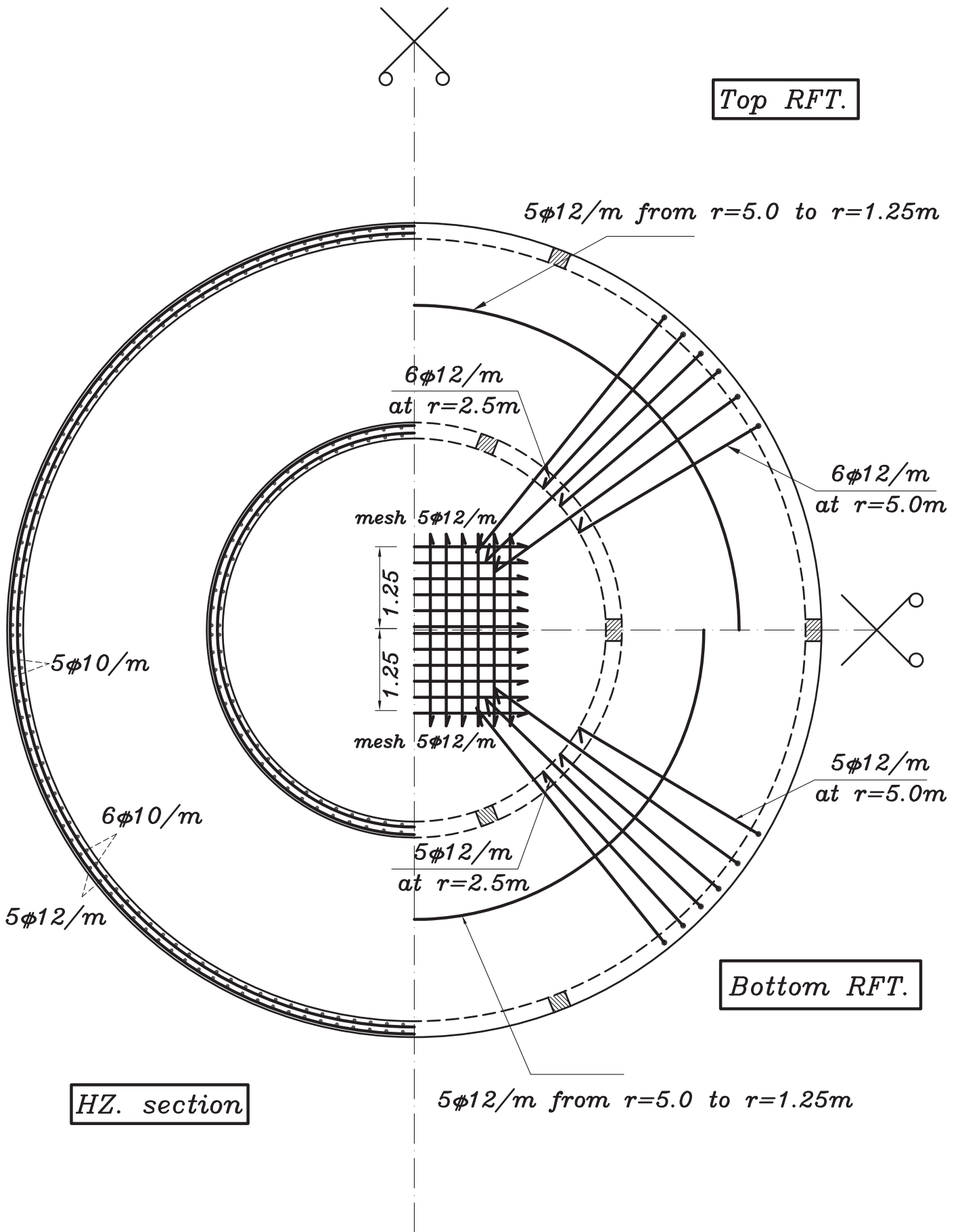
VI. strip



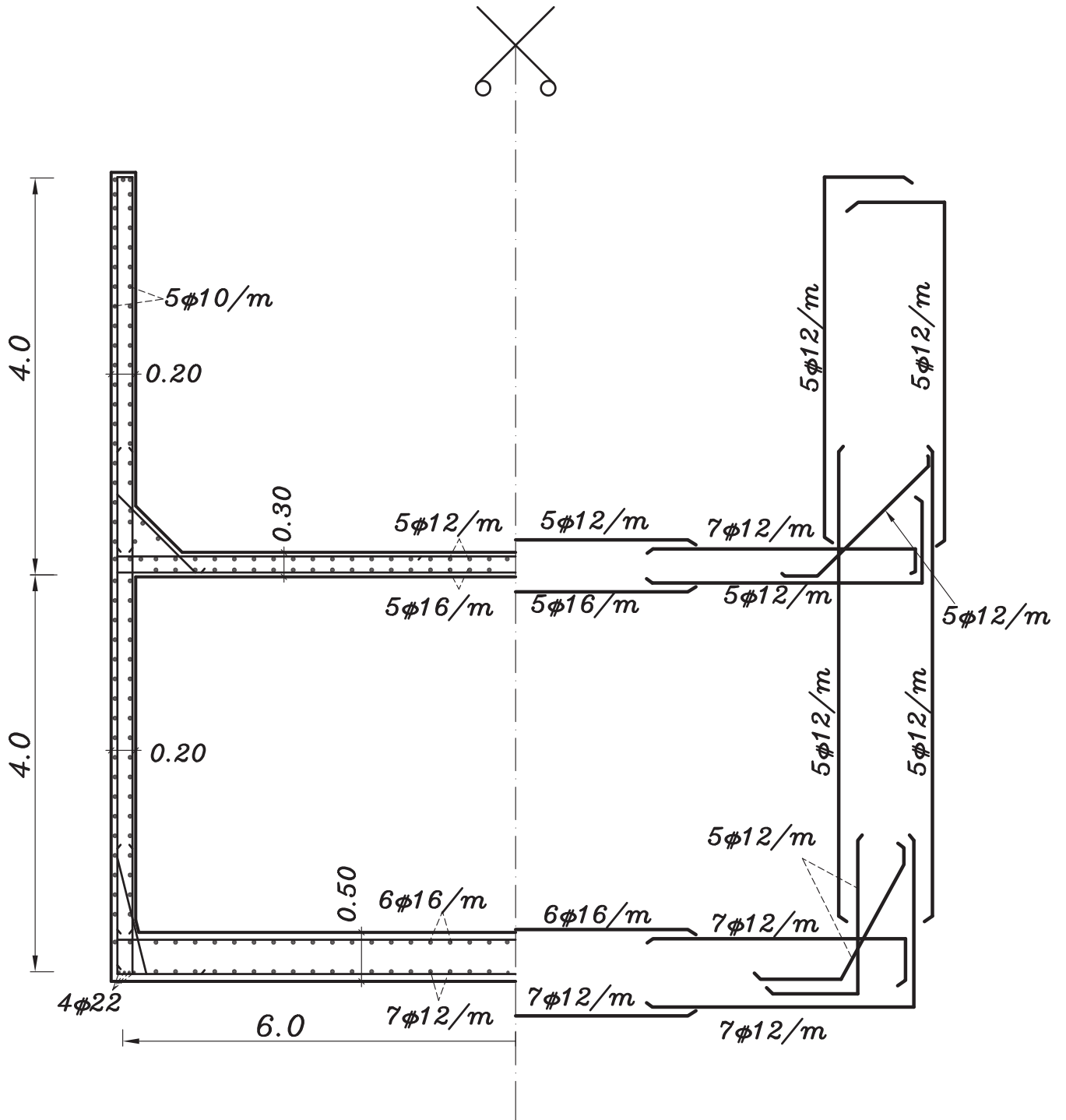
Details of R.F.T.



VI. strip



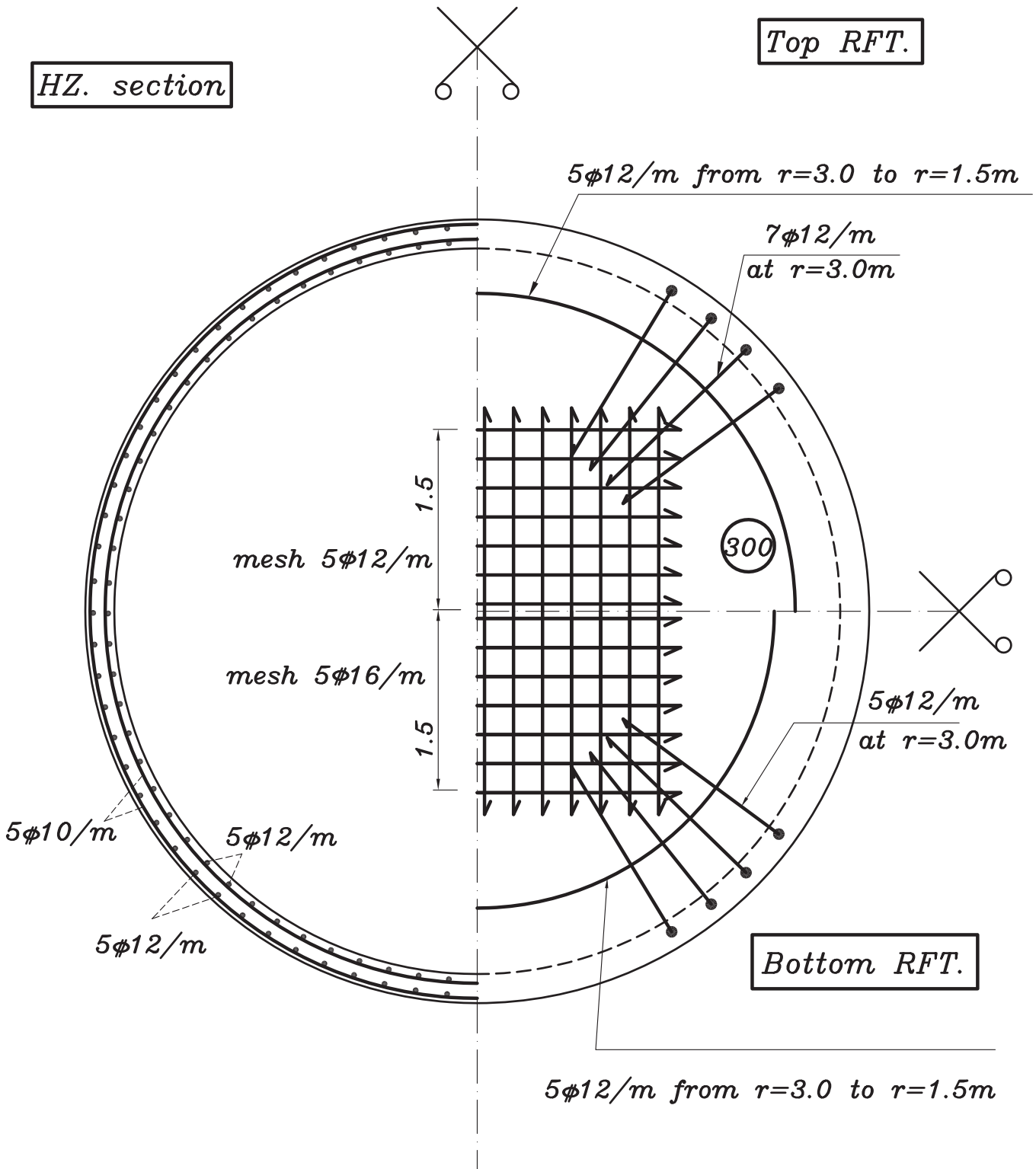
Details of RFT.



VL. strip

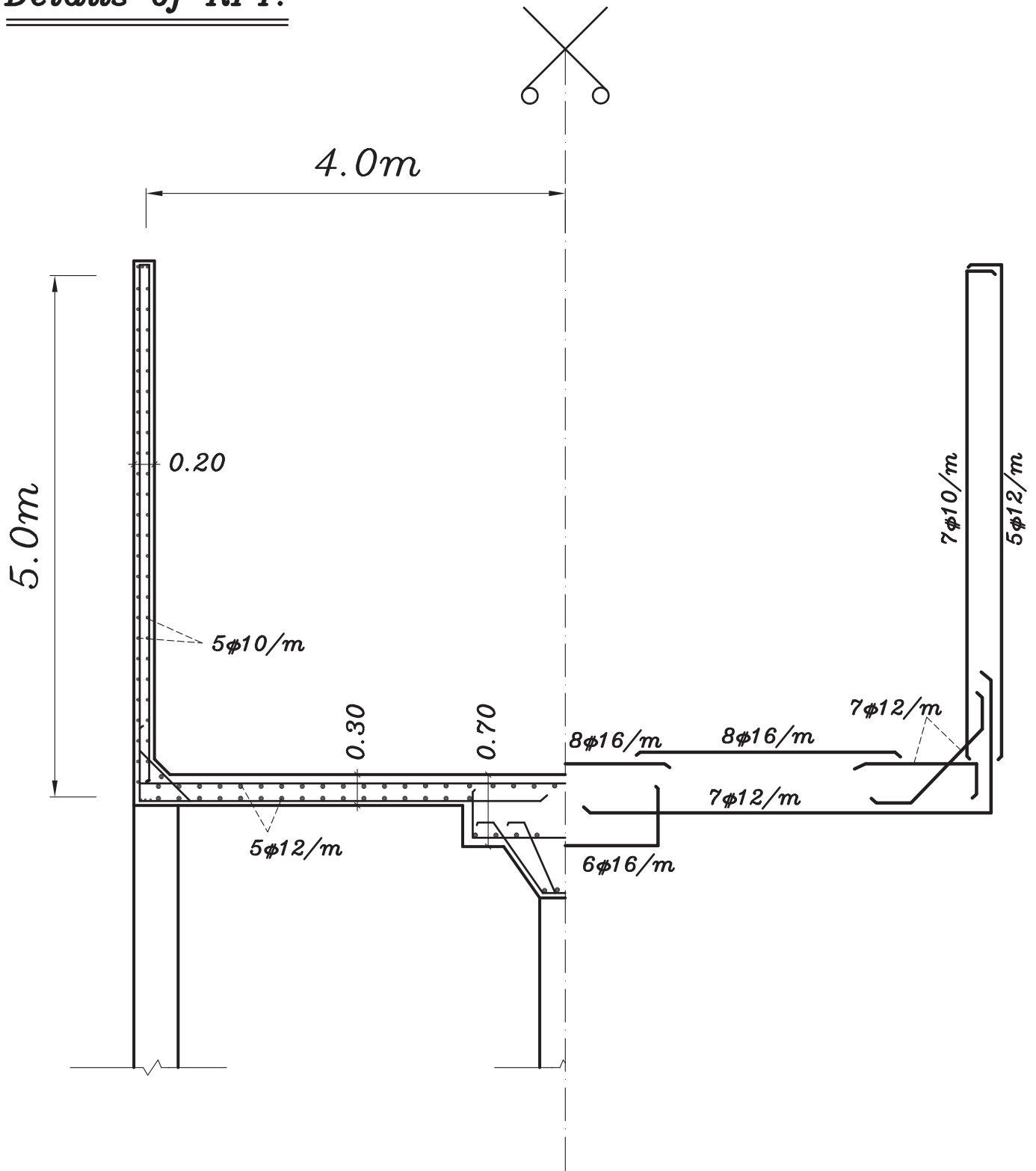
HZ. section

Top RFT.

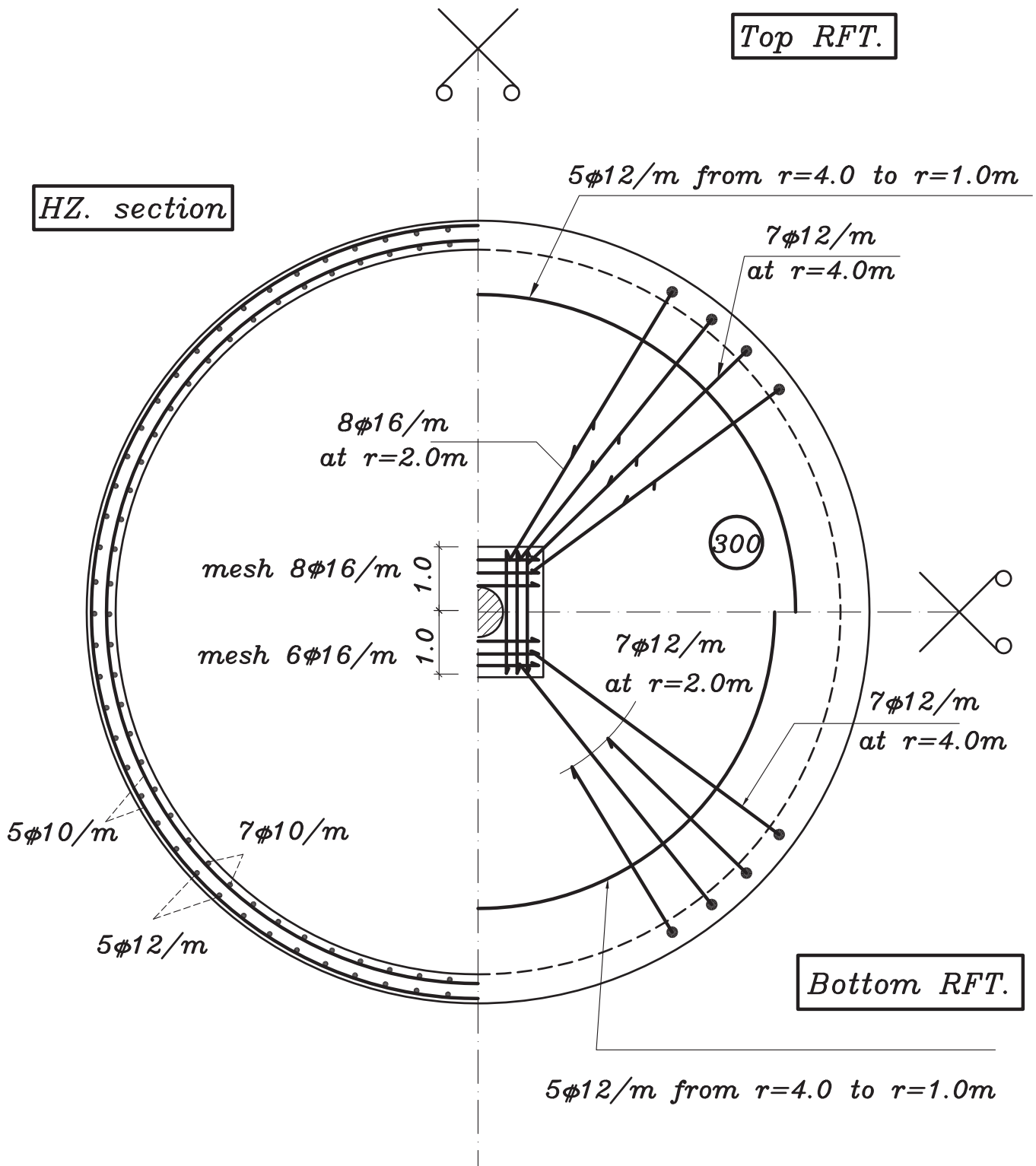


Plan of upper slab

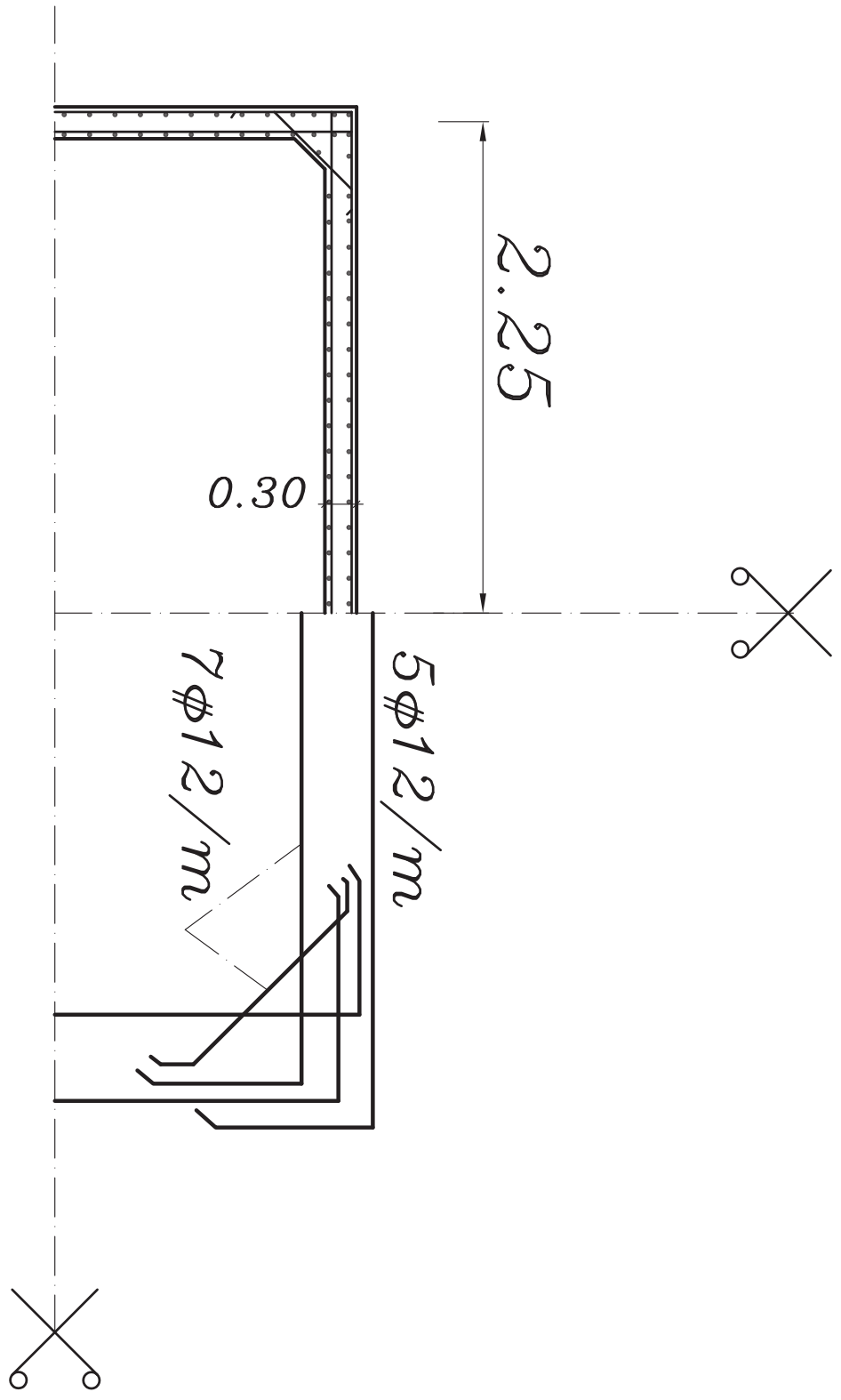
Details of RFT.



