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Simplified structural design for reinforced concrete wall buildings

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 71, *Concrete, reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Simplified design standard for concrete structures*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This document aims to provide rules for the design and construction of reinforced concrete (RC) wall structures. The design rules are based on the ratio of wall cross-sectional area to the floor area. Therefore, actions (loads) and simplified analysis procedures are included as well as minimum acceptable construction practice guidelines.

Reinforced concrete wall buildings (WRC) consist of bearing walls, wall girders, slabs, footing girders and foundations. These buildings have excellent seismic performance and fire-resistance and are low-priced construction compared to frame structures. This type of structure is one of the most popular buildings for residential apartment houses in the world.

Structural features of WRC buildings can be summarized as follows:

— high seismic performance (according to the damage of the past earthquakes, the damage ratio of WRC structures is much smaller than that of other types of structures);

— fire resistance (the performance is as good as that of RC buildings);

— economical superiority (bearing walls are as thick as wall girders).

Buildings designed according to this document will consequently:

a) for moderate earthquake motions, not produce cracks on bearing walls.

b) for extremely large earthquake motions, prevent from collapse and fall.

The charactersitics of this document to achieve the above performances are as follows:

1) Prevention of shear cracks developing in bearing walls during moderate earthquake motions

   The shear stress intensity in bearing walls during moderate earthquake motions on every storey and in every direction should be less than shear cracking stress of concrete being used, in order not to produce cracks in the bearing walls.

   Seismic shear force on every storey and in every direction should be set forth corresponding to moderate earthquake motions.

2) Prevention of buildings collapsing during extremely large earthquake motions

   The design storey shear force should be set forth corresponding to extremely large earthquake motions. However, this magnitude is reduced, considering the ductility of structures. The reduction value may be about 0,5 for this type of structures. Finally, for example, this magnitude for the first storey almost corresponds to half of the total weight of a building.

   In order to secure the structural safety in case of such storey shear, some structural specifications are prescribed in the structural design. The upper limits of average shear stress as well as the maximum storey drift angle are defined in order to control the shearing stress of the wall during the extremely large earthquake motions. That is one of such important specifications. Also, steel bar arrangement specifications and bearing wall arrangement/configuration, etc., are very important specifications to secure structural safety.

This document contains provisions that can be modified by the National Standards Body due to local design and construction requirements and practices. The specifications that can be modified are indicated using ["boxed values"]. The National Standards Body is expected to review the "boxed values" and may substitute alternative definitive values for these elements for use in the national application of this document.

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Simplified structural design for reinforced concrete wall buildings

1 Scope

This document applies to reinforced concrete building consisting of load bearing walls of reinforced concrete buildings [such buildings are called reinforced concrete box-shaped wall buildings and (RC wall building)] or to the part of RC wall building which uses both this and other types of structure.

This document applies to RC wall building as follows:

— RC wall building with 5 or fewer aboveground storeys;

— eaves height of 16 m or less;

— storey height on each storey of 3 m or less;

— on the top storey, the storey height can be 3,3 m or less;

— if the roof has a slope, the sum of the storey height of the top storey and the height from the eaves to the ridge of 4 m or less.

Deep foundations, such as piles and caissons, and their pile footings and caps, are beyond the scope of this document, and are not covered by it.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2103, *Loads due to use and occupancy in residential and public buildings*

ISO 2633, *Determination of imposed floor loads in production buildings and warehouses*

ISO 4354, *Wind actions on structures*

ISO 4355, *Bases for design of structures — Determination of snow loads on roofs*

ISO 6935-1, *Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 1: Plain bars*

ISO 6935-2, *Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 2: Ribbed bars*

ISO 6935-3, *Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric*

ISO 9194, *Bases for design of structures — Actions due to the self-weight of structures, non-structural elements and stored materials — Density*

ISO 15673, *Guidelines for the simplified design of structural reinforced concrete for buildings*

ISO 28842, *Guidelines for simplified design of reinforced concrete bridges*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 28842 and the following apply.

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ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
base
level of a structure at which earthquake motions are assumed to be imparted to a building

Note 1 to entry: The base does not necessarily coincide with the ground level.

3.2
load bearing wall
wall proportioned to resist combinations of shear, moments, and axial forces

Note 1 to entry: A "shear wall" is a "structural wall."

3.3
drift
difference between the horizontal displacements of two levels

3.4
factored load
specified nominal load multiplied by the appropriate load factor

3.5
floor system
set of structural elements that comprise the floor of a storey in a building

Note 1 to entry: It includes the beams and girders, the joists (if employed), and the slab that spans between them.

3.6
foundation girder
girder that rests on the foundation soil and spans between footings, used either to support walls or to limit differential settlement of the foundation

3.7
hoop
closed stirrup, tie, or continuously wound spiral

Note 1 to entry: A closed stirrup or tie can be made up of several reinforcement elements, each having seismic hooks at both ends. A continuously wound spiral shall have a seismic hook at both ends.

3.8
non-structural element
set of architectural, mechanical, and electrical components and systems permanently attached to the building

3.9
occupancy
purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used

3.10
partition
non-structural wall that is employed to divide spaces

Note 1 to entry: Partitions do not support other parts of the building except themselves. When they are built in the exterior, they are sometimes referred as curtain walls.

3.11
slab on grade
slab set directly on the ground that serves either as an internal traffic surface or as part of the foundation

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3.12
storey height
vertical distance between the upper part of the slab of a storey and the upper part of the slab of the floor below

3.13
storey drift angle
angle of the inter-storey drift divided by the storey height

3.14
diaphragm
structural member, such as floor and roof slabs, which transmits inertial induced by earthquake motions

3.15
wall area ratio
ratio of the total wall area in each direction to the floor area

4 Symbols

Symbol	Description	Unit
a	depth of equivalent uniform compressive stress block	mm
a_m	acceleration magnifying factor	—
a_x	acceleration at floor level	—
A_a	effective peak horizontal acceleration coefficient	—
A_b	area of an individual reinforcement bar or wire	mm^2
A_{fi}	area of the *i*-th floor	m^2
A_g	gross area of section of element	mm^2
a_t	area of longitudinal tension reinforcement	mm^2
A_w	area of shear reinforcement within a distance, *s*	mm^2
A_{wi}	sectional area of the structural wall in the *x*- or *y*- direction at the *i* storey	—
b	width of the section of the member	mm
b_f	effective width of the compression flange in a T shaped section	mm
d	effective depth, shall be taken as the distance from extreme compression fibre to centroid of tension reinforcement	mm
d_b	nominal diameter of reinforcing bar	mm
E	load effects of earthquake, or related internal moments and forces	—
E_c	modulus of elasticity of concrete	MPa
f'_c	specified compressive strength of concrete	MPa
$\sqrt{f'_c}$	positive square root of specified compressive strength of concrete	MPa
f_s	shear strength of concrete	—
f_y	specified yield strength of reinforcement, MPa	MPa
$_wf_t$	specified yield strength of transverse or spiral reinforcement	
F	loads due to weight and pressures of fluids with well-defined densities and controllable maximum heights, or related internal moments and forces	—
G_i	shear modulus of concrete at the *i*-th storey	—
h	depth or thickness of structural element or overall thickness of member	mm
h_{bi}	average depth of wall girders in the *x*- or *y*-direction at the *i*-th storey	—
H_i	storey height at the *i*-th storey	—
h_i	average height of structural walls in the *x*- or *y*-direction at the *i*-th storey	—
h_0	clear vertical distance between lateral supports of columns and walls	mm

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