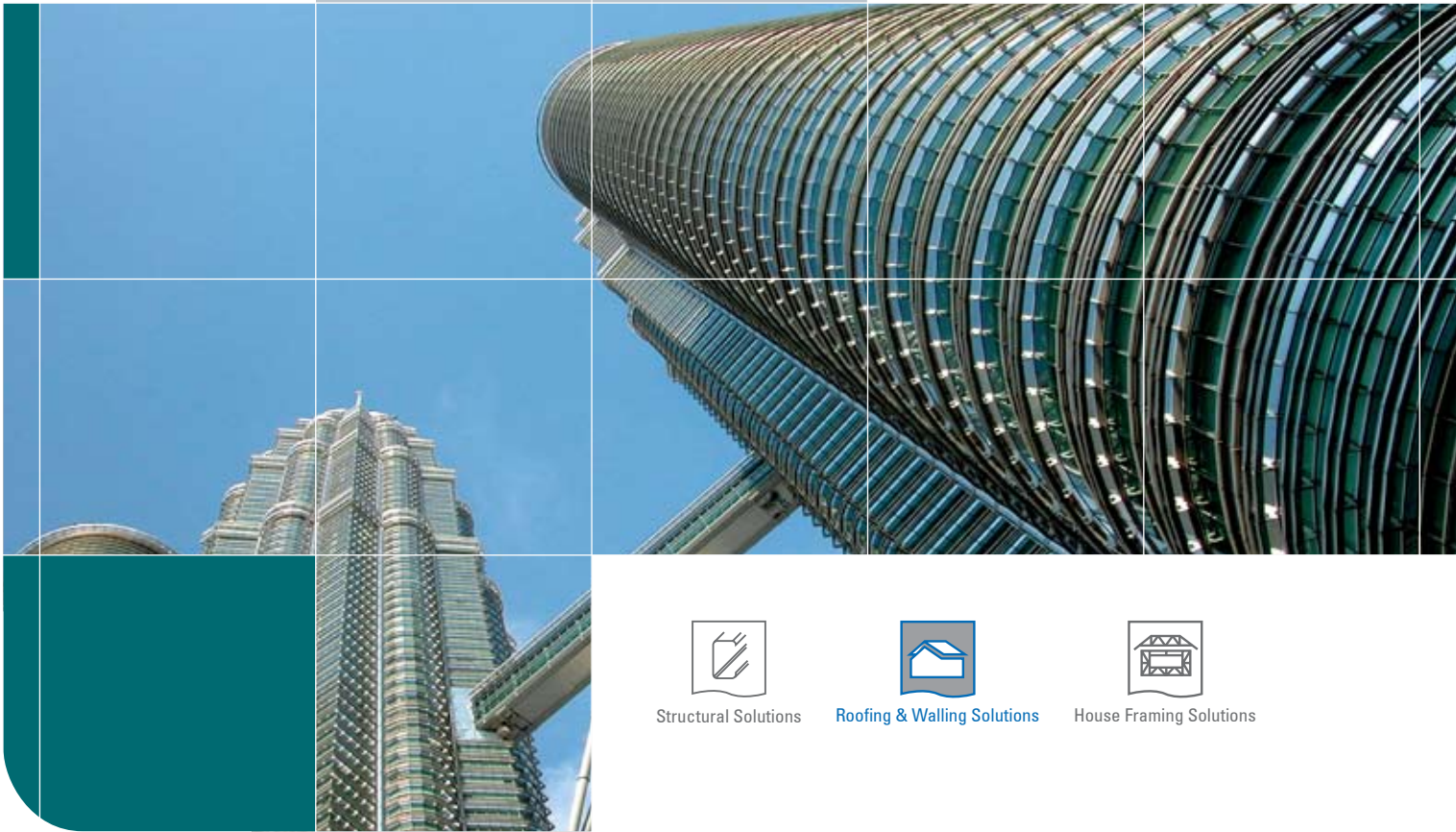


LYSAGHT® BONDEK® II

STRUCTURAL STEEL DECKING FOR
COMPOSITE CONCRETE SLABS



Structural Solutions



Roofing & Walling Solutions



House Framing Solutions

LYSAGHT

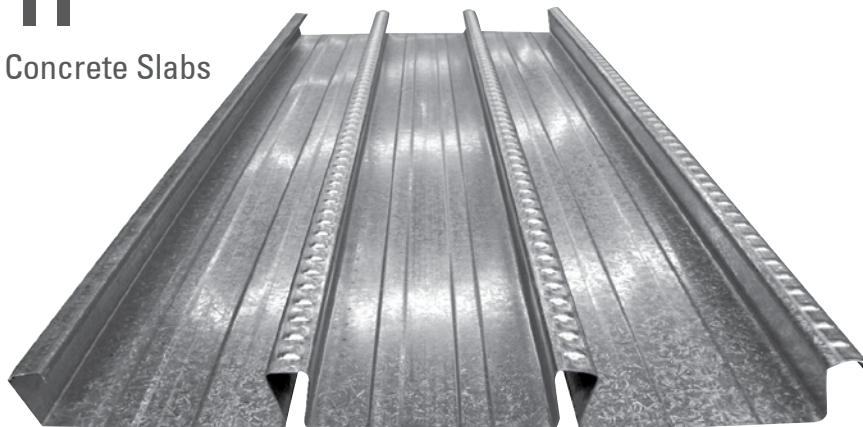


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LYSAGHT® BONDEK® II

Structural Steel Decking for Composite Concrete Slabs



INTRODUCTION

WELCOME TO THE LYSAGHT® BONDEK® II STRUCTURAL STEEL DECKING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION MANUAL. WE HAVE SIMPLIFIED THE WORK OF ENGINEERS WITH THIS SINGLE BOOK WHICH REPLACES TWO PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS. FURTHER, IT WAS DEVELOPED TO LATEST VERSIONS OF RELEVANT BRITISH STANDARDS AND INCLUDES ADVANCED DESIGN OF FORMWORK AND DESIGN FOR FIRE.

BONDEK® II is a profiled steel sheeting widely accepted by the building construction industry to be highly economical, versatile and robust. It has been used to great effect on many major building projects, as well as countless small ones. It can be used as a formwork as well as a reinforcement system for composite concrete slab construction.

This new publication is based on our extensive research conducted on BONDEK® II profiled steel sheeting, so the information is not applicable to other sheeting profiles.

This manual implements several major new technical developments:

- Linear elastic analysis of continuous composite slabs
- Increased unsupported spans of BONDEK® II sheeting at the formwork stage due to inclusion of negative moment region capacities
- Design for reliable control of flexural cracking in support regions; and
- Economical design for fire due to BONDEK® II sheeting being partially effective for fire rating of up to 120 min.

This publication contains complete technical information on the following grades of BONDEK® II:

- BONDEK® II 0.75 mm thickness
- BONDEK® II 1.00 mm thickness
- BONDEK® II 1.20 mm thickness (Includes data for recently introduced 1.2mm).

These developments allow you to make significant improvements compared with the design methods we previously published for slabs using BONDEK® II.

Additionally, BONDEK® II 2003BS software has been developed which would allow you to get quicker and more economical solutions with more options. Call our Customer Support Centres (listed on the back cover) to obtain a copy of the software.

FEATURE AND APPLICATIONS

1.1 SPANNING CAPACITIES

New design rules have been developed for the design of BONDEK® II acting as a BONDEK® II structural formwork for the construction of composite and noncomposite slabs (where BONDEK® II is used as lost formwork). The rules for calculating moment capacities are based on testing performed at BlueScope Lysaght Technology facility at Chester Hill, Sydney Australia.

The data obtained allowed us to include moment capacities in negative regions of the design model in accordance to BS 5950: Part 4: 1994 and reference document in this Standard: Technical Note 116: Design of profiled sheeting as permanent formwork. As a consequence, the span limits that previously applied to BONDEK® II in continuous spans have been increased by up to 12%.

1.2 COMPOSITE ACTION

BONDEK® II has a very high shear-bond capacity. Due to this, BONDEK® II slabs do not normally have limitations on imposed loads on typical spans unlike trapezoidal profiles.

1.3 DESIGN EFFICIENCY

The range of BONDEK® II gauges available (0.75 mm, 1.0 mm and 1.2 mm) allows much closer matching of design requirements and deck performance. BONDEK® II 1.2 mm is not available in the design tables and software. However, the solutions with this BONDEK® II 1.2 thickness may be designed by our Customer Support Centre.

1.4 ECONOMICAL DESIGN FOR FIRE

BONDEK® II sheeting was conservatively treated as ineffective in our previous publications.

Fire tests conducted recently at Victoria University of Technology showed that BONDEK® II has some capacity in fire up to 120 min. Effective area of BONDEK® II is mainly concentrated in top flanges of the profile. Lap joints fully cast in concrete contribute more than dovetail ribs. Fire tests have been conducted to investigate temperatures within concrete body and within BONDEK® II sheeting itself as well as effect of elevated temperatures on shear bond capacity.

