

<b>CONSULTING E N G I N E E R S</b>		Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers				Job No.	Sheet No.		Rev.	
						jXXX	1			
						Member/Location				
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110				Drg. Ref.					
Member Design - RC Flat Slab				Made by	XX	Date	<b>18/08/2025</b>	Chd.		
								<u>BS8110</u>		
<b>Material Properties</b>										
Characteristic strength of concrete, $f_{cu}$ / $f_{ck}$   $f_c'$ ( $f_{cu} \leq 60\text{N/mm}^2$ ; H)				35	▼	28	▼	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	<b>OK</b>	
Yield strength of longitudinal steel, $f_y$				Higher	▼	500	▼	N/mm <sup>2</sup>		
Yield strength of shear link steel, $f_{yy}$				Higher	▼	500	▼	N/mm <sup>2</sup>		
Type of concrete and density, $\rho_c$				Normal Weight	▼	25	kN/m <sup>3</sup>			
<b>Slab Parameters</b>										
Shorter span (defined as in x), $l_x$ (number affects slab $l_x$ moments)				Multi Span	▼	<b>10.000</b>	m			
Longer span (defined as in y), $l_y$ (number affects slab $l_y$ moments)				Multi Span	▼	<b>10.000</b>	m	<b>OK</b>		
Slab support conditions (affects moments, shear, deflection)				Continuous - Continuous End						
Panel (affects moments, shear, supports for edge beam)				Interior						
Overall slab depth, $h_{slab}$ ( $l/27$ s/s; $l/36$ cont; $l/7-l/10$ cant)								<b>400</b>	mm	
Cover to all reinforcement, cover (usually MAX(25, $\phi$ ) internal; 40 external)								<b>25</b>	mm	
Effective depth to sagging steel in x, $d_{x,s} = h_{slab} - \text{cover} - \phi_{sy} - \phi_{sx}/2$								351	mm	
Effective depth to CS sagging steel in y, $d_{y,s,c} = h_{slab} + d_{dp} - \text{cover} - \phi_{sy}/2$								367	mm	
Effective depth to MS sagging steel in y, $d_{y,s,m} = h_{slab} - \text{cover} - \phi_{sy}/2$								367	mm	
Effective depth to CS hogging steel in x, $d_{x,h,c} = h_{slab} + d_{dp} - \text{cover} - \phi_{link} - \phi_{hy} - \phi_{hx}/2$								335	mm	
Effective depth to MS hogging steel in x, $d_{x,h,m} = h_{slab} - \text{cover} - \phi_{link} - \phi_{hy} - \phi_{hx}/2$								335	mm	
Effective depth to CS hogging steel in y, $d_{y,h,c} = h_{slab} + d_{dp} - \text{cover} - \phi_{link} - \phi_{hy}/2$								355	mm	
Effective depth to MS hogging steel in y, $d_{y,h,m} = h_{slab} - \text{cover} - \phi_{link} - \phi_{hy}/2$								355	mm	
<i>Note that the column strip reinforcement diameters have been assumed for the effective depth calcs, this effectively enforcing the simplicity of common planes of reinforcement for each of the layers.</i>										
<i>Note that <math>d_{dp}</math> only incorporated in the above column strip hogging effective depth calcs if <math>w_{dp} \geq l_x/3</math>.</i>										
<i>Note that <math>d_{dp}</math> only incorporated in the above column strip sagging effective depth calcs if <math>w_{dp} \geq l_x/3</math> and bai</i>										
				<b>MS</b>				<b>CS</b>		
Sagging steel reinforcement diameter in x, $\phi_{sx}$				12	▼	16	▼	mm		
Sagging steel reinforcement pitch for resistance in x, $p_{sx}$				<b>150</b>		<b>150</b>		mm		
Sagging steel area provided in x, $A_{s,prov,x,s} = (\pi \cdot \phi_{sx}^2 / 4) / p_{sx}$				<b>754</b>		<b>1340</b>		mm <sup>2</sup> /m		
Sagging steel reinforcement diameter in y, $\phi_{sy}$				12	▼	16	▼	mm		
Sagging steel reinforcement pitch for resistance in y, $p_{sy}$				<b>150</b>		<b>150</b>		mm		
Sagging steel area provided in y, $A_{s,prov,y,s} = (\pi \cdot \phi_{sy}^2 / 4) / p_{sy}$				<b>754</b>		<b>1340</b>		mm <sup>2</sup> /m		
Hogging steel reinforcement diameter in x, $\phi_{hx}$				12	▼	20	▼	mm		
Hogging steel reinforcement pitch for resistance in x, $p_{hx}$				<b>150</b>		<b>150</b>		mm		
Hogging steel area provided in x, $A_{s,prov,x,h} = (\pi \cdot \phi_{hx}^2 / 4) / p_{hx}$				<b>754</b>		<b>2094</b>		mm <sup>2</sup> /m		
Hogging steel reinforcement diameter in y, $\phi_{hy}$				12	▼	20	▼	mm		
Hogging steel reinforcement pitch for resistance in y, $p_{hy}$				<b>150</b>		<b>150</b>		mm		
Hogging steel area provided in y, $A_{s,prov,y,h} = (\pi \cdot \phi_{hy}^2 / 4) / p_{hy}$				<b>754</b>		<b>2094</b>		mm <sup>2</sup> /m		
Shear link diameter, $\phi_{link}$								10	▼	mm
Pitch of links, $s_{v,2/3}$								<b>225</b>		mm
No. of links, $n_{l,2/3}$	<b>74</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>				
Area of links, $A_{sv,prov,2/3}$	<b>5812</b>	<b>7933</b>	<b>5969</b>	<b>9425</b>	<b>4477</b>	<b>4477</b>	mm <sup>2</sup>			
Pitch of links, $s_{v,4/5}$					<b>225</b>		<b>225</b>	mm		
No. of links, $n_{l,4/5}$	<b>129</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>				
Area of links, $A_{sv,prov,4/5}$	<b>10132</b>	<b>12331</b>	<b>12802</b>	<b>16258</b>	<b>4477</b>	<b>4477</b>	mm <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Slab Drop and Slab Band and Column Head Concepts</b>										
<b>Note</b>										
<i>Note slab drops (valid only if <math>w_{dp} \geq l_x/3</math>) enhance the punching shear capacity and the column strip hogging moment capacity in x and y enabling thinner slabs beyond the drops.</i>										
<i>Slab bands differ from slab drops in the sense that the column strip sagging moment capacity in y (but not in x) is also enhanced on top of the benefits of slab drops.</i>										
<i>Column heads enhance punching shear capacity only.</i>										

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Member Design - RC Flat Slab				Made by	XX	Date	<b>18/08/2025</b> Chd.
<b>Slab Loading (Plan Loading)</b>		Elastic Moments Effects		▼		<u><b>BS8110</b></u>	
(Internal elev load must be checked on effective widths [span/(5 or 7.14)] within slab depth)							
Live load, LL				5.00		kPa	
Superimposed dead load, $SDL_{plan}$				1.00		kPa	
Dead load of slab, $DL = h_{slab} \cdot \rho_c + [w_{dp}^2 \text{ or } w_{dp} \cdot l_y]/(l_x \cdot l_y) \cdot d_{dp} \cdot \rho_c$				10.00		kPa	
ULS slab loading, $\omega_{ULS, slab}$ (a.k.a. n) = $1.4(DL+SDL_{plan})+1.6LL$				22.90	23.40	kPa	<b>OK</b>
<b>Edge Loading (Elevation Loading)</b>		Elastic Moments Effects		▼			
Superimposed dead load on edge beam spanning in x direction, $SDL_{elev,x}$ 0.00 kN/m							
Superimposed dead load on edge beam spanning in y direction, $SDL_{elev,y}$ 0.00 kN/m							
<b>Column Parameters</b>							
Section type		Rectangular		▼			
Depth, h (rectangular) or diameter, D (circular)		Parallel to Edge		800		mm	
Width, b (rectangular) or N/A (circular)		Perpendicular to Edge		800		mm	
<b>Limitations of Moment Transfer Into Edge Column</b>							
Width of edge column strip for moment transfer, $b_{e,a}$				1500		mm	
<b>Slab Drop and Slab Band Parameters</b>							
Slab drop depth, $d_{dp}$ (excluding slab depth $h_{slab}$ )		Not Banded		0		mm	
Slab drop width, $w_{dp}$ (usually $\geq l_x/3$ when employed)				0.000		m	<b>N/A</b>
Note that the self weight of the slab drop is accounted in the design of the slab.							
<b>Column Head Parameters</b>							
Column head effective depth (rectangular), $l_{h,h} = \text{MIN } (l_{h0,h}, l_{hmax,h})$ or effective				800		mm	
Column head effective width (rectangular), $l_{h,b} = \text{MIN } (l_{h0,b}, l_{hmax,b})$ or N/A (circ				800		mm	
Column head dimension beyond column face, $l_{hface}$				0		mm	
Column head depth, $d_h$				0		mm	
Column head actual depth (rectangular), $l_{h0,h} = h + (1 \text{ or } 2) \cdot l_{hface}$				800		mm	
Column head actual width (rectangular), $l_{h0,b} = b + (1 \text{ or } 2) \cdot l_{hface}$				800		mm	
Column head maximum depth (rectangular), $l_{hmax,h} = h + 2 \cdot (d_h - 40)$				720		mm	
Column head maximum width (rectangular), $l_{hmax,b} = b + 2 \cdot (d_h - 40)$				720		mm	
Note that the self weight of the column head is to be accounted in the design of the column, not the slab.							
<p>The figure contains four diagrams labeled (i) through (iv), each illustrating a different relationship between the column head dimensions and the slab thickness <math>d_s</math> and slab drop depth <math>d_{dp}</math>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <math>l_h = l_{hmax}</math>: Shows a column head with a depth of <math>d_s + l_{hmax}</math> and a width of <math>l_{hmax}</math>. The slab thickness is <math>d_s</math>, and the slab drop depth is <math>d_{dp}</math>.</li> <li>(ii) <math>l_h = l_{h0}</math>: Shows a column head with a depth of <math>d_s + l_{h0}</math> and a width of <math>l_{h0}</math>. The slab thickness is <math>d_s</math>, and the slab drop depth is <math>d_{dp}</math>.</li> <li>(iii) <math>l_h = l_{hmax}</math>: Similar to (i), but the slab thickness is explicitly shown as <math>40</math> mm.</li> <li>(iv) <math>l_h = l_{h0}</math>: Similar to (ii), but the slab thickness is explicitly shown as <math>40</math> mm.</li> </ul> <p>Below the diagrams is the formula: <math>l_{h max} = l_c + 2(d_h - 40)</math></p>							