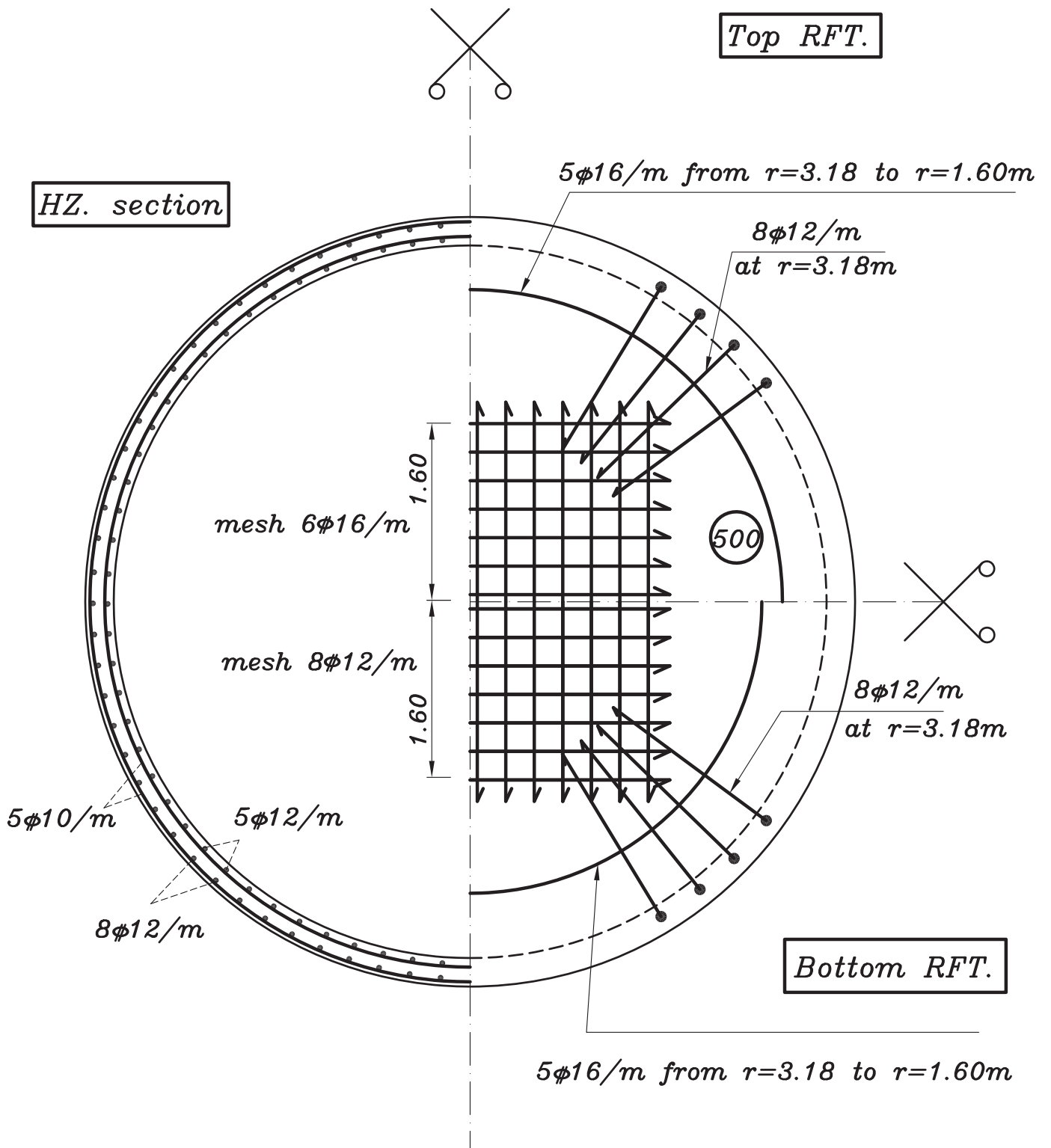
VL. strip



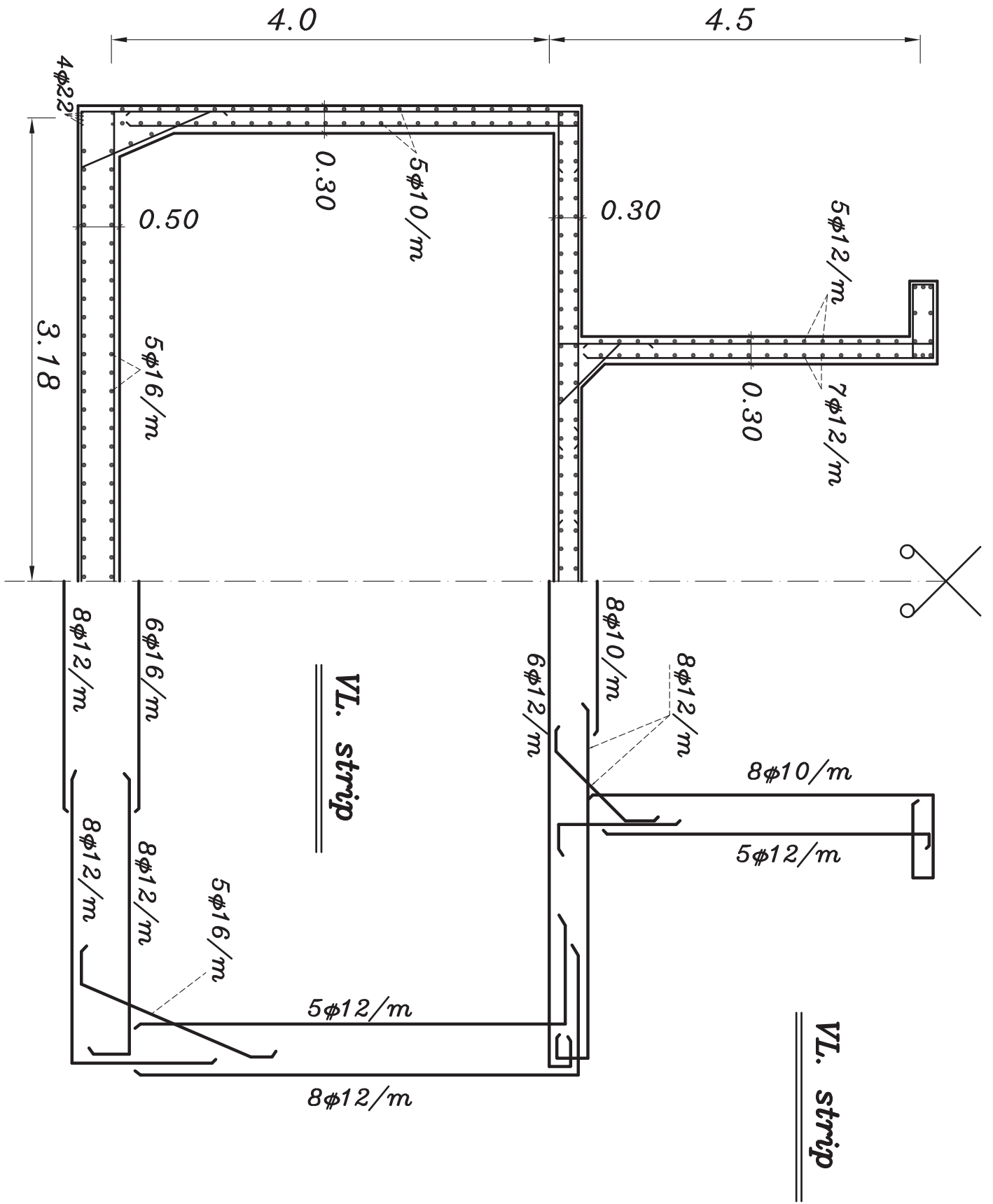
Details of R.F.T.



Hz. sec. at rectangular tank



Hz. sec. at circular tank



- Details of RFT.

١- عدد الاسياخ يتراوح من (٥-١٠) اسياخ فى المتر .

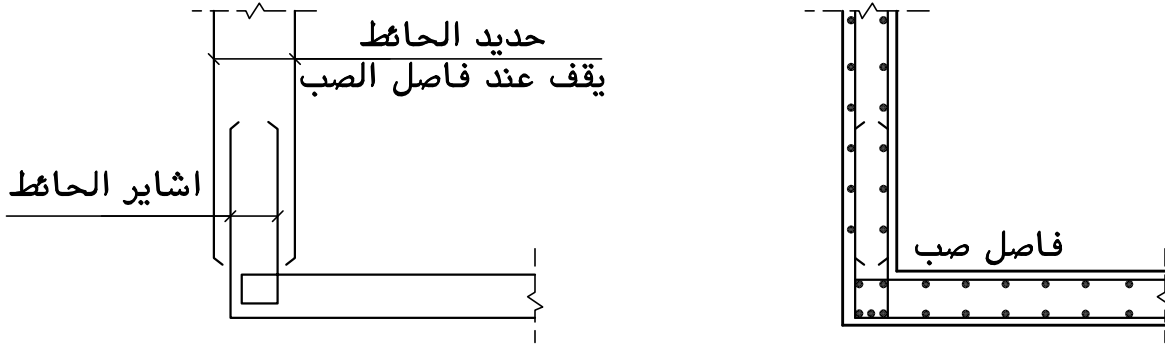
٢- اقل كمية من الحديد توضع فى بلاطات الخزانات هي

$$A_{s_{min}} = \begin{cases} 5\phi 12/m \text{ for main steel (at tension side)} \\ 5\phi 10/m \text{ for secondary steel (at compression side)} \end{cases}$$

٣- يجب مراعاة مراحل صب الخزان بمعنى انه نتيجة صب ارضية الخزان اولا

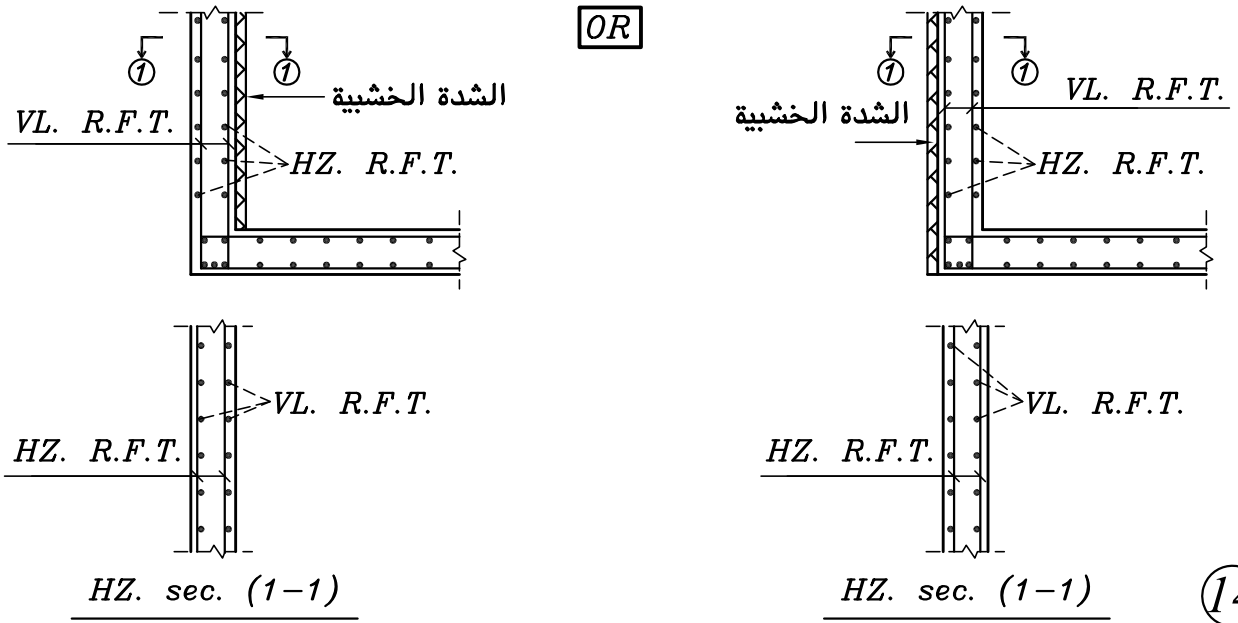
ثم صب الحائط بعد ذلك فان اشير الحائط تخرج من ارضية الخزان و لا

يدخل تسليح الحائط فى ارضية الخزان

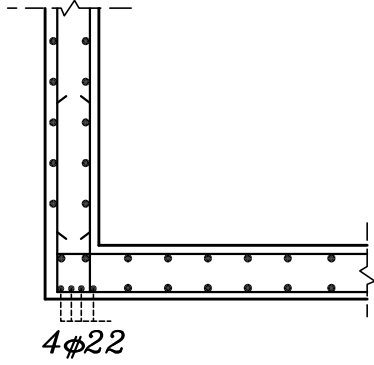


٤- يتم رص الحديد الافقى للحائط كما يلي لسهولة التنفيذ

يتم وضع الشدة ثم وضع الحديد الراسى للحائط يليه الحديد الافقى ثم يوضع الحديد الراسى فى الجهة المقابلة يليه الحديد الافقى كما يتضح من الرسم



٤- يتم تركيز حديد اسفل و اعلى الحائط لان الحائط يعمل ككمرة بالنسبة للارضية .



كيفية رسم (concrete dimensions) للخزان

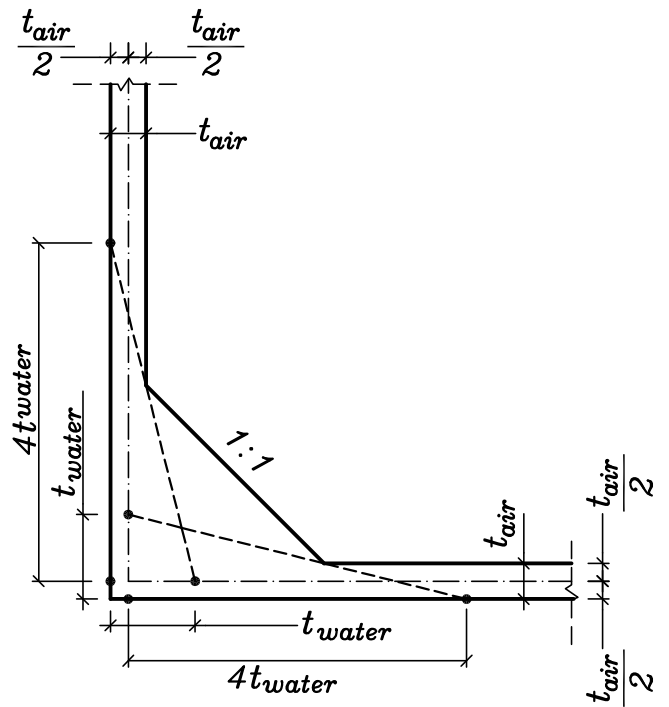
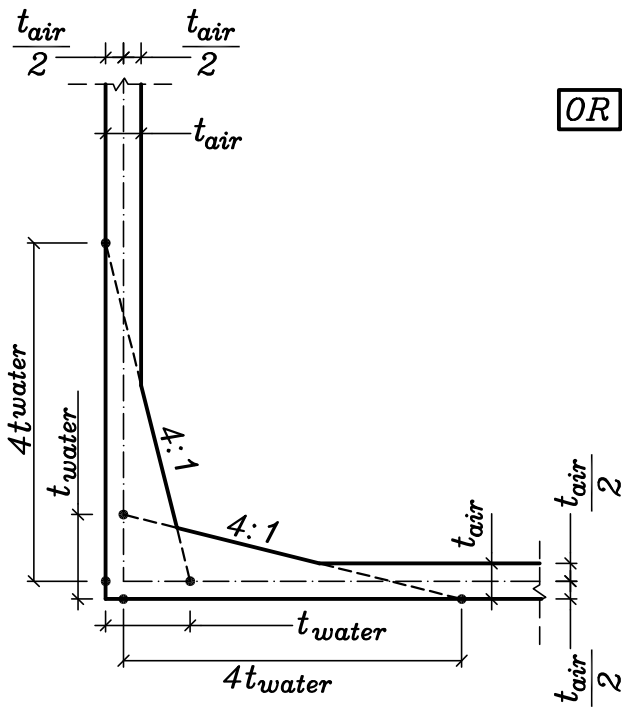
١ - نرسم (C.L.) للخزان و نوقع عليه تخانة (air sections) بحيث تكون التخانة في منتصف ال (C.L.)

ملحوظة

يقصد بتخانة (air sections) هي $(\frac{L_s}{16} \text{ or } \frac{H}{10} \leq 250\text{mm})$

٢ - نوقع تخانة (water sections) كما بالرسم و منها نرسم الخزان .

How to draw the haunch



اصعب في التنفيذ و لكن تاخذ حجم اقل من الخزان

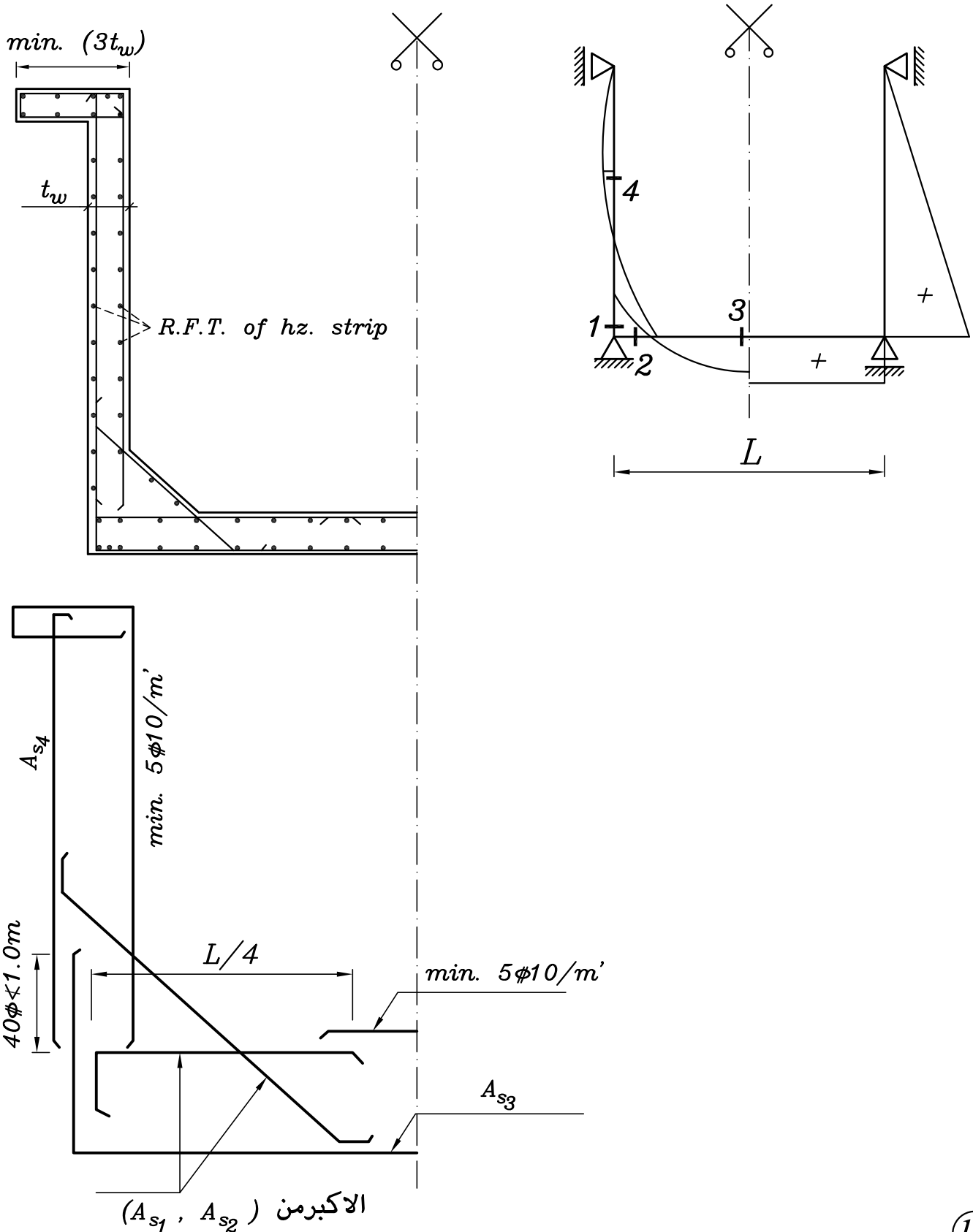
اسهل في التنفيذ و لكن تاخذ حجم اكبر من الخزان

(15)

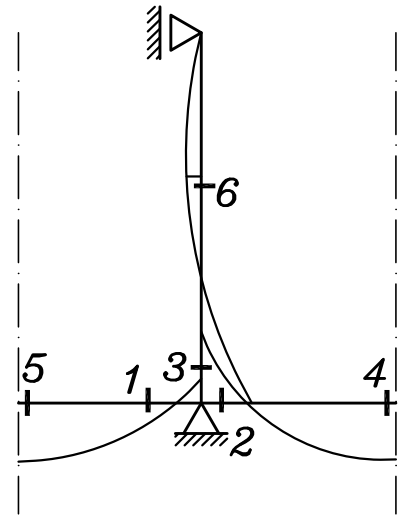
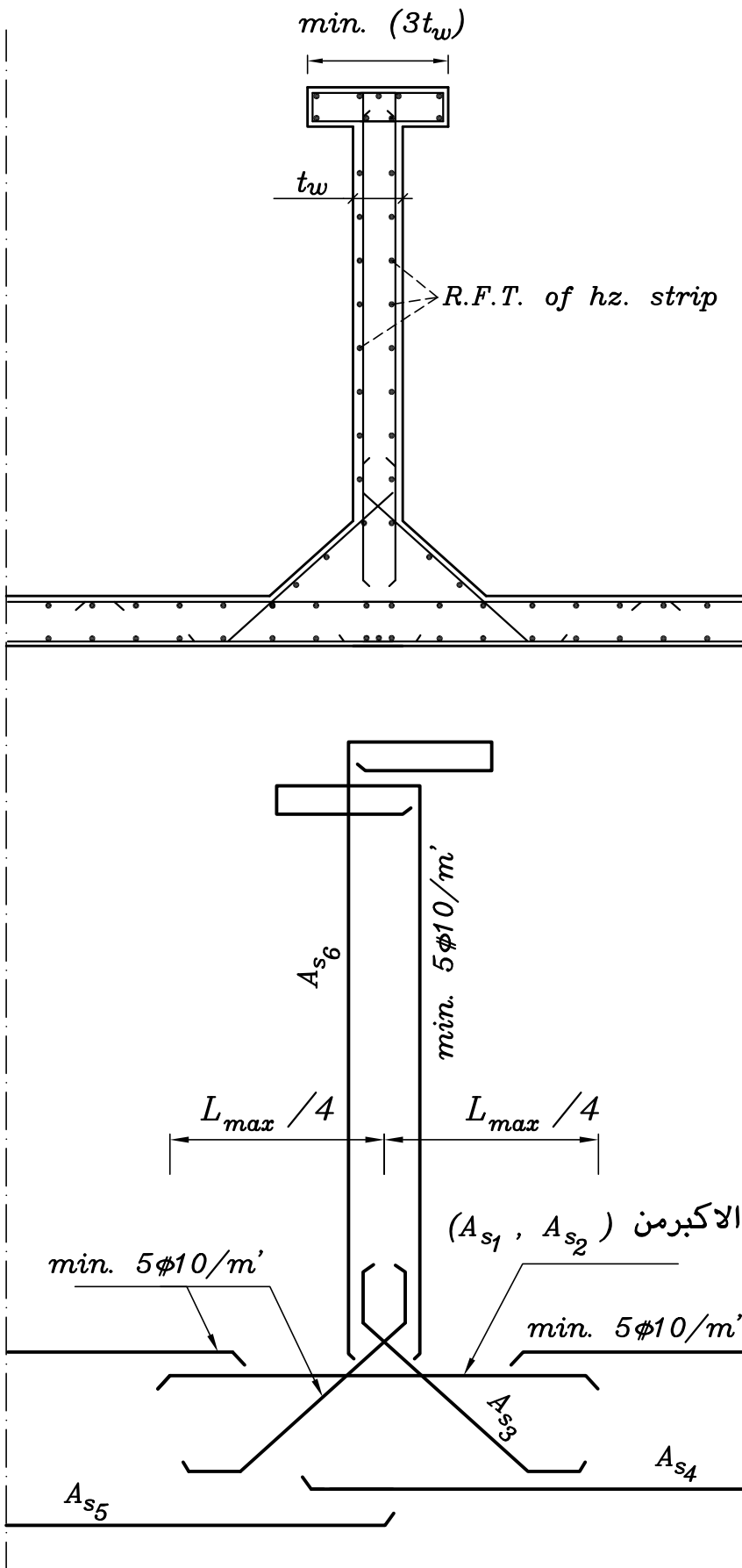
R.F.T. of elements of the tank

1 – Walls

a – external walls

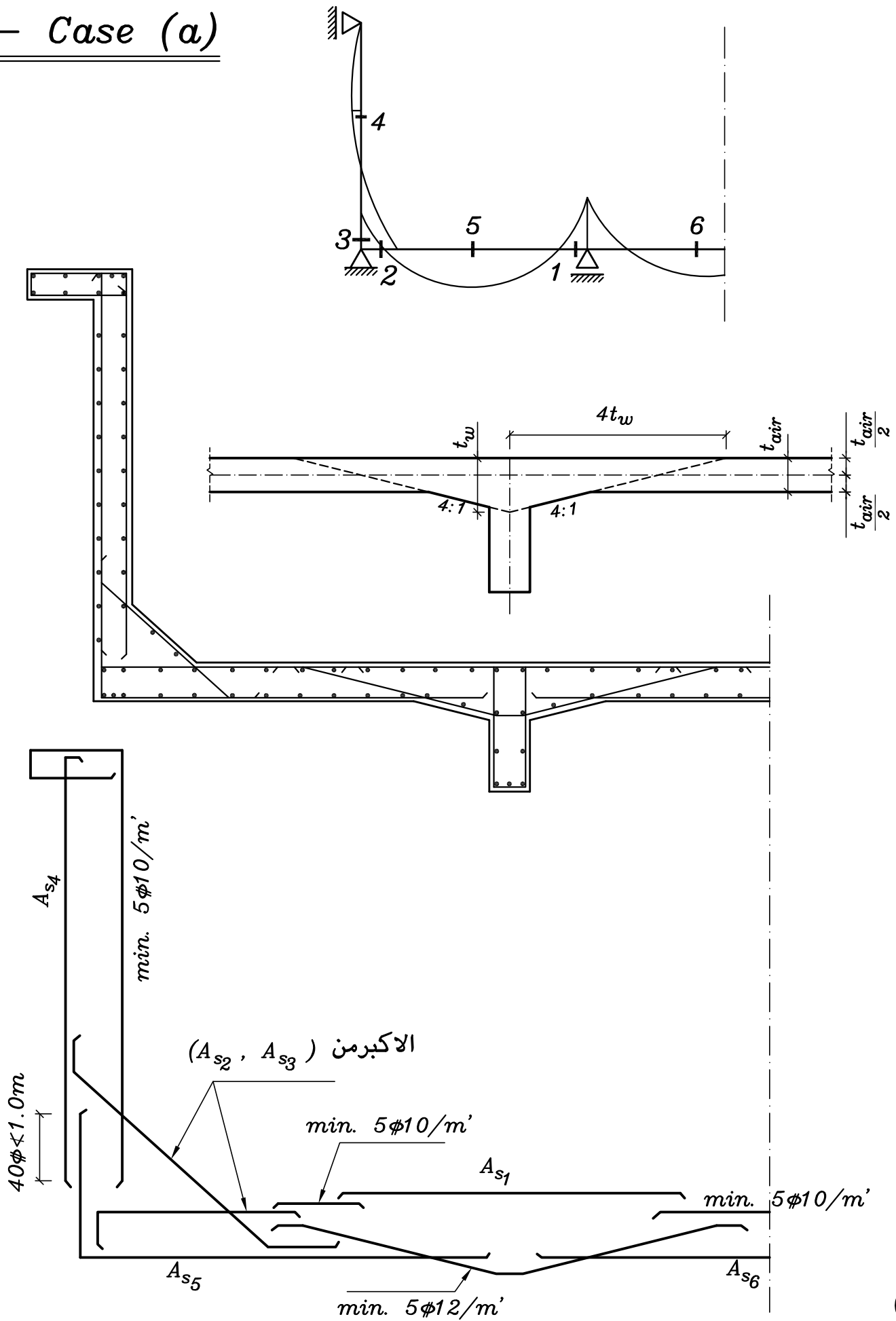


b- internal walls

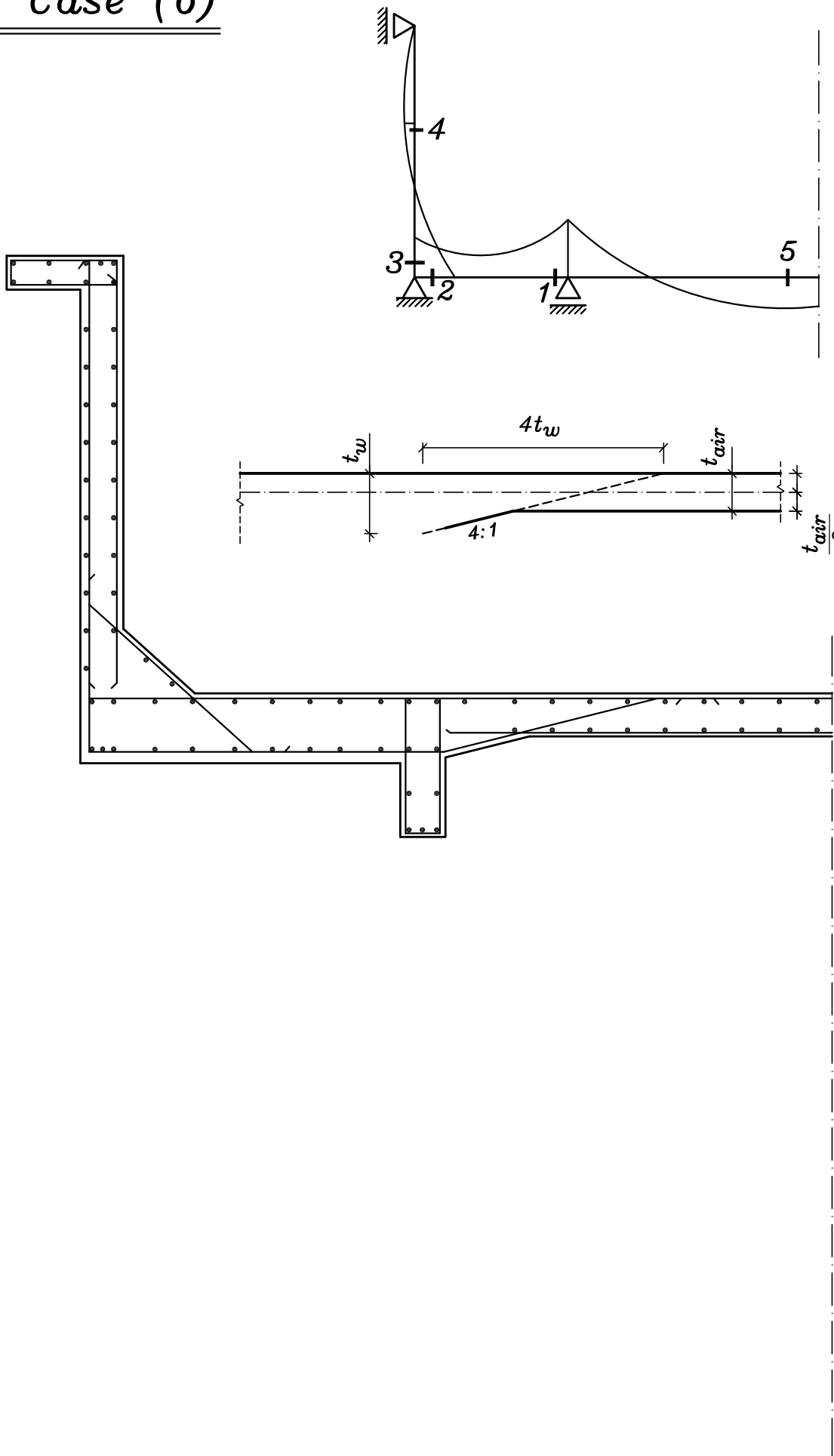


2- Floors

- Case (a)