BONDEK® II sheeting capacity was included in fire calculations as a result of this research. No additional fire reinforcement may be necessary in many design cases.

1.5 QUICKER TROUBLE-FREE INSTALLATION

The installation of BONDEK® II follows simple, familiar and widely accepted practice. BONDEK® II is available in long lengths so large areas can be quickly and easily covered to form a safe working platform during construction. The bold embossments along the top of the ribs of BONDEK® II enhance safety by reducing the likelihood of workers slipping.

1.6 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Refer to the back cover for contact details of your local technical support.

2.7 DESIGN METHODS

There are three ways you can design concrete slabs using BONDEK® II:

- Using the design tables given in this manual.
- Calculate from first principles using relevant British Standards and data from this manual and available through BlueScope Lysaght and Lysaght Technology at Chester Hill, Sydney Australia.
- Run our software. This is also likely to produce more economical design. The software allows input of parameters which are not available in tables such as grades of concrete other than C30.

2.8 FORMWORK DESIGN

The BONDEK® II formwork shall be designed in accordance to BS 5950: Part 4: 1994 and BS 5950: Part 6: 1995 and Technical Note 116: Design of profile sheeting as permanent formwork.

BONDEK® II bending capacities have been confirmed by tests conducted at the Lysaght Technology facility at Chester Hill, Sydney, Australia.

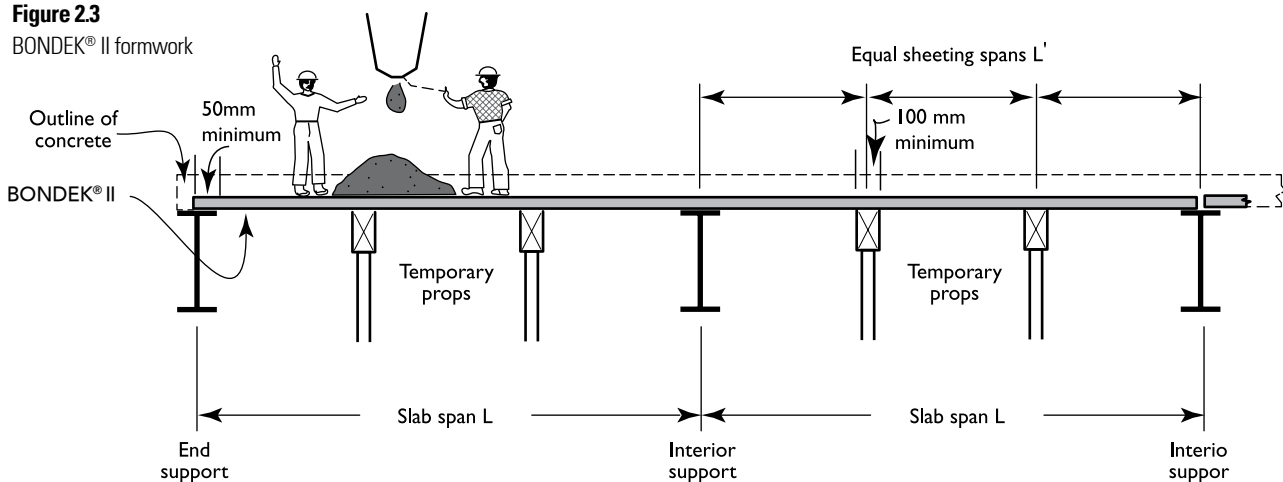
Our design tables can be used to detail BONDEK® II acting as a structural formwork, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- The support lines extend across the full width of the sheeting and have a minimum bearing of 50 mm at the ends of the sheets when rest on steel or concrete and 70 mm when rest on other materials such as masonry wall.

- The sheets continue within each slab span length without any overlaps or intermediate splicing or jointing longitudinally.
- The sheets are designed as single or continuous span formwork.
- The slab has a uniform cross section.
- The formwork is not used as a restraint to supporting steel beams during construction. When necessary, restraint capacities can be analysed using first principles.
- Separate consideration is given to sides of the sheeting where edges shall be restrained.
- BONDEK® II sheeting ends shall be securely fixed to the supporting structure
- The ratio of the longer slab span to the shorter slab span (L_x/L_y) of any two adjacent spans does not exceed 1.2 (i.e. $L_x/L_y \leq 1.2$).
- The supports are effectively rigid such that their vertical deflections during the construction phase can be ignored in design.
- Maximum construction imposed load is 1.5 kPa, or 4.5/Span kPa for slab spans less than 3m. Construction imposed load can be applied on the BONDEK® II formwork or recently formed slabs.
- Maximum imposed storage load on the formwork is 4 kPa. This load shall not be applied on recently formed slabs.
- Imposed construction loads shall not be applied to areas supporting storage loads and vice versa.

Figure 2.3

BONDEK® II formwork



Deflection limits/loading parameters

BS 5950:Part 4: 1994 recommends that the sheeting deflection should not exceed $L/130$ (but $<30\text{mm}$) under its own weight plus the weight of wet concrete (including reinforcement) provided ponding is taken into account. In this publication, deflection limits of $L/130$ is adopted.

Table 1 Factored load combinations for strength and deflection calculations

Construction Stage (See note 1)	Design Case (See note 2)	Sheeting Dead Load G _{dp} (See Note 3)	Concrete Dead Load G _{dp}	Imposed Construction Loads Q _c	Imposed Storage Loads Q _s
la	Strength	1.4	-	1.6	-
lb	Strength	1.4	-	-	1.6
IIa	Strength	1.4	1.4	1.6	-
IIb	Deflection	1.0	1.0	-	-

NOTES:

- 1) Construction Stage 1 is defined as being prior to the placement of concrete, and Stage 2 as during the placement of concrete up until the concrete hardens.
- 2) G_{dp} includes an allowance for concrete ponding and the weight of steel reinforcement.
- 3) Both distributed and line load cases must be considered separately.

- The first interior span shall have the same thickness as the end span.
- The geometry of the steel sheeting profile shall conform to the dimensions and tolerances shown on our production drawings.
Sheeting with embossments of a depth less than that specified on these drawings shall not be used as composites unless the values of "k" and "m" are revised.
- The specified concrete strength grade is in the range C30 to C40 (only C30 is available in tables). The wet concrete density must be 2400 kg/m³ for normal weight concrete. The concrete shall follow the recommendations given in BS 8110.
- Composite action must be assumed to exist between the steel sheeting and the concrete once the concrete in the slab has attained a compressive strength of 20 MPa. Prior to the development of composite action during construction, potential damage to the shear connection must be avoided, and maximum construction imposed loads shall be limited to 1.5 kPa.
- Reinforcement Pattern 2 shall be used when imposed load exceeds twice the dead load.

2.10 DESIGN FOR FIRE

The BONDEK® II composite slabs shall be designed for fire conditions in accordance to BS 5950-8: 1990, BS 476-20: 1987 and BS 476-21: 1987.

Reduction factors are applied to allow for the adverse effect of elevated temperatures on the mechanical properties of concrete and steel. Values of these reduction factors have been derived from fire tests conducted at Victoria University of Technology and extensive finite element analysis of BONDEK® II composite slabs.

Reduced shear bond capacity is also considered for elevated temperatures.

Our tables may be used to detail BONDEK® II composite slabs when the soffit is exposed to fire provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- The composite slab acts as a one-way element spanning in the direction of the sheeting ribs for both room temperature and fire conditions.
- The composite slab has been initially designed and detailed for room temperature conditions in accordance to this manual.
- The fire design load is essentially uniformly distributed and static in nature.
- Adequate detailing of slab jointing, edges, slab holes and cavities (for penetrating, embedded or encased services) to provide the appropriate fire resistance period. Alternatively the local provision of suitable protection (such as fire spray material) will be necessary.
- The fire periods are 30, 60, 90, 120, 180 or 240 min.
- $x_b \geq 30$ mm

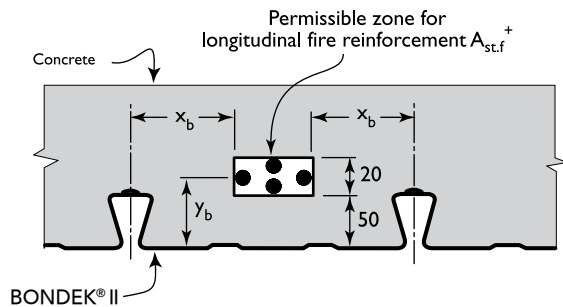
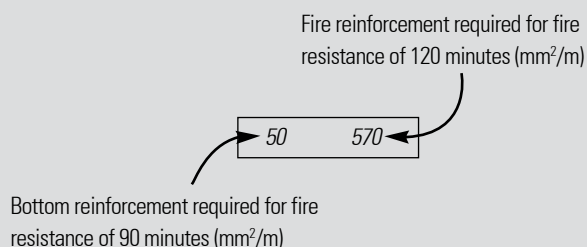


Figure 2.6

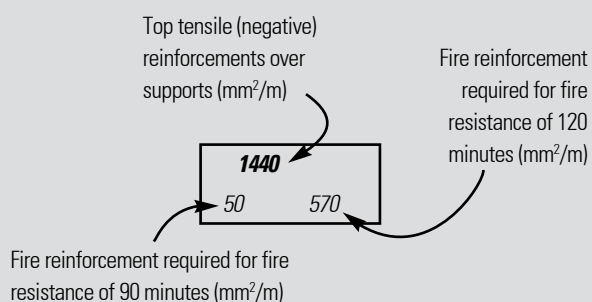
Permissible zone for location of longitudinal fire reinforcement.