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Member Design - RC Flat Slab			Made by	XX	Date	<b>18/08/2025</b>	Chd.	
								<u>BS8110</u>
<b>Parameters of Edge Beam Spanning in x Direction</b>								
Downstand edge beam ? (obtains relevant values from the two sections below)					No	<input type="button" value="▼"/>		
Width (no downstand), $b_{eff,x}$ or web width (with downstand), $b_{w,edge,x}$					700	mm		
Dead load on edge beam downstand, $DL_{edge,x}$					0.00	kN/m		
Sag moment edge beam, $M_{sag,edge,x}$					49	kNm		
Hog moment edge beam, $M_{hog,edge,x}$					81	kNm		
Shear edge beam, $V_{edge,x}$					54	kN		
Span (for effective width and deflection calcs) = $l_x$					10.000	m		
Available beam spacing (effective width calcs) = $l_y/2$					5.000	m		
Sag section type					Rect - continuous			
Hog section type					Rect - continuous			
Overall depth, $h_{edge,x}$					400	mm		
Effective width, $b_{eff,x}$ = span/10 if single span, span/14.29 if multi-span					700	mm		
Dead load excluding downstand, $\omega_{edge,DL,x} = (b_{eff,x} \text{ or } b_{w,edge,x} + b_{eff,x}) \cdot h_{slab} \cdot p_c$					7.00	kN/m		
<b>With Downstand Depth</b>								
Downstand depth of edge beam (excluding slab), $h_{d,edge,x}$					200	mm		
Width of edge beam, $b_{w,edge,x}$					300	mm		
Dead load on edge beam downstand, $DL_{edge,x} = h_{d,edge,x} \cdot b_{w,edge,x} \cdot p_c$					1.50	kN/m		
Sag section type					L - continuous			
Hog section type					Rect - continuous			
Overall depth, $h_{edge,x}$ (downstand + slab)					600	mm		
<b>Without Downstand Depth</b>								
Downstand depth of edge beam (excluding slab), $h_{d,edge,x} = 0.0$					0	mm		
Width of edge beam, $b_{w,edge,x} = 0.0$					0	mm		
Dead load on edge beam downstand, $DL_{edge,x} = 0.0$					0.00	kN/m		
Sag section type					Rect - continuous			
Hog section type					Rect - continuous			
Overall depth, $h_{edge,x}$ (slab)					400	mm		
For sagging: tension steel diameter, $\phi_{t,sag}$ and number					16	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	6	
For sagging: compression steel diameter, $\phi_{c,sag}$ and number					None	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	6	
For sagging: add cover to compression steel, $cover_{add,c,sag} = \phi_{hy}$							20	mm
For hogging: tension steel diameter, $\phi_{t,hog}$ and number					16	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	6	
For hogging: add cover to tensile steel, $cover_{add,t,hog} = cover_{add,c,sag}$							20	mm
For hogging: compression steel diameter, $\phi_{c,hog}$ and number					None	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	6	
Link diameter $\phi_{link}$ , number and pitch					10	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	2	200 mm
For sagging: number of layers of tensile steel, $n_{layers,tens,sag}$							1	layer(s)
For sagging: number of layers of compression steel, $n_{layers,comp,sag}$							1	layer(s)
Ratio $\beta_b=1.2$ (sagging) or 0.8 (hogging) unless single span or cont					1.0		1.0	
For hogging: number of layers of tensile steel, $n_{layers,tens,hog}$							1	layer(s)
For hogging: number of layers of compression steel, $n_{layers,comp,hog}$							1	layer(s)

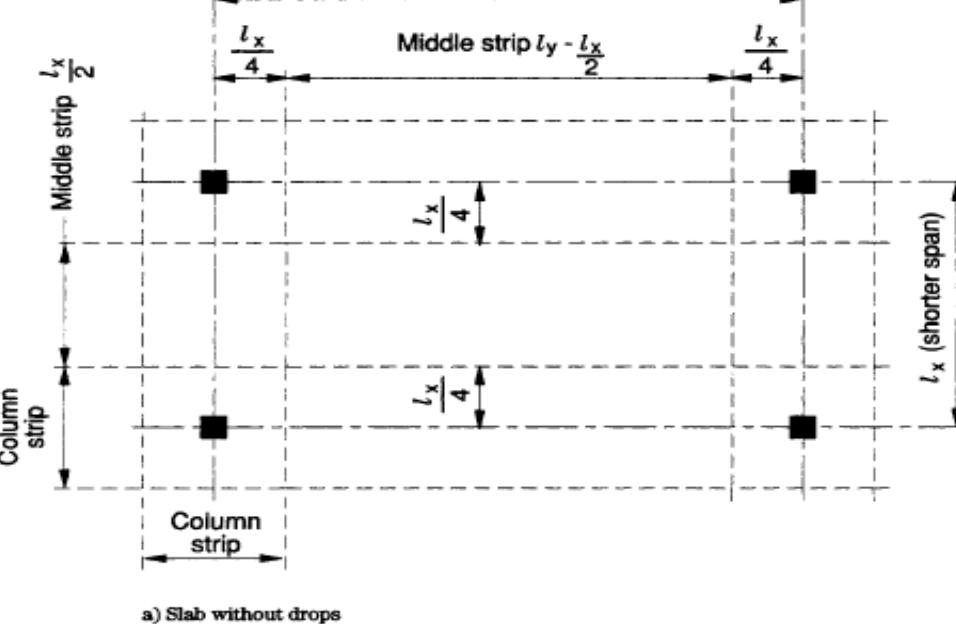
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Member Design - RC Flat Slab			Made by	XX	Date	<b>18/08/2025</b> Chd.
<b>Parameters of Edge Beam Spanning in y Direction</b>						
Downstand edge beam ?				No	▼	
(obtains relevant values from the two sections below)						
Width (no downstand), $b_{eff,y}$ or web width (with downstand), $b_{w,edge,y}$				700	mm	
Dead load on edge beam downstand, $DL_{edge,y}$				0.00	kN/m	
Sag moment edge beam, $M_{sag,edge,y}$				49	kNm	
Hog moment edge beam, $M_{hog,edge,y}$				81	kNm	
Shear edge beam, $V_{edge,y}$				54	kN	
Span (for effective width and deflection calcs) = $l_y$				10.000	m	
Available beam spacing (effective width calcs) = $l_x/2$				5.000	m	
Sag section type				Rect - continuous		
Hog section type				Rect - continuous		
Overall depth, $h_{edge,y}$				400	mm	
Effective width, $b_{eff,y} = \text{span}/10$ if single span, $\text{span}/14.29$ if multi-span						
700 mm						
Dead load excluding downstand, $\omega_{edge,DL,y} = (b_{eff,y} \text{ or } b_{w,edge,y} + b_{eff,y}).h_{slab}\rho_c$						
7.00 kN/m						
<b>With Downstand Depth</b>						
Downstand depth of edge beam (excluding slab), $h_{d,edge,y}$				200	mm	
Width of edge beam, $b_{w,edge,y}$				300	mm	
Dead load on edge beam downstand, $DL_{edge,y} = h_{d,edge,y}b_{w,edge,y}\rho_c$				1.50	kN/m	
Sag section type				L - continuous		
Hog section type				Rect - continuous		
Overall depth, $h_{edge,y}$ (downstand + slab)				600	mm	
<b>Without Downstand Depth</b>						
Downstand depth of edge beam (excluding slab), $h_{d,edge,y} = 0.0$				0	mm	
Width of edge beam, $b_{w,edge,y} = 0.0$				0	mm	
Dead load on edge beam downstand, $DL_{edge,y} = 0.0$				0.00	kN/m	
Sag section type				Rect - continuous		
Hog section type				Rect - continuous		
Overall depth, $h_{edge,y}$ (slab)				400	mm	
For sagging: tension steel diameter, $\phi_{t,sag}$ and number				16	▼	6
For sagging: compression steel diameter, $\phi_{c,sag}$ and number				None	▼	6
For hogging: tension steel diameter, $\phi_{t,hog}$ and number				16	▼	6
For hogging: compression steel diameter, $\phi_{c,hog}$ and number				None	▼	6
Link diameter $\phi_{link}$ , number and pitch				10	▼	2 200 mm
For sagging: number of layers of tensile steel, $n_{layers,tens,sag}$						1 layer(s)
For sagging: number of layers of compression steel, $n_{layers,comp,sag}$						1 layer(s)
Ratio $\beta_b=1.2$ (sagging) or 0.8 (hogging) unless single span or cont				1.0		1.0
For hogging: number of layers of tensile steel, $n_{layers,tens,hog}$						1 layer(s)
For hogging: number of layers of compression steel, $n_{layers,comp,hog}$						1 layer(s)

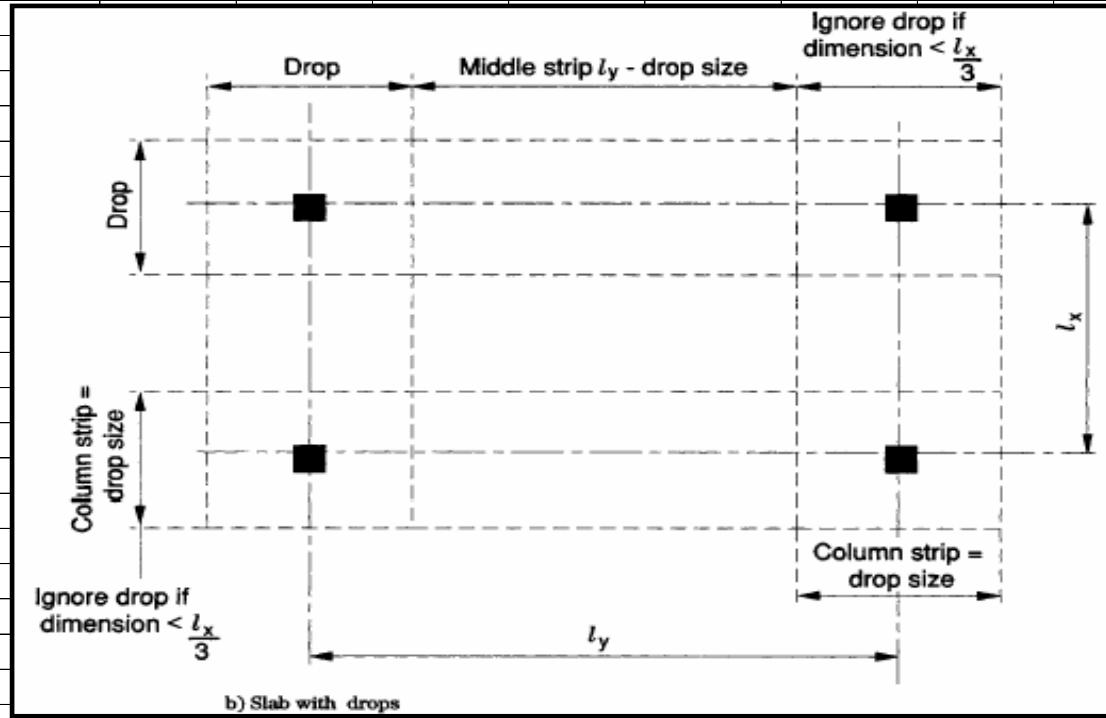
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Member Design - RC Flat Slab					Made by	XX	Date	18/08/2025 Chd.
								<u>BS8110</u>
<b>Utilisation Summary (Slab)</b>								
					UT	Remark		
$M_{sag,ix,m}$					96%	OK		
$M_{sag,ix,c}$					66%	OK		
$M_{hog,ix,m}$					93%	OK		
$M_{hog,ix,c}$					104%	NOT OK		
$M_{sag,ly,m}$					92%	OK		
$M_{sag,ly,c}$					63%	OK		
$M_{hog,ly,m}$					87%	OK		
$M_{hog,ly,c}$					97%	OK		
% Min sag reinforcement $l_{x,m}$ utilisation					69%	OK		
% Min sag reinforcement $l_{x,c}$ utilisation					39%	OK		
% Min hog reinforcement $l_{x,m}$ utilisation					69%	OK		
% Min hog reinforcement $l_{x,c}$ utilisation					25%	OK		
% Min sag reinforcement $l_{y,m}$ utilisation					69%	OK		
% Min sag reinforcement $l_{y,c}$ utilisation					39%	OK		
% Min hog reinforcement $l_{y,m}$ utilisation					69%	OK		
% Min hog reinforcement $l_{y,c}$ utilisation					25%	OK		
Limitations of moment transfer into edge column					53%	OK		
Punching shear at col 1		51%	49%	85%	85%	OK		
Punching shear at first		49%	98%	294%	294%	NOT OK		
Punching shear at sec		37%	38%	95%	95%	OK		
Punching shear at third		36%	86%	70%	86%	OK		
Punching shear at fourth		82%	63%	57%	82%	OK		
Deflection requirements					74%	OK		
<b>Total utilisation continuous slab</b>					294%	NOT OK		
<b>Detailing requirements</b>					OK			
<b>Utilisation Summary (Beam)</b>								
					<b>All Beams</b>			
					UT	Detailing	Remark	
<b>Item</b>								
<b>Edge beam x sagging</b>					N/A	N/A	N/A	EBeamx Sag
<b>Edge beam x hogging</b>					N/A	N/A	N/A	EBeamx Hog
<b>Edge beam y sagging</b>					N/A	N/A	N/A	EBeamy Sag
<b>Edge beam y hogging</b>					N/A	N/A	N/A	EBeamy Hog
<b>Overall Utilisation Summary</b>								
					294%			
<b>Overall detailing requirements</b>					OK			
% Column strip sag reinforcement in x and y					0.34	0.34	%	
% Column strip hog reinforcement x and y					0.52	0.52	%	
% Middle strip sag reinforcement in x and y					0.19	0.19	%	
% Middle strip hog reinforcement x and y					0.19	0.19	%	
Estimated steel reinforcement quantity (130 – 220kg/m <sup>3</sup> )					97	kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
[ 7.850 . (A <sub>s,prov,x,s</sub> + A <sub>s,prov,y,s</sub> + A <sub>s,prov,x,h</sub> + A <sub>s,prov,y,h</sub> ) / h <sub>slab</sub> ] ; No curtailment; No laps; Links ignored;								
Estimated steel reinforcement quantity (130 – 220kg/m <sup>3</sup> )					136	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	IStructE	
[ 11.0 . (A <sub>s,prov,x,s</sub> + A <sub>s,prov,y,s</sub> + A <sub>s,prov,x,h</sub> + A <sub>s,prov,y,h</sub> ) / h <sub>slab</sub> ] ; Curtailment; Laps; Links ignored; Average								
[Note that steel quantity in kg/m <sup>3</sup> can be obtained from 110.0 x % rebar];								
Material cost: concrete, c		180	units/m <sup>3</sup>	steel, s	4500	units/tonne		
Reinforced concrete material cost = [c+(est. rebar quant).s].h <sub>slab</sub>					317	units/m <sup>2</sup>		