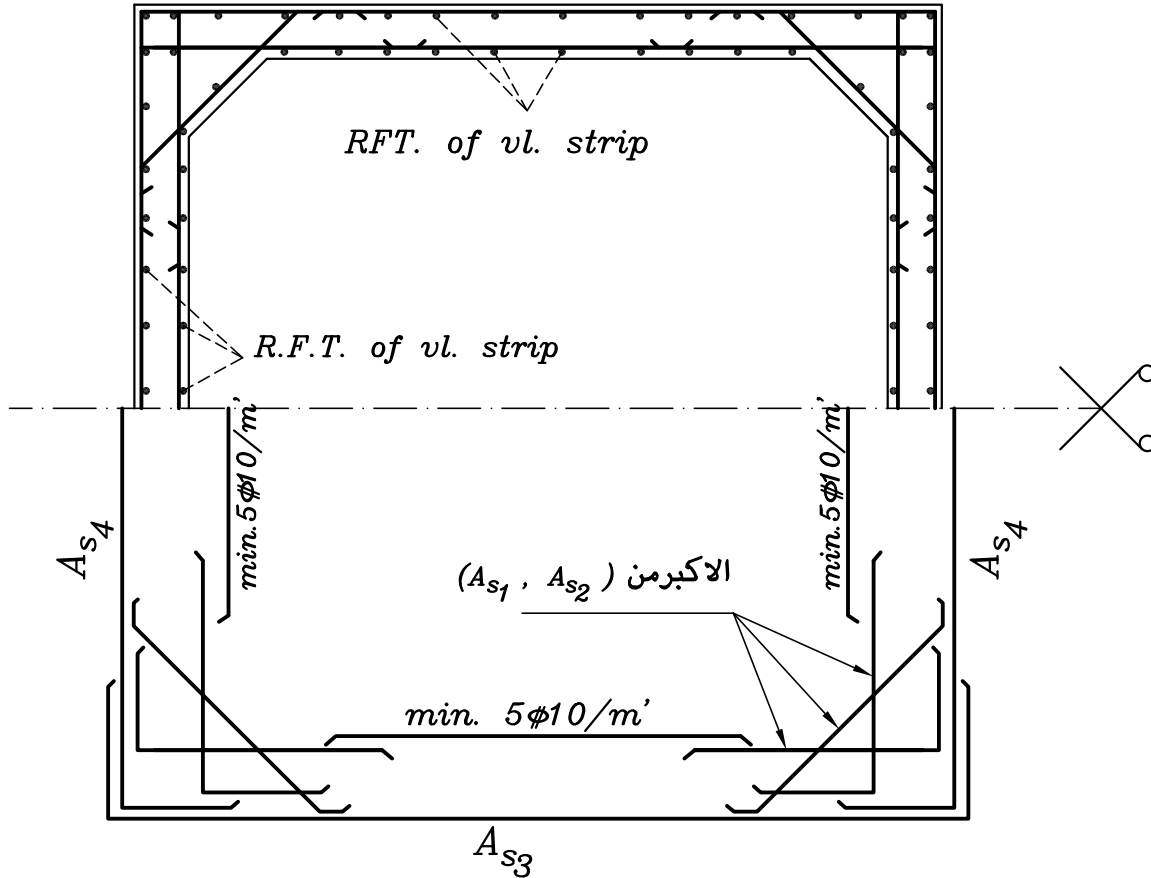
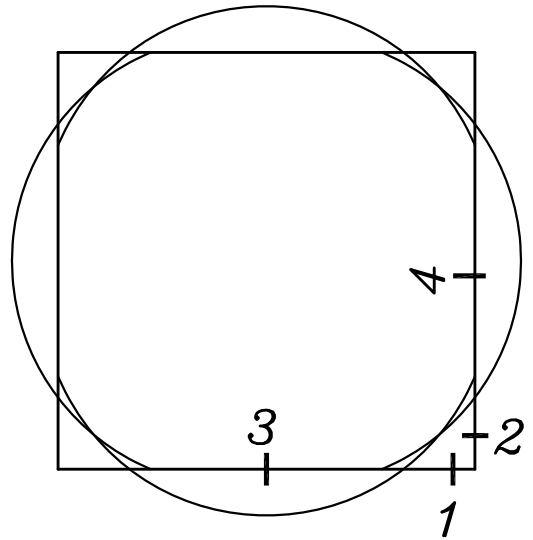
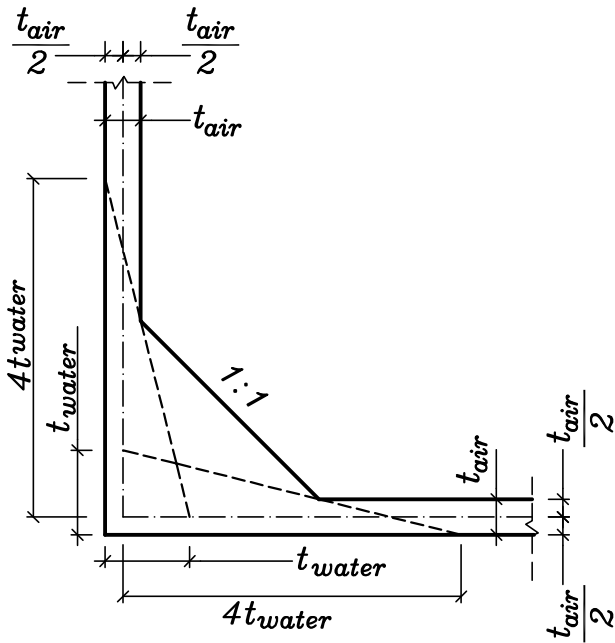


- Case (b)

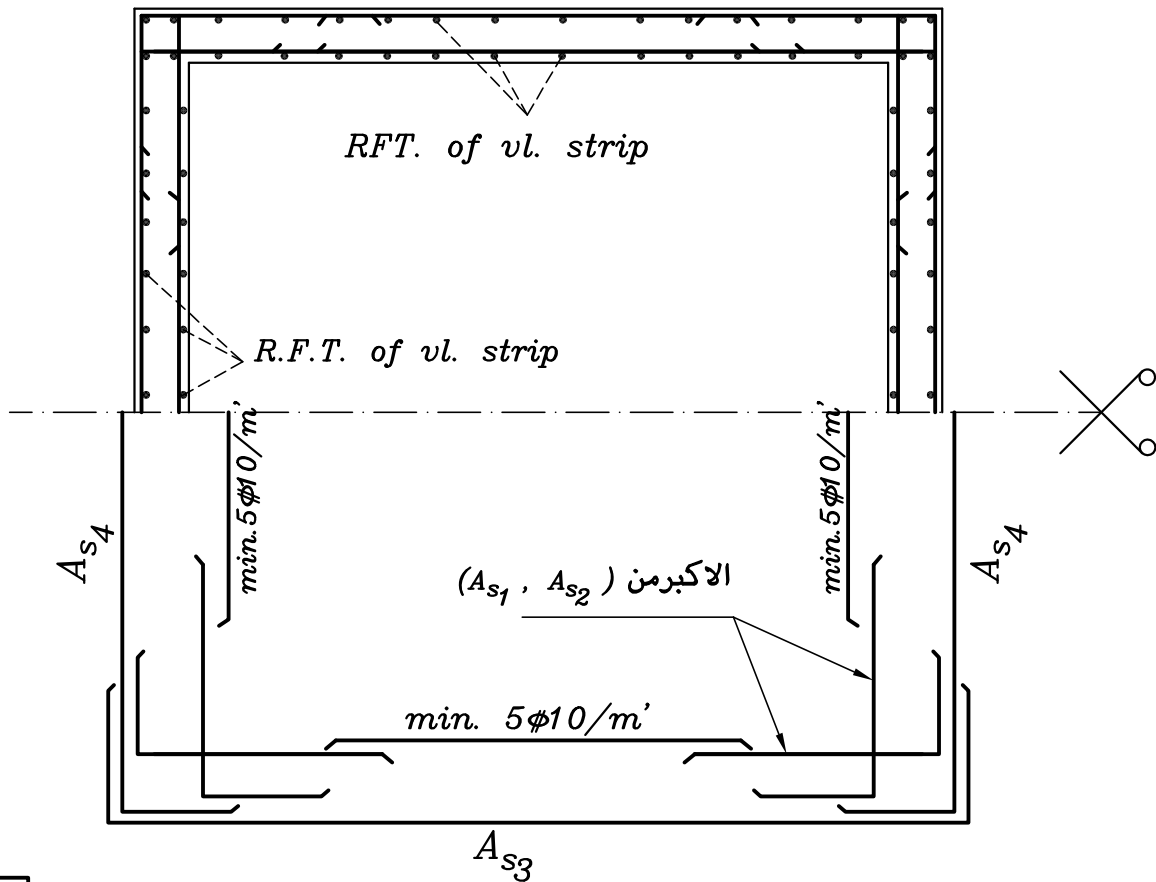


3- Hz. strip

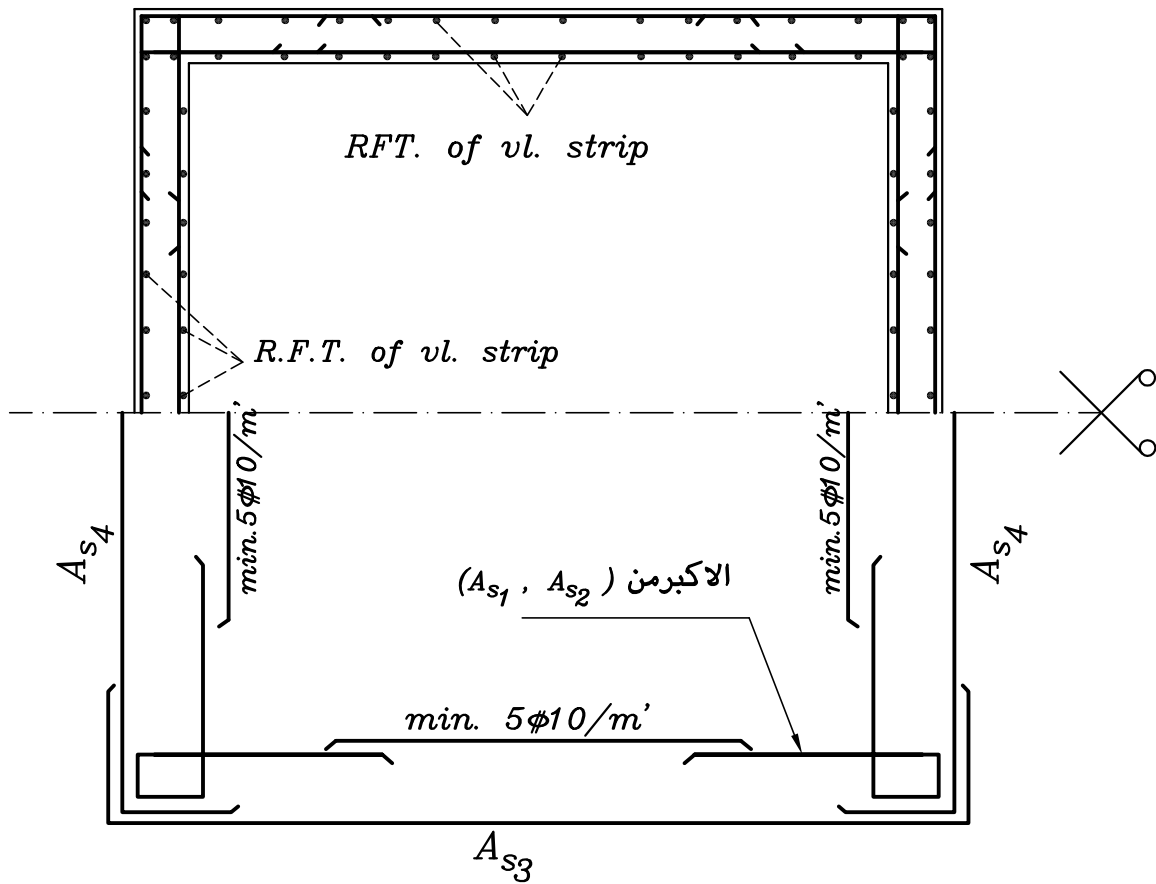
Case (a): haunch at hz. strip



Case (b): no haunch at hz. strip



OR



$$M_{us} = 67.50 * 0.53 = 35.78 \text{ kN.m}$$

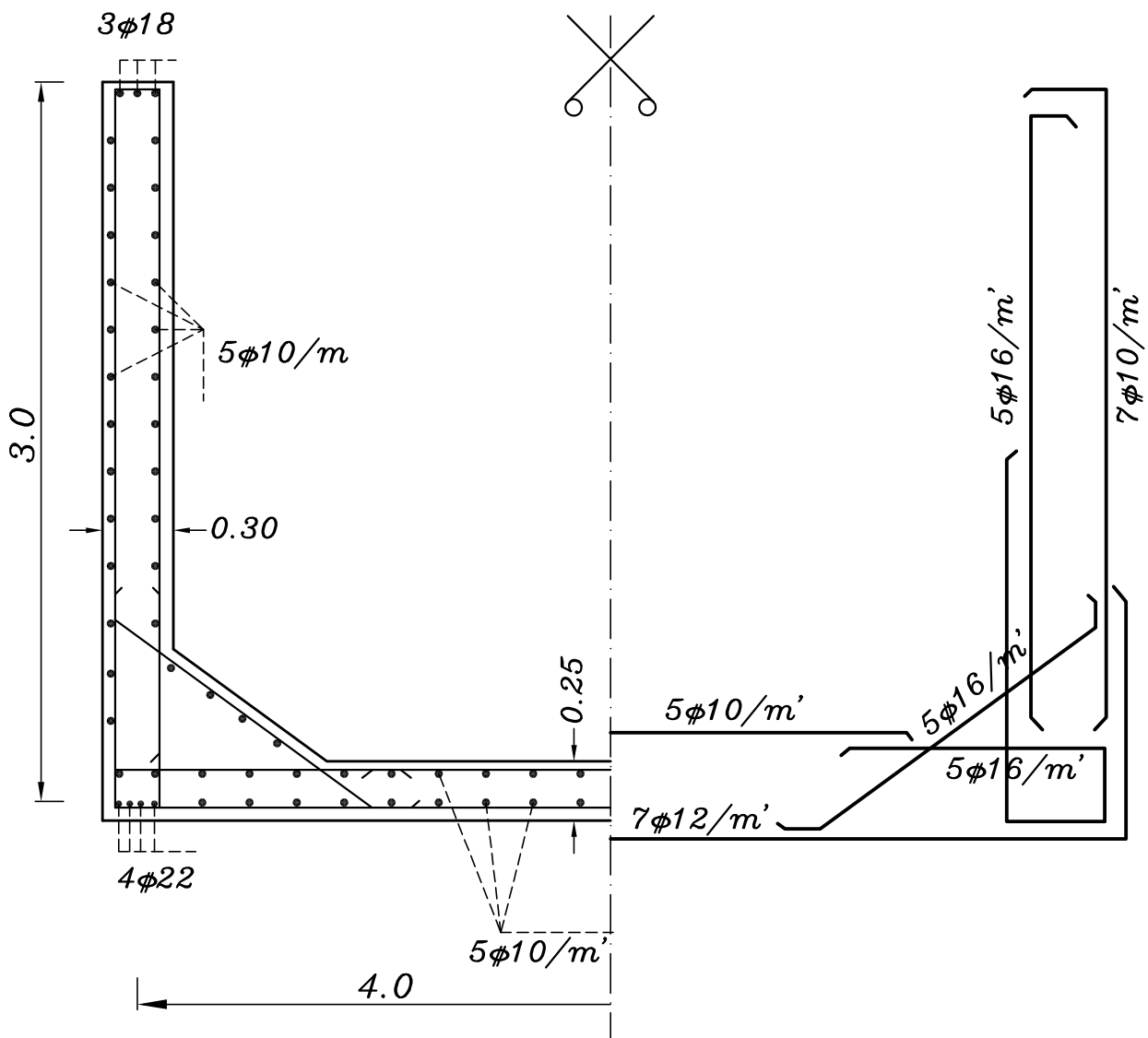
$$210 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{35.78 * 10^6}{1000 * 25}} \quad C_1 = 5.55 \quad \& \quad J = 0.826$$

$$A_s = \frac{1}{\beta_{cr}} * \left[\frac{M_{us}}{J * d * f_y} + \frac{T_{u.l.}}{f_y / \gamma_s} \right] \text{ assume } \phi 12 \text{ used} \Rightarrow \beta_{cr} = 1.00$$

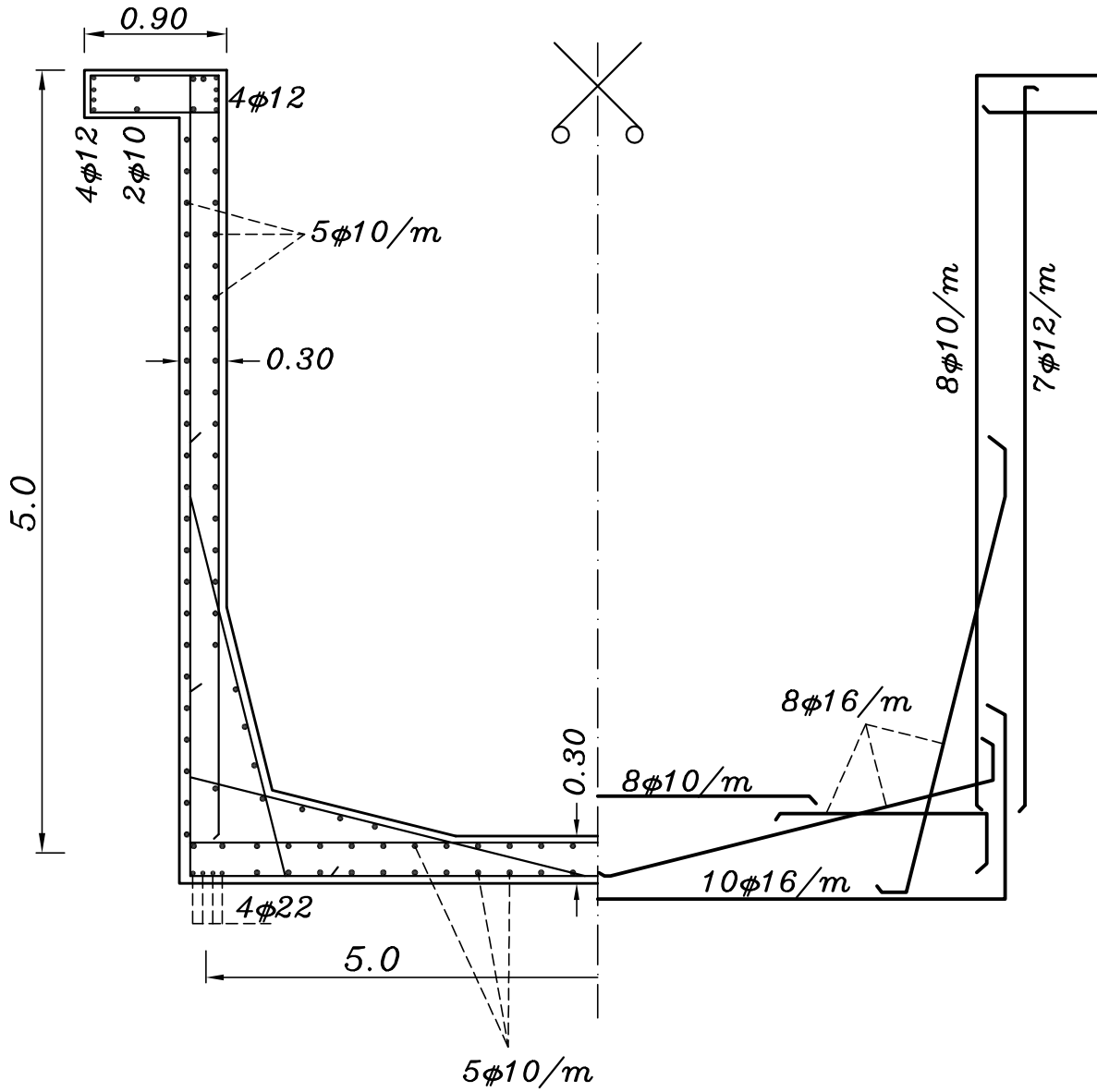
$$A_s = \frac{1}{1.00} \left[\frac{35.78 * 10^6}{0.826 * 210 * 360} + \frac{67.50 * 10^3}{360 / 1.15} \right]$$

$$A_s = 788.60 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}' \Rightarrow 7\phi 12 / \text{m}'$$

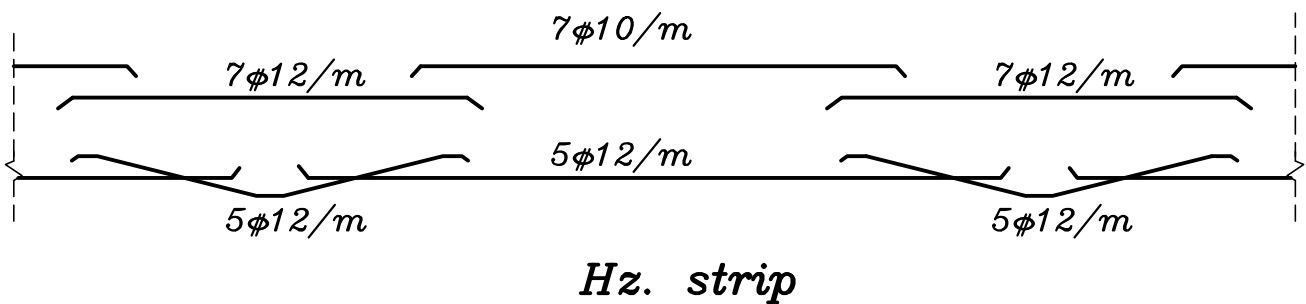
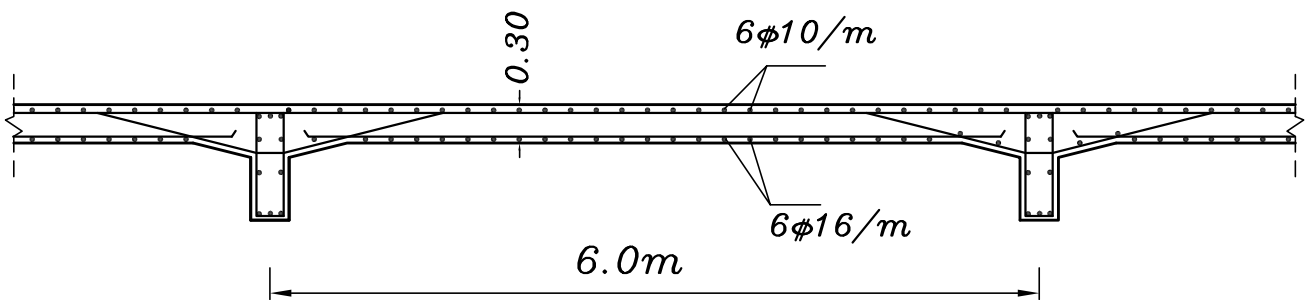
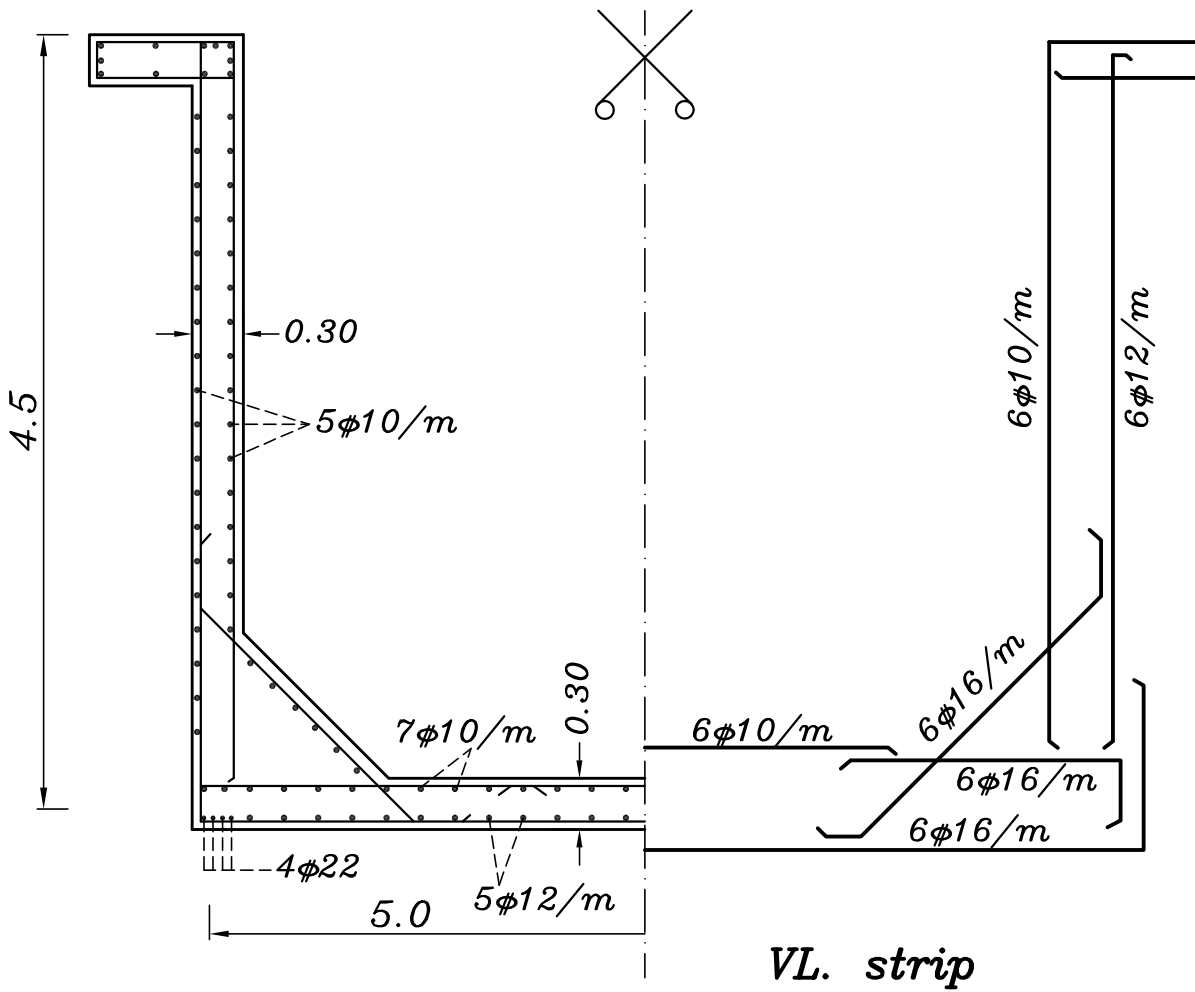
Details of RFT.