DESIGN TABLES

KEY - Single Spans



KEY - Continuous Spans



Notes:

1. Areas without cells mean that a design solution is not possible.
2. Single spans do not require top tensile reinforcement, relevant cells are not shown.
3. All spans are centre to centre.
4. A dash (-) means no fire reinforcement is necessary.
5. N/A means a design solution with this particular fire rating is not possible.
6. Top tensile/negative reinforcement includes longitudinal wires of shrinkage mesh, if any, and additional bars.

3.1 USE OF DESIGN TABLES

The design parameters specific for each table are given on the top of tables:

- Spans: single, continuous end or interior.
- Thickness of the slab.

The rest of parameters are common for all tables and listed below:

- More than four spans for continuous spans
- Concrete grade: C30.
- Type of construction: steel-frame or masonry wall construction.
- Density of wet concrete: 2400 kg/m^3 .
- BONDEK® II used as a structural deck with thickness 0.75 & 1.0mm BMT
- Formwork deflections limit: $L/130$.
- Maximum storage imposed loads on formwork: 4 kPa.
- Minimum 100 mm width of permanent supports.
- Mild conditions of exposure.
- Composite slab deflection limits: $L/250$ for total loads and $L/350$ for imposed loads.
- Indoor conditions for creep and shrinkage.
- Ratio of longer adjacent span to shorter does not exceed 1.2.
- Degree of redistribution of negative reinforcement is 10%.
- For crack control of slabs in flexure over supports limits the crack width to 0.3mm.
- Maximum 10 mm diameter reinforcing bars.
- Office type of imposed loads: 25% of imposed loads are permanent.
- 1 kPa of superimposed dead load.
- Reinforcement: 460B grade in accordance to BS 4449:1997 for bars and BS 4483:1998 for fabric.
- 0.8 factor for imposed loads for fire conditions.
- 90 and 120 min. fire resistance levels for single and continuous spans
- Location of negative reinforcement as shown on Fig. 2.1
- Location of fire reinforcement as shown on Fig. 2.6

3.3 END SPAN DESIGN TABLES 0.75 MM

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 110 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
1800	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2000	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2200	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	400 - N/A	
2400	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	380 - N/A	480 - N/A	
2600	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	340 - N/A	390 - N/A	460 - N/A	580 40 N/A	
2800	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	350 - N/A	400 - N/A	450 - N/A	540 30 N/A	690 100 N/A	
3000	330 - N/A	340 - N/A	400 - N/A	460 10 N/A	530 30 N/A	630 90 N/A	810 190 N/A	
3200	330 - N/A	390 - N/A	460 20 N/A	540 50 N/A	610 90 N/A	740 150 N/A		
3400	370 - N/A	450 20 N/A	530 60 N/A	620 100 N/A	710 150 N/A			
3600	420 20 N/A	510 60 N/A	610 110 N/A	710 170 N/A				
3800	470 60 N/A	580 110 N/A						
4000	530 100 N/A							

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 120 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
1800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2000	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2200	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	350 - N/A	
2400	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	340 - N/A	430 - N/A	
2600	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	340 - N/A	400 - N/A	510 - N/A	
2800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	360 - N/A	400 - N/A	470 30 N/A	600 10 N/A	
3000	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	360 - N/A	410 - N/A	470 - N/A	550 10 N/A	700 60 N/A	
3200	300 - N/A	350 - N/A	410 - N/A	480 - N/A	540 10 N/A	640 150 N/A	820 120 N/A	
3400	330 - N/A	400 - N/A	470 - N/A	550 20 N/A	620 50 N/A	740 90 N/A	950 190 N/A	
3600	380 - N/A	460 - N/A	540 20 N/A	620 60 N/A	710 90 N/A	850 160 N/A		
3800	430 - N/A	510 30 N/A	610 60 N/A	700 100 N/A				
4000	480 20 N/A	580 60 N/A	680 110 N/A					
4200	530 60 N/A							
4400								

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 130 mm slab								
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)							
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2000	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
2200	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	320
2400	270	270	270	270	270	310	310	380
2600	270	270	270	280	310	370	370	450
2800	270	270	290	320	370	430	430	530
3000	270	280	330	380	420	500	500	620
3200	270	320	380	430	490	570	570	720
3400	310	370	430	490	560	660	660	830
3600	350	420	490	560	630	750	750	950
3800	390	470	550	630	720	850	850	
4000	440	520	610	710	810			
4200	490	580	690					
4400	540	650						
4600	600							

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 140 mm slab								
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)							
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2200	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	290
2400	240	240	240	240	250	290	290	350
2600	240	240	240	260	290	340	340	410
2800	240	240	270	300	340	390	390	490
3000	240	270	310	350	390	450	450	560
3200	260	300	350	400	450	520	520	650
3400	290	340	400	450	510	590	590	740
3600	330	390	450	510	580	670	670	850
3800	360	430	500	570	650	760	760	940
4000	410	480	560	640	730	860	860	
4200	450	540	630	720	810			
4400	500	600	700	800				
4600	550	660						
4800	600							

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 150 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)							
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
2400	220 -	220 -	220 -	220 -	230 -	270 -	330 -		
2600	220 -	220 -	220 -	240 -	270 10	310 30	380 30		
2800	220 -	220 -	250 -	280 20	310 30	360 50	450 60		
3000	220 -	250 10	290 30	320 40	360 60	420 80	520 100		
3200	240 10	290 30	330 50	370 70	410 90	480 110	590 140		
3400	280 30	320 50	370 70	420 90	470 120	550 150	680 190		
3600	310 50	360 80	420 100	470 120	530 150	620 180	770 240		
3800	340 80	400 100	470 130	530 150	600 180	700 220	870 300		
4000	380 100	450 130	520 160	590 180	670 210	780 270	980 360		
4200	420 130	550 160	580 190	660 200	750 260	880 320			
4400	470 150	550 190	640 230	730 270	830 260				
4600	510 20	600 50	700 80	800 100	310				
4800	560 40	660 80	770 110	310					
5000	610 70	250							

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 175 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)							
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
2800	230 -	230 -	230 -	250 -	270 10	310 20	380 50		
3000	230 -	230 -	250 -	280 20	310 30	360 50	430 80		
3200	230 -	250 10	290 20	320 40	360 50	410 70	500 110		
3400	250 10	290 30	320 40	360 60	400 80	460 100	560 140		
3600	280 30	320 50	360 60	410 80	450 100	520 130	640 180		
3800	310 50	360 70	400 90	450 110	500 130	580 160	720 210		
4000	340 70	390 90	450 110	510 130	560 160	650 190	800 250		
4200	380 90	440 110	500 140	560 160	630 190	720 230	900 290		
4400	410 100	470 130	540 160	610 190	690 220	800 260	990 330		
4600	450 130	520 160	600 190	680 220	760 250	880 290	1100 370		
4800	490 10	570 40	660 60	740 90	830 110	970 150	330		
5000	530 30	620 60	720 80	810 110	910 140	320			
5200	580 50	680 80	780 110	890 140	320				
5400	630 70	740 100	280						
5600	680 90	270							

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 200 mm slab									
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)								
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
3000	260 -	260 -	260 -	260 -	280 -	320 -	380 -	50	
3200	260 -	260 -	260 -	290 -	320 -	360 -	430 -	80	
3400	260 -	260 -	290 -	330 -	360 -	410 -	490 -	100	
3600	260 -	290 -	330 -	360 -	400 -	460 -	550 -	130	
3800	280 -	320 -	360 -	410 -	450 -	510 -	620 20	160	
4000	310 -	360 -	400 -	450 -	500 -	570 10	690 50	200	
4200	340 -	390 -	440 -	490 -	540 10	620 30	760 70	230	
4400	370 -	430 -	490 -	540 10	600 30	690 50	840 100	260	
4600	410 -	470 -	530 10	590 30	660 50	760 80	930 130	300	
4800	450 -	510 10	580 30	650 50	720 70	830 100	1020 160	340	
5000	480 10	560 30	630 50	710 70	790 100	910 130	1120 190	380	
5200	520 20	600 50	690 70	770 100	860 120	990 160			
5400	570 40	660 70	750 100	840 120	940 150	1080 190			
5600	610 60	710 90	810 120	910 150	1010 180				
5800	660 80	770 110	870 140						
6000	710 100	820 130							