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<b>Assumptions and Limitations</b>															
1 Moment effects for slabs may be calculated based on redistributed effects or elastic effects.															
2 Moment effects for beams may be calculated based on redistributed effects or elastic effects.															
<b>Detailing Instructions</b>															
		<p>Note consideration should be given to the fact that although detailing rules allow the reduction of hogging steel from 100% to 50% beyond 0.15L, punching shear requirements may dictate as the % of tensile steel may have to be maintained at 100% until 0.3L or further to provide the required shear strength over all the shear perimeters checked. This indeed is the assumption herewith;</p>													
a) Continuous member (approximately equal spans using simplified load arrangement)															
		<p>b) Simply supported end</p>													
<b>Detailing Steel Positions</b>															
<p>Note that the main slab reinforcement in x is assumed to be interior to main slab reinforcement in y;</p> <p>Note that the main edge beam in x reinforcement is assumed to be interior to main slab reinforcement in y;</p> <p>Note that the main edge beam in y reinforcement is assumed to be at same level as main slab reinforcement in x;</p>															
<p>Note the same cover to all reinforcement used for the slab is used for the beam;</p>															
<p>Note that where relevant, the additional cover has been added to only the top surface of the edge beam, in effect assuming that there is a downstand edge beam.</p>															

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Member Design - RC Flat Slab	Made by <b>XX</b>	Date <b>18/08/2025</b>	Chd.	<b>BS8110</b>			
<b>Structural Analysis Slab</b>							
Design ULS total load for one panel, $F = n.l_x.l_y$			<b>2340</b> kN				
<b>Table 11 Ultimate bending moment and shear force in flat slabs</b>							
	End support/slab connection				At first interior support	Middle of interior spans	Interior supports
	Simple		Continuous				
	At outer support	Near middle of end span	At outer support	Near middle of end span			
Moment	0	0.086Fl	-0.04Fl*	0.075Fl †	-0.086Fl	0.063Fl	-0.063Fl
Shear	0.4F	-	0.46F	-	0.6F	-	0.5F
Total column moments	0.04Fl	-	-	-	0.022Fl	-	0.022Fl
<p>where F is the total design ultimate load on a panel bounded by four columns and l is the effective span.            Note: The moments at supports taken from this table may be reduced by 0.015Fl.            Allowance has been made for 20% redistribution as allowed in BS 8110.            *These moments may have to be reduced to be consistent with the capacity to transfer moments to the columns. The midspan moments † must then be increased correspondingly.</p>							
<p>If a flat slab has at least three spans in each direction and the ratio of the longest span to the shortest does not exceed 1.2, the maximum values of the bending moments and shear forces may be obtained from Table 11.</p>							
							
<p>a) Slab without drops</p>							
<b>Table 3.12 — Ultimate bending moment and shear forces in one-way spanning slabs</b>							
	End support/slab connection				At first interior support	Middle interior spans	Interior supports
	Simple		Continuous				
	At outer support	Near middle of end span	At outer support	Near middle of end span			
Moment	0	0.086Fl	-0.04Fl	0.075Fl	-0.086Fl	0.063Fl	-0.063Fl
Shear	0.4F	0.080Fl	0.46F	0.080Fl	0.6F	-	0.5F
NOTE	$F$ is the total design ultimate load. $(1.4C + 1.6Q) \times$ $l$ is the effective span.			Note elastic moment effects. #PL			
				Note allowance has been made in this ta			



### **Shorter Span, $I_x$**

Width of column strip, $w_{1,ix} = \text{IF } (w_{dp} < l_x/3, l_x/2, w_{dp})$	5.000	m
Width of middle strip, $w_{2,ix} = l_y - w_{1,ix}$	5.000	m
Sag moment for s/s case = $0.125F.l_x$ ( <i>single span</i> )	2925	kNm
Hog moment for s/s case =	1463	kNm
0.0625F.l <sub>x</sub> ( <i>single span continuous - simple or continuous end</i> )		
Shear for s/s case = $0.5F$ ( <i>single span</i> )	1170	kN
Column moment for s/s case = $0.04Fl_x$ ( <i>single span</i> )	936	kNm

	Simple End		Continuous End		Interior			
	At outer support	Near middle of end span	At outer support	Near middle of end span	At first interior support	Middle of interior spans	Interior supports	
<b>Moment</b>	0	1872	936	1872	2925	1170	1942	kNm
<b>Shear</b>	936	N/A	1076	N/A	1404	N/A	1170	kN
<b>Col Mnt</b>	936	N/A	N/A	N/A	515	N/A	515	kNm

Note that for edge panels, the shear force has been calculated for the less critical outer support instead of the first interior support because the *SDL* will be more critical here due to the external cladding.

Note that  $I$  above refers to  $I_x$ .

	Sag moment, $M_{sag,lx}$	<b>1170</b> kNm
	Hog moment, $M_{hog,lx}$	<b>1942</b> kNm
	Shear, $V_{lx}$	<b>1170</b> kN
	Column moment, $M_{col,lx}$	<b>515</b> kNm
	Sag moment mid strip, $M_{sag,lx,m} = 0.45w_{2,lx}/(l_y - l_x/2) \cdot M_{sag,lx}$	<b>527</b> kNm
	Sag moment col strip, $M_{sag,lx,c} = [1 - 0.45w_{2,lx}/(l_y - l_x/2)] \cdot M_{sag,lx}$	<b>644</b> kNm
	Hog moment mid strip, $M_{hog,lx,m} = 0.25w_{2,lx}/(l_y - l_x/2) \cdot M_{hog,lx}$	<b>486</b> kNm
	Hog moment col strip, $M_{hog,lx,c} = [1 - 0.25w_{2,lx}/(l_y - l_x/2)] \cdot M_{hog,lx}$	<b>1457</b> kNm



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<b>Structural Analysis Edge Beam Spanning in x Direction</b>								
Slab UDL on edge beam, $\omega_{edge,x} = \text{assumed } 1.4 \times \omega_{edge,DL,x}$					10 kN/m			
ULS beam, $\omega_{ULS,edge,x} = \omega_{edge,x} + 1.4SDL_{elev,edge,x} + 1.4DL_{edge,x}$					10 kN/m			
<b>Table 3.5 — Design ultimate bending moments and shear forces</b>								
		At outer support		Near middle of end span	At first interior support	At middle of interior spans	At interior supports	
Moment	0	0.09Fl		-0.11Fl	0.07Fl	-0.08Fl	-0.083Fl	
Shear	0.45F	0.08Fl		0.6F	-0.125Fl	0.05F <sup>#PL</sup>	0.55F	
NOTE $I$ is the effective span. $F$ is the total design load. No redistribution of the moment.		Note elastic moment effects. <sup>#PL</sup>			Note allowance has been made in this table for 20% moment redistribution;			
Interior or End Beam ?					Interior Beam			
Note that the coefficients above are appropriate to the interior or edge panel as follows.								
		Sag x		Hog x	Shear x			
Interior Edge Beam		0.050		0.083	0.550			
End Edge Beam		0.080		0.125	0.600			
Single Span Edge Beam		0.125		0.063	0.500			
Note that the beams are always continuous (unless single span) since monolithic with columns, and the slab is also always continuous (unless single span) in flat slabs.								
Sag moment edge beam, $M_{sag,edge,x} = \text{coeff.}(\omega_{ULS,edge,x} \cdot I_x)I_x$					49 kNm			
Hog moment edge beam, $M_{hog,edge,x} = \text{coeff.}(\omega_{ULS,edge,x} \cdot I_x)I_x$					81 kNm			
Shear edge beam, $V_{edge,x} = \text{coeff.}(\omega_{ULS,edge,x} \cdot I_x)$					54 kN			
<b>Structural Analysis Edge Beam Spanning in y Direction</b>								
Slab UDL on edge beam, $\omega_{edge,y} = \text{assumed } 1.4 \times \omega_{edge,DL,y}$					10 kN/m			
ULS beam, $\omega_{ULS,edge,y} = \omega_{edge,y} + 1.4SDL_{elev,edge,y} + 1.4DL_{edge,y}$					10 kN/m			
<b>Table 3.5 — Design ultimate bending moments and shear forces</b>								
		At outer support		Near middle of end span	At first interior support	At middle of interior spans	At interior supports	
Moment	0	0.09Fl		-0.11Fl	0.07Fl	-0.08Fl	-0.083Fl	
Shear	0.45F	0.08Fl		0.6F	-0.125Fl	0.05F <sup>#PL</sup>	0.55F	
NOTE $I$ is the effective span. $F$ is the total design load. No redistribution of the moment.		Note elastic moment effects. <sup>#PL</sup>			Note allowance has been made in this table for 20% moment redistribution;			
Interior or End Beam ?					Interior Beam			
Note that the coefficients above are appropriate to the interior or edge panel as follows.								
		Sag y		Hog y	Shear y			
Interior Edge Beam		0.050		0.083	0.550			
End Edge Beam		0.080		0.125	0.600			
Single Span Edge Beam		0.125		0.063	0.500			
Note that the beams are always continuous (unless single span) since monolithic with columns, and the slab is also always continuous (unless single span) in flat slabs.								
Sag moment edge beam, $M_{sag,edge,y} = \text{coeff.}(\omega_{ULS,edge,y} \cdot I_y)I_y$					49 kNm			
Hog moment edge beam, $M_{hog,edge,y} = \text{coeff.}(\omega_{ULS,edge,y} \cdot I_y)I_y$					81 kNm			
Shear edge beam, $V_{edge,y} = \text{coeff.}(\omega_{ULS,edge,y} \cdot I_y)$					54 kN			