Details of RFT.

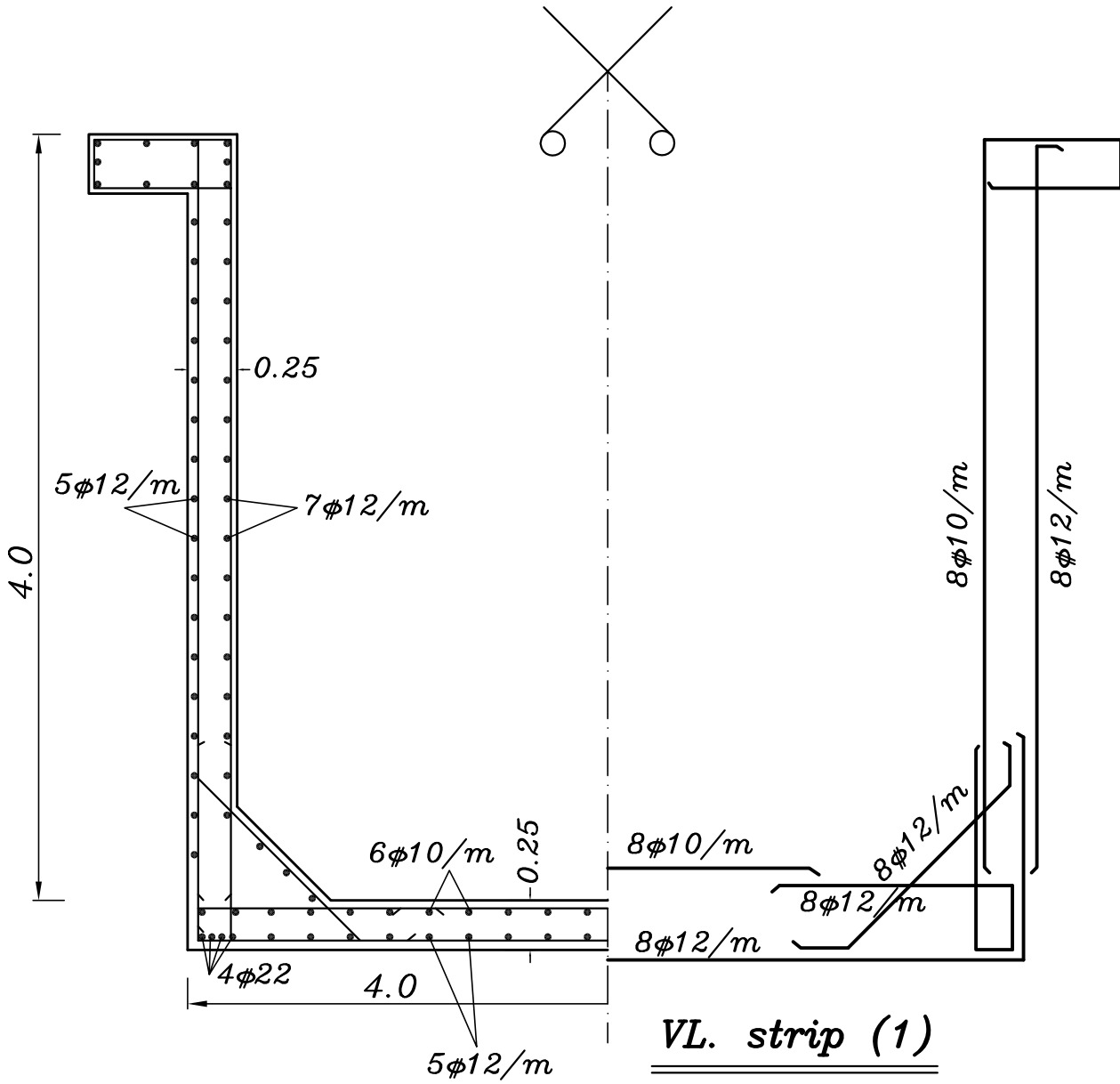


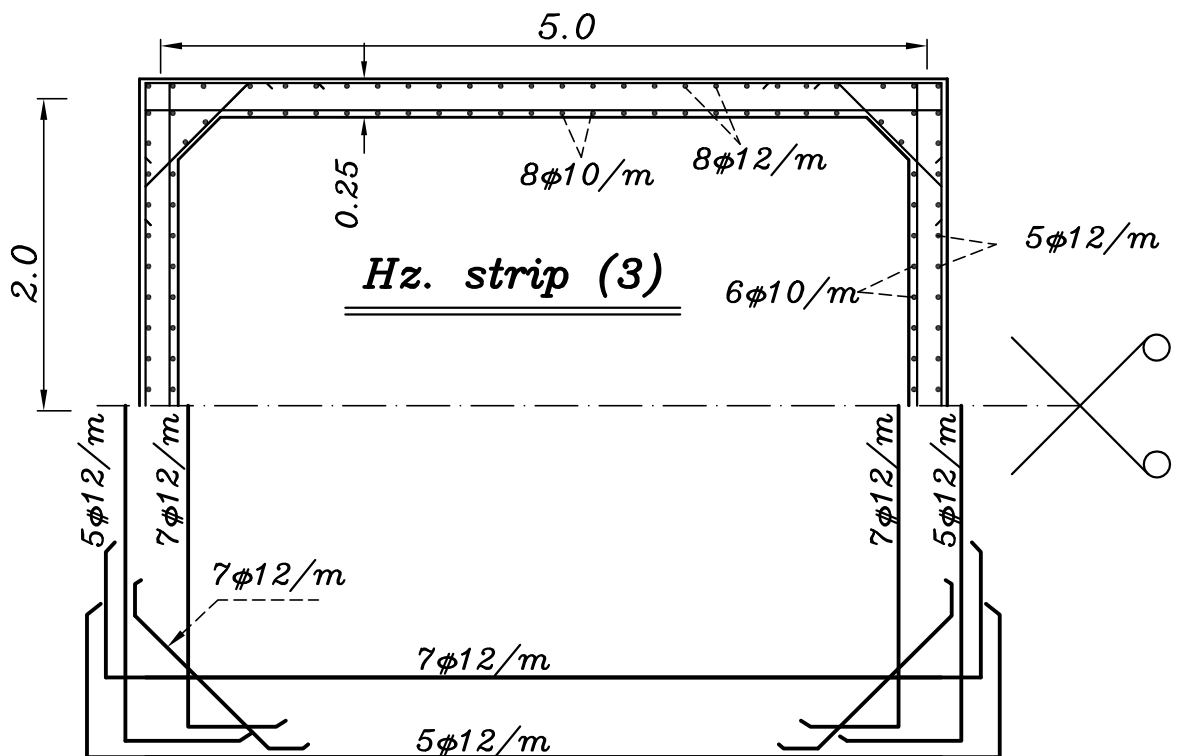
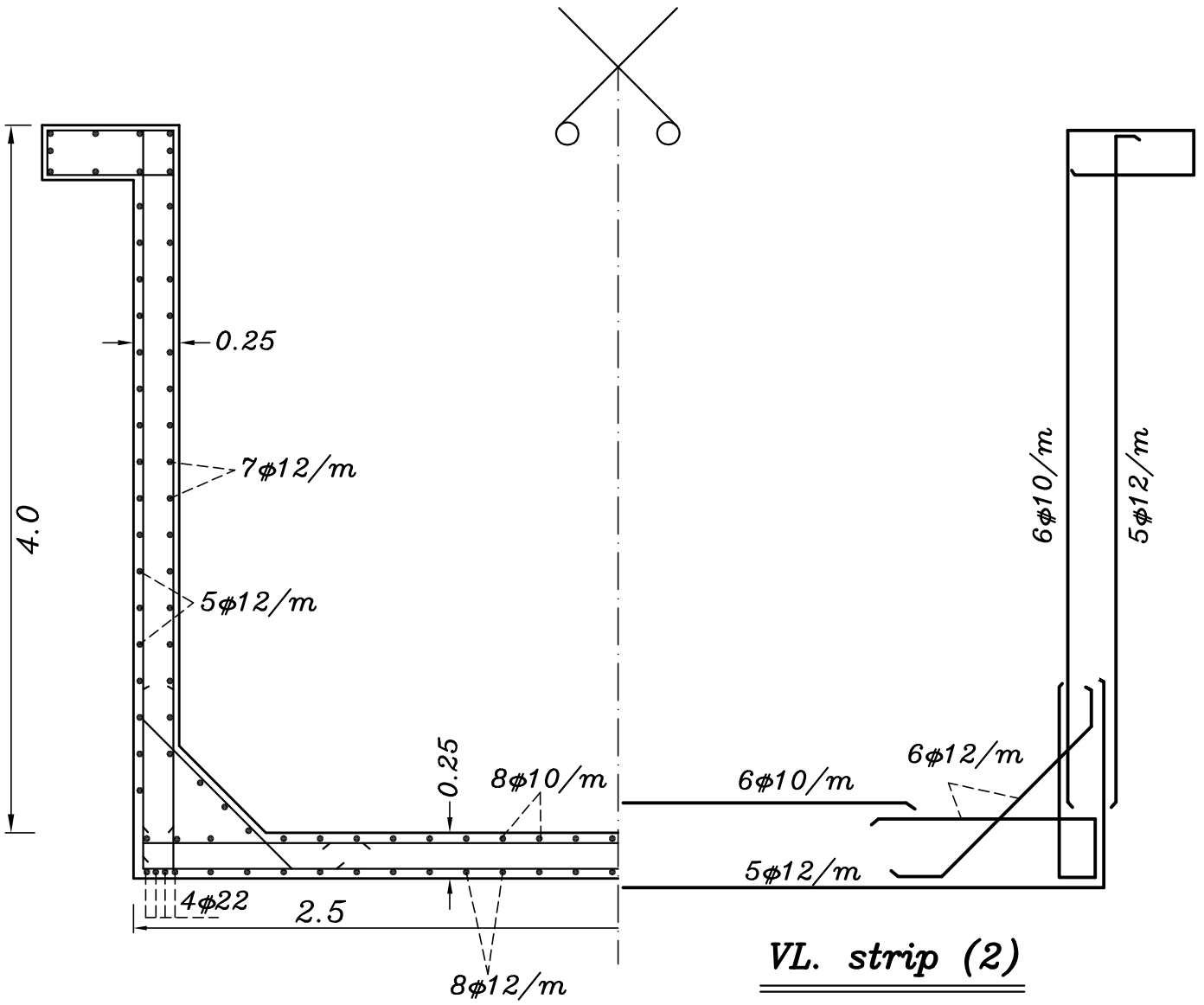
Details of RFT.



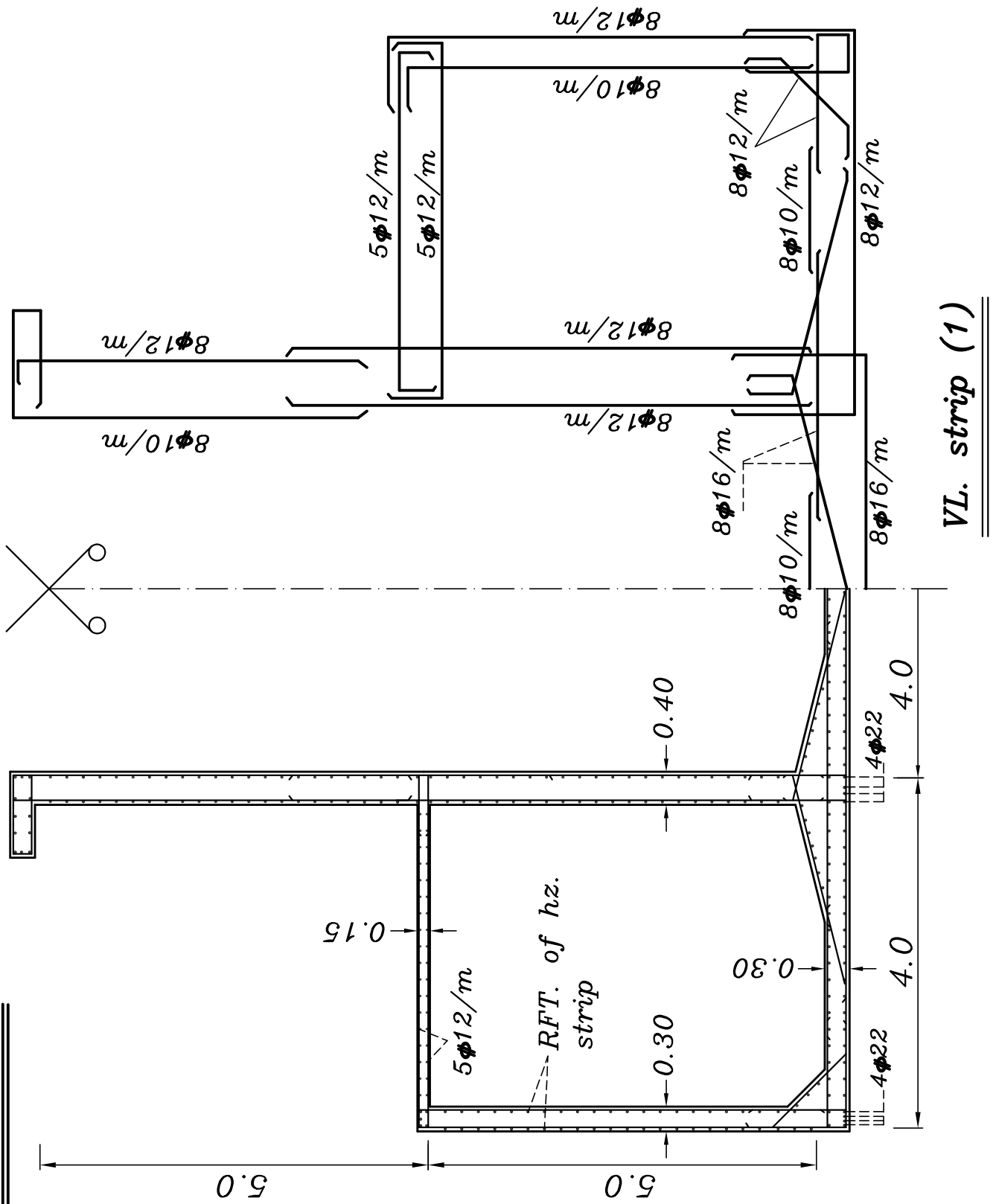
Hz. strip

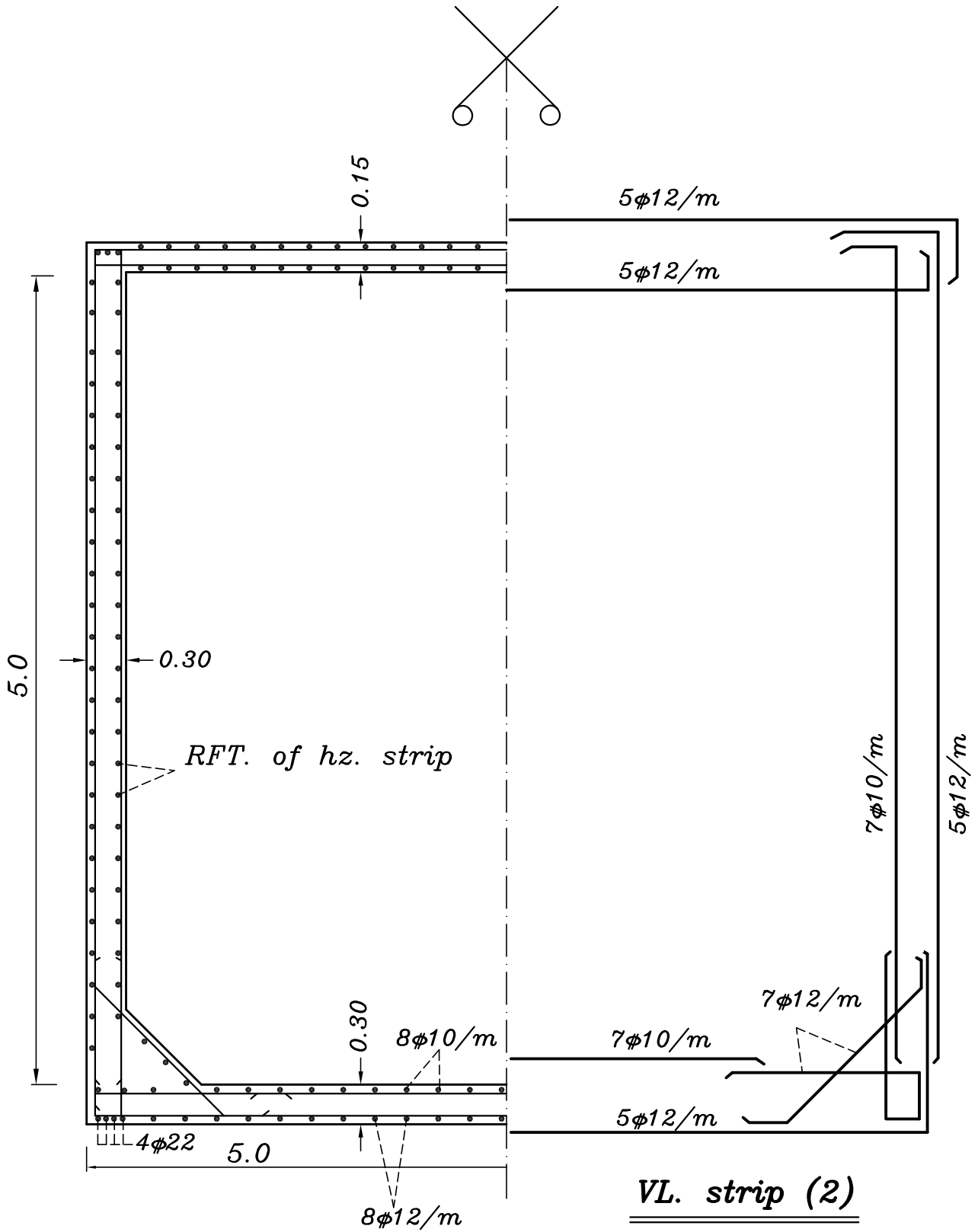
Details of RFT.

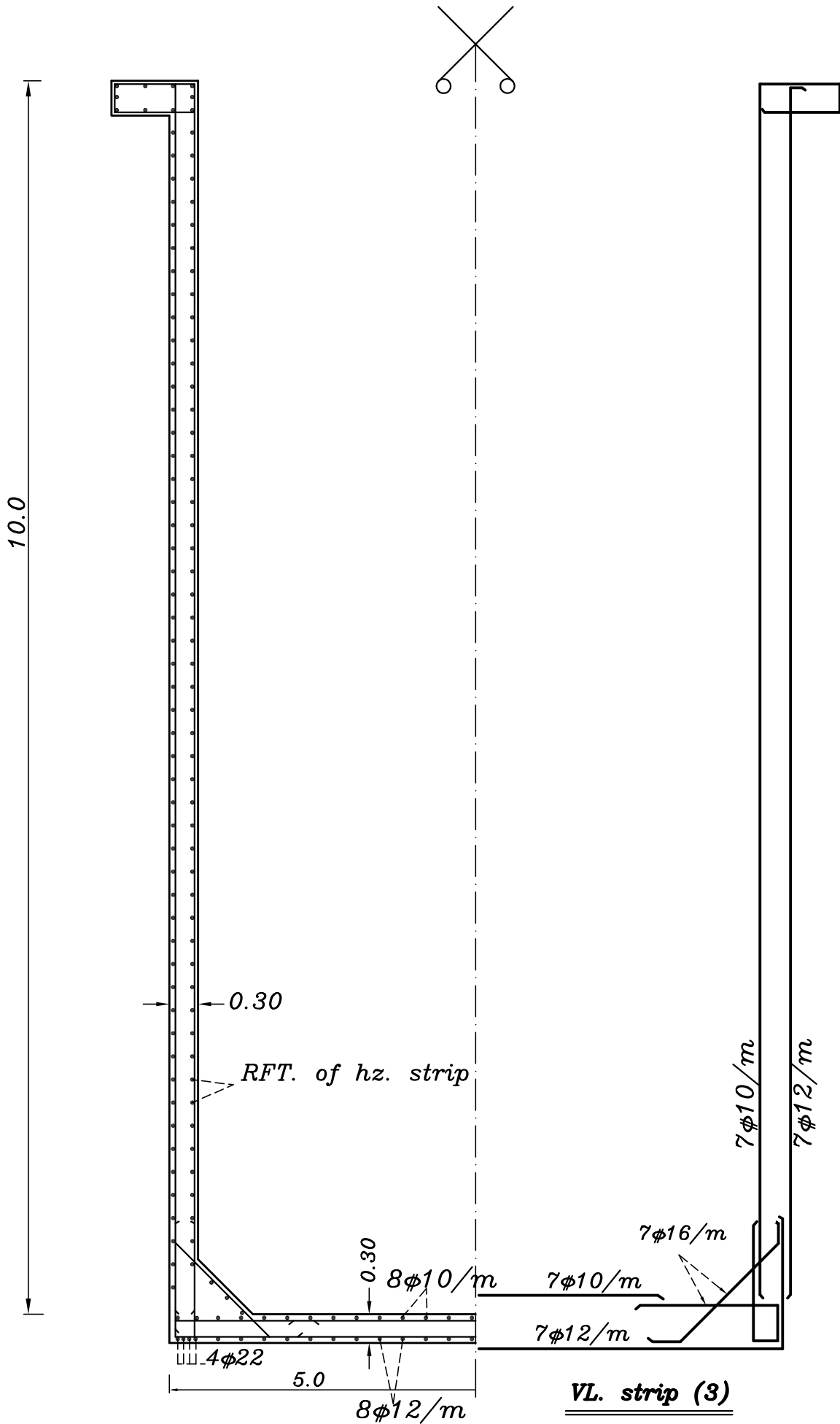


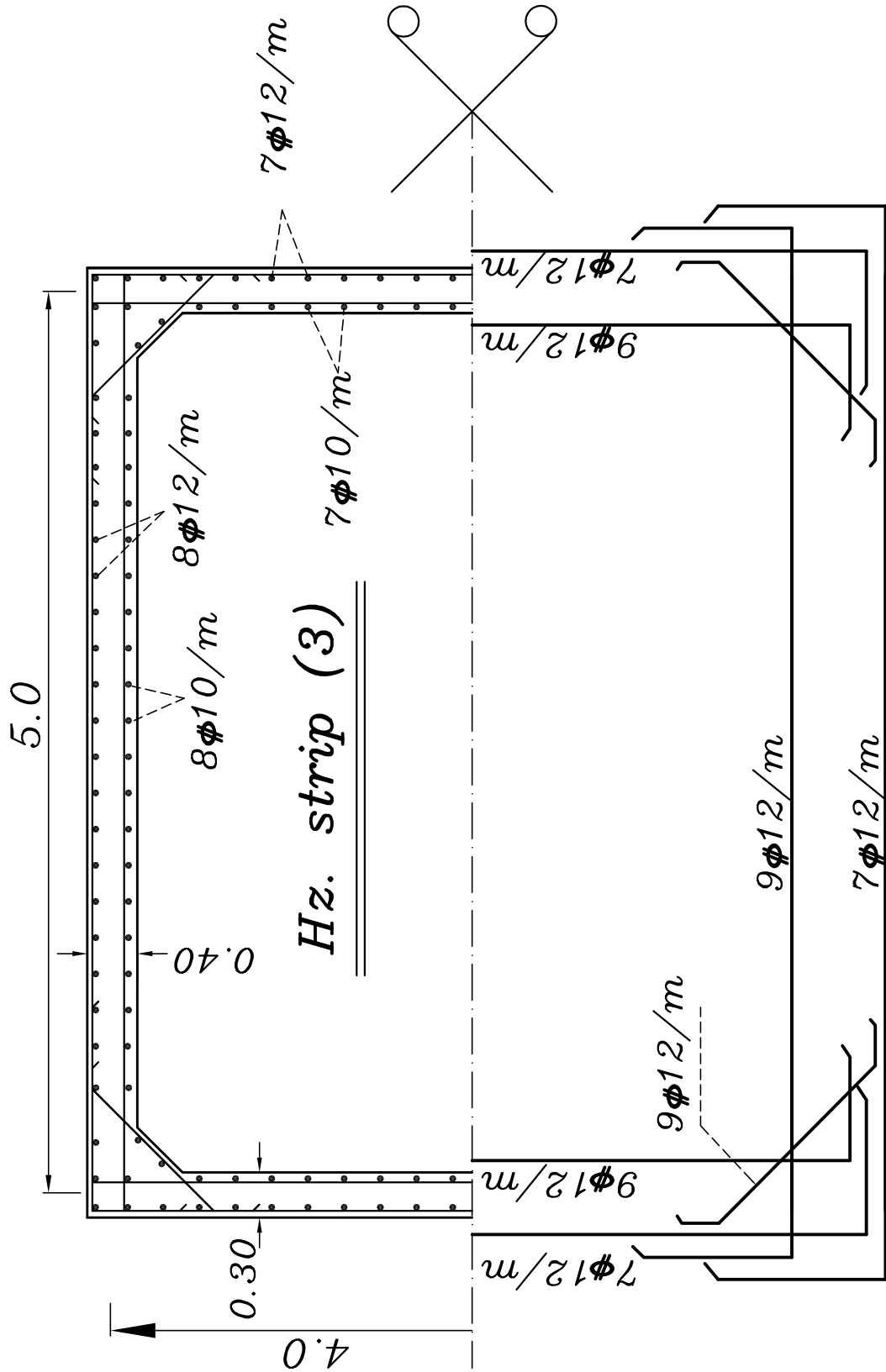


Details of RFT.

