

# **CIVIL ENGINEERING**

# Design of Axially Loaded Pad Footing (Square)

## **E-TABS & STAAD FILE**

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**Note**: We also providing IIT JEE, Advance, NEET, JEE UG, GATE, IES, PSUs & Competitive Exam Materials [Handnotes, Shortnotes & Books], All Reports [Seminar Reports & PPT]

Goto: www.martcost.com

## **Covered Topic**

- 1. Size of footing
- 2. Depth of Foundation
- 3. Net upward soil pressure
- 4. Bending moment
- 5. Check for effective depth
- 6. Reinforcement
- 7. Check for cracking
- 8. Check for one way shear
- 9. Check for Two -way shear
- 10. Check for load transfer at base of column
- 11. Check for development length
- 12. Check for self weight of footing



## Foundation Design – Axially loaded pad footings (square)

### **DESIGN OF AXIALLY LOADED PAD FOOTING (SQUARE)**

### Data:

Load on column = 800 KN

Column size  $=350 \times 350 \text{ mm}$ 

SBC of soil =  $200 \text{ KN /m}^2$ 

Concrete Mix =M25

Steel Grade = Fe 500

Clear cover of bottom slab = 50 mm

**Design:**-

1. Size of footing:

Load on column P = 800 KN

Self weight of footing 5% = 40 KN

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Total load on soil P1 = 840 KN

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SBC of soil =  $200 \text{ KN/m}^2$ 

Area of footing required  $= 840 / 200 = 4.2 \text{ m}^2$ 

Provide 2.10 x 2.10 m square footing.

Area provided  $=4.41 \text{ m}^2 > 4.20 \text{ m}^2$ 

#### 2. **Depth of Foundation:**

As per Rankine's theory

Minimum depth of foundation =p/w  $(1-\sin \Phi /1+\sin \Phi)^2$ 

where p=gross bearing capacity =200 KN/m<sup>2</sup>