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								<u>BS8110</u>			
<b>Slab Moment Design</b>											
					<b>M (kNm)</b>	<b>M/b (kNm/m)</b>					
Sag moment, $M_{sag,ix,m}$					527 kNm	105 kNm/m					
Sag moment, $M_{sag,ix,c}$					644 kNm	129 kNm/m					
Hog moment, $M_{hog,ix,m}$					486 kNm	97 kNm/m					
Hog moment, $M_{hog,ix,c}$					1457 kNm	291 kNm/m					
Sag moment, $M_{sag,ly,m}$					527 kNm	105 kNm/m					
Sag moment, $M_{sag,ly,c}$					644 kNm	129 kNm/m					
Hog moment, $M_{hog,ly,m}$					486 kNm	97 kNm/m					
Hog moment, $M_{hog,ly,c}$					1457 kNm	291 kNm/m					
Ensure singly reinforced		$K = M/bd^2f_{cu}$	$z = d \left\{ 0.5 + \sqrt{\left( 0.25 - \frac{K}{0.9} \right)} \right\}$	$z \leq 0.95d$	$A_s = \frac{M}{(0.95f_y)z}$						
		$K' = 0.156$	$K' = 0.402(\beta_b - 0.4) - 0.18(\beta_b - 0.4)^2$								
Limit K' (sagging span x)		0.156	Limit K' (sagging span y)		0.156						
Limit K' (hogging span x)		0.156	Limit K' (hogging span y)		0.156						
	b	d	K	z	$A_s/b$	$A_{s,prov}$	UT				
$M_{sag,ix,m}$	5000	351	0.024	333	723	754	<b>96%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
$M_{sag,ix,c}$	5000	351	0.030	333	883	1340	<b>66%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
$M_{hog,ix,m}$	5000	335	0.025	318	698	754	<b>93%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
$M_{hog,ix,c}$	5000	335	0.074	305	2188	2094	<b>104%</b>	<b>NOT OK</b>			
$M_{sag,ly,m}$	5000	367	0.022	349	691	754	<b>92%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
$M_{sag,ly,c}$	5000	367	0.027	349	845	1340	<b>63%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
$M_{hog,ly,m}$	5000	355	0.022	337	659	754	<b>87%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
$M_{hog,ly,c}$	5000	355	0.066	327	2041	2094	<b>97%</b>	<b>OK</b>			
Note unless single span or continuous elastic whereby $\beta_b = 1.00$ and $K' = 0.156$ , $K'$ calculated with $\beta_b = 1.20$ (sagging) or 0.80 (hogging), however $K'$ for $\beta_b \geq 0.90$ truncated at 0.156.											
If $K > K'$ , then UT = 999%. Note that $A_s/b$ and $A_{s,prov}$ above are in units of $\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$ . Note that b is taken as the relevant middle or columns widths. Note that $A_{s,prov}$ is specified for both the middle and column strips.											
<b>3.7.3.1 Column and middle strips</b>											
The column and middle strips should be designed to withstand the design moments obtained from 3.7.2. In general, two-thirds of the amount of reinforcement required to resist the negative design moment in the column strip should be placed in a width equal to half that of the column strip and central with the column.											
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{x,m}$ ( $\geq 0.0024bh$ G250; $\geq 0.0013bh$ G460)					0.19	%					
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{x,m}$ utilisation					<b>69%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{x,c}$ ( $\geq 0.0024bh$ G250; $\geq 0.0013bh$ G460)					0.34	%					
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{x,c}$ utilisation					<b>39%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{x,m}$ ( $\geq 0.0024bh$ G250; $\geq 0.0013bh$ G460)					0.19	%					
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{x,m}$ utilisation					<b>69%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{x,c}$ ( $\geq 0.0024b(h+d_{dp})$ G250; $\geq 0.0013b(h+d_{dp})$ )					0.52	%					
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{x,c}$ utilisation					<b>25%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{y,m}$ ( $\geq 0.0024bh$ G250; $\geq 0.0013bh$ G460)					0.19	%					
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{y,m}$ utilisation					<b>69%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{y,c}$ ( $\geq 0.0024b(h+d_{dp})$ G250; $\geq 0.0013b(h+d_{dp})$ )					0.34	%					
% Min sag reinforcement $I_{y,c}$ utilisation					<b>39%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{y,m}$ ( $\geq 0.0024bh$ G250; $\geq 0.0013bh$ G460)					0.19	%					
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{y,m}$ utilisation					<b>69%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{y,c}$ ( $\geq 0.0024b(h+d_{dp})$ G250; $\geq 0.0013b(h+d_{dp})$ )					0.52	%					
% Min hog reinforcement $I_{y,c}$ utilisation					<b>25%</b>		<b>OK</b>				
Note that $d_{dp}$ only incorporated in column strip hogging above if $w_{dp} \geq l_x/3$ .											
Note that $d_{dp}$ only incorporated in column strip sagging above if $w_{dp} \geq l_x/3$ and banded.											



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<b>Punching Shear (BS8110)</b>								
ULS design punching shear into column, $V_t$					<b>2340</b>	kN		
Note $V_t = F$ (internal), $F/2 + SDL_{elev,x/y} \cdot l_{x/y}$ (edge), $F/4 + (SDL_{elev,x} \cdot l_x + SDL_{elev,y} \cdot l_y)/2$ (corner).								
Area of column section, $A_{c1} = l_{h,b} \cdot l_{h,h}$ (rectangular) or $\pi l_{h,D}^2 / 4$ (circular)					0.64	$m^2$		
Average effective depth of both rebar layers, $d = (d_{x,h,c} + d_{y,h,c})/2$				Include ▼	345	mm		
Note conservatively that $d_{dp}$ should not be incorporated above when incorporated within $d_{x,h,c}$ and $d_{y,h,c}$ to cater for the reduced effective depth at shear perimeters beyond the slab drop widths.								
Area of tensile steel reinforcement provided, $A_{s,prov,x,h,c}$					2094	$mm^2/m$		
Area of tensile steel reinforcement provided, $A_{s,prov,y,h,c}$					2094	$mm^2/m$		
Average area of tensile steel reinforcement provided, $A_{s,prov,h,c}$					2094	$mm^2/m$		
$\rho_w = 100A_{s,prov,h,c}/(1000.d)$					0.61	%		
$v_c = (0.79/1.25)(\rho_w f_{cu}/25)^{1/3} (400/d)^{1/4}$					<b>0.62</b>	$N/mm^2$	<i>cl.3.4.5.4</i>	
$\rho_w = 100A_{s,prov,h,c}/(1000.d) \leq 3$					0.61	%	<i>cl.3.4.5.4</i>	
$f_{cu} = f_{cu} \leq 40N/mm^2$					35	$N/mm^2$	<i>cl.3.4.5.4</i>	
$(400/d)^{1/4} \geq 0.67$					1.04		<i>cl.3.4.5.4</i>	
<b>Values of design concrete shear strength, <math>v_c</math> (<math>N/mm^2</math>) (table 3.8 of BS 8110)</b>								
$100A_s$ $b_v d$	Effective depth (mm)							
	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	400
≤ 0.15	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.34
0.25	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.40
0.50	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.50
0.75	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.57
1.00	0.84	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.68	0.63
1.50	0.97	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.72
2.00	1.06	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.80
≥ 3.00	1.22	1.16	1.12	1.08	1.05	1.02	0.98	0.91
For characteristic concrete strengths greater than 25 N/mm <sup>2</sup> , the values in this table may be multiplied by $(f_{cu}/25)^{1/2}$ . The value of $f_{cu}$ should not be taken as greater than 40.								
<b>Column Face Perimeter</b>								
Shear force at column face, $V_1 = V_t - n \cdot A_{c1}$					2325	kN	<i>cl.3.7.6.1</i>	
Eff. shear force, $V_{eff,1} = (1.15 \text{ int.}, 1.40 \text{ edge column}) \cdot V_1$					<b>2674</b>	kN	<i>cl.3.7.6</i>	
Column face perimeter, $u_1$					3200	mm	<i>cl.3.7.6.1</i>	
				Rectangular	Circular			
Internal column:				$2(l_{h,b} + l_{h,h})$	3200	$\pi \cdot l_{h,D}$	N/A	
Edge column:				$2l_{h,b} + l_{h,h}$ or $2l_{h,h} + l_{h,b}$	2400	$/4(\pi \cdot l_{h,D})$	N/A	
Corner column:				$(l_{h,b} + l_{h,h})$	1600	$\pi \cdot l_{h,D}/2$	N/A	
Shear stress at column face perimeter, $v_1 = V_{eff,1} / u_1 d$ ( $< 0.8f_{cu}^{0.5}$ & $5N/mm^2$ )					<b>2.42</b>	$N/mm^2$	<i>cl.3.7.7.2</i>	
Ultimate shear strength, $\text{MIN}\{0.8f_{cu}^{0.5} \& 5.0N/mm^2\}$					<b>4.73</b>	$N/mm^2$	<i>cl.3.7.7.2</i>	
Ultimate shear stress utilisation					<b>51%</b>		<b>OK</b>	