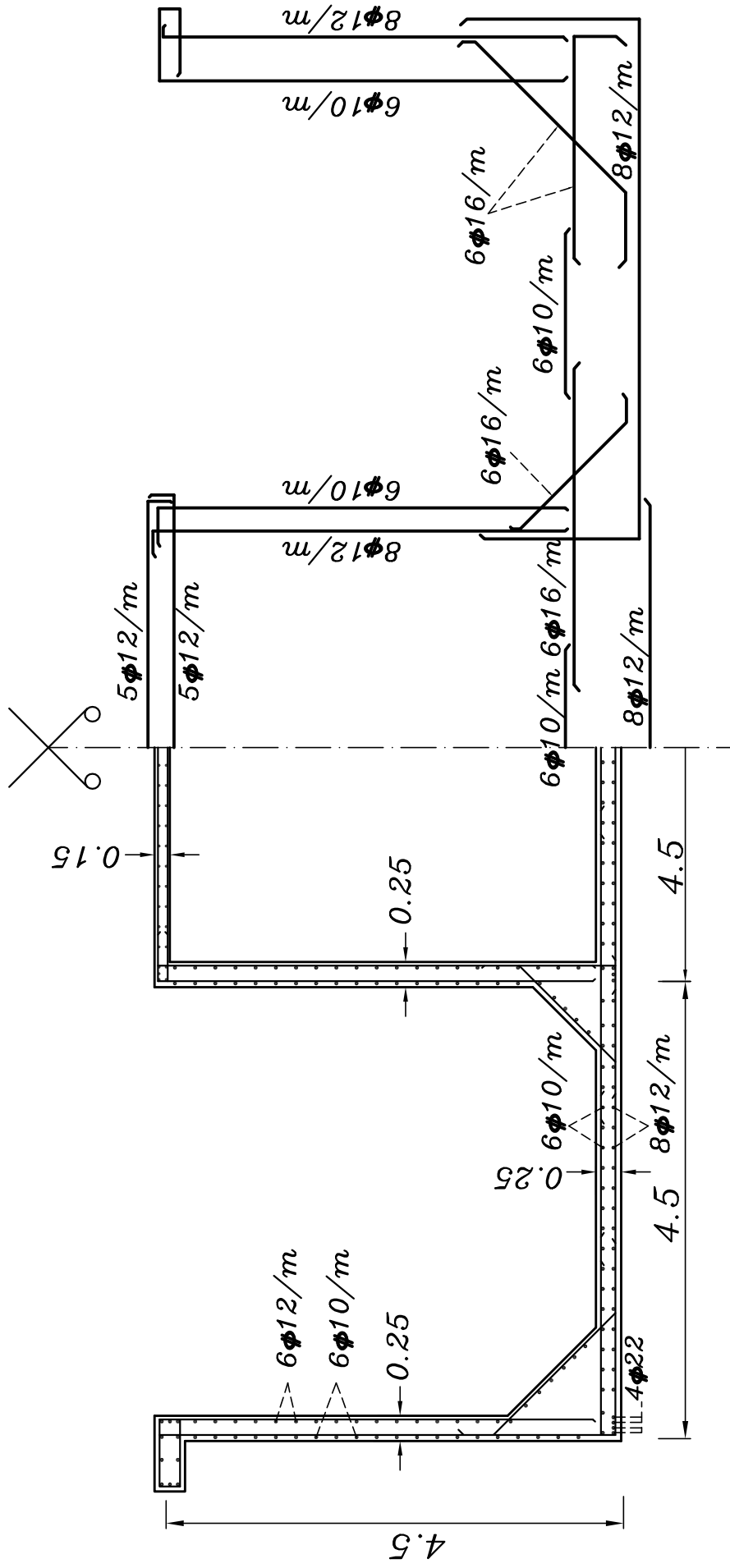




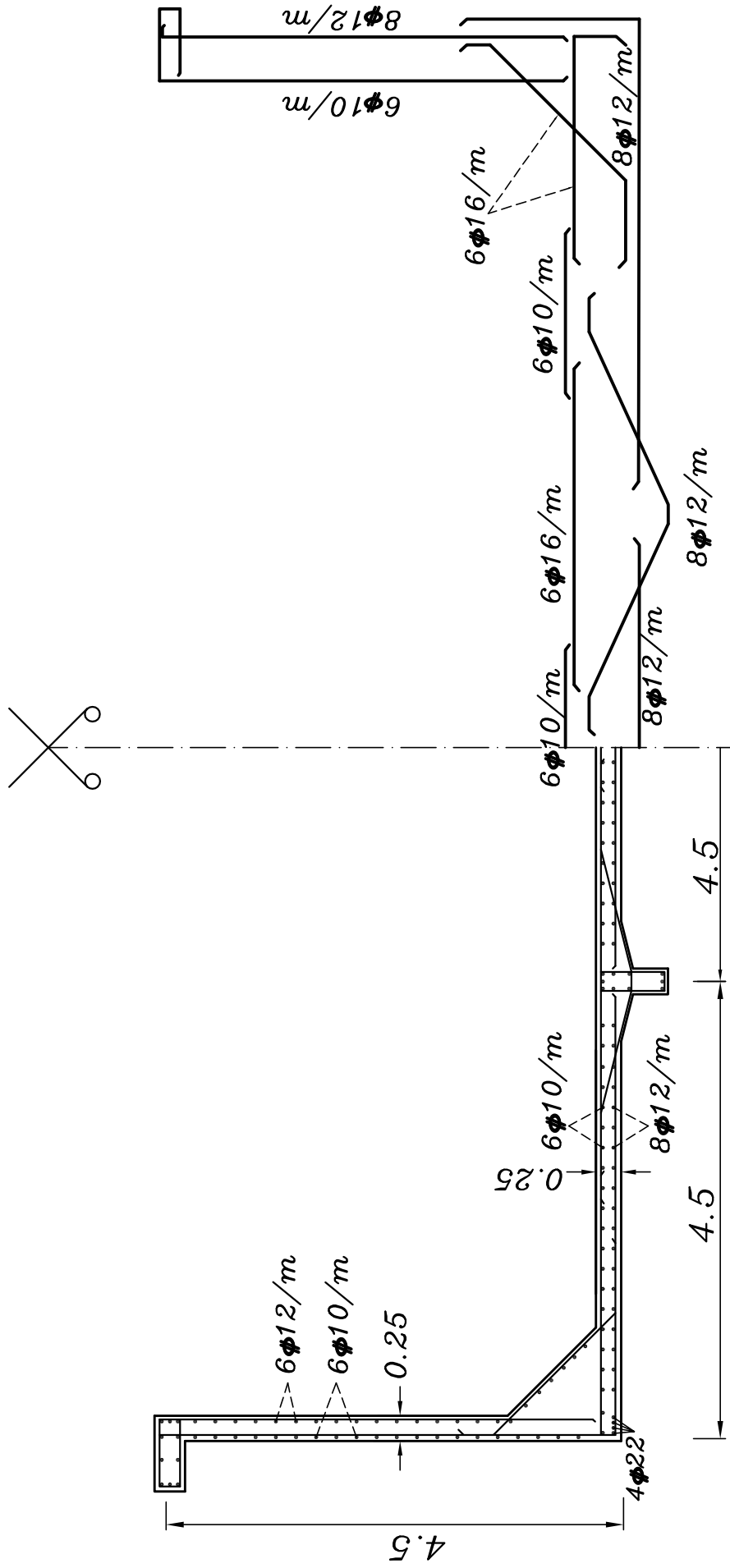




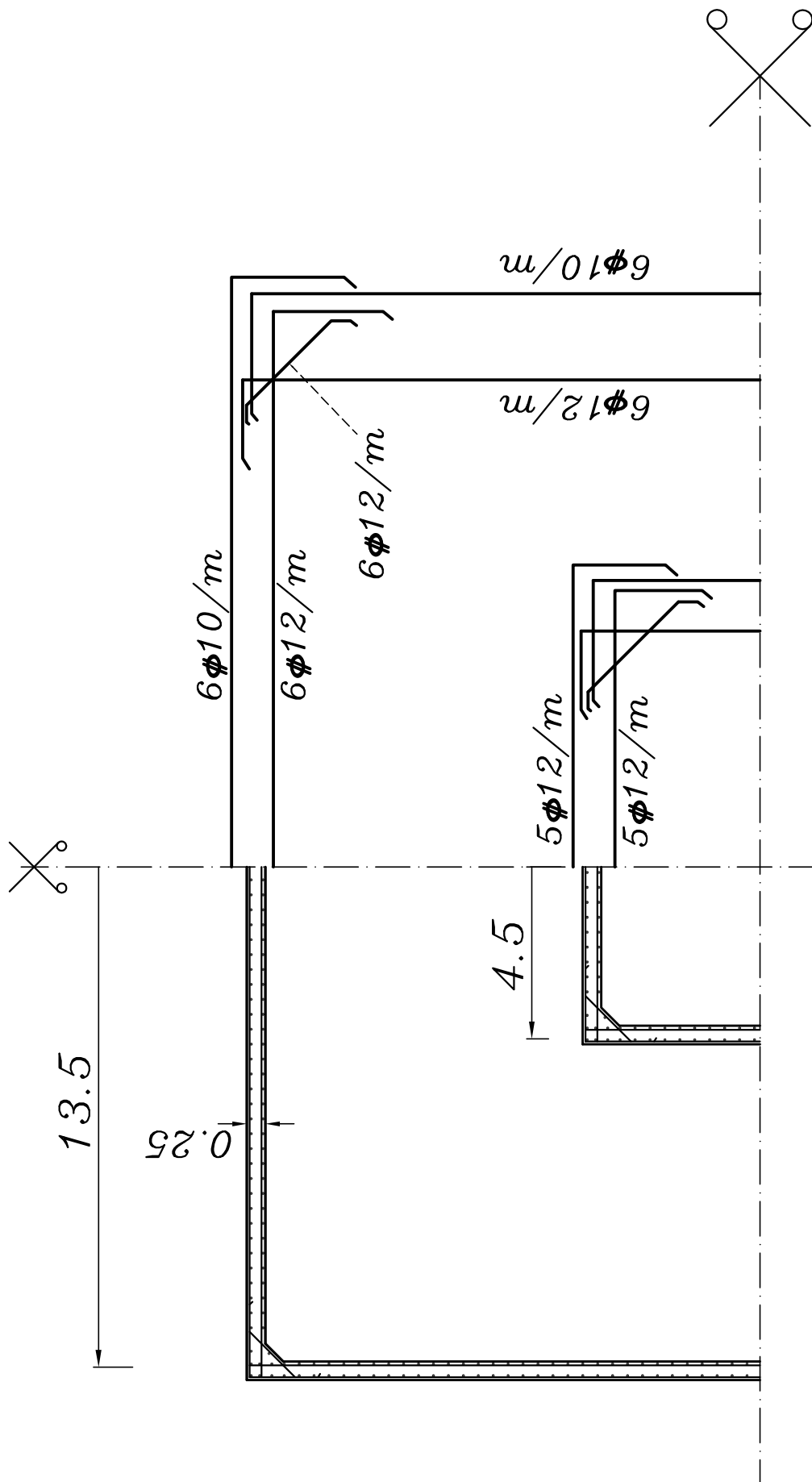
Details of RFT.



VL. strip (1)

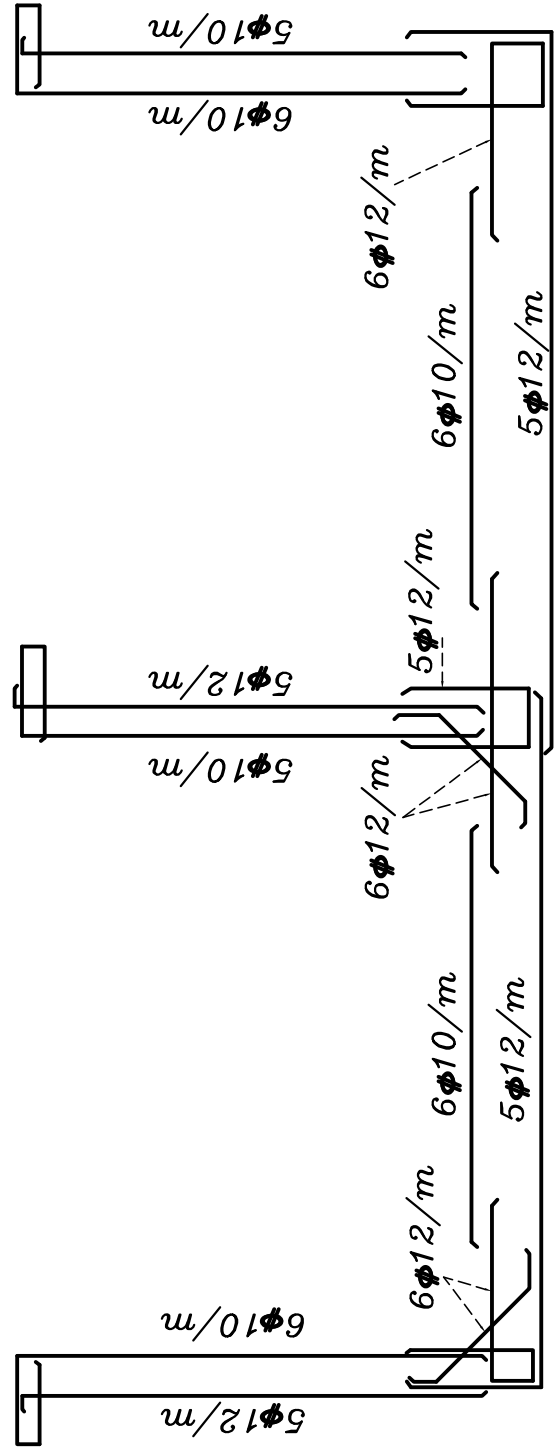
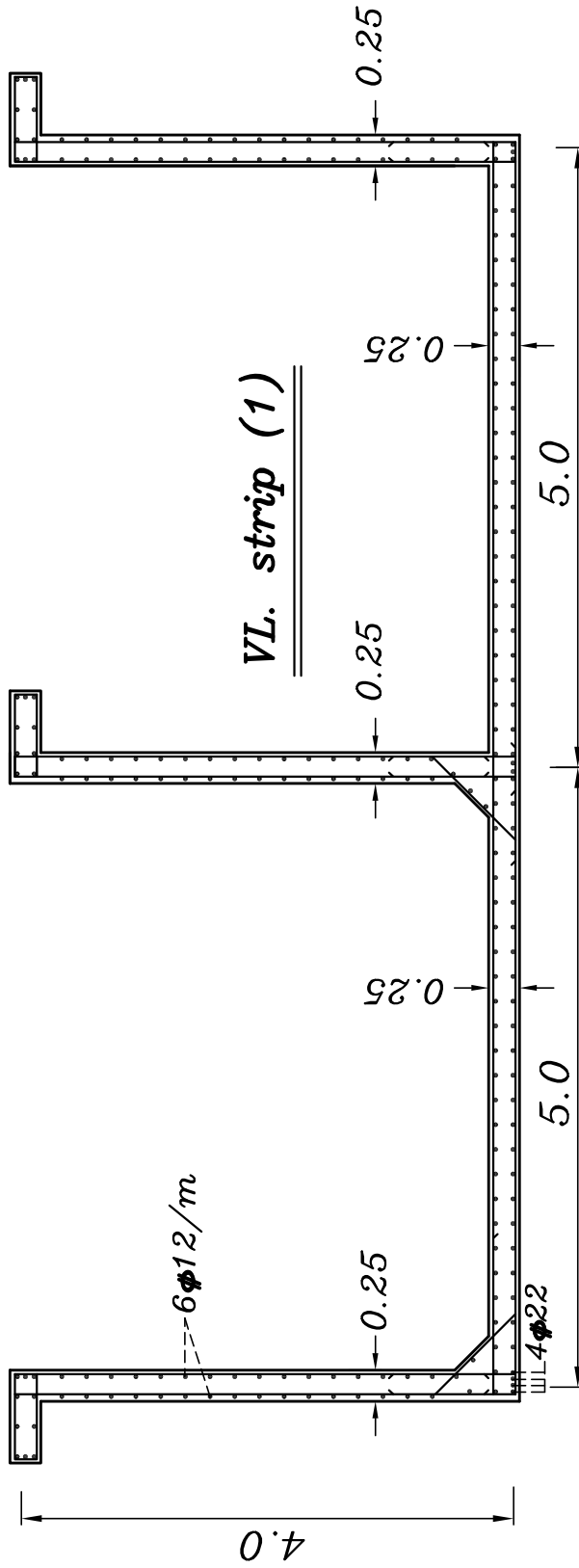


VL. strip (2)

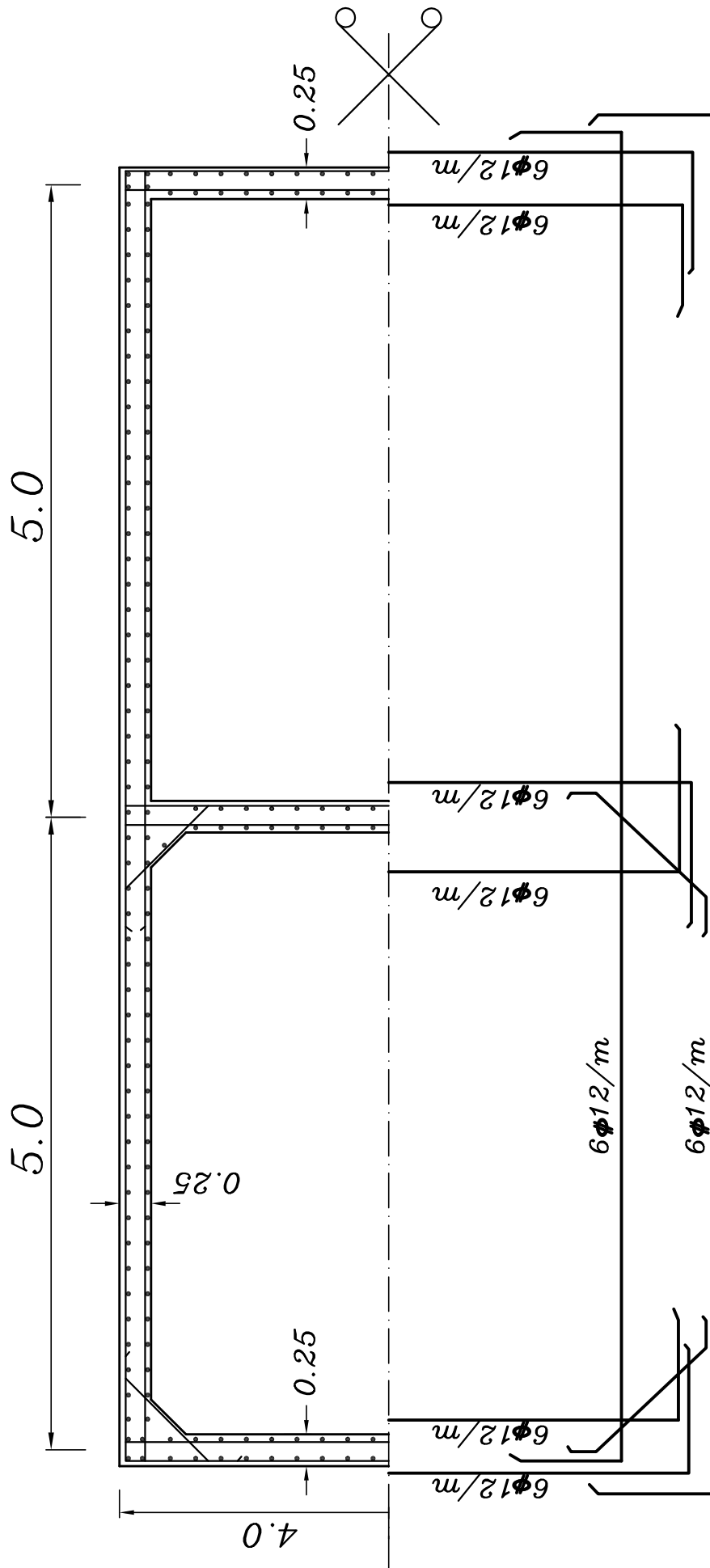


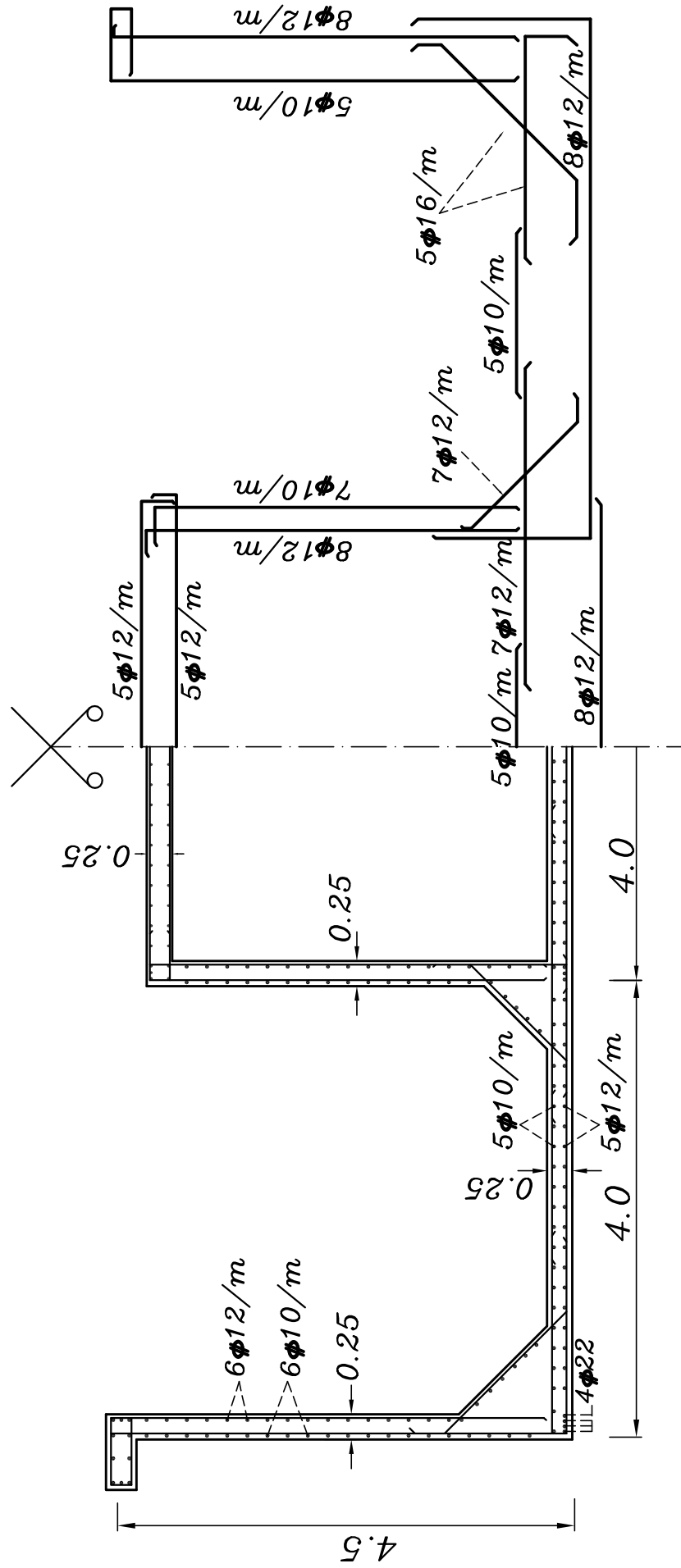
Hz. strip (3)

Details of RFT.

