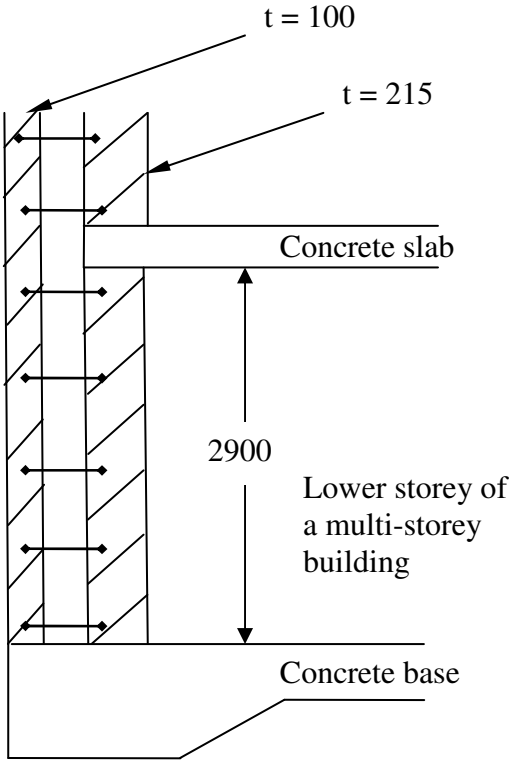
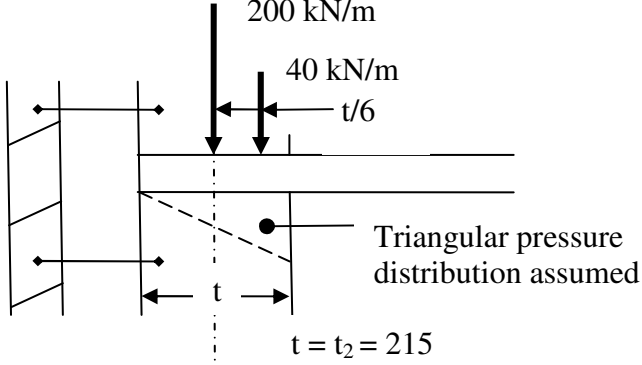


REFERENCE	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
	 <p>440 x 100 x 215 Group 1 concrete block masonry units laid on edge for the outer leaf and on flat for the inner leaf. Cavity is 100 mm insulated and the wall ties are stainless steel.</p> <p>Manufacturing control of units is Category I M4 general purpose mortar – prescribed mix of 1:1:6</p> <p>Class 5 (Normal) executive control will be used</p> <p><u>Design</u> load on the lower storey = 240 kN/m run of which 40 kN/m run is applied at the first floor level.</p> <p>Neglect wind loading.</p> <p>Determine the strength of unit required for the lower storey and the vertical load carrying capacity of the wall, using this unit.</p>	

REFERENCE	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
CI 5.5.1.4	<b>Slenderness Ratio (SR)</b>	
5.5.1.2 (10)	Effective height, $h_{ef} = \rho_n h$ <b>E (5.2)</b>	
(11)(i)	$\rho = \rho_2 = 0.75$ <b>E (5.3)</b>	
	The concrete slab provides “enhanced” resistance to the wall	
	Then $h_{ef} = (0.75)(2900) = 2175$ mm	$h_{ef} = 2175$ mm
5.5.1.3 (3)	Effective thickness, $t_{ef}$	
	$t_{ef} = \sqrt[3]{(k_{tef} t_1^3 + t_2^3)}$ <b>E (5.11)</b>	
	where $k_{tef} = E_1/E_2$ where $E_1$ refers to the outer leaf	
Irish NA	$k_{tef} = 1$	
	Then $t_{ef} = \sqrt[3]{(1)(100)^3 + (215)^3} = 222$ mm	$t_{ef} = 222$ mm
5.5.1.4 (1)P	$SR = h_{ef}/t_{ef} = 2175/222 = 9.8$	
(2)	$9.8 < 27$	SR ✓ OK
6.1.2.2	<p><b>Reduction factor for slenderness and eccentricity (<math>\Phi</math>)</b>                      (based on rectangular stress block)  <b>Eccentricity of first floor loading</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>t = t_2 = 215</math></p>	