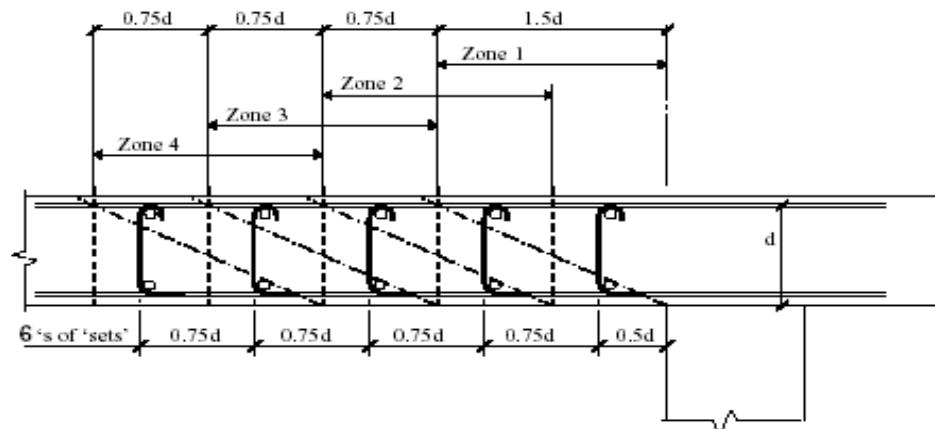


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<b>Fourth Shear Perimeter</b>		@3.75d	1294	to	@2.25d	776	mm	cl.3.7.7.6			
Shear force 3.75d from column face, $V_5 = V_t - n \cdot (A_{c5} \leq \{l_x \cdot l_y, l_x/2 \cdot l_y, l_x \cdot l_y/2, l_x/2\})$		2071 kN			cl.3.7.7.6						
Rectangular		Circular									
Internal column: $(l_{h,b} + 7.5d) \cdot (l_{h,h} + 7.5d)$		11.48	$l_{h,D} + 7.5d)^2$	N/A	m <sup>2</sup>						
Edge column: $(l_{h,h} + 7.5d) \text{ or } (l_{h,h} + 3.75d) \cdot (l_{h,b} + 7.5d)$		7.09	$l_{h,D} + 7.5d)$	N/A	m <sup>2</sup>						
Corner column: $(l_{h,b} + 3.75d) \cdot (l_{h,h} + 3.75d)$		4.38	$l_{h,D} + 3.75d)^2$	N/A	m <sup>2</sup>						
Eff. shear force, $V_{eff,5} = (1.15 \text{ int.}, 1.40 \text{ edge column}) \cdot V_5$				2382	kN	cl.3.7.6					
Column fourth perimeter, $u_5 \leq \{2l_x + 2l_y, l_x + l_y, l_x + l_y, l_x/2 + l_y/2\}$				13550	mm	cl.3.7.7.6					
		Rectangular			Circular						
Internal column: $2(l_{h,b} + l_{h,h}) + 30d$		13550	$4l_{h,D} + 30d$	N/A	mm						
Edge column: $2l_{h,b} + l_{h,h} + 15d \text{ or } 2l_{h,h} + l_{h,b} + 15d$		7575	$3l_{h,D} + 15d$	N/A	mm						
Corner column: $(l_{h,b} + l_{h,h}) + 7.5d$		4188	$2l_{h,D} + 7.5d$	N/A	mm						
Shear stress at column fourth perimeter, $v_5 = V_{eff,5} / u_5 d$				0.51	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	cl.3.7.7.3					
<b>Case <math>v_5 &lt; v_c</math></b>					VALID	0.62	cl.3.7.7.6				
No links required.											
<b>Case <math>v_c &lt; v_5 &lt; 1.6v_c</math></b>					0.62	N/A	0.99	cl.3.7.7.5			
		$\Sigma A_{sv} \sin\alpha \geq \frac{(v - v_c)ud}{0.95f_{yv}}$			N/A	>=	N/A	mm <sup>2</sup>			
					Note $f_{yv} \leq 460 \text{ N/mm}^2$						
Note $\Sigma A_{sv} \sin\alpha > 0.4ud/0.95f_{yv}$					Foreword						
<b>Case <math>1.6v_c &lt; v_5 &lt; 2.0v_c</math></b>					0.99	N/A	1.24	cl.3.7.7.5			
		$\Sigma A_{sv} \sin\alpha \geq \frac{5(0.7v - v_c)ud}{0.95f_{yv}}$			N/A	>=	N/A	mm <sup>2</sup>			
					Note $f_{yv} \leq 460 \text{ N/mm}^2$						
Note $\Sigma A_{sv} \sin\alpha > 0.4ud/0.95f_{yv}$					Foreword						
<b>Case <math>v_5 &gt; 2.0v_c</math></b>					1.24	N/A		cl.3.7.7.5			
Fourth shear perimeter shear utilisation					82%		OK				

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									<u><b>BS8110</b></u>
<b>Shear Reinforcement in Flat Slabs</b> (BS 8110 Cl 3.7.7; EC2, Cl 5.4.3.3)									
When shear reinforcement is required around columns it should be placed in rectangular									

#### **Shear Reinforcement in Flat Slabs (BS 8110 Cl 3.7.7; EC2, Cl 5.4.3.3)**

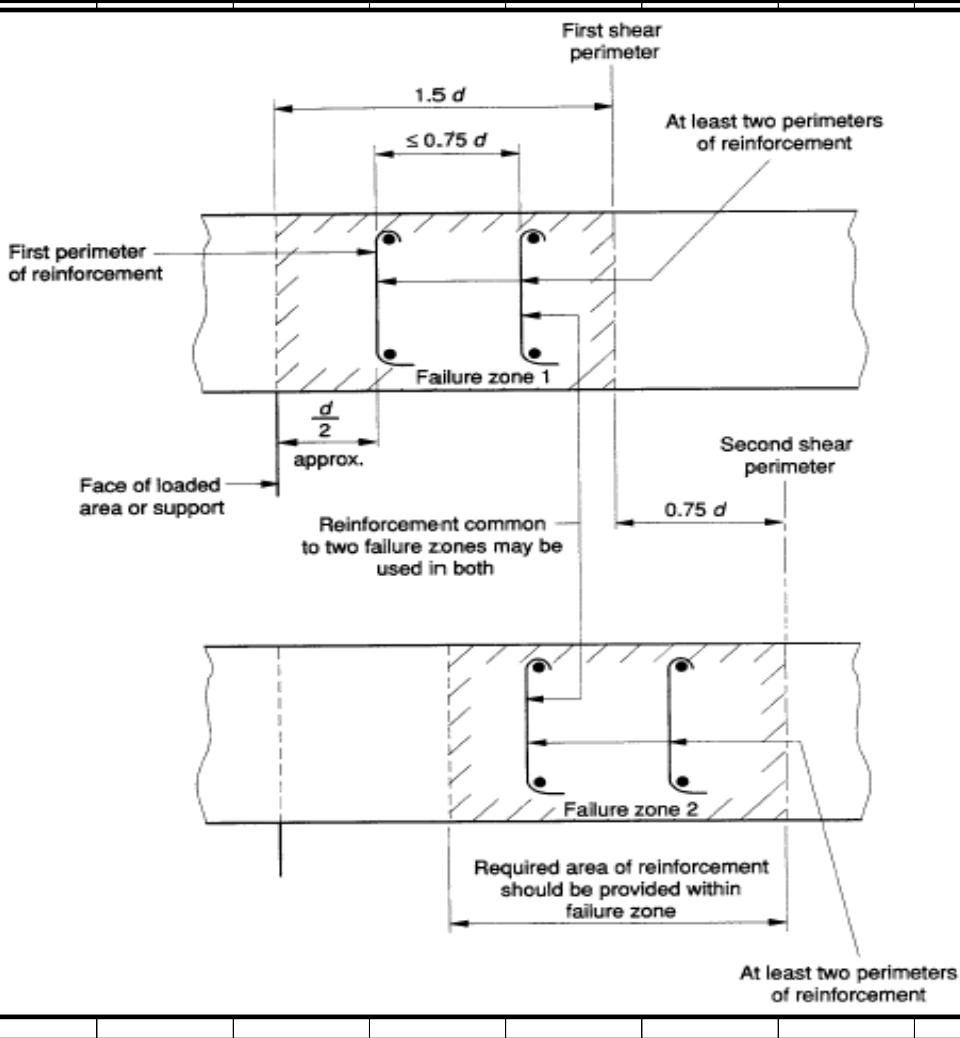
When shear reinforcement is required around columns it should be placed in rectangular perimeters. At least two sets of shear reinforcement should intersect the notional failure plane within the zone considered. (See Structures Notes [1988NST\\_5](#) and [1990NST\\_12](#)).



The shear capacity is checked first on a perimeter  $1.5d$  from the face of the loaded area. If the calculated shear stress does not exceed  $v_c$  then no further checks are needed.

If shear reinforcement is required, then it should be provided on at least two perimeters within the zone indicated in Figure 3.17. The first perimeter of reinforcement should be located at approximately  $0.5d$  from the face of the loaded area and should contain not less than 40 % of the calculated area of reinforcement.

The spacing of perimeters of reinforcement should not exceed  $0.75d$  and the spacing of the shear reinforcement around any perimeter should not exceed  $1.5d$ . The shear reinforcement should be anchored round at least one layer of tension reinforcement. The shear stress should then be checked on successive perimeters at  $0.75d$  intervals until a perimeter is reached which does not require shear reinforcement.

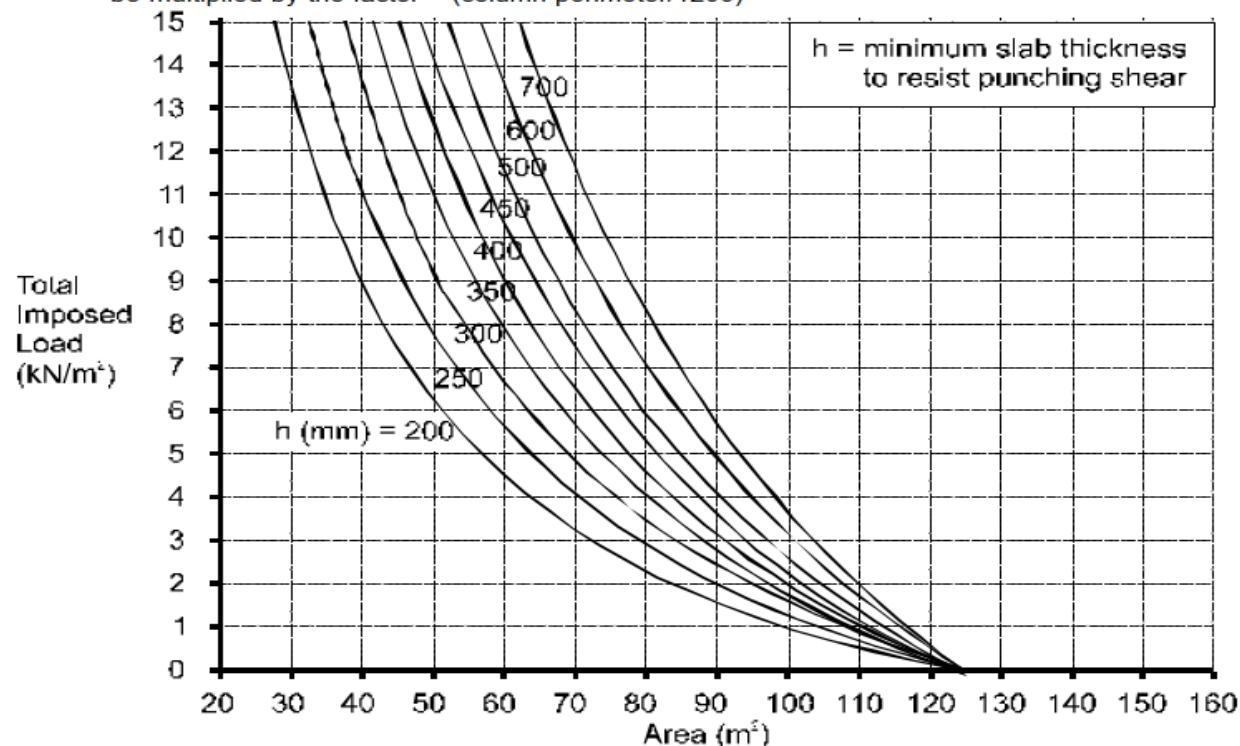


<b>CONSULTING E N G I N E E R S</b>	Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers	Job No.	Sheet No.		Rev.
		jXXX	21		
		Member/Location			
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110	Drg. Ref.			
Member Design - RC Flat Slab	Made by <b>XX</b>	Date <b>18/08/2025</b>	Chd.		
					<u>BS8110</u>