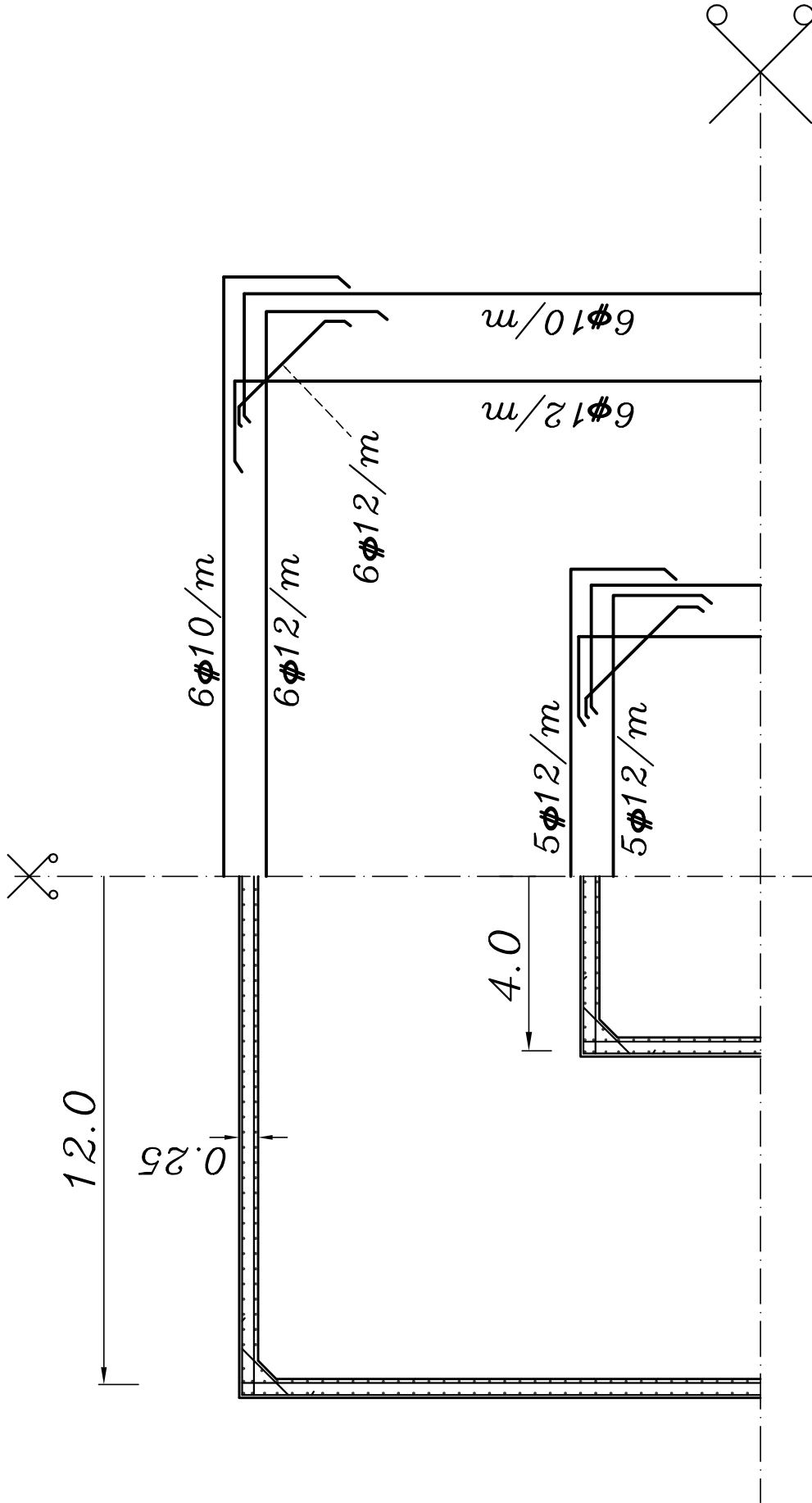


Hz. strip (2)



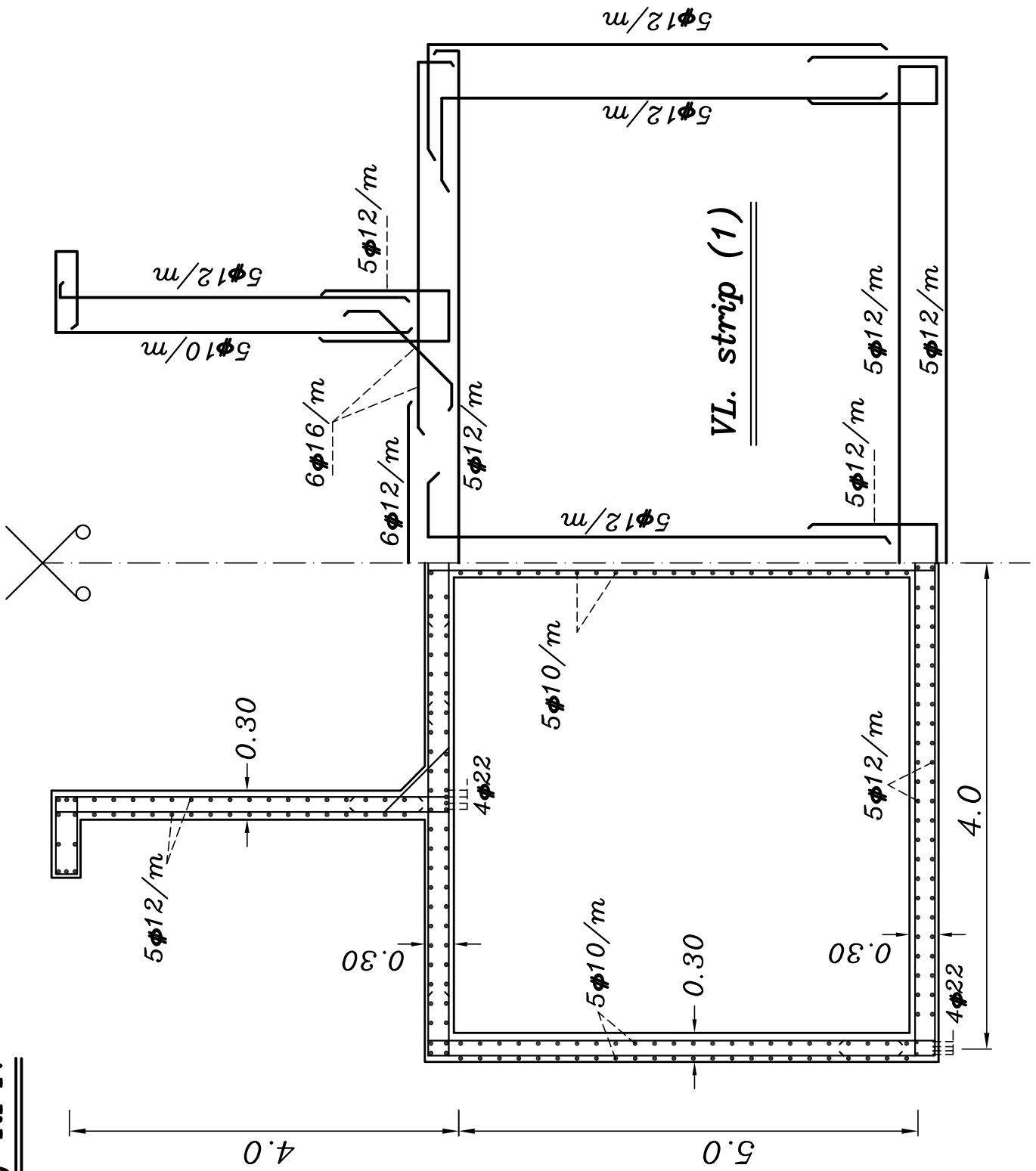


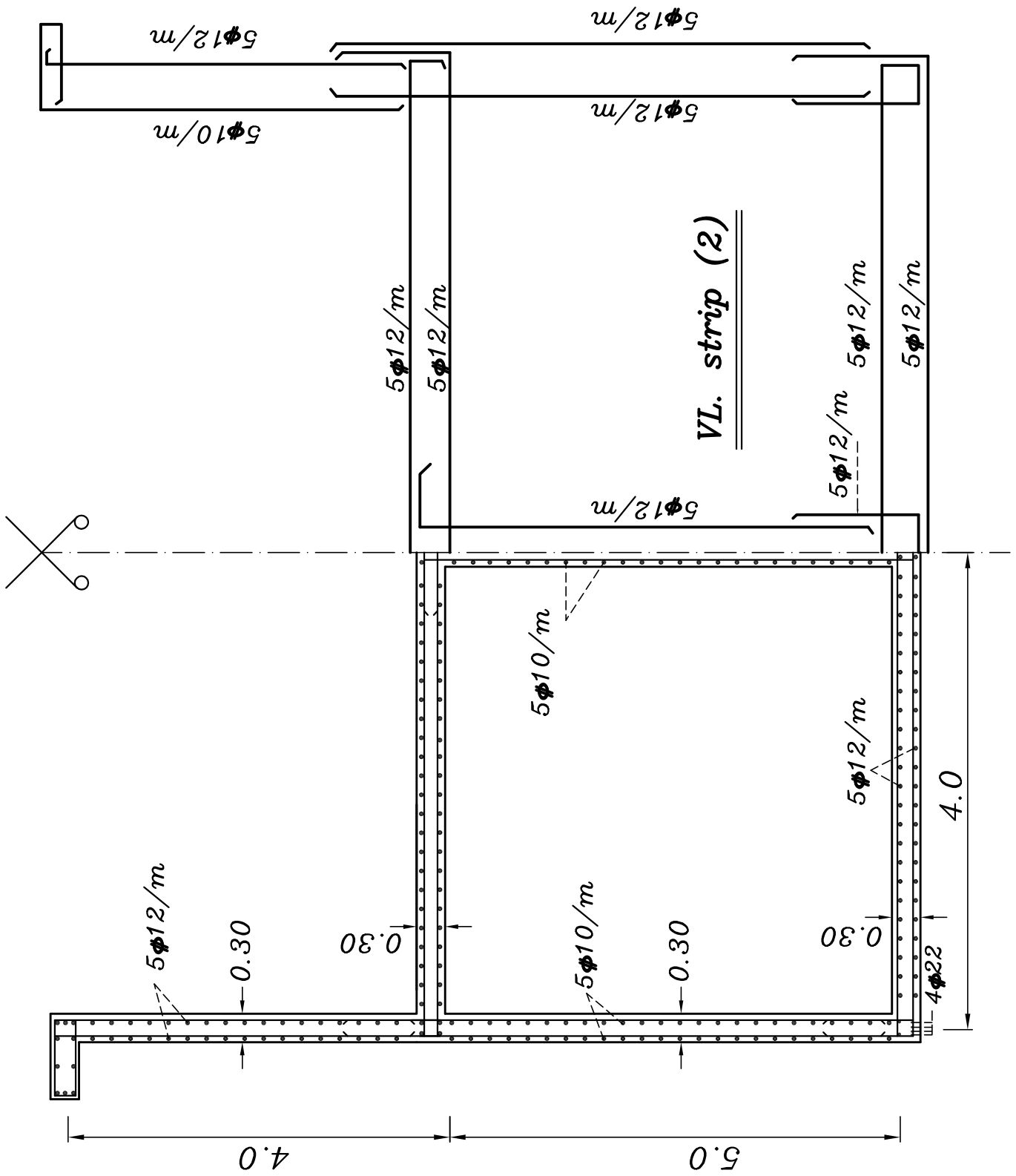
VL. strip (1)

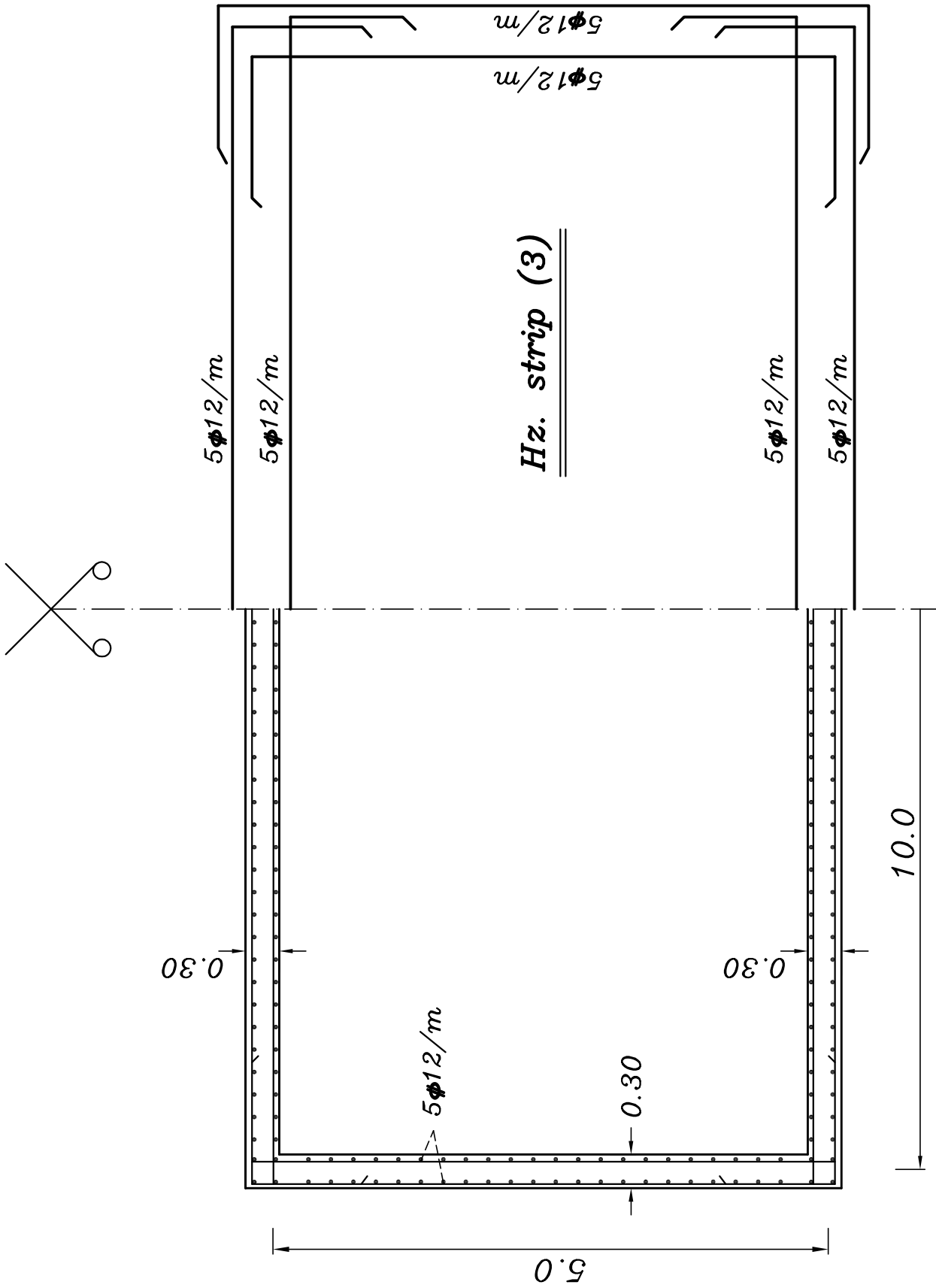


Hz. strip (2)

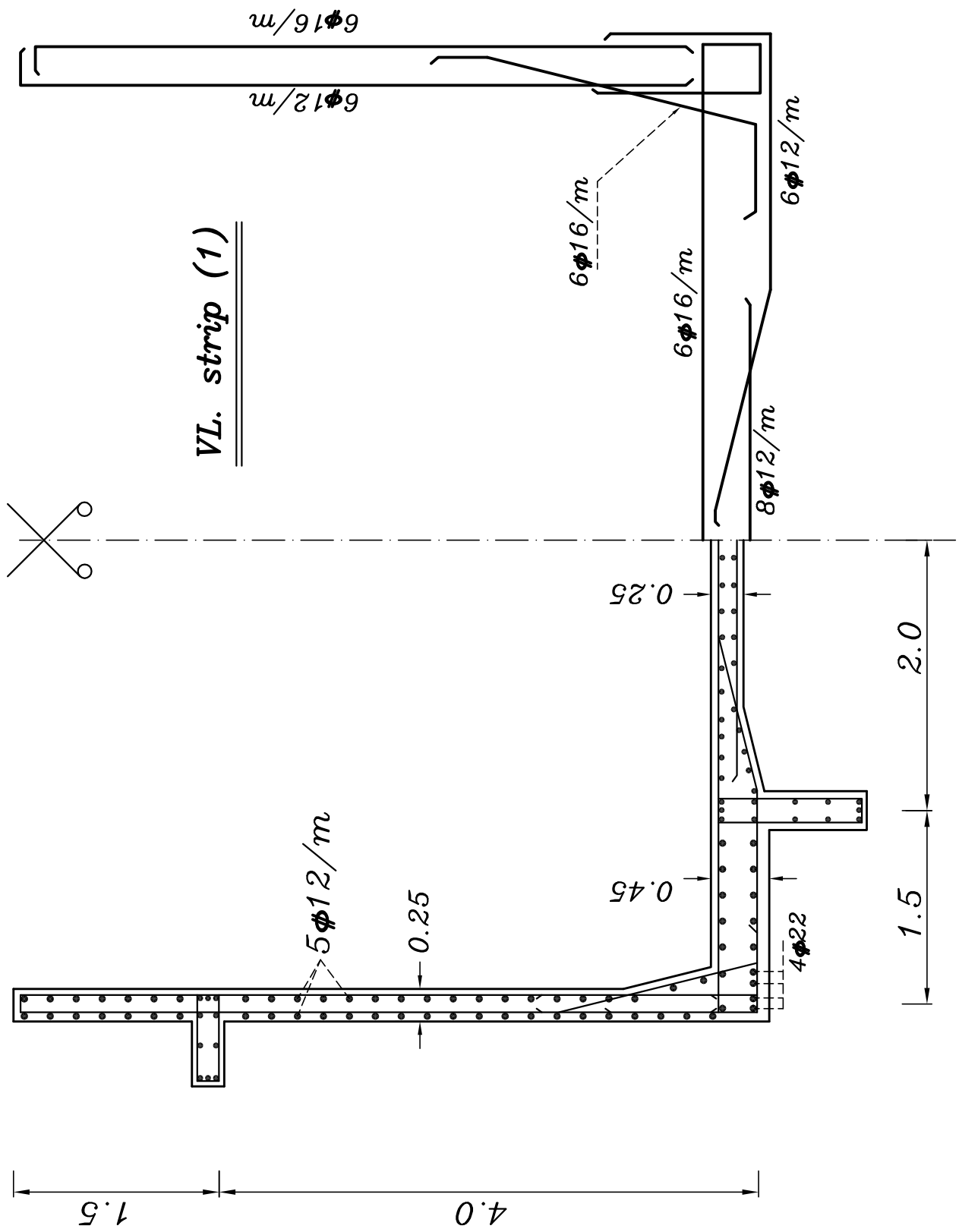
Details of RFT.

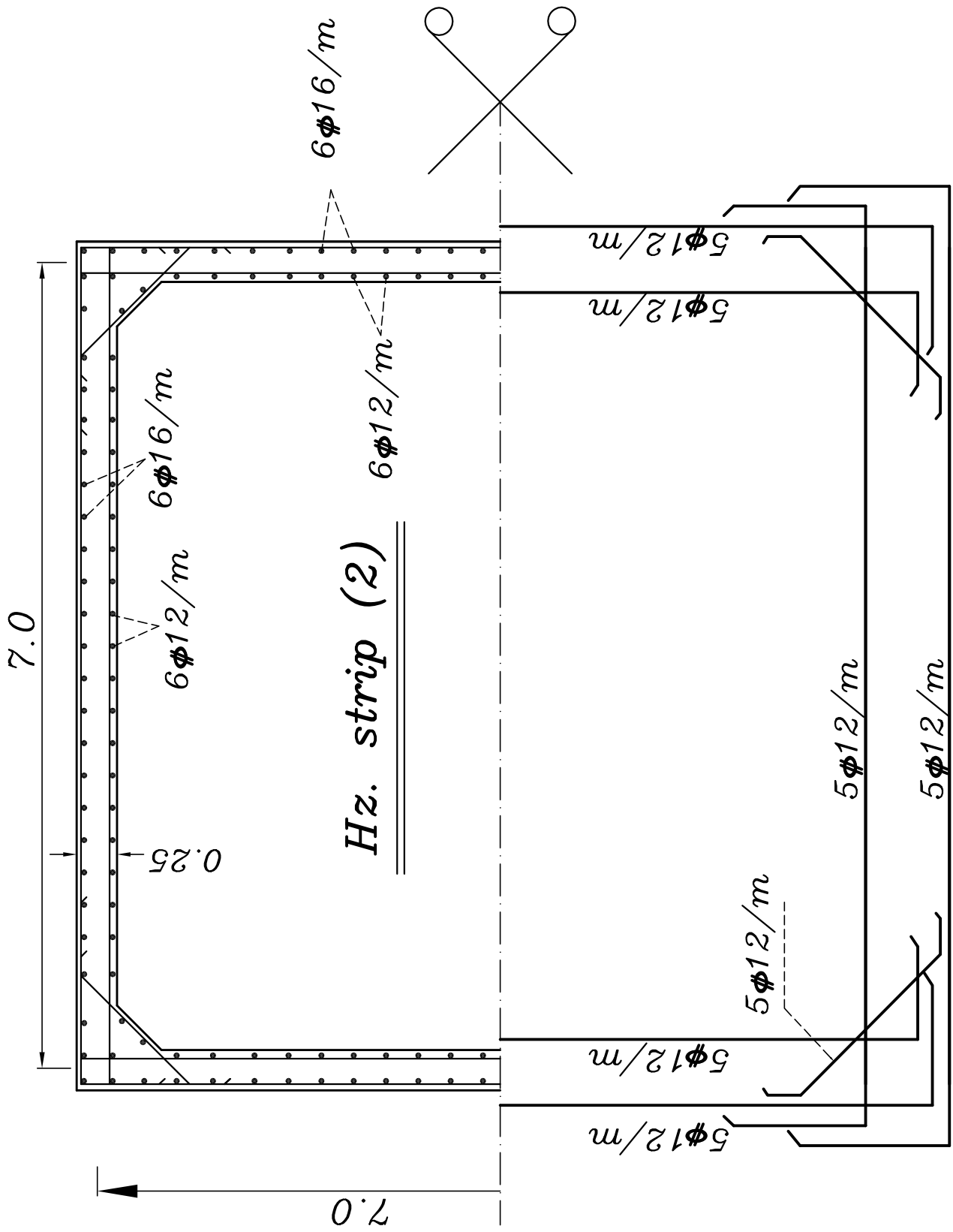




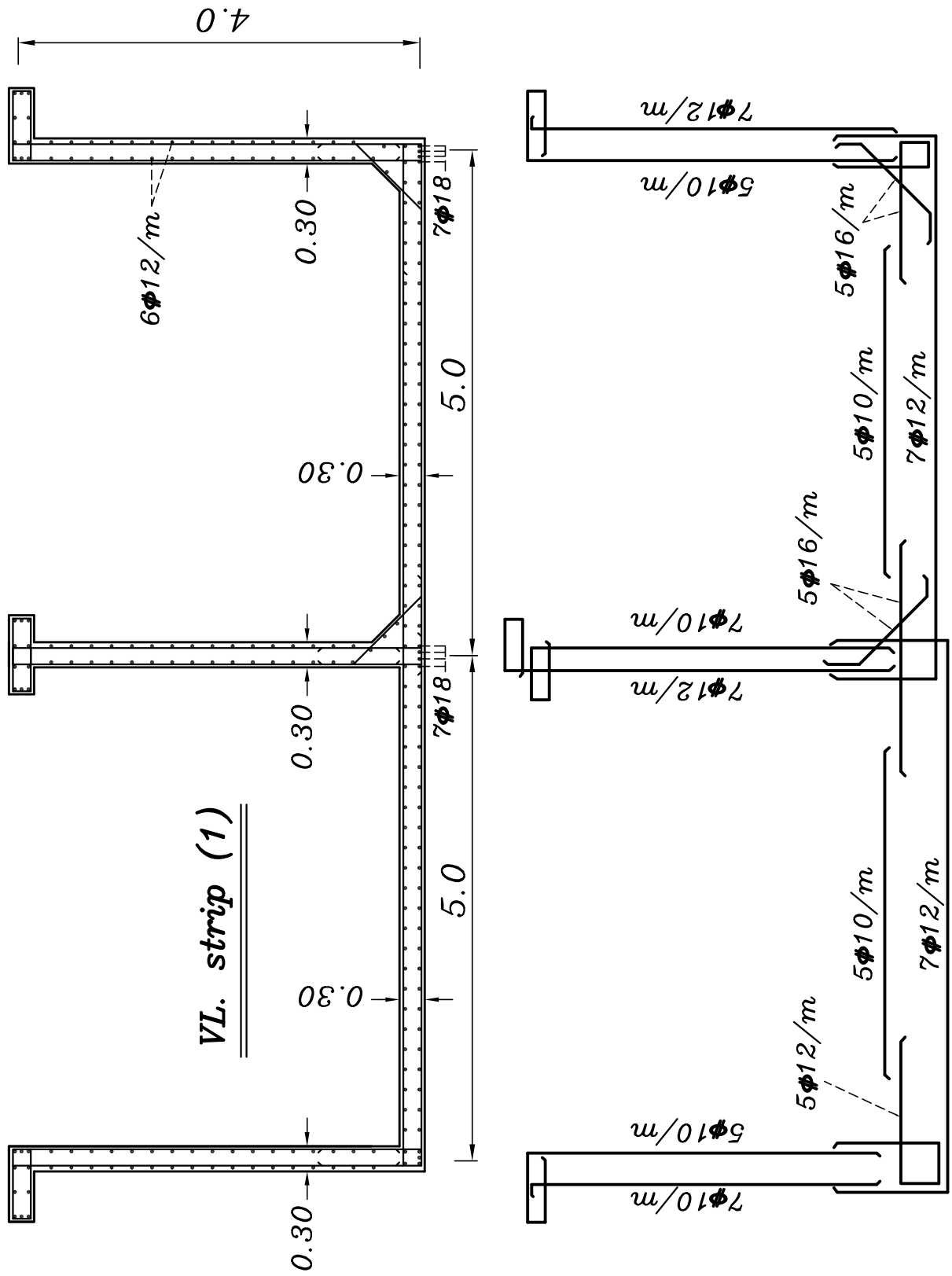


Details of RFT.