0.75 mm BMT

End Spans 225 mm slab									
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)								
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
3400	300 -	300 -	300 -	300 -	330 -	370 -	440 -	80	
3600	300 -	300 -	300 -	330 -	370 -	410 -	490 -	100	
3800	300 -	300 -	340 -	370 -	410 -	460 -	550 -	130	
4000	300 -	330 -	370 -	410 -	450 -	510 -	610 20	160	
4200	320 -	360 -	410 -	450 -	490 -	560 10	670 40	190	
4400	350 -	400 -	450 -	490 -	540 10	610 30	740 70	220	
4600	380 -	430 -	490 -	540 10	590 30	680 50	820 90	250	
4800	420 -	470 -	530 10	590 30	650 50	740 70	900 120	290	
5000	450 -	510 10	580 30	640 50	710 70	810 100	980 140	320	
5200	490 10	560 30	620 50	690 70	770 90	880 120	1070 170	360	
5400	530 20	600 50	680 70	750 90	830 110	950 150	1160 200	400	
5600	570 40	650 60	730 90	810 110	900 140	1030 170			
5800	610 60	700 80	790 110	880 140	970 160	1120 200			
6000	650 80	740 100	840 130	940 160	1040 190				

End Spans 250 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Q _k (kPa)							
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
3800	330 - 10	330 - 20	330 - 30	340 - 40	380 - 60	420 - 80	500 - 110		
4000	330 - 20	330 - 30	340 - 50	380 - 60	410 - 80	470 - 100	560 - 130		
4200	330 - 40	340 - 50	380 - 70	420 - 80	460 - 100	510 - 120	610 20 160		
4400	330 - 50	370 - 70	420 - 80	460 - 100	500 - 120	560 10 140	670 40 190		
4600	360 - 70	410 - 90	450 - 110	500 - 120	550 10 140	620 30 170	740 60 220		
4800	390 - 90	440 - 110	490 - 130	540 10 150	600 30 170	670 50 200	810 90 250		
5000	430 - 100	480 - 130	540 10 150	590 30 170	650 50 190	730 70 220	880 110 280		
5200	460 - 120	520 10 150	580 30 170	640 50 190	700 70 220	800 90 250	960 140 310		
5400	500 10 140	560 30 170	630 50 190	690 70 220	760 90 250	860 120 280	1040 170 350		
5600	530 30 160	600 50 190	670 70 220	750 90 250	820 110 270	930 140 310			
5800	570 40 180	640 60 210	720 90 240	800 110 270	880 130 300	1000 160 340			
6000	610 60 210	690 80 240	770 110 270	860 130 300	950 150 330	1080 190 380			

END SPAN DESIGN TABLES 1.0 MM

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 110 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)							
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
1800	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2000	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2200	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	400 - N/A	
2400	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	380 - N/A	480 - N/A		
2600	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	340 - N/A	390 - N/A	460 - N/A	580 - N/A		
2800	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	350 - N/A	400 - N/A	450 - N/A	540 - N/A	690 70 N/A		
3000	330 - N/A	340 - N/A	400 - N/A	470 - N/A	530 - N/A	630 50 N/A	810 150 N/A		
3200	330 - N/A	390 - N/A	460 - N/A	540 10 N/A	620 50 N/A	740 120 N/A	960 260 N/A		
3400	370 - N/A	450 - N/A	530 20 N/A	620 70 N/A	710 120 N/A	860 200 N/A			
3600	420 - N/A	510 20 N/A	610 70 N/A	710 130 N/A	820 190 N/A				
3800	470 20 N/A	580 70 N/A	690 130 N/A						
4000	530 60 N/A								
4200									

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 120 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)							
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10		
1800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2000	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2200	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	350 - N/A		
2400	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	340 - N/A	430 - N/A		
2600	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	340 - N/A	400 - N/A	510 - N/A		
2800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	360 - N/A	400 - N/A	480 - N/A	600 - N/A		
3000	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	360 - N/A	410 - N/A	470 - N/A	550 - N/A	700 20 N/A		
3200	300 - N/A	350 - N/A	420 - N/A	480 - N/A	540 - N/A	640 10 N/A	820 80 N/A		
3400	340 - N/A	400 - N/A	470 - N/A	550 - N/A	620 10 N/A	740 60 N/A	950 160 N/A		
3600	380 - N/A	460 - N/A	540 - N/A	620 20 N/A	710 60 N/A	850 120 N/A			
3800	430 - N/A	520 - N/A	610 30 N/A	710 70 N/A	810 110 N/A				
4000	480 - N/A	580 30 N/A	690 70 N/A	800 120 N/A					
4200	530 20 N/A	650 70 N/A							
4400	590 60 N/A								

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 130 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2000	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	
2200	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	320 -	
2400	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	270 -	310 20	380 30	
2600	270 -	270 -	270 -	280 10	310 20	370 50	460 70	
2800	270 -	270 -	290 20	330 40	370 50	430 80	540 120	
3000	270 -	290 20	330 40	380 60	420 90	500 120	620 180	
3200	270 30	330 50	380 70	430 90	490 120	570 160	720 20 240	
3400	310 50	370 70	430 100	490 130	560 160	660 10 220	830 70 320	
3600	350 80	420 110	490 140	560 180	630 10 220	750 50 280	950 130 410	
3800	390 110	470 150	550 190	630 10 230	720 40 280	850 90 360		
4000	440 140	530 190	620 20 230	710 50 290	810 90 350	960 150 450		
4200	490 180	590 20 230	690 50 290	800 90 360				
4400	540 10 230	650 50 290	770 100 360					
4600	600 50 270							

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 140 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2200	240 -	240 -	240 -	240 -	240 -	240 -	290 -	
2400	240 -	240 -	240 -	240 -	250 -	290 -	350 10	
2600	240 -	240 -	240 -	260 -	290 10	340 30	410 40	
2800	240 -	240 -	270 -	300 20	340 30	390 60	490 80	
3000	240 -	270 10	310 30	350 40	390 60	450 90	560 120	
3200	260 10	300 30	350 50	400 70	450 90	520 120	650 170	
3400	290 30	340 50	400 80	450 100	510 120	600 160	750 10 230	
3600	330 50	390 80	450 110	510 130	580 160	680 20 210	850 60 290	
3800	370 80	430 110	500 140	580 170	650 10 210	760 50 260	970 110 370	
4000	410 110	490 140	560 180	650 20 220	730 40 260	860 80 330	1100 160 460	
4200	450 140	540 180	630 20 220	720 50 270	820 80 320	970 130 400		
4400	500 180	600 20 220	700 50 270	800 80 320	910 120 380			
4600	550 10 220	660 50 270	770 80 330					
4800	610 40 260	730 80 320						
5000	670 70 300							

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 150 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2400	220 -	220 -	220 -	220 -	230 -	270 -	330 -	
2600	220 -	220 -	220 -	240 -	270 -	310 10	380 20	
2800	220 -	220 -	250 -	280 10	320 20	360 40	450 50	
3000	220 -	250 -	290 10	320 30	360 50	420 70	520 80	
3200	250 -	290 20	330 40	370 50	410 70	480 100	590 130	
3400	280 20	320 40	370 60	420 80	470 100	550 130	680 170	
3600	310 40	360 60	420 90	470 110	530 130	620 170	770 20 230	
3800	350 60	410 90	470 110	530 140	600 170	700 20 210	870 60 280	
4000	380 90	450 110	520 140	600 170	670 20 200	780 60 250	990 100 350	
4200	430 110	500 140	580 180	660 20 210	750 50 250	880 90 310	1110 150 430	
4400	470 140	560 180	640 20 220	740 50 260	830 80 330	980 120 370		
4600	520 180	610 20 220	710 50 260	810 80 310	920 110 360			
4800	570 10 210	670 40 260	780 80 310	900 110 360				
5000	620 40 250	740 70 300						
5200	680 70 290							

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 175 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2800	230 -	230 -	230 -	250 -	270 -	310 10	380 40	
3000	230 -	230 -	250 -	280 -	310 20	360 30	430 70	
3200	230 -	250 -	290 10	320 20	360 40	410 60	500 100	
3400	250 -	290 10	320 30	360 50	400 60	460 90	560 130	
3600	280 10	320 30	360 50	410 70	450 90	520 120	640 160	
3800	310 30	360 50	410 70	450 90	510 110	580 150	720 20 200	
4000	340 50	400 70	450 100	510 120	560 140	650 10 180	800 50 240	
4200	380 70	440 100	500 120	560 150	630 170	730 30 210	900 80 280	
4400	410 100	480 120	550 150	620 10 180	690 30 210	800 60 250	1000 110 320	
4600	450 120	530 150	610 10 180	680 30 210	760 50 240	890 90 280	1100 150 360	
4800	500 140	580 10 170	660 30 210	750 60 240	840 80 270	980 120 320	1220 180 420	
5000	540 170	630 30 200	730 50 240	820 80 270	920 110 310	1070 150 370		
5200	590 20 200	690 50 240	790 80 280	900 110 320	1010 140 360			
5400	640 40 230	750 70 270	860 100 320	980 140 360				
5600	690 60 270	810 100 310						
5800	740 80 290							