**Ultimate shear check at column face**

Column (inc. head) 300 x 300

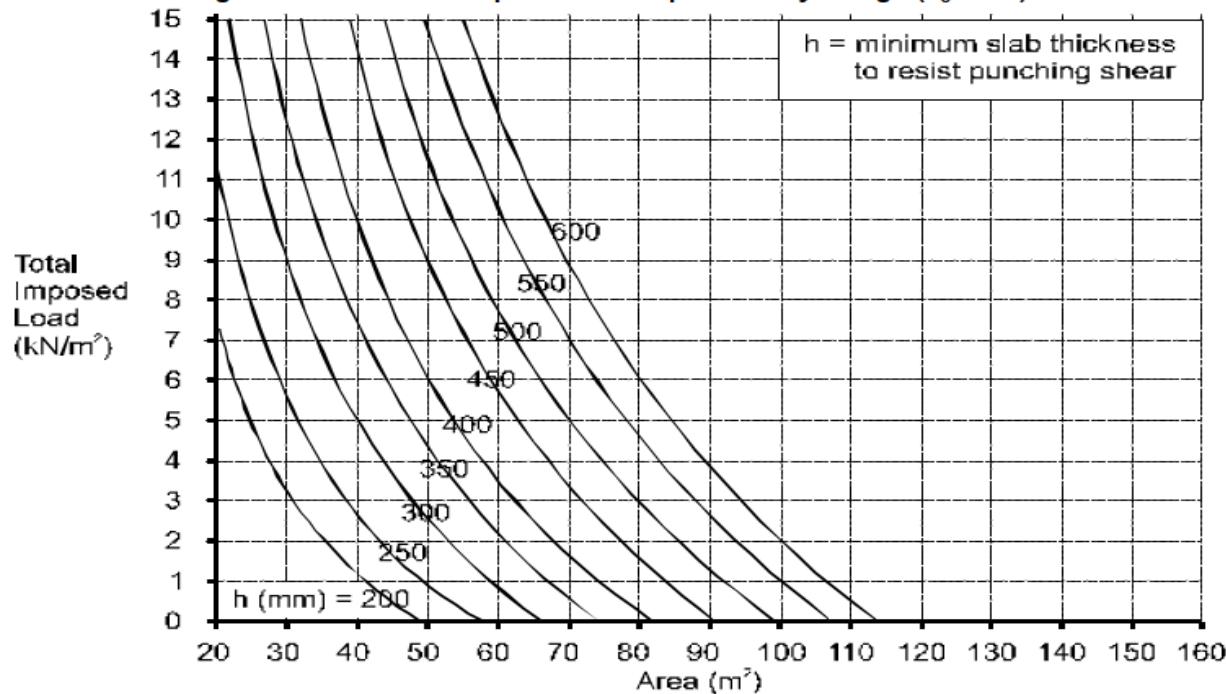
Note: For column sizes other than 300 x 300 the slab depth should be multiplied by the factor = (column perimeter/1200)



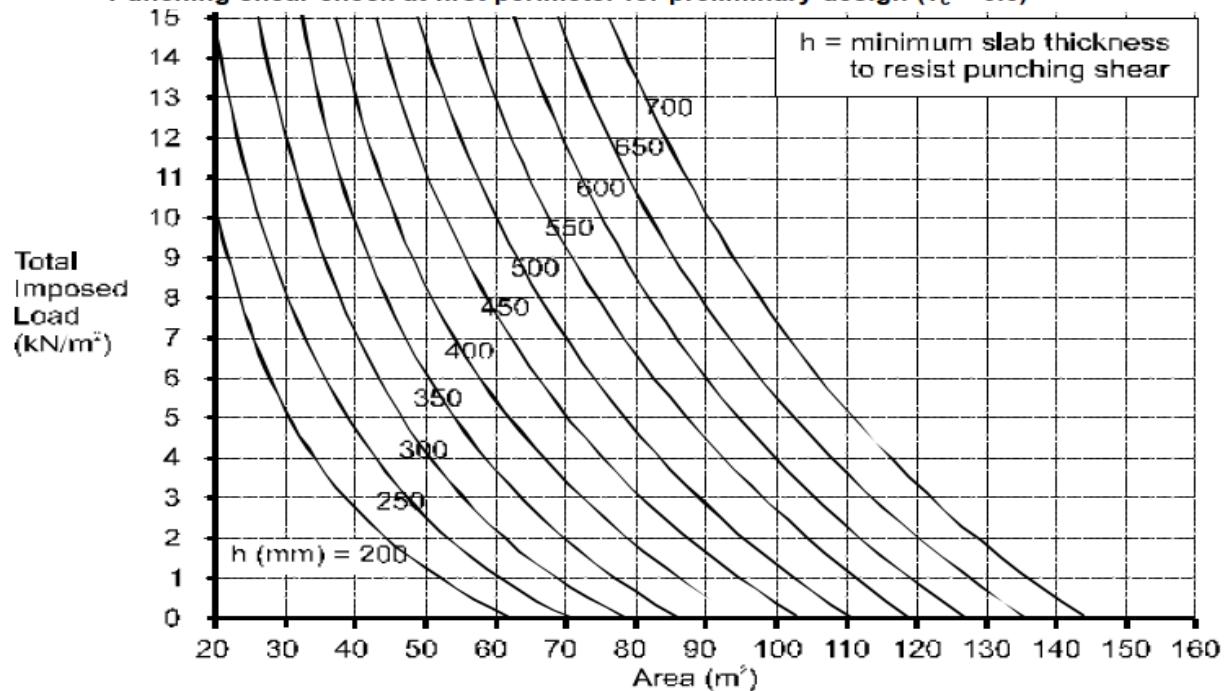
- Notes:
1.  $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,
  2. Dead load factor = 1.4,
  3. Live load factor = 1.6,
  4. The value of  $d/h$  is assumed to be 0.85,
  5. The ratio of  $V_{eff}/V$  is assumed to be 1.15,

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		jXXX	22		
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Member Design - RC Flat Slab	Made by <b>XX</b>	Date <b>18/08/2025</b>	Chd.		
					<u>BS8110</u>

**Column 300 x 300**  
**Punching shear check at first perimeter for preliminary design ( $v_c = 0.6$ )**



**Column 500 x 500**  
**Punching shear check at first perimeter for preliminary design ( $v_c = 0.6$ )**



- Notes:
1.  $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ,
  2. Dead load factor = 1.4,
  3. Live load factor = 1.6,
  4. The value of  $d/h$  is assumed to be 0.85,
  5. The ratio of  $V_{eff}/V$  is assumed to be 1.15,







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					jXXX	26	
					Member/Location		
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110				Drg. Ref.		
Member Design - RC Flat Slab				Made by <b>XX</b>	Date <b>18/08/2025</b>	Chd.	<u>EC2</u>
<b>Third Shear Perimeter</b>	<b>@5.00d</b>	<b>1725</b>	<b>to</b>	<b>@3.50d</b>	<b>1208</b>	mm	<i>cl.6.4.5(4)</i>
Shear force 5.0d from column face, $V_4 = V_t - n.(A_{c4} \leq \{l_x.l_y, l_x/2.l_y, l_x.l_y/2, l_x/2.l_y\})$					1977	kN	<b>Note</b>
			Rectangular		Circular		
Internal column: $2.(l_{h,b}.5d + l_{h,h}.5d) + A_{c1} + \pi.(10d)^2/4$	15.51		$l_{h,D} + 10d)^2$	N/A	$m^2$		
Edge column: $(2.l_{h,h}.5d + l_{h,b}.5d) + A_{c1} + \pi.(10d)^2/8$	9.45		$l_{h,D} + 10d)^2$	N/A	$m^2$		
Corner column: $(l_{h,b}.5d + l_{h,h}.5d) + A_{c1} + \pi.(10d)^2/16$	5.74		$l_{h,D} + 10d)^2$	N/A	$m^2$		
Eff. shear force, $V_{eff,4} = (1.15 \text{ int.}, 1.40 \text{ edge}, 1.50 \text{ corner column}) . V_4$				<b>2274</b>	kN		<i>cl.6.4.3(6)</i>
Column third perimeter, $u_4 \leq \{2l_x + 2l_y, l_x + l_y, l_x + l_y, l_x/2 + l_y/2\}$					14038	mm	<i>cl.6.4.5(4)</i>
			Rectangular		Circular		
Internal column: $2.(l_{h,b} + l_{h,h}) + \pi.10d$	14038		$l_{h,D} + 10d)$	N/A	mm		
Edge column: $l_{h,b} + l_{h,h} + \pi.10d/2$ or $2l_{h,h} + l_{h,b} + \pi.10d/2$	7819		$l_{h,D} + 10d)$	N/A	mm		
Corner column: $(l_{h,b} + l_{h,h}) + \pi.10d/4$	4310		$l_{h,D} + 10d)$	N/A	mm		
Shear stress at column third perimeter, $v_4 = V_{eff,4} / u_4 d$				<b>0.47</b>	N/mm <sup>2</sup>		<i>cl.6.4.3(3)</i>
<b>Case <math>v_4 &lt; v_{Rd,c}</math></b>				<b>VALID</b>	<b>0.54</b>		<i>cl.6.4.3(2)</i>
No links required.							
<b>Case <math>v_{Rd,c} &lt; v_4 &lt; 0.75v_{Rd,c} + 0.08/\gamma_s \cdot f_{ck}^{0.5}</math></b>				<b>0.54</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<i>cl.6.4.3(2)</i>
$0.08/\gamma_s \cdot f_{ck}^{0.5}, f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ N/mm}^2$					0.37	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	<i>cl.9.2.2(5)</i>
$A_{sv,prov,4} \geq A_{sv,nom,4}$			N/A	$\geq$	N/A	mm <sup>2</sup>	
where $A_{sv,nom,4} > 2.(0.08/\gamma_s \cdot f_{ck}^{0.5}).u_4 s_{v,4}/(1.5f_{ywd,ef})$ assuming 2 perimeters							<i>cl.6.4.5(1)</i>
where $f_{ywd,ef} = 250 + 0.25d \leq f_{yy}/\gamma_s, f_{yy} \leq 600 \text{ N/mm}^2$					336	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	<i>cl.6.4.5(1)</i>
<b>Case <math>0.75v_{Rd,c} + 0.08/\gamma_s \cdot f_{ck}^{0.5} &lt; v_4 &lt; 2.0v_{Rd,c}</math></b>				<b>0.78</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<i>cl.6.4.3(2)</i>
$0.08/\gamma_s \cdot f_{ck}^{0.5}, f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ N/mm}^2$					0.37	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	<i>cl.9.2.2(5)</i>
$A_{sv,prov,4} \geq A_{sv,4}$			N/A	$\geq$	N/A	mm <sup>2</sup>	
where $A_{sv,4} > 2.(v_4 - 0.75v_{Rd,c}).u_4 s_{v,4}/(1.5f_{ywd,ef})$ assuming 2 perimeters							<i>cl.6.4.5(1)</i>
where $f_{ywd,ef} = 250 + 0.25d \leq f_{yy}/\gamma_s, f_{yy} \leq 600 \text{ N/mm}^2$					336	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	<i>cl.6.4.5(1)</i>
EY	<b>Case <math>v_4 &gt; 2.0v_{Rd,c}</math></b>			<b>1.09</b>	<b>N/A</b>		<i>cl.8.1.1 MOSL</i>
Third shear perimeter shear utilisation					<b>86%</b>		<b>OK</b>