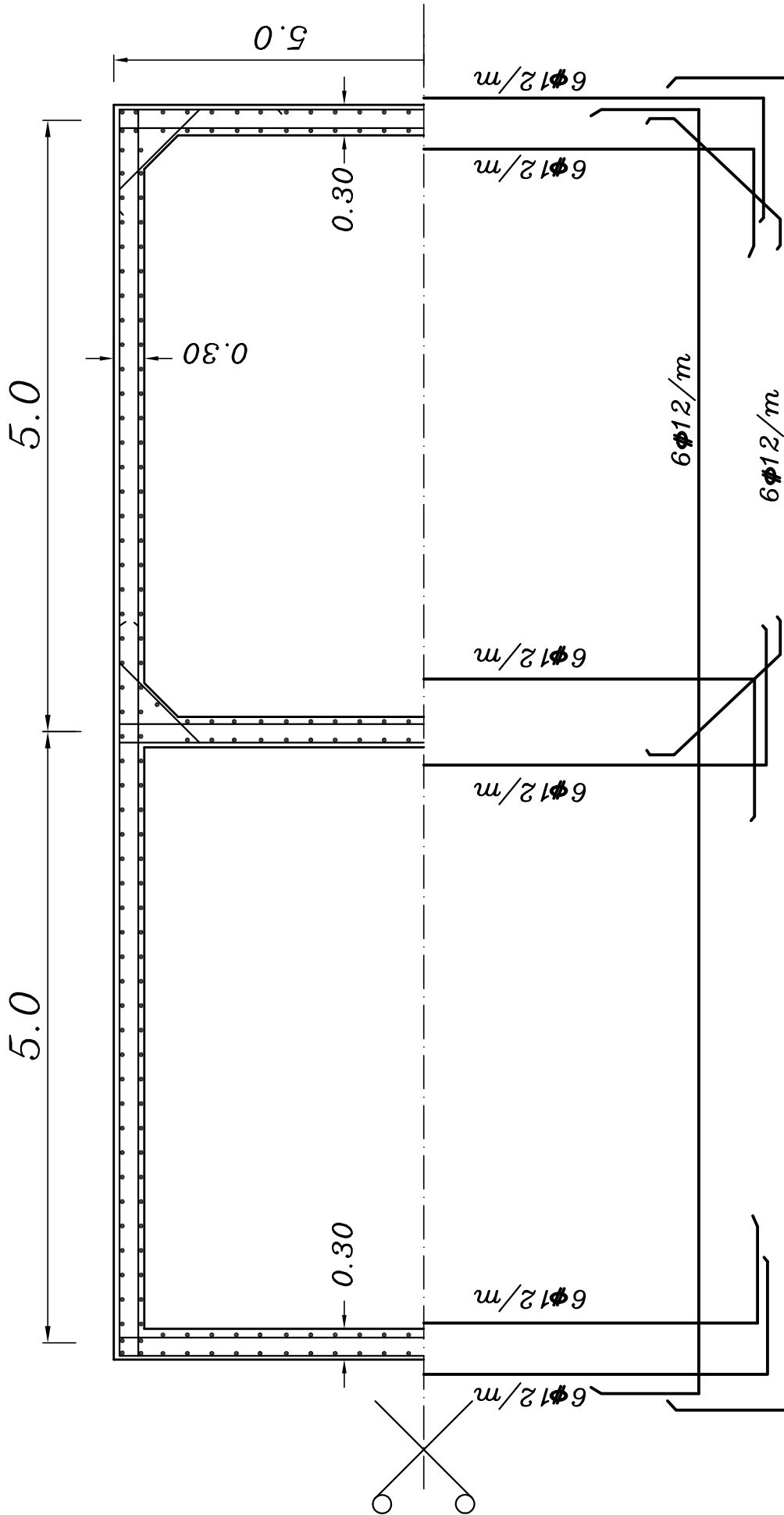




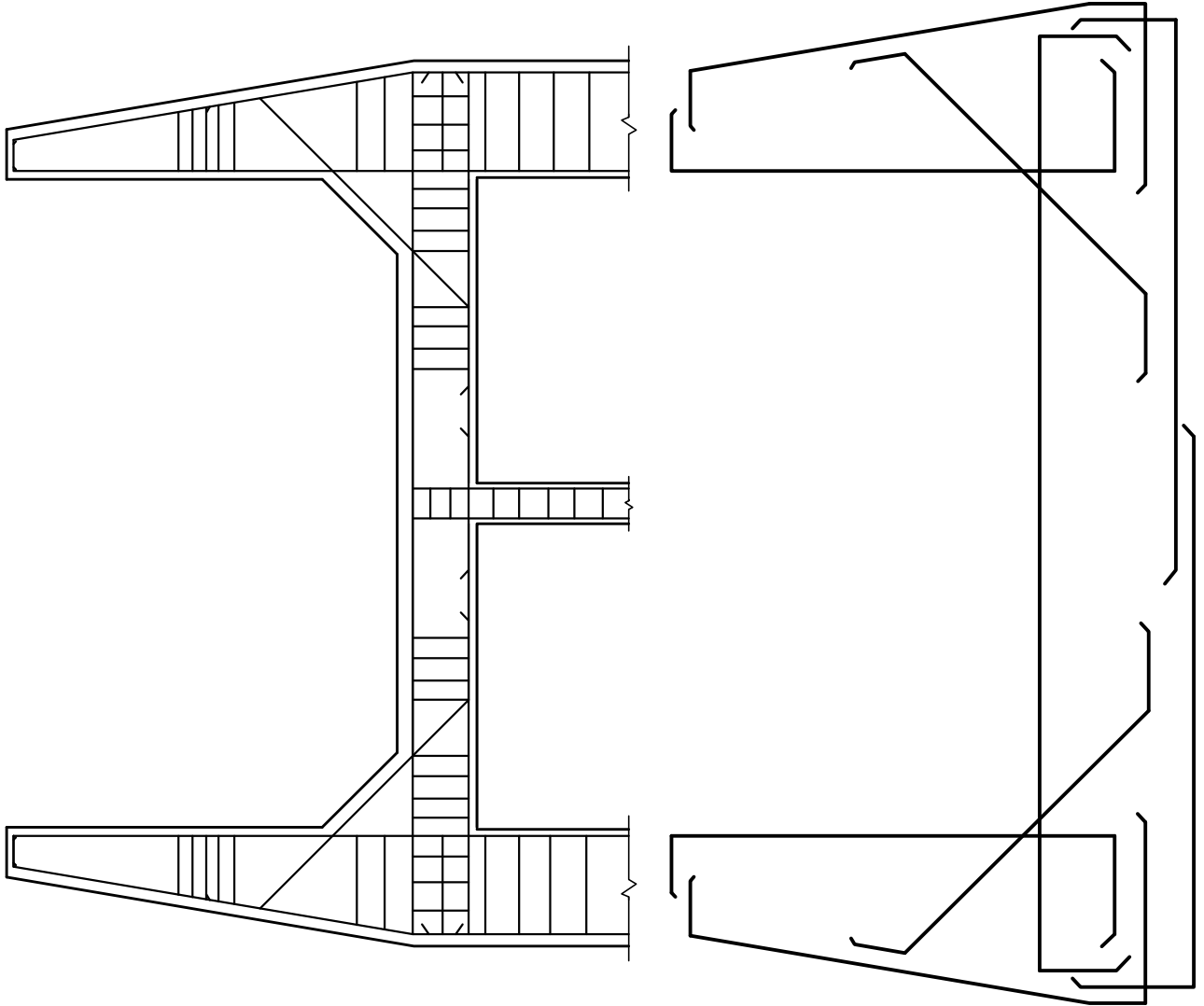
Details of RFT.



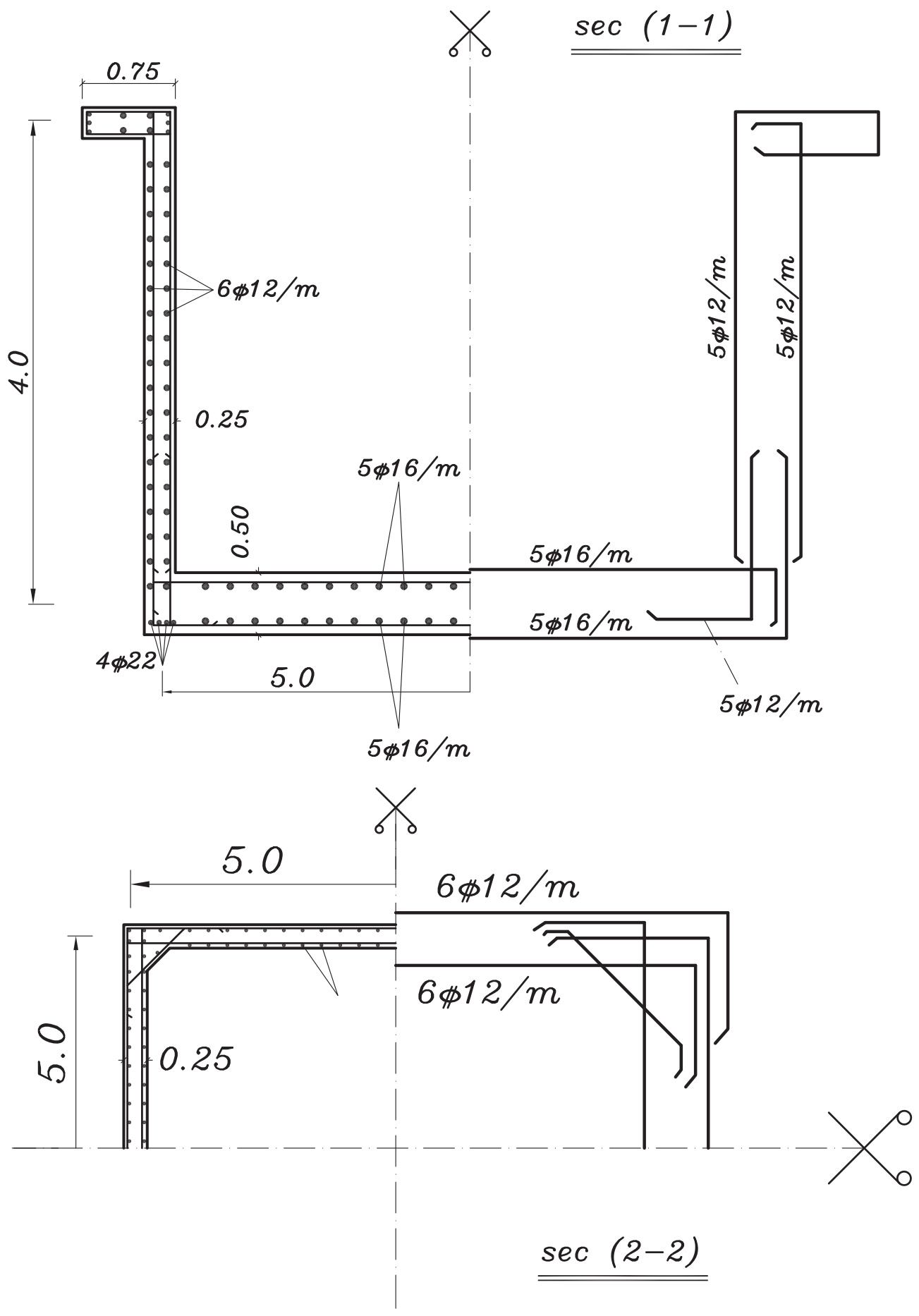
Hz. strip (2)



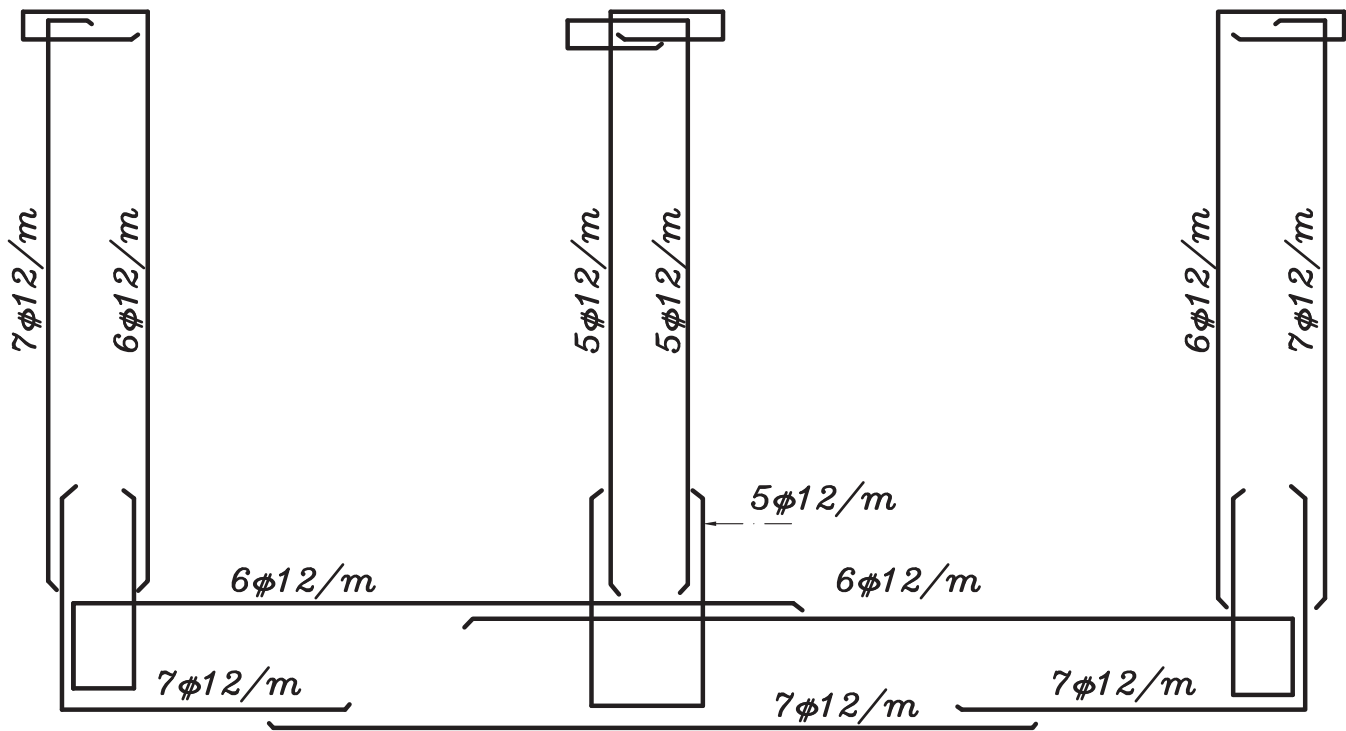
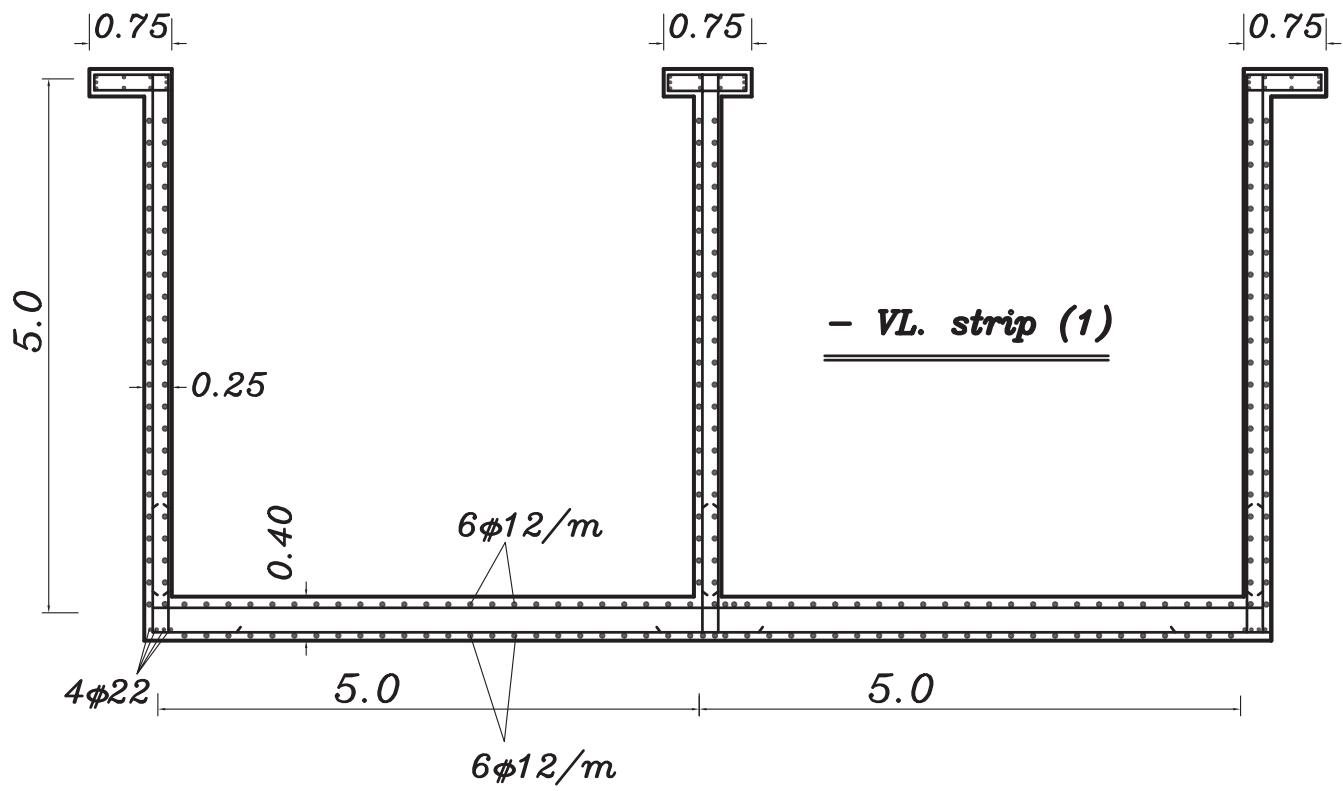
Details of RFT. of counterfort

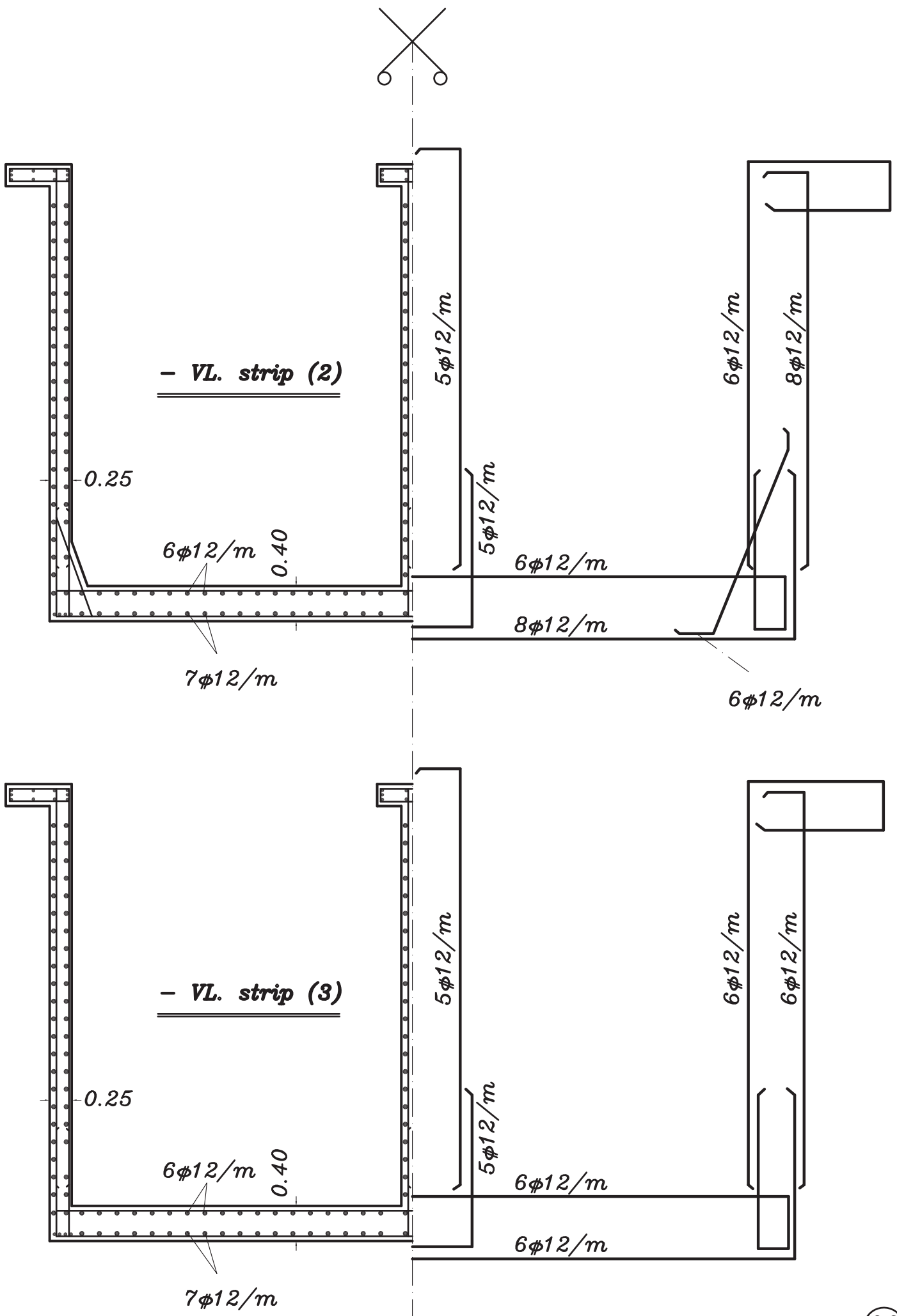


Details of RFT.

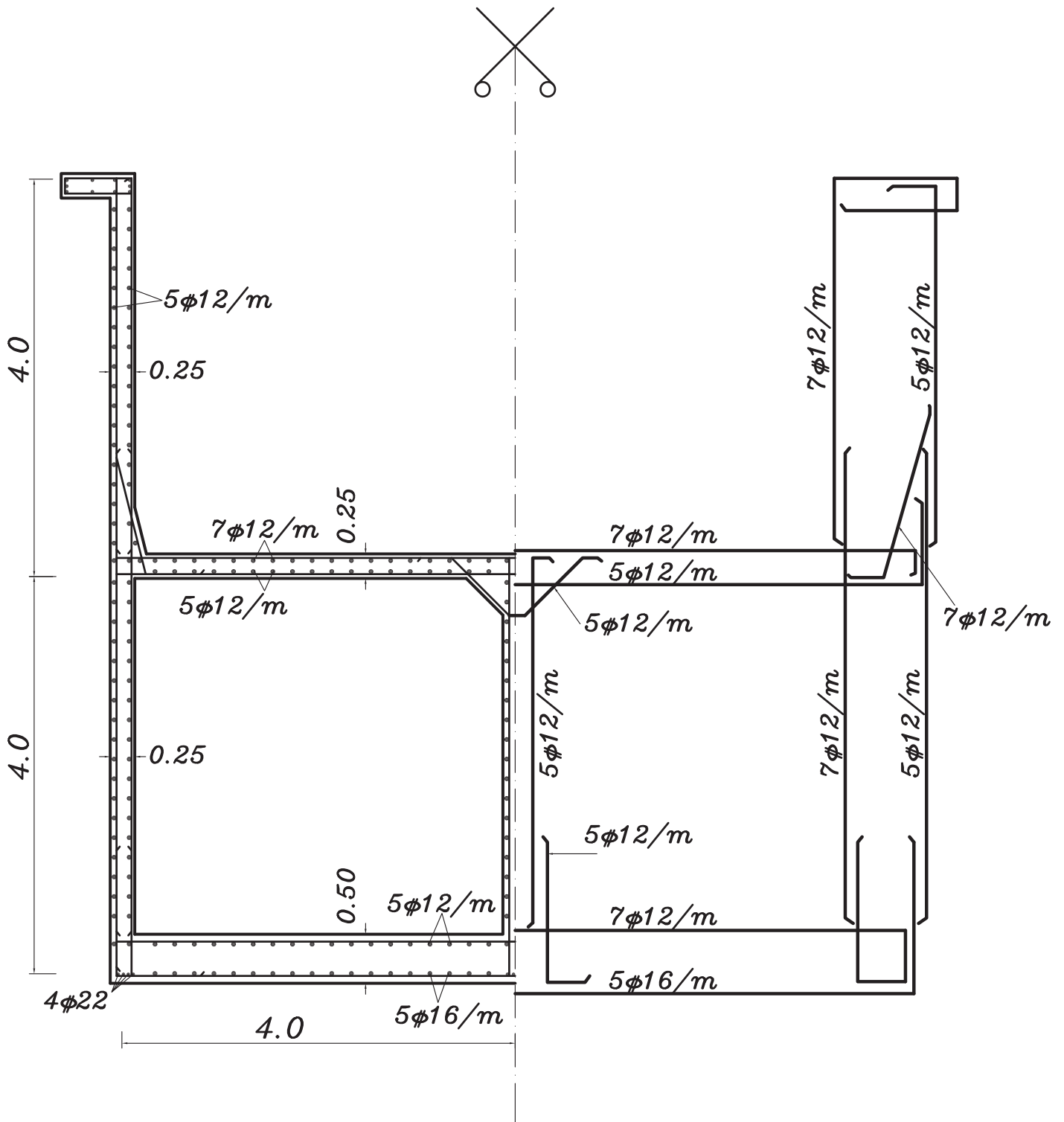


Details of RFT.