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 200 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
3000	260 -	260 -	260 -	260 -	280 -	320 10	380 40	
3200	260 -	260 -	260 -	290 -	320 20	360 30	440 60	
3400	260 -	260 -	290 10	330 20	360 40	410 60	490 90	
3600	260 -	290 10	330 30	370 40	400 60	460 80	550 120	
3800	280 10	320 30	370 50	410 70	450 80	510 110	620 150	
4000	310 30	360 50	410 70	450 90	500 110	570 140	690 180	
4200	350 50	400 70	450 90	500 110	550 130	630 160	770 40 220	
4400	380 70	430 90	490 120	550 140	610 160	700 20 200	850 70 250	
4600	410 90	480 120	540 140	600 170	670 20 190	770 50 230	940 100 290	
4800	450 110	520 140	590 170	660 20 190	730 40 220	840 70 260	1030 130 330	
5000	490 130	560 160	640 20 190	720 40 220	800 70 250	920 100 300	1130 160 370	
5200	530 160	610 20 190	700 40 220	780 70 250	870 90 280	1000 130 330	1240 190 410	
5400	570 10 180	660 40 210	750 60 250	840 90 280	940 110 310	1080 150 370		
5600	610 30 200	710 60 240	810 80 280	910 110 310	1020 140 350	1180 180 400		
5800	660 50 230	770 80 270	880 110 310	990 140 350	1100 170 390			
6000	710 70 260	830 100 300	940 130 340					

1.0 mm BMT

End Spans 250 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
3800	330 -	330 10	330 20	340 30	380 40	420 60	500 90	
4000	330 10	330 20	350 40	380 50	420 60	470 80	560 120	
4200	330 20	340 40	380 50	420 70	460 80	520 110	620 150	
4400	330 40	380 60	420 70	460 90	500 110	570 130	680 10 170	
4600	360 60	410 80	460 90	500 110	550 130	620 160	740 30 200	
4800	400 80	450 100	500 120	550 140	600 160	680 20 190	810 60 240	
5000	430 90	480 110	540 130	590 160	650 10 180	730 40 210	880 80 260	
5200	460 110	520 130	580 160	640 10 180	700 30 200	800 60 240	960 110 300	
5400	500 130	560 160	630 20 180	690 30 210	760 50 230	860 80 270	1040 130 330	
5600	540 150	600 10 180	670 30 210	750 60 230	820 80 260	930 110 300	1130 160 370	
5800	570 10 170	650 30 200	730 50 230	800 80 260	880 100 290	1010 130 330	1220 190 410	
6000	610 30 200	690 50 230	780 70 260	870 100 290	950 120 320	1090 160 370		

3.4 INTERIOR SPAN DESIGN TABLES 0.75 MM

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 110 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
1800	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2000	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2200	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	370 - N/A	
2400	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	350 - N/A	450 - N/A	
2600	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	350 - N/A	420 - N/A	530 - N/A	
2800	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	360 - N/A	410 - N/A	490 - N/A	630 - N/A	
3000	330 - N/A	330 - N/A	360 - N/A	420 - N/A	480 - N/A	580 - N/A	750 - N/A	
3200	330 - N/A	350 - N/A	420 - N/A	490 - N/A	560 - N/A	670 - N/A	880 - N/A	
3400	330 - N/A	400 - N/A	480 - N/A	560 - N/A	640 - N/A	780 - N/A		
3600	370 - N/A	450 - N/A	540 - N/A	640 - N/A	730 - N/A	890 - N/A		
3800	410 - N/A	510 - N/A	610 - N/A	720 - N/A	840 - N/A			
4000	460 - N/A	570 - N/A	690 - N/A	820 - N/A				
4200	520 - N/A	640 - N/A						
4400	570 - N/A							

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 120 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
1800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2000	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2200	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2400	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	390 - N/A	
2600	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	370 - N/A	470 - N/A	
2800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	320 - N/A	370 - N/A	440 - N/A	550 - N/A	
3000	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	320 - N/A	380 - N/A	430 - N/A	510 - N/A	650 - N/A	
3200	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	370 - N/A	430 - N/A	490 - N/A	590 - N/A	750 - N/A	
3400	300 - N/A	360 - N/A	420 - N/A	490 - N/A	560 - N/A	670 - N/A	870 - N/A	
3600	330 - N/A	400 - N/A	480 - N/A	560 - N/A	640 - N/A	770 - N/A	1000 - N/A	
3800	370 - N/A	460 - N/A	540 - N/A	630 - N/A	730 - N/A	880 - N/A		
4000	420 - N/A	510 - N/A	610 - N/A	710 - N/A	820 - N/A			
4200	460 - N/A	570 - N/A	680 - N/A	800 - N/A				
4400	510 - N/A	630 - N/A	760 - N/A					
4600	570 - N/A	700 - N/A						
4800	630 - N/A							

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 130 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
1800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2000	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	
2200	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	330 - N/A	
2400	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	390 - N/A	
2600	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	370 - N/A	470 - N/A	
2800	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	320 - N/A	370 - N/A	440 - N/A	550 - N/A	
3000	300 - N/A	300 - N/A	320 - N/A	380 - N/A	430 - N/A	510 - N/A	650 - N/A	
3200	300 - N/A	310 - N/A	370 - N/A	430 - N/A	490 - N/A	590 - N/A	750 - N/A	
3400	300 - N/A	360 - N/A	420 - N/A	490 - N/A	560 - N/A	670 - N/A	870 - N/A	
3600	330 - N/A	400 - N/A	480 - N/A	560 - N/A	640 - N/A	770 - N/A	1000 - N/A	
3800	370 - N/A	460 - N/A	540 - N/A	630 - N/A	730 - N/A	880 - N/A		
4000	420 - N/A	510 - N/A	610 - N/A	710 - N/A	820 - N/A			
4200	460 - N/A	570 - N/A	680 - N/A	800 - N/A				
4400	510 - N/A	630 - N/A	760 - N/A					
4600	570 - N/A	700 - N/A						
4800	630 - N/A							

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 140 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	
2200	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	270 - -	
2400	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	260 - -	320 - -	
2600	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	270 - -	310 - -	380 - -	
2800	240 - -	240 - -	240 - -	270 - -	310 - -	360 - -	450 - -	
3000	240 - -	240 - -	280 - -	310 - -	350 - -	410 - -	520 - -	
3200	240 - -	270 - -	310 - -	360 - -	400 - -	480 - -	600 - -	
3400	260 - -	310 - -	360 - -	410 - -	460 - -	540 - -	680 - -	
3600	290 - -	340 - -	400 - -	460 - -	520 - -	620 - -	780 - -	
3800	320 - -	380 - -	450 - -	520 - -	590 - -	690 - -	880 - -	
4000	360 - -	430 - -	500 - -	580 - -	660 - -	780 - -	1000 - -	
4200	390 - -	480 - -	560 - -	650 - -	730 - -	870 - 20		
4400	440 - -	530 - -	620 - -	720 - -	820 - 10	980 - 30		
4600	480 - -	580 - -	690 - -	790 - 10	910 - 30			
4800	520 - -	630 - -	750 - 10	870 - 30				
5000	570 - -	690 - 10	820 - 20					
5200	620 - -	760 - 20						
5400	670 - 10							

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 150 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)					
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
2400	220	220	220	220	220	250	300
2600	220	220	220	220	250	290	350
2800	220	220	230	260	290	330	410
3000	220	220	260	290	330	380	480
3200	220	250	290	330	370	440	550
3400	240	290	330	380	430	500	620
3600	270	320	370	430	480	560	710
3800	300	360	420	480	540	640	800
4000	340	400	470	530	600	710	900
4200	370	440	520	590	670	790	1010
4400	410	490	570	660	750	880	1130
4600	440	530	630	720	820	970	
4800	490	580	690	790	900		
5000	530	640	750	870			
5200	580	700	820				
5400	630	760					
5600	680						
5800	740						

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 175 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)					
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
2800	230	230	230	230	250	290	350
3000	230	230	230	260	290	330	400
3200	230	230	260	290	320	370	460
3400	230	250	290	330	370	420	520
3600	240	280	330	370	410	470	590
3800	270	320	360	410	460	530	660
4000	300	350	400	450	510	590	740
4200	330	390	440	500	560	660	820
4400	360	420	480	550	620	720	900
4600	390	460	530	610	680	800	1000
4800	430	500	580	660	750	880	1100
5000	460	550	640	730	820	960	1210
5200	500	600	690	790	890	1050	
5400	540	650	750	860	970		
5600	590	700	820	940	1060		
5800	640	760	880	1010			
6000	680	820	950				

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 200 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Q _k (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
3000	260	260	260	260	260	290	350
3200	260	260	260	260	290	330	400
3400	260	260	260	290	330	370	450
3600	260	260	290	330	360	420	510
3800	260	290	330	370	410	460	570
4000	270	320	360	410	450	520	630
4200	300	350	400	440	490	570	700
4400	330	380	430	490	540	630	770
4600	360	420	470	530	590	690	850
4800	390	450	520	580	650	750	930
5000	420	490	560	630	710	820	1020
5200	460	530	610	690	770	900	1120
5400	490	580	660	750	840	980	1220
5600	530	620	720	810	910	1060	1320
5800	570	670	770	880	980	1150	
6000	610	720	830	940	1060		