CONSULTING ENGINEERS		Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers		Job No.	Sheet No.		Rev.						
				jXXX	28								
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Job Title		Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110		Drg. Ref.									
Member Design - RC Flat Slab		Made by <b>XX</b> Date <b>18/08/2025</b> Chd.											
<b>Punching Shear (ACI318)</b>		Do Not Adopt Code Equivalence ▼				<u>ACI318</u>							
ULS design punching shear into column, $V_t$				<b>2340</b> kN									
Note $V_t = F$ (internal), $F/2 + SDL_{elev,x/y} \cdot l_{x/y}$ (edge), $F/4 + (SDL_{elev,x} \cdot l_x + SDL_{elev,y} \cdot l_y)/2$ (corner).													
Area of column section, $A_{c1} = l_{h,b} \cdot l_{h,h}$ (rectangular) or $\pi l_{h,D}^2 / 4$ (circular)		0.64 m <sup>2</sup>											
Average effective depth of both rebar layers, $d = (d_{x,h,c} + d_{y,h,c})/2$ Include ▼		345 mm											
Note conservatively that $d_{dp}$ should not be incorporated above when incorporated within $d_{x,h,c}$ and $d_{y,h,c}$ to cater for the reduced effective depth at shear perimeters beyond the slab drop widths.													
$\phi v_{c,2}   \phi v_{c,3}   \phi v_{c,4}   \phi v_{c,5} = [\text{MIN}(a-c)]$		<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.04</b>	N/mm <sup>2</sup>							
<b>Table 22.6.5.2—Calculation of <math>v_c</math> for two-way shear</b>													
Least of (a), (b), and (c):		$v_c$											
		$0.33\lambda\sqrt{f'_c}$		(a)		Note $f_c' \leq 70\text{N/mm}^2$							
		$0.17\left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right)\lambda\sqrt{f'_c}$		(b)		[(a)] $\phi v_c = 1.31 \text{ N/mm}^2$							
		$0.083\left(2 + \frac{\alpha_s d}{b_o}\right)\lambda\sqrt{f'_c}$		(c)		[(b)] $\phi v_c = 2.02 \text{ N/mm}^2$							
Note: $\beta$ is the ratio of long side to short side of the column, concentrated load, or reaction area and $\alpha_s$ is given in 22.6.5.3.													
where $\lambda = \{1.00 \text{ NWC}, 0.75 \text{ LWC}\}$		Normal Weight ▼		1.00									
where $\beta = \text{MAX}(h, b) / \text{MIN}(h, b)$				1.0									
where $\alpha_s = \{40 \text{ interior}, 30 \text{ edge}, 20 \text{ corner}\}$ column				40		cl.22.6.5.3							
where $b_0 = \{u_2   u_3   u_4   u_5\}$		4580	6126	9055	11984	mm							
where $\phi = 0.75$				0.75		cl.21.2							
EY													
<b>Column Face Perimeter</b>													
Shear force at column face, $V_1 = V_t - n \cdot A_{c1}$				2325 kN									
Eff. shear force, $V_{eff,1} = (1.15 \text{ int.}, 1.40 \text{ edge column}) \cdot V_1$				<b>2674</b> kN									
Column face perimeter, $u_1$				3200 mm									



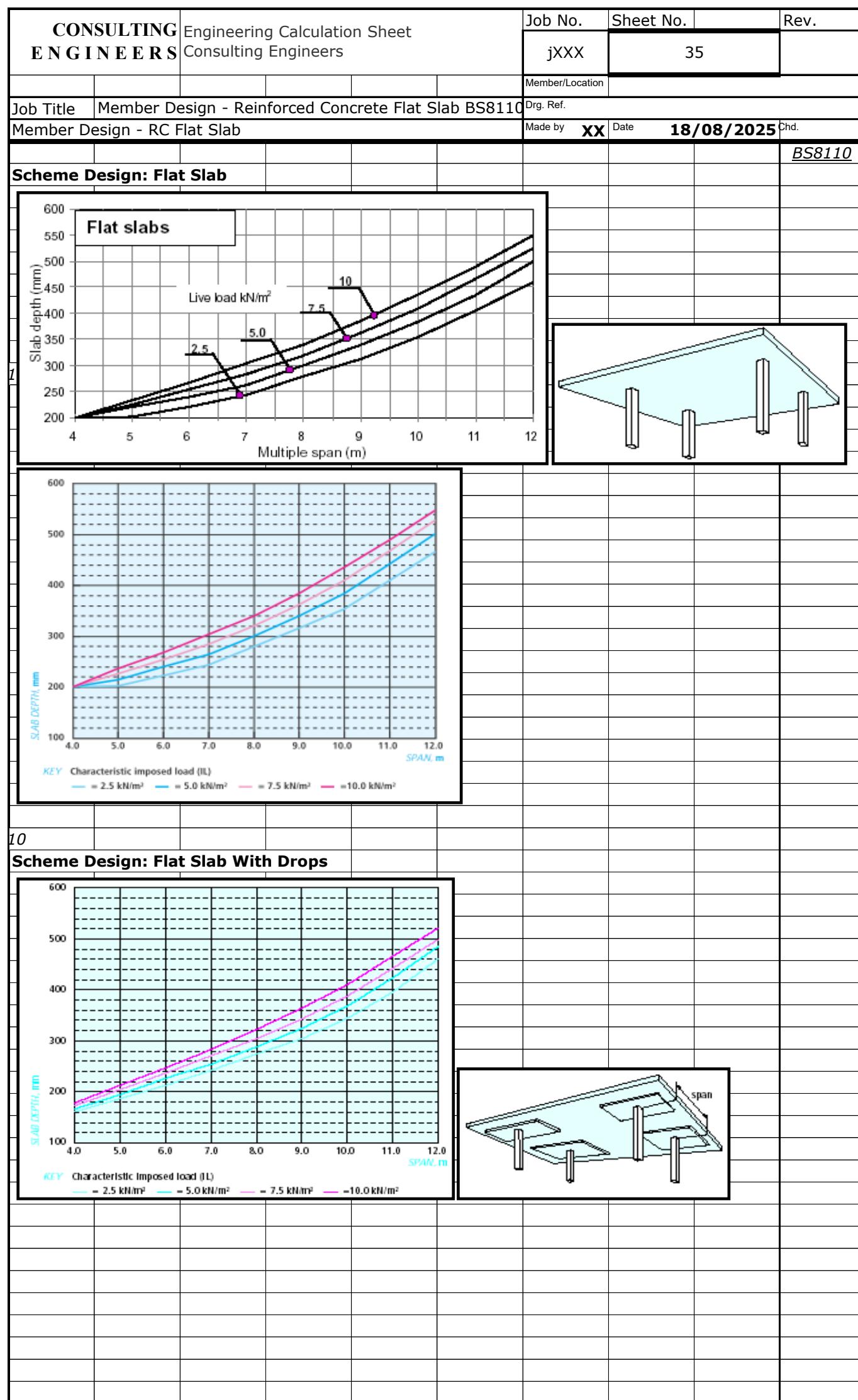






CONSULTING E N G I N E E R S		Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers		Job No.	Sheet No.	Rev.		
				jXXX	33			
						Member/Location		
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110					Drg. Ref.		
Member Design - RC Flat Slab		Made by	XX	Date	18/08/2025	Chd.		
<b>Detailing Requirements</b>						BS8110		
All detailing requirements met ?				OK				
Max column strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $<3d_{x,s}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max column strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $<3d_{y,s,c}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max column strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $<3d_{x,h,c}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max column strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $<3d_{y,h,c}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $<3d_{x,s,m}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $<3d_{y,s,m}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $<3d_{x,h,m}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $<3d_{y,h,m}$ , $<750\text{mm}$ )		150	mm	OK				
Maximum pitch of bars:(Notation as for BS 8110) $\%A_s/bh$ Maximum Pitch (mm)								
Main bars :	0.5 or less	300						
	1.0 or more	150						
Max column strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in x		150	mm	OK				
Max column strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in y		150	mm	OK				
Max column strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in x		150	mm	OK				
Max column strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in y		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in x		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in y		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in x		150	mm	OK				
Max middle strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in y		150	mm	OK				
Note that $d_{dp}$ only incorporated in column strip hogging above if $w_{dp} >= l_x/3$ .								
Note that $d_{dp}$ only incorporated in column strip sagging above if $w_{dp} >= l_x/3$ and banded.								
Min column strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{sx,col}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min column strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{sy,col}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min column strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{hx,col}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min column strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{hy,col}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min middle strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{sx,mid}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min middle strip sagging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{sy,mid}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min middle strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in x ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{hx,mid}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Min middle strip hogging steel reinforcement pitch in y ( $>75\text{mm}+\phi_{hy,mid}$ , $>100$ )		150	mm	OK				
Note an allowance has been made for laps in the min pitch by increasing the criteria by the bar diameter.								
% Max column strip sag reinforcement in x ( $<= 0.04bh$ )		0.34	%	OK				
% Max column strip sag reinforcement in y ( $<= 0.04b(h+d_{dp})$ )		0.34	%	OK				
% Max column strip hog reinforcement x ( $<= 0.04b(h+d_{dp})$ )		0.52	%	OK				
% Max column strip hog reinforcement y ( $<= 0.04b(h+d_{dp})$ )		0.52	%	OK				
% Max middle strip sag reinforcement in x ( $<= 0.04bh$ )		0.19	%	OK				
% Max middle strip sag reinforcement in y ( $<= 0.04bh$ )		0.19	%	OK				
% Max middle strip hog reinforcement x ( $<= 0.04bh$ )		0.19	%	OK				
% Max middle strip hog reinforcement y ( $<= 0.04bh$ )		0.19	%	OK				
Note that $d_{dp}$ only incorporated in column strip hogging above if $w_{dp} >= l_x/3$ .								
Note that $d_{dp}$ only incorporated in column strip sagging above if $w_{dp} >= l_x/3$ and banded.								
Sagging steel reinforcement diameter in x, $\phi_{sx,col}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		16	mm	OK				
Sagging steel reinforcement diameter in y, $\phi_{sy,col}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		16	mm	OK				
Hogging steel reinforcement diameter in x, $\phi_{hx,col}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		20	mm	OK				
Hogging steel reinforcement diameter in y, $\phi_{hy,col}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		20	mm	OK				
Sagging steel reinforcement diameter in x, $\phi_{sx,mid}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		12	mm	OK				
Sagging steel reinforcement diameter in y, $\phi_{sy,mid}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		12	mm	OK				
Hogging steel reinforcement diameter in x, $\phi_{hx,mid}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		12	mm	OK				
Hogging steel reinforcement diameter in y, $\phi_{hy,mid}$ ( $>=6\text{mm}$ )		12	mm	OK				