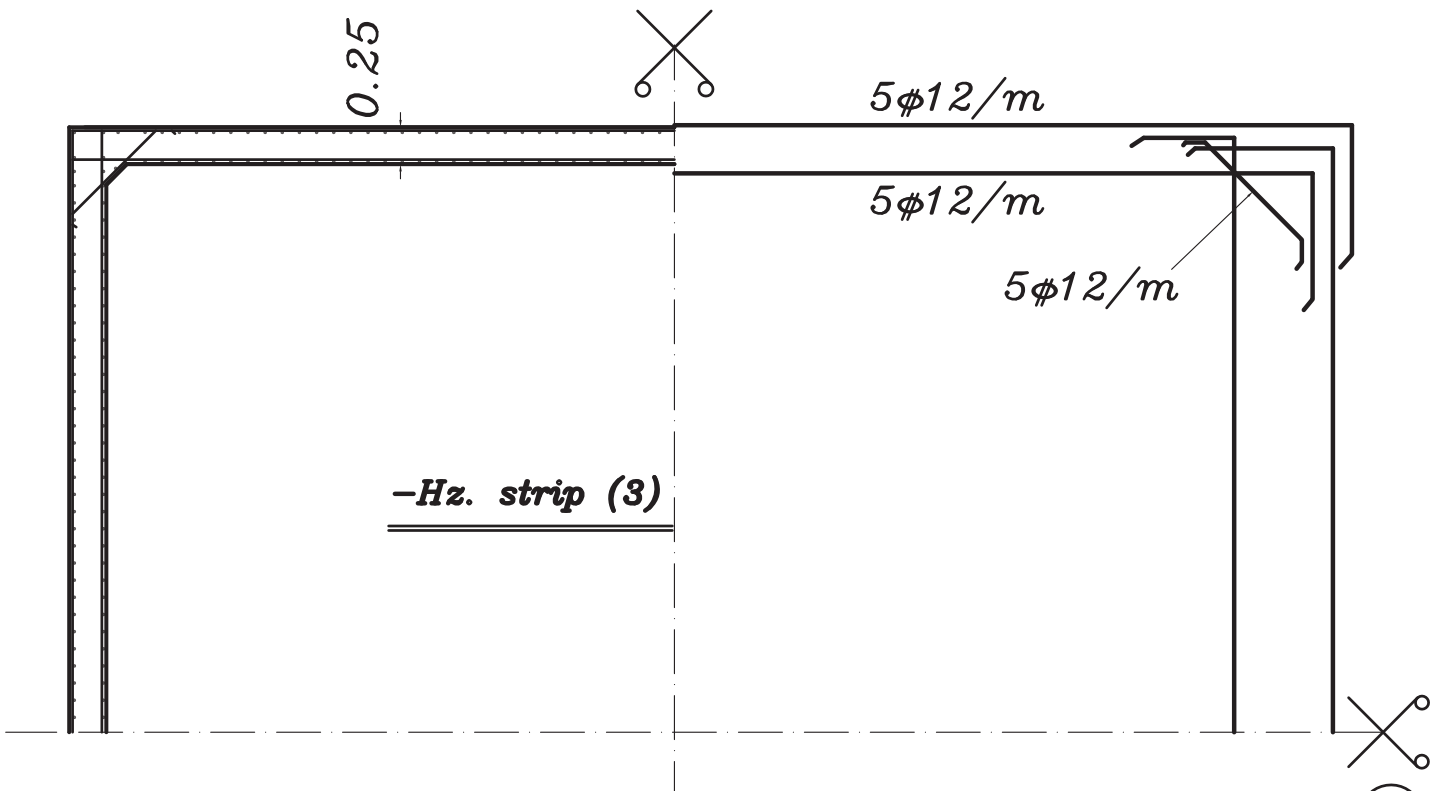
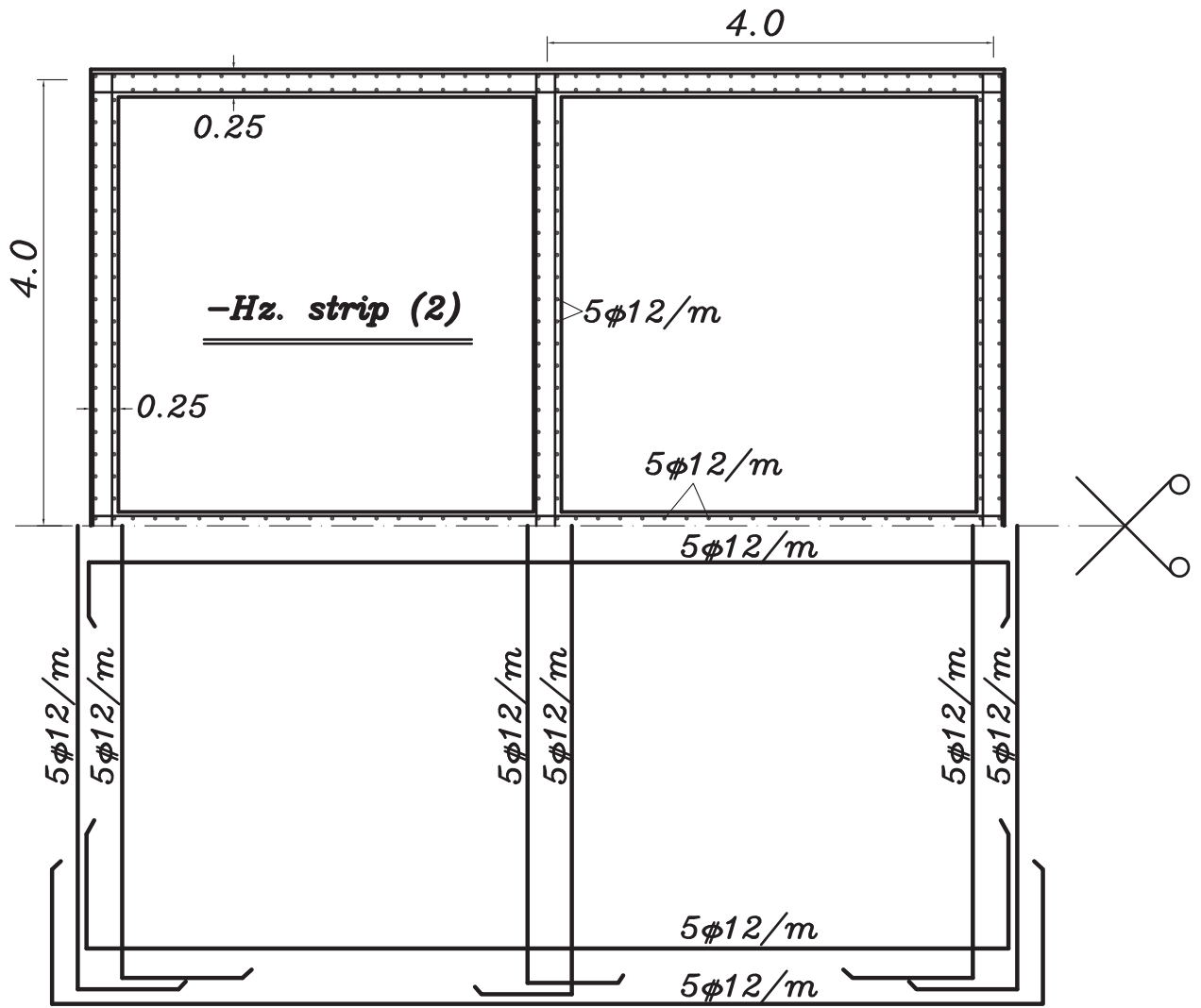




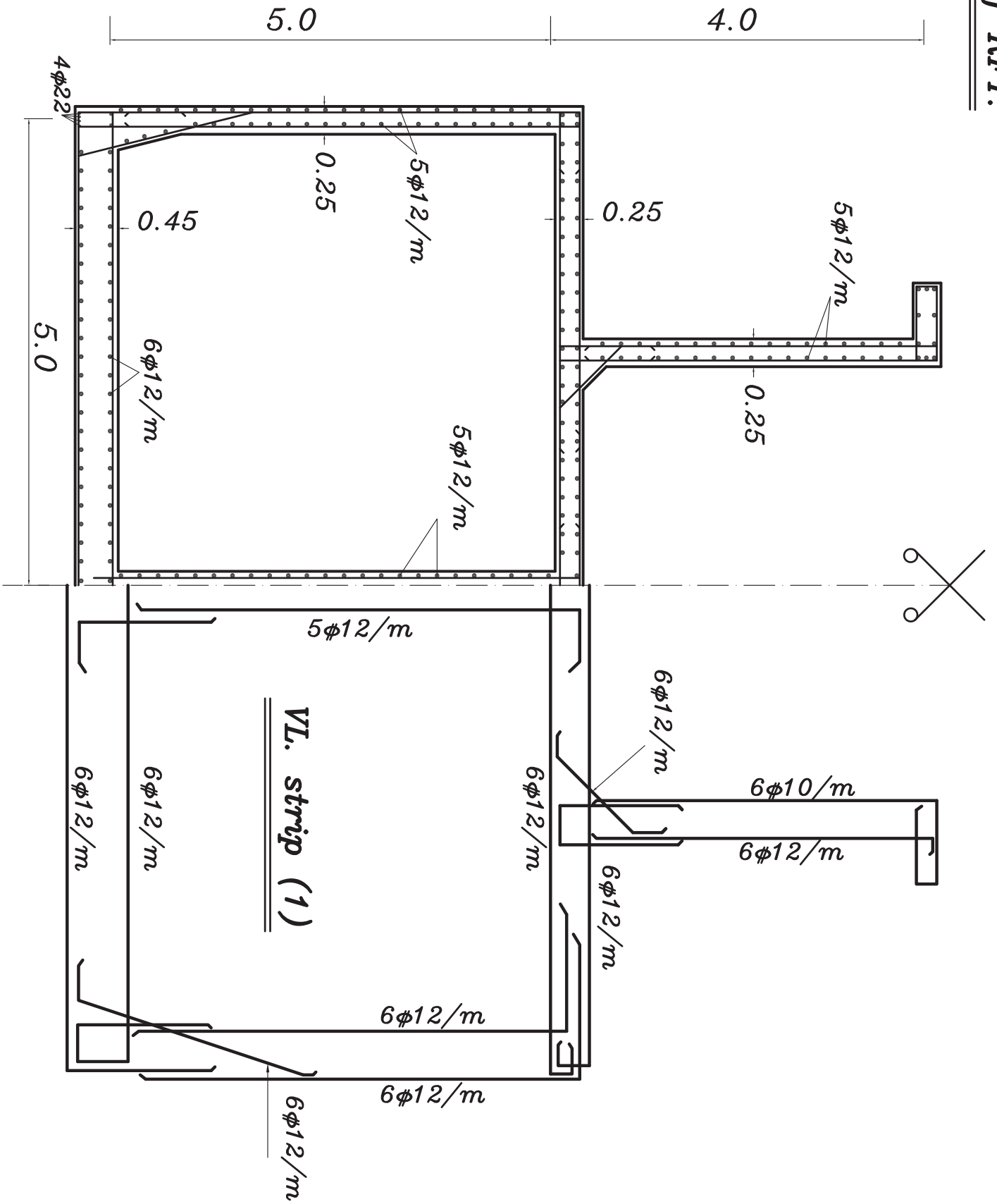
Details of RFT.

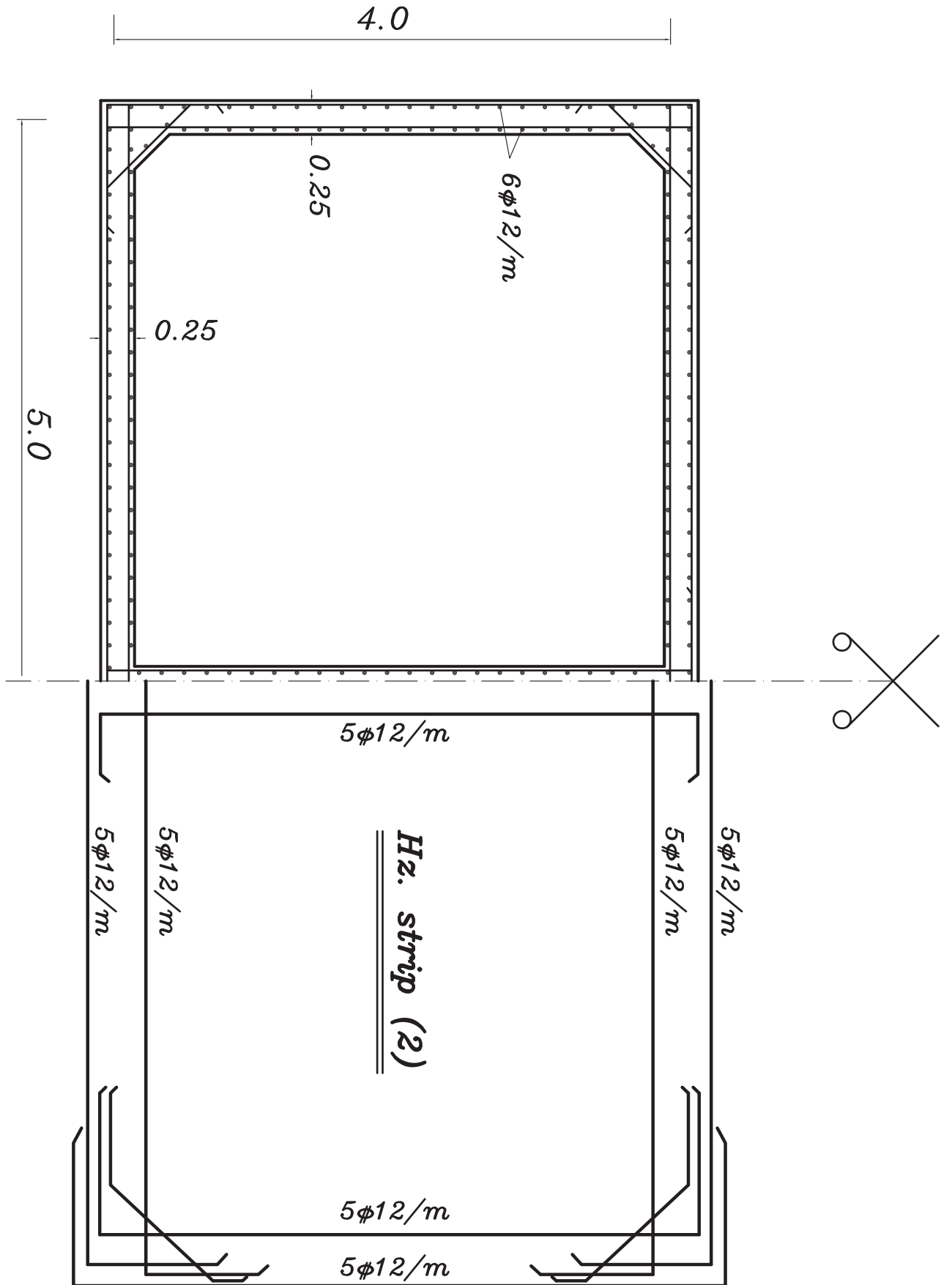


- VL. strip (1)

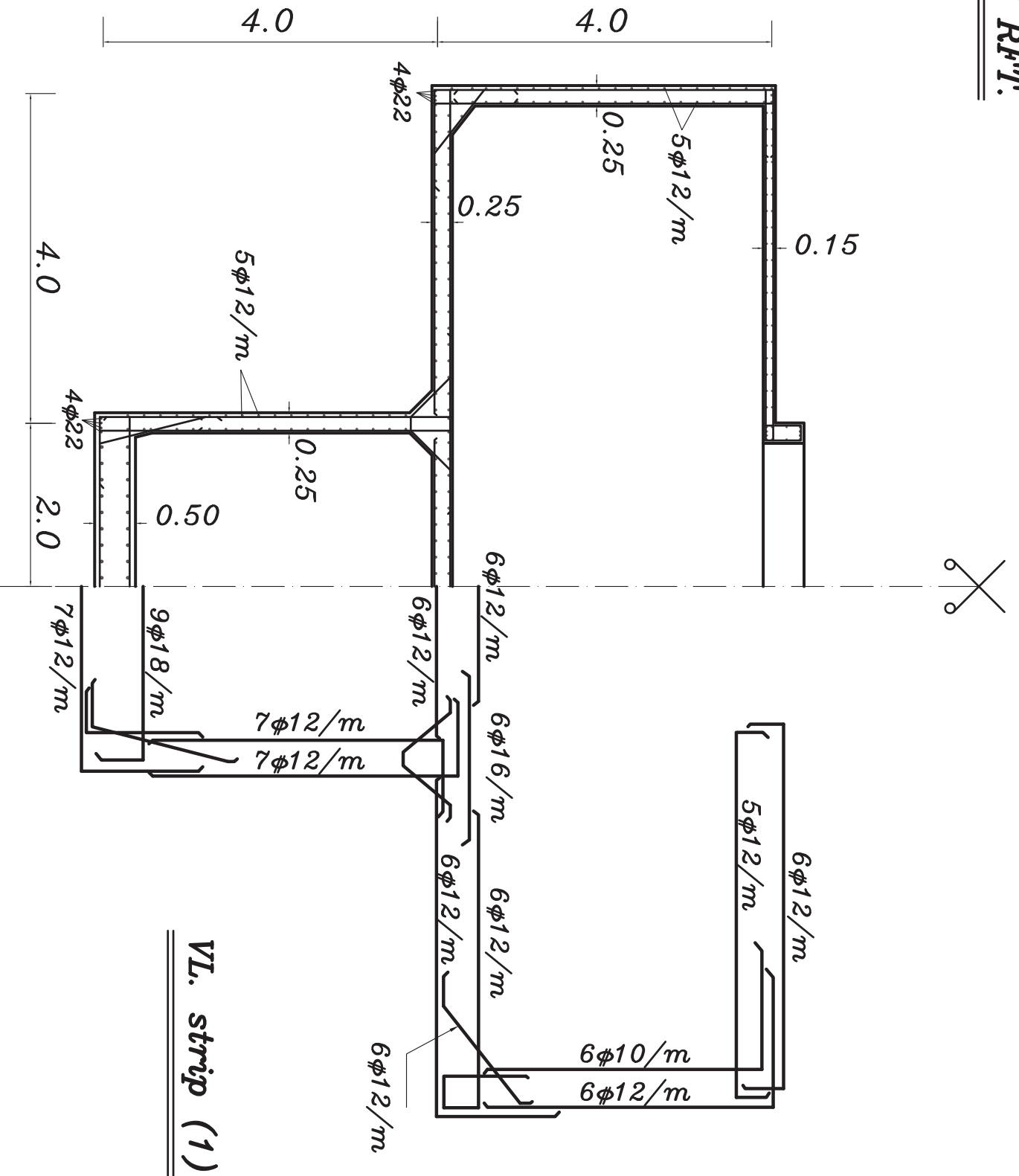


Details of RFT.

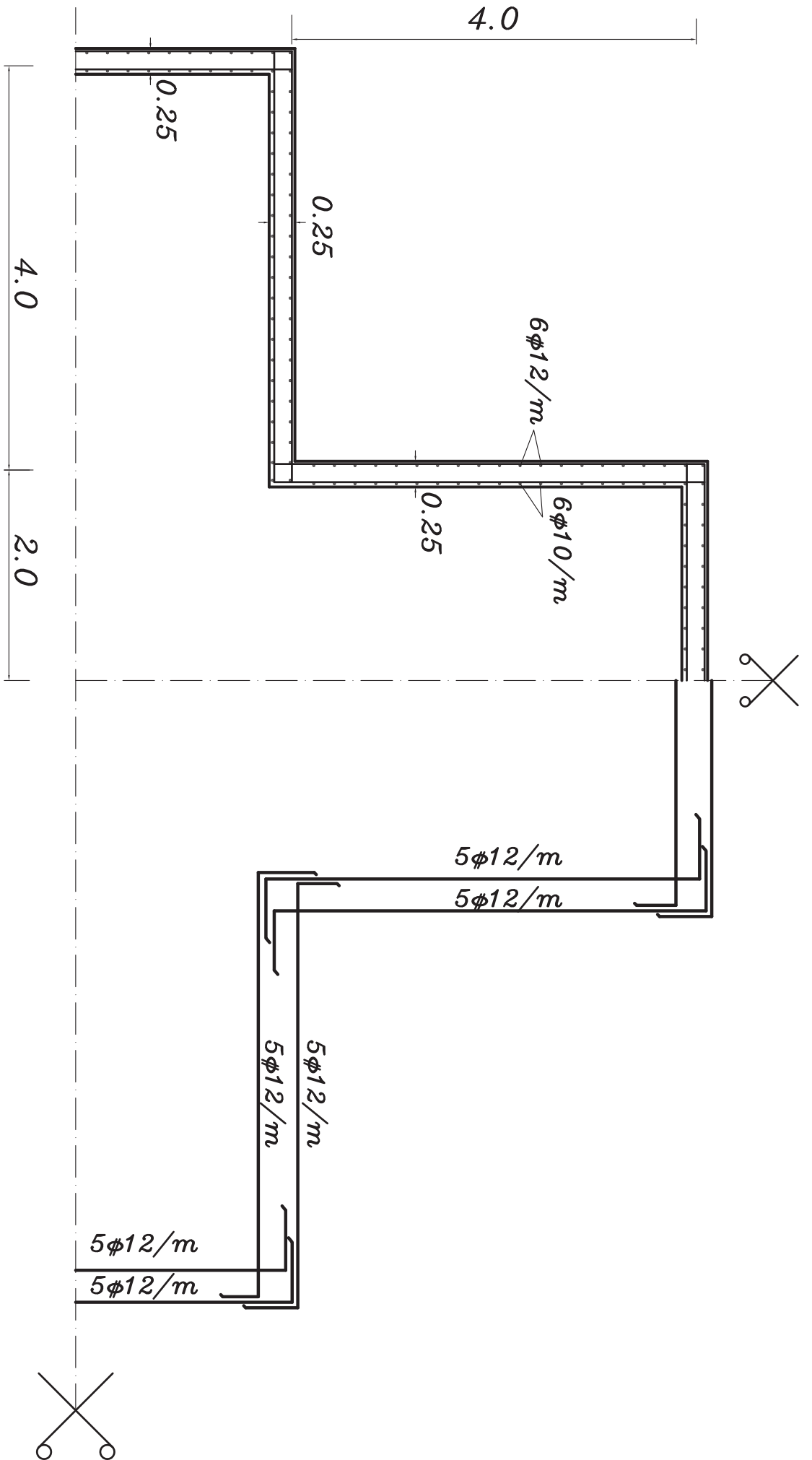




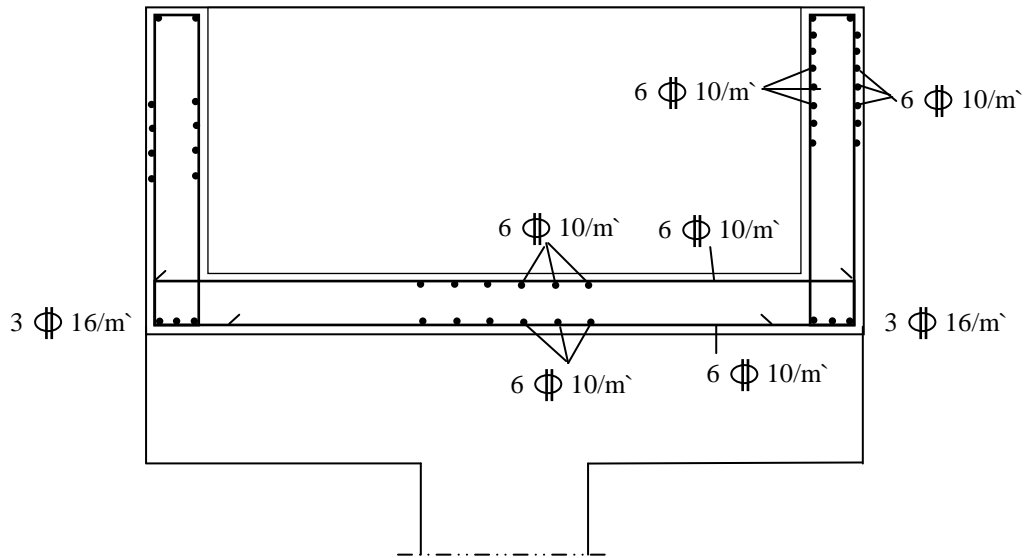
Details of RFT.



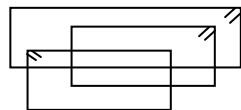
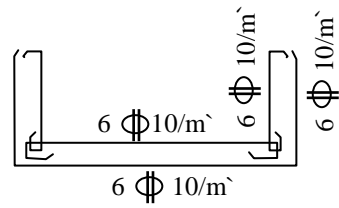
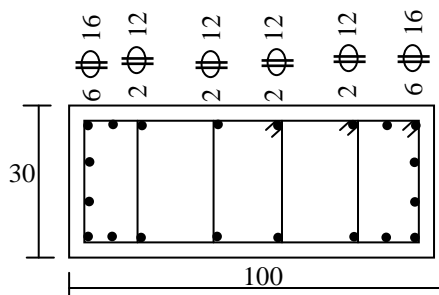
VI. strip (1)



Hz. strip (2)



Cross sec. Of column

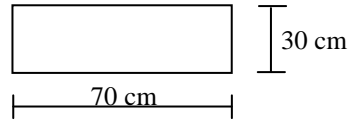


* Design for M & N

$$M_u = 9.2 \text{ m.t}$$

$$N_u = 48.83 \text{ t}$$

$$e = \frac{M_u}{N_u} = \frac{92}{488.3} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$



$$\frac{e}{t} = \frac{0.2}{0.7} = 0.3 > 0.05$$

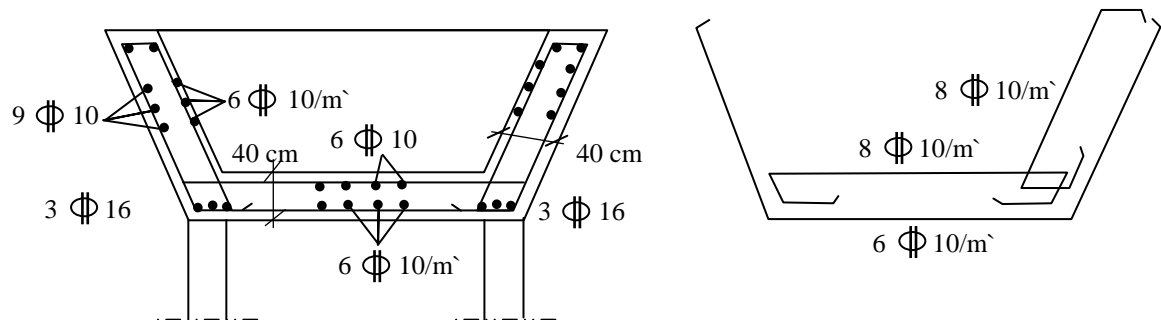
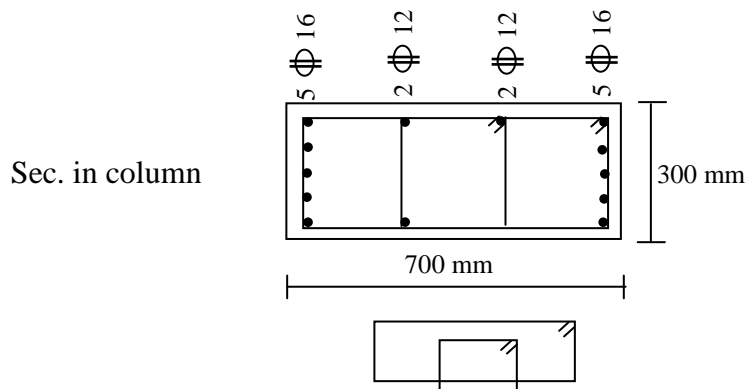
use interaction diagram for $f_y = 360, \alpha = 1, \xi = 0.8$

$$k = \frac{N_u}{f_{cu} b t} = \frac{488.3 * 1000}{25 * 300 * 700} = 0.093$$

$$k \frac{e}{t} = \frac{M_u}{f_{cu} b t^2} = \frac{92 * 10^6}{25 * 300 * 700^2} = 0.025, \quad \rho = 0$$

use min. steel $A_s = \frac{0.4}{100} * 300 * 700 = 8400 \text{ mm}^2/\text{side}$

use 5 Φ 16



Cross-section of tank