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 225 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Q _k (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
3400	300	300	300	300	300	340	410
3600	300	300	300	300	330	380	450
3800	300	300	300	330	370	420	510
4000	300	300	330	370	410	460	560
4200	300	320	360	400	450	510	620
4400	300	350	400	440	490	560	680
4600	330	380	430	480	540	610	750
4800	360	420	470	530	580	670	820
5000	390	450	510	570	630	730	890
5200	420	490	550	620	690	790	970
5400	460	530	600	670	750	860	1060
5600	490	570	640	730	810	930	1150
5800	530	610	690	780	870	1010	1240
6000	560	650	740	840	930	1080	

0.75 mm BMT

Interior Spans 250 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)					
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
3800	330 -	330 -	330 -	330 -	340 -	380 -	460 -
4000	330 -	330 -	330 -	340 -	370 -	420 -	510 -
4200	330 -	330 -	340 -	370 -	410 -	470 -	560 -
4400	330 -	330 -	370 -	410 -	450 -	510 -	620 -
4600	330 -	360 -	400 -	450 -	490 -	560 -	670 -
4800	340 -	390 -	440 -	490 -	540 -	610 -	730 -
5000	370 -	420 -	480 -	530 -	580 -	660 -	800 -
5200	400 -	460 -	510 -	570 -	630 -	720 -	870 10
5400	430 -	490 -	550 -	620 -	680 -	780 10	950 30
5600	460 -	530 -	600 -	660 -	730 -	840 20	1020 40
5800	490 -	570 -	640 -	710 -	790 10	900 30	
6000	530 -	610 -	680 -	760 10	850 20	970 40	

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 130 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
2000	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
2200	270	270	270	270	270	270	300
2400	270	270	270	270	270	290	360
2600	270	270	270	270	290	340	420
2800	270	270	270	300	330	390	490
3000	270	270	300	340	390	460	580
3200	270	290	340	390	440	520	660
3400	270	330	390	450	510	600	760
3600	310	370	440	500	570	680	870
3800	340	420	490	570	650	770	1000
4000	380	470	550	640	730	870	1130
4200	430	520	610	710	820	980	80
4400	470	570	680	790	910	20	
4600	520	640	760	880	10		
4800	570	700	840	10			
5000	630	770	10				
5200	690	10					

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 140 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
2200	240	240	240	240	240	240	270
2400	240	240	240	240	240	260	330
2600	240	240	240	240	270	310	380
2800	240	240	240	270	310	360	450
3000	240	240	280	320	350	420	520
3200	240	270	310	360	410	480	600
3400	260	310	360	410	460	540	690
3600	290	340	400	460	520	620	780
3800	320	380	450	520	590	700	890
4000	360	430	500	580	660	780	1000
4200	400	480	560	650	740	880	1130
4400	440	530	620	720	820	980	
4600	480	580	690	800	910	1090	20
4800	530	640	760	880	1010	40	
5000	580	700	830	970	30		
5200	630	770	910	30			
5400	690	840	20				
5600	750	10					

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 150 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Q _k (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
2400	220	220	220	220	220	250	300
2600	220	220	220	220	250	290	350
2800	220	220	230	260	290	330	410
3000	220	220	260	290	330	380	480
3200	220	260	300	340	380	440	550
3400	240	290	330	380	430	500	630
3600	270	320	370	430	480	570	710
3800	300	360	420	480	540	640	800
4000	340	400	470	540	610	710	900
4200	370	440	520	600	670	800	1010
4400	410	490	570	660	750	890	1130
4600	450	540	630	730	830	980	1260
4800	490	590	700	800	910	1090	-
5000	540	650	760	880	1010	-	-
5200	590	710	830	970	-	-	-
5400	640	770	910	-	-	-	-
5600	690	840	-	-	-	-	-
5800	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
6000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 175 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Q _k (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
2800	230	230	230	230	250	290	350
3000	230	230	230	260	290	330	400
3200	230	230	260	290	320	370	460
3400	230	250	290	330	370	420	520
3600	240	280	330	370	410	470	590
3800	270	320	360	410	460	530	660
4000	300	350	400	450	510	590	740
4200	330	390	440	500	570	660	820
4400	360	430	490	560	620	730	910
4600	400	470	540	610	690	800	1010
4800	430	510	590	670	760	880	1110
5000	470	560	640	730	830	970	1220
5200	510	610	700	800	900	1060	1350
5400	550	660	760	870	980	1160	-
5600	600	710	830	950	1070	-	-
5800	640	760	890	1020	1150	-	-
6000	690	820	960	1100	-	-	-

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 200 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
3000	260	260	260	260	260	290	350
3200	260	260	260	260	290	330	400
3400	260	260	260	290	330	370	450
3600	260	260	290	330	360	420	510
3800	260	290	330	370	410	470	570
4000	270	320	360	410	450	520	630
4200	300	350	400	450	500	570	700
4400	330	380	440	490	540	630	780
4600	360	420	480	540	600	690	850
4800	390	460	520	590	660	760	940
5000	430	500	570	640	720	830	1030
5200	460	540	620	700	780	910	1120
5400	490	580	660	750	840	980	1220
5600	530	620	720	810	910	1060	1330
5800	570	670	770	880	980	1150	1440
6000	620	720	830	950	1060	1240	

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 225 mm slab							
Span (mm)	Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
3400	300	300	300	300	300	340	410
3600	300	300	300	300	330	380	460
3800	300	300	300	330	370	420	510
4000	300	300	330	370	410	470	560
4200	300	320	370	410	450	510	620
4400	310	350	400	450	490	560	680
4600	340	390	440	490	540	620	750
4800	370	420	480	530	590	670	820
5000	400	460	520	580	640	740	900
5200	430	490	560	620	690	790	970
5400	460	530	600	670	750	860	1060
5600	490	570	650	730	810	930	1150
5800	530	610	700	780	870	1010	1240
6000	570	660	750	840	940	1090	1340

1.0 mm BMT

Interior Spans 250 mm slab		Characteristic Imposed Load Qk (kPa)					
Span (mm)	2	3	4	5	6	7.5	10
3800	330 -	330 -	330 -	330 -	340 -	390 -	460 -
4000	330 -	330 -	330 -	340 -	380 -	430 -	510 -
4200	330 -	330 -	340 -	380 -	410 -	470 -	560 -
4400	330 -	330 -	370 -	410 -	450 -	520 -	620 -
4600	330 -	360 -	410 -	450 -	500 -	560 -	680 -
4800	340 -	390 -	440 -	490 -	540 -	610 -	740 -
5000	370 -	420 -	480 -	530 -	580 -	660 -	800 -
5200	400 -	460 -	520 -	570 -	630 -	720 -	870 -
5400	430 -	490 -	560 -	620 -	680 -	780 -	950 10
5600	460 -	530 -	600 -	660 -	730 -	840 -	1020 20
5800	500 -	570 -	640 -	710 -	790 -	910 10	1110 40
6000	530 -	610 -	690 -	770 -	850 10	980 20	1190 50

3.5 FORMWORK TABLES

Formwork Span 1.0 BMT

No props									
Slab thickness (mm)	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250
Single Span (mm)	2730	2670	2610	2550	2500	2390	2290	2210	2140
Continuous Span (mm)	3240	3170	3100	3030	2960	2810	2670	2560	2460
1 prop									
Slab thickness (mm)	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250
Single Span (mm)	3400	3600	3800	4000	4400	4800	5350	5120	4920
Continuous Span (mm)	4600	5000	5200	5600	5930	5620	5350	5120	4920
2 props									
Slab thickness (mm)	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250
Single Span (mm)	3400	3600	3800	4000	4400	4800	5400	5800	6000
Continuous Span (mm)	4600	5000	5200	5600	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000

Formwork Span 0.75 BMT

No props									
Slab thickness (mm)	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250
Single Span (mm)	2300	2240	2180	2130	2080	1980	1890	1810	1740
Continuous Span (mm)	2530	2460	2400	2340	2290	2170	2070	1980	1910
1 prop									
Slab thickness (mm)	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250
Single Span (mm)	3400	3600	3800	4000	4200	4350	4150	3970	3820
Continuous Span (mm)	4400	4800	4800	4690	4580	4350	4150	3970	3820
2 props									
Slab thickness (mm)	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250
Single Span (mm)	3400	3600	3800	4000	4200	4800	5200	5600	5740
Continuous Span (mm)	4400	4800	5200	5400	5800	6000	6000	5960	5740

Continuous maximum spans are limited as given in concrete slabs tables for interior spans and total 6000mm limit.
Single span formwork is limited to maximum spans as given in tables.

CONSTRUCTION

4.1 SAFETY

BONDEK® II is available in long lengths, so large areas can be quickly and easily covered to form a safe working platform during construction. One level of formwork gives immediate protection from the weather, and safety to people working on the floor below. The minimal propping requirements provide a relatively open area to the floor below.

The bold embossments along the top of the ribs of BONDEK® II enhance safety by reducing the likelihood of workers slipping. Some Lysaght centres, may supply BONDEK® II with knurling on the upper face of the flutes, which provides even more safety against slippage.

It is commonsense to work safely, protecting yourself and workmates from accidents on the site. Safety includes the practices you use; as well as personal protection of eyes and skin from sunburn, and hearing from noise. For personal safety, and to protect the surface finish of BONDEK® II, wear clean dry gloves. Don't slide sheets over rough surfaces or over each other. Always carry tools, don't drag them.

Occupational health and safety laws enforce safe working conditions in most locations. Local laws may require you to have fall protection which includes safety mesh, personal harnesses and perimeter guardrails where they are appropriate. We recommend that you adhere strictly to all laws that apply to your State.

BONDEK® II is capable of withstanding temporary construction loads including the mass of workmen, equipment and materials as specified in Section 2.8 of this manual. However, it is good construction practice to ensure protection from concentrated loads, such as barrows, by use of some means such as planks and/or boards.

4.2 INSTALLATION

BONDEK® II is delivered in strapped bundles. If not required for immediate use stack sheets or bundles neatly and clear of the ground, on a slight slope to allow drainage of water. If left in the open, protect with waterproof covers.

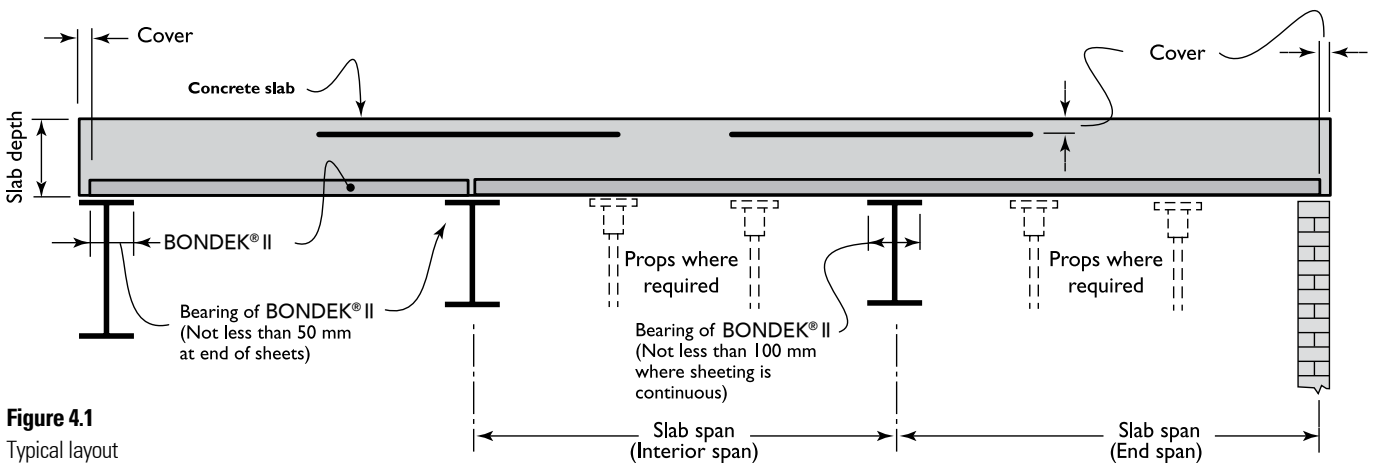


Figure 4.1
Typical layout

4.2.1 PROPPING

It is a common practice to specify unpropped BONDEK® II formwork, however, depending on the span of a BONDEK® II slab, temporary propping may be needed between the slab supports to prevent excessive deflections or collapse of the formwork.

BONDEK® II formwork is normally placed directly on prepared propping. Props must stay in place during the laying of BONDEK® II formwork, the placement of the concrete, and until the concrete has reached the strength of 20 MPa.

Propping generally consists of substantial timber or steel bearers supported by vertical props. The bearers must be continuous across the full width of BONDEK® II formwork.

Where the underside of BONDEK® II formwork is featured as a finished ceiling, wide form-ply strips attached to the bearers will minimise marking. The width of the form-ply strips depends upon the slab depth, BONDEK® II metal thickness and spans. Form-ply strips of 300 mm width have been used successfully.

Propping must be adequate to support construction loads and the mass of wet concrete. The number of props you need for given spans is shown in our tables.

4.2.2 LAYING

BONDEK® II must be laid with the sheeting ribs aligned in the direction of the designed spans. Other details include the following:

- The slab supports must be prepared for bearing and slip joints as required.
- Lay BONDEK® II sheets continuously over each slab span without any intermediate splicing or jointing.
- Lay BONDEK® II sheets end to end. Centralise the joint at the slab supports. Where jointing material is required the sheets may be butted against the jointing material.
- Support BONDEK® II sheets across their full width at the slab support lines and at the propping support lines.
- For the supports to carry the wet concrete and construction loads, the minimum bearing is 50 mm for ends of BONDEK® II sheets, and 100 mm for intermediate supports over which the sheeting is continuous.
- In exposed applications, treat the end and edges of the BONDEK® II sheets with a suitable edge treatment to prevent entry of moisture.

4.2.3 INTERLOCKING THE SHEETS

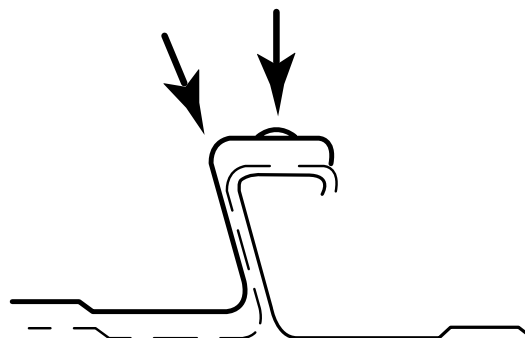
Overlapping ribs of BONDEK® II sheeting are interlocked. Either of two methods can be used in most situations, though variations may also work.

In the first method, lay adjacent sheets loosely in place. Place the female lap rib overlapping the male lap rib of the previous sheet and apply foot pressure, or a light kick, to the female lap rib (Figure 4.2).

In the second method, offer a new sheet at an angle to one previously laid, and then simply lower it down, through an arc (see Figure 4.2). If sheets don't interlock neatly (perhaps due to some damage or distortion from site handling or construction practices) use screws to pull the laps together tightly (see Section 4.2.8, Fastening side-lap joints).

Method 1

Position BONDEK® II sheet parallel with previously-laid sheet. Interlock sheets by applying pressure to either position.



Method 2

Position BONDEK® II sheet at an angle. Interlock sheets by lowering sheet through an arc.



Figure 4.2

Two methods of interlocking adjacent BONDEK® II sheets

4.2.4 SECURING THE PLATFORM

Once laid, BONDEK® II provides a stable working platform. BONDEK® II shall be fixed to supporting structure at end supports with screws or nails or equivalent. Where additional security is needed you can use:

- weights;
- screws or nails into the propping bearers
- BONWEDGE and BON-NUT Suspension system pulling down from underneath.

Take care if you use penetrating fasteners (such as screws and nails) because they can make removal of the props difficult, and perhaps result in damage to the BONDEK® II.

4.2.5 INSTALLING BONDEK® II ON STEEL FRAMES

BONDEK® II may be installed directly on erected structural steelwork.

General fastening of BONDEK® II

The sheeting shall be fixed to the structural steel using spot welds, or fasteners such as drive nails or self-drilling screws.

Place the fixings (fasteners and spot welds) in the flat areas of the pans adjacent to the ribs or between the flutes. The frequency of fixings depends on wind or seismic conditions and good building practice. However at least one fastener per pan shall be provided at end supports.

One fixing system is as follows.

- At the end of sheets: use a fixing at every rib (Figure 4.3).
- At each intermediate slab support over which the sheeting is continuous: use a fixing at the ribs on both edges (Figure 4.3).
- Fix BONDEK® II with drive nails, self-drilling screws or spot welds.

- Drive nails should be powder-activated, steel nails 4 mm nominal diameter, suitable for structural steel of 4 mm thickness or greater.
- For structural steel up to 12 mm thick, use 12-24 x 38 mm self-drilling hexagon head screws or equivalent.
- For structural steel over 12 mm thick, pre-drill and use 12-24 x 16 mm hexagon head screws or equivalent.
- Spot welds should be 12 mm minimum diameter. Surfaces to be welded must be free of loose material and foreign matter. Where the BONDEK® II soffit or the structural steelwork has a pre-painted surface, securing methods other than welding may be more appropriate. Take suitable safety precautions against fumes during welding zinc coated products.

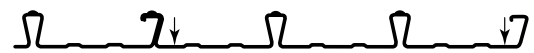
Fastening composite beams

Stud welding through the sheet has been considered a suitable securing method for the sheeting in a composite beam; however some preliminary fixing by one of the methods mentioned above is necessary to secure the sheeting prior to the stud welding. Some relevant welding requirements are:

- Mating surfaces of steel beam and sheeting to be cleaned of scale, rust, moisture, paint, overspray, primer, sand, mud or other contamination that would prevent direct contact between the parent material and the BONDEK® II;
- Welding must be done in dry conditions by a certified welder;
- For pre-painted BONDEK® II sheets, special welding procedures may be necessary; and
- For sheets transverse to beams, Stud welding must be between pan flutes to ensure there is no gap between mating surfaces.



Fixing at end of sheets □



Fixing at intermediate slab supports over which the sheeting is continuous

Figure 4.3

Positions for fixing BONDEK® II to steel framing

4.2.6 INSTALLING BONDEK® II ON BRICK SUPPORTS

Brick walls are usually considered to be brittle and liable to crack from imposed horizontal loads. Thermal expansion and contraction, long-term shrinkage, creep effects and flexural deflection of concrete slabs may be sufficient to cause such cracking. To prevent the cracking, BONDEK® II slabs are not usually installed directly on brick supports, although this is not always the case in earthquake construction.

SLIP JOINTS

Generally, a slip joint is provided between BONDEK® II and masonry supports (Figure 4.4).

- **At least one fastener per pan (screws, nails, or equivalent) shall be provided at end support.**
- Slip joint material may be placed directly in contact with the cleaned surface of steelwork.
- The top course of masonry should be level, or finished with a levelled bed of mortar to provide an even bearing surface. Lay the top courses of bricks with the frogs facing down.
- The width of a slip joint should not extend beyond the face of the slab support.
- The slip joint material must have adequate compressive strength to avoid it being compressed into irregularities of the mating surfaces and thus becoming a rigid joint.

Slip joint material must allow movement to occur, usually by allowing flow under pressure or temperature, however it must not run or solidify. Generically, the materials are a non-rotting, synthetic carrier impregnated with a neutral synthetic or petroleum-based material.

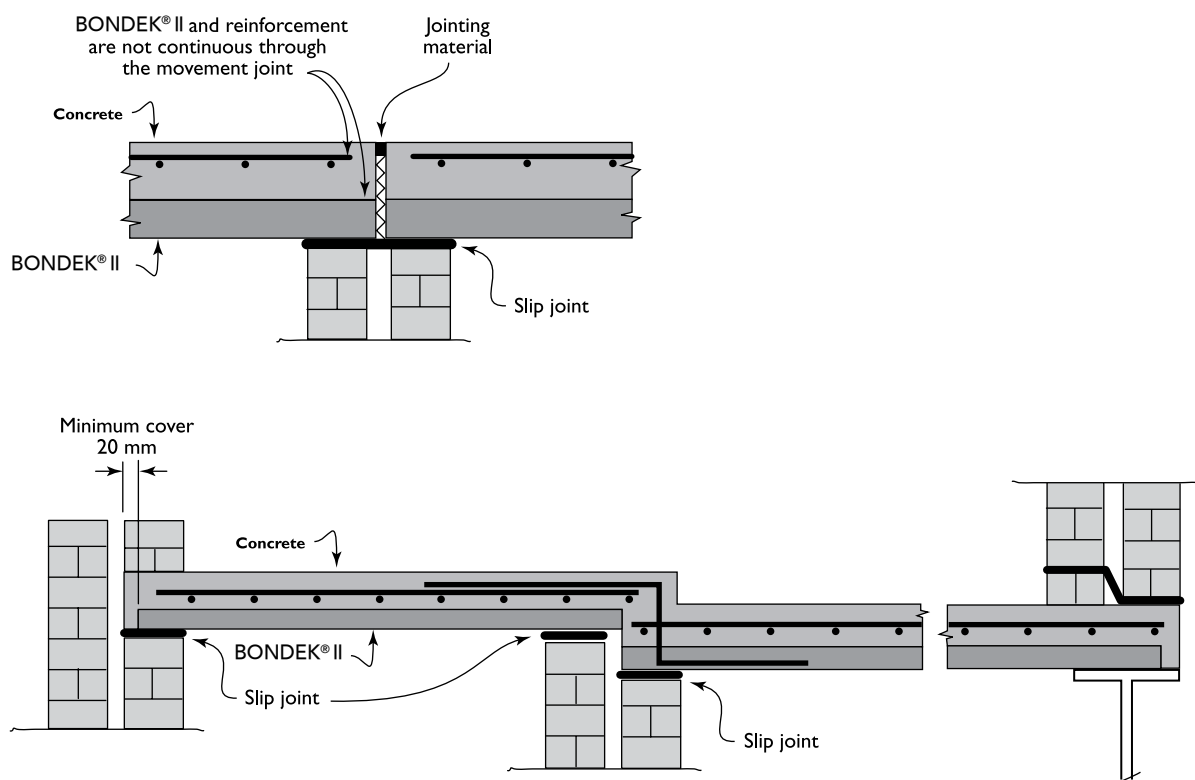


Figure 4.4

Typical movement and slip joints

4.2.7 CONSTRUCTION AND MOVEMENT JOINTS

Joints used between BONDEK® II slabs generally follow accepted construction practices. Construction joints are included between slabs for the convenience of construction. Movement joints allow relative movement between adjoining slabs. The joints may be transverse to, or parallel with, the span of the BONDEK® II slab. Movement joints need a slip joint under the BONDEK® II sheeting. (Figure 4.4).

The BONDEK® II sheeting and any slab reinforcement are not continuous through a joint.

Design engineers generally detail the location and spacing of joints because joints effect the design of a slab.

4.2.8 FASTENING SIDE LAP JOINTS

If BONDEK® II sheeting has been distorted in transport, storage or erection, sidelap joints may need fastening to maintain a stable platform during construction, to minimise concrete seepage during pouring, and to gain a good visual quality for exposed soffits (Figure 4.5).

4.2.9 CUTTING AND FITTING EDGE FORM

EDGE FORM is a simple C-shaped section that simplifies the installation of most BONDEK® II slabs. It is easily fastened to the BONDEK® II sheeting, neatly retaining the concrete and providing a smooth top edge for quick and accurate screeding. We make it to suit any slab thickness.

EDGE FORM is easily spliced and bent to form internal and external corners of any angle and must be fitted and fully fastened as the sheets are installed. There are various methods of forming corners and splices. Some of these methods are shown in Figures 4.6 and 4.7.

Fasten EDGE FORM to the underside of unsupported BONDEK® II panels every 300 mm. The top flange of EDGE FORM must be tied to the ribs every 600 mm with hoop iron 25 mm x 1.0 mm (Figures 4.7 and 4.15). Use 10–16 x 16 mm selfdrilling screws.

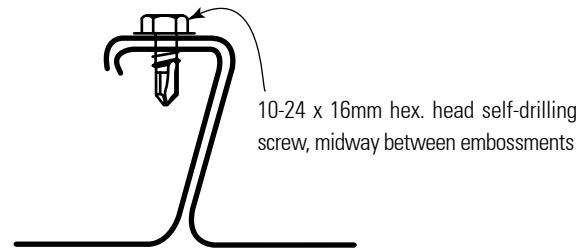
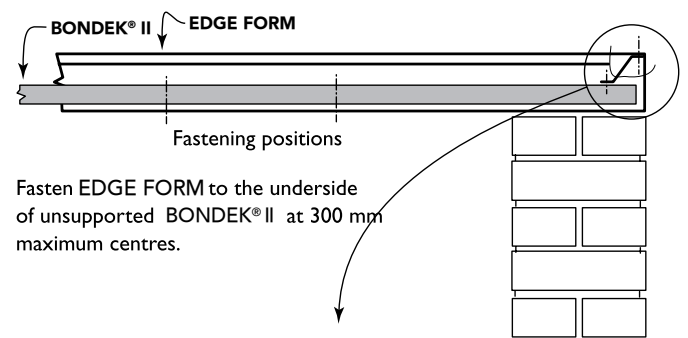


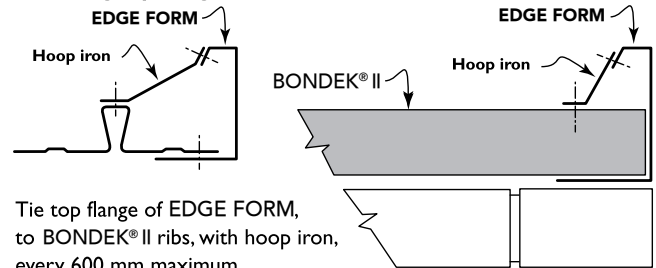
Figure 4.5
Fixing at a side-lap

Fastening bottom flange of EDGE FORM



Fasten EDGE FORM to the underside of unsupported BONDEK® II at 300 mm maximum centres.

Fastening top flange of EDGE FORM



Tie top flange of EDGE FORM, to BONDEK® II ribs, with hoop iron, every 600 mm maximum.

Figure 4.6
Typical fastening of EDGE FORM to BONDEK® II