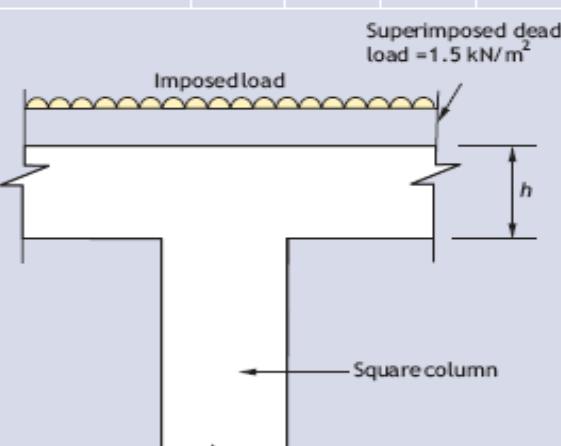
<b>CONSULTING E N G I N E E R S</b>		Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers		Job No.	Sheet No.		Rev.
				jXXX	34		
				Member/Location			
Job Title		Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110		Drg. Ref.			
Member Design - RC Flat Slab		Made by <b>XX</b> Date <b>18/08/2025</b> Chd.					
						<u>BS8110</u>	
<b>Deflection Criteria</b>							
<b>Span in x</b>							
Span, x				10.000 m			
Span, x / effective depth, $d_{x,s}$ ratio				<b>28.5</b>			
Basic span / effective depth ratio criteria (20 single span; 23 edge; 26 cont)		26.0					
Multiplier $C_{1,span}$ more or less than 10m		Include ▼		1.00			
Multiplier $C_{1,flat slab}$				0.90		<i>cl.3.7.8 BS81</i>	
Modification factor for tension $C_2$							
$m_x/b = \text{MAX} (M_{\text{sag},lx,m}/w_{2,lx}, M_{\text{sag},lx,c}/w_{1,lx})$		Col Strip Governs		128.7 kNm/m			
$m_x/b d_{x,s}^2$				1.04 N/mm <sup>2</sup>			
$f_z = \frac{2f_y A_{z,\text{req}}}{3A_{z,\text{prov}}} \times \frac{1}{\beta_b}$ ( $\beta_b=1.2$ unless single span or continuous elas)				220 N/mm <sup>2</sup>			
Modification		$0.55 + \frac{(477-f_z)}{120(0.9+\frac{M}{bd^2})} \leq 2.0$		1.65			
Modified span / effective depth ratio criteria				<b>38.7</b>			
Deflection utilisation				<b>74%</b>		<b>OK</b>	
<b>Span in y</b>							
Span, y				10.000 m			
Span, y / effective depth, $d_{y,s,c/m}$ ratio				<b>27.2</b>			
Basic span / effective depth ratio criteria (20 single span; 23 edge; 26 cont)		26.0					
Multiplier $C_{1,span}$ more or less than 10m		Include ▼		1.00			
Multiplier $C_{1,flat slab}$				0.90		<i>cl.3.7.8 BS81</i>	
Modification factor for tension $C_2$							
$m_y/b = \text{MAX} (M_{\text{sag},ly,m}/w_{2,ly}, M_{\text{sag},ly,c}/w_{1,ly})$		Col Strip Governs		128.7 kNm/m			
$m_y/b d_{y,s,c/m}^2$				0.96 N/mm <sup>2</sup>			
$f_z = \frac{2f_y A_{z,\text{req}}}{3A_{z,\text{prov}}} \times \frac{1}{\beta_b}$ ( $\beta_b=1.2$ unless single span or continuous elas)				210 N/mm <sup>2</sup>			
Modification		$0.55 + \frac{(477-f_z)}{120(0.9+\frac{M}{bd^2})} \leq 2.0$		1.75			
Modified span / effective depth ratio criteria				<b>40.9</b>			
Deflection utilisation				<b>67%</b>		<b>OK</b>	
<b>Utilisation in x and y</b>							
Deflection utilisation				<b>74%</b>		<b>OK</b>	



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					jXXX	36		
					Member/Location			
Job Title		Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110			Drg. Ref.			
Member Design - RC Flat Slab					Made by	XX	Date	18/08/2025 Chd.
<b>Scheme Design: Flat Slab With Column Heads</b>								
<b>Scheme Design: Flat Slab With Edge Beams</b>								



CONSULTING E N G I N E E R S		Engineering Calculation Sheet Consulting Engineers			Job No.	Sheet No.	Rev.																															
					jXXX	38																																
					Member/Location																																	
Job Title	Member Design - Reinforced Concrete Flat Slab BS8110				Drg. Ref.																																	
Member Design - RC Flat Slab					Made by	XX	Date																															
					18/08/2025		Chd.																															
<b>Typical Initial Span / Effective Depth Ratios</b>																																						
<b>Table 3 Span/effective depth ratios for initial design of slabs</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Imposed load kN/m<sup>2</sup></th> <th colspan="3">One-way spanning</th> <th colspan="2">Two-way spanning</th> <th colspan="2">Flat slab</th> </tr> <tr> <th>simply supported</th> <th>continuous</th> <th>cantilever</th> <th>simply supported</th> <th>continuous</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.0</td> <td>23</td> <td>30</td> <td>11</td> <td>30</td> <td>39</td> <td>28</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.0</td> <td>21</td> <td>27</td> <td>10</td> <td>27</td> <td>35</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Flat slab design should be based on the longer span dimension. For exterior panels, 85% of the ratios quoted in Table 3 should be used.</p>								Imposed load kN/m <sup>2</sup>	One-way spanning			Two-way spanning		Flat slab		simply supported	continuous	cantilever	simply supported	continuous			5.0	23	30	11	30	39	28		10.0	21	27	10	27	35	25	
Imposed load kN/m <sup>2</sup>	One-way spanning			Two-way spanning		Flat slab																																
	simply supported	continuous	cantilever	simply supported	continuous																																	
5.0	23	30	11	30	39	28																																
10.0	21	27	10	27	35	25																																
For ribbed slabs, 85% of the ratios quoted in Table 3 should be used.																																						
<b>Span-to-depth ratios for flat slabs</b>					spans are in the range 4 to 10 m.																																	
Imposed load, Q <sub>k</sub> (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )		Multiple span																																				
2.5		28																																				
5.0		26																																				
7.5		25																																				
10.0		23																																				
<b>Note</b> This table assumes a 3 x 3 bay layout. Where there are only 2 bays in one direction the ratio will need to be decreased.																																						
<b>Economic depths (mm) for multiple span flat slabs</b>																																						
<b>Imposed load</b>	<b>Span (m)</b>																																					
	4	5	6	7																																		
	2.5	200	202	222	244																																	
	5.0	200	214	240	264																																	
	7.5	200	226	254	284																																	
10.0	200	236	268	304																																		
<b>Assumptions</b>																																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class C28/35 concrete</li> <li>Super-imposed dead load of 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Perimeter load of 10 kN/m for cladding</li> </ul>																																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>8</th> <th>9</th> <th>10</th> <th>11</th> <th>12</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>280</td> <td>316</td> <td>354</td> <td>410</td> <td>466</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300</td> <td>340</td> <td>384</td> <td>442</td> <td>502</td> </tr> <tr> <td>320</td> <td>362</td> <td>410</td> <td>468</td> <td>528</td> </tr> <tr> <td>340</td> <td>384</td> <td>436</td> <td>490</td> <td>548</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire resistance 1 hour (increase depth by 10 mm for 2 hours)</li> <li>Multiple spans (increase depth by 10 mm for 2 spans)</li> <li>No holes</li> </ul>								8	9	10	11	12	280	316	354	410	466	300	340	384	442	502	320	362	410	468	528	340	384	436	490	548						
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<p>Punching shear is often a governing criterion for flat slabs and should be checked at the initial stages of design. Table 2.17 gives the maximum floor area for a selection of imposed loads and column sizes. It assumes a superimposed dead load of 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>, internal conditions, a value for <math>v_c</math> of 0.75 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, with <math>v</math> limited to 1.6 <math>v_c</math>.</p>															
<b>Table 2.17</b> <b>Punching shear: maximum panel areas for flat slabs (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>															
<b>Overall slab depth, <math>h</math> (mm)</b>	<b>Imposed load (kN/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>				<b>Overall slab depth, <math>h</math> (mm)</b>	<b>Imposed load (kN/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>									
	2.5	5.0	7.5	10		2.5	5.0	7.5	10						
<b>300 x 300 column</b>					<b>450 x 450 column</b>										
200	38.6	29.4	23.8	19.9	200	46.2	35.2	28.4	23.9						
225	46.2	35.7	29.1	24.6	225	54.5	42.1	34.3	29.0						
250	54.0	42.3	34.8	29.5	250	62.8	49.3	40.5	34.4						
275	59.7	47.3	39.2	33.5	275	68.9	54.6	45.3	38.6						
300	67.7	54.3	45.3	38.9	300	77.4	62.1	51.8	44.4						
325	75.9	61.4	51.6	44.5	325	86.0	69.6	58.5	50.4						
<b>350 x 350 column</b>					<b>500 x 500 column</b>										
200	41.1	31.3	25.3	21.2	200	48.7	37.1	30.0	25.2						
225	49.0	37.9	30.9	26.1	225	57.2	44.2	36.1	30.5						
250	56.9	44.6	36.7	31.2	250	65.8	51.6	42.4	36.0						
275	62.8	49.8	41.2	35.2	275	71.9	57.1	47.3	40.4						
300	70.9	56.9	47.5	40.7	300	80.6	64.6	53.9	46.3						
325	79.2	64.2	53.9	46.5	325	89.4	72.4	60.8	52.4						
<b>400 x 400 column</b>															
200	43.7	33.3	26.9	22.5											
225	51.7	40.0	32.6	27.5											
250	59.9	46.9	38.6	32.8											
275	65.8	52.2	43.3	36.9											
300	74.2	59.5	49.6	42.6											
325	82.6	66.9	56.2	48.5											
															
<b>Notes</b>															
<b>1</b> Superimposed load of 1.5 kN/m <sup>2</sup> included. <b>2</b> Cover of 25 mm has been assumed. <b>3</b> $v_c$ for main reinforcement is 0.75 N/mm <sup>2</sup> <b>4</b> $v$ for punching reinforcement is limited to 1.6 $v_c$ . <b>5</b> Shear links should be provided in accordance with BS 8110.															
<b>How to use this table</b>															
<b>For example:</b> 300 x 300 column 250 thick slab 5 kN/m <sup>2</sup> imposed load From table maximum area that can be supported = 42.3 m <sup>2</sup> (e.g. 6.5 x 6.5 m grid)															

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						Chd. <b>BS8110</b>	
<b>Table 1:</b> <b>Span/depth ratios for insitu concrete slabs (from Reynolds's Reinforced Concrete Designer's Handbook)</b>							
Slab type	5 kN/m <sup>2</sup> Imposed load	10 kN/m <sup>2</sup> Imposed load					
Simply supported one-way	27	24					
Simply supported two-way	30	27					
Continuous one-way	34	30					
Continuous two-way	44	40					
Cantilever	11	10					
Flat slab	30	27					
<b>Table 4: Estimated depths of insitu concrete flat slabs with no column heads</b>							
Span	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m		
Multi span thickness	200mm	200mm	225mm	250mm	250mm		
9m	300mm	350mm					
10m							