REFERENCE	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
6.1.2.2 (1)(i)	$e_i = M_{id}/N_{id} + e_{he} + e_{init} \leq 0.05t \quad \mathbf{E (6.5)}$	
F 6.1	$M_{id}/N_{id} = M_{1d}/N_{1d} \text{ (at top)} = (40 \times t/6)/240$ $= (40 \times 215)/(240 \times 6) = 5.97 \text{ mm}$ <p><math>e_{he} = 0</math> (no horizontal loading)</p>	
5.5.1.1 (4)	$e_{init} = h_{ef}/450 = 2175/450 = 4.83 \text{ mm}$ <p>Then <math>e_i = 5.97 + 0 + 4.83 = 10.8 \text{ mm} = 10.8 \text{ t} / 215</math></p> $= 0.05 \text{ t} \leq 0.05 \text{ t} \text{ (minimum value)}$	$e_{init} = 4.83 \text{ mm}$  $e_i = 0.05 \text{ t}$
6.1.2.2 (1)(i) E (6.4)	<p>Then <math>\Phi_i = 1 - 2 e_i/t = 1 - 2(0.05 \text{ t})t = 0.9</math></p>	$\Phi_i = 0.9$
	<p><b>Eccentricity of design vertical load</b></p> $e_m = M_{md}/N_{md} + e_{hm} \pm e_{init} \quad \mathbf{E (6.7)}$ <p><math>M_{md}/N_{md} = 0</math> (point of contraflexure – double curvature strut)</p> <p><math>e_{hm} = 0</math> (no horizontal loading)</p> <p>From above <math>e_{init} = 4.83 \text{ mm}</math></p> <p>Then <math>e_m = 0 + 0 + 4.83 = 4.83 \text{ mm}</math></p>	
6.1.2.2 (2) Irish NA	<p><b>Eccentricity at mid height</b></p> $e_{mk} = e_m + e_k \leq 0.05t \quad \mathbf{E (6.6)}$ <p><math>e_k = 0</math> since <math>\lambda_c &lt; 27</math> (&lt; 15 EC 6)</p> $e_{mk} = 4.83 + 0 = 4.83 \text{ mm} = 4.83 \text{ t} / 215$ $= 0.022 \text{ t} < 0.05 \text{ t}$	$e_{mk} = 0.05 \text{ t}$
6.1.2.1 (2)	<p><b>Design resistance per unit length</b></p> $N_{Rd} = \Phi t f_d \quad \mathbf{E (6.2)}$ <p>For middle of wall <math>\Phi = \Phi_m</math></p>	

REFERENCE	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
Annex G (1)	$\Phi_m = A_I e \{-u^2/2\} \quad \mathbf{E (G.1)}$ <p>where e is the base of natural logarithms</p>	
	$A_I = 1 - 2 e_{mk} / t \quad \mathbf{E (G.2)}$ $= 1 - 2 (0.05 \text{ t}) / t = 0.9$	$A_I = 0.9$
3.7.2 (2) + Irish NA	$E = K_E f_k = 1000 f_k$ <p>Then <math>u = (h_{ef}/t_{ef} - 2)/(23 - 37 e_{mk} / t) \quad \mathbf{E (G.5)}</math></p> <p>From above <math>h_{ef}/t_{ef} = 9.8</math></p> <p>Then <math>u = [9.8 - 2]/[23 - 37(0.05t/t)] = 0.369</math></p>	
E (G.1)	<p>Then <math>\Phi_m = (0.9)(2.718)\{-0.369^2/2\} = 0.84</math>  Note: this value may also be obtained from Fig G.1 - <b>quicker</b></p>	$\Phi_m = 0.84$
E (6.2)	Then $N_{Rd} = (0.84)(215) f_d$	
2.4.1 (1)P + 3.6.1 + Ire NA Tab NA.1	$f_d = f_k / \gamma_M$ $\gamma_M = 2.7$ <p>Then <math>N_{Rd} = (0.84)(215)(f_k/2.7) = 240 \text{ kN/m run (design load)}</math></p> <p>From which <math>f_k</math> required = <math>3.6 \text{ N/mm}^2</math></p>	$f_k$ reqd. = $3.6 \text{ N/mm}^2$
3.6.1.2	$f_k = K f_b^\alpha f_m^\beta \quad \mathbf{E (3.1)}$	
3.6.1.2 (2)	$= K f_b^{0.7} f_m^{0.3} \text{ (general purpose mortar)} \quad \mathbf{E (3.2)}$	
Ire NA Tab NA.3	K = 0.55 (general purpose mortar and Group 1 units)	
Ire NA Tab NA.2	$f_m = 4 \text{ N/mm}^2$ <p>Then <math>f_b^{0.7} = (3.6)/(0.55)(4)^{0.3} = 4.32 \text{ N/mm}^2</math></p>	
	From which $f_b = \sqrt[0.7]{4.32} = 8.09 \text{ N/mm}^2 = f_b$ minimum	$f_b$ min = $8.09 \text{ N/mm}^2$

REFERENCE	CALCULATIONS	OUTPUT
EC6 study for Ire NA	<p>Blocks of <u>mean</u> strength 5N per IS 20 have a <u>normalised</u> compressive strength of 10 N per IS EN 772-1, when laid on <u>flat</u></p> <p>Then <math>f_k</math> achieved = <math>(0.55)(10)^{0.7}(4)^{0.3} = 4.2 \text{ N/mm}^2</math>  <math>&gt; 3.6 \text{ N/mm}^2</math></p>	√ OK
6.1.2.1 (2) E (6.2)	<p><math>N_{Rd} = \Phi t f_d</math></p> <p><math>f_d = f_k / \gamma_M</math></p> <p>Then <math>N_{Rd} = (0.84)(215)(4.2)/2.7 = 281 \text{ kN/m run}</math>  <math>&gt; 240 \text{ kN/m run}</math></p>	√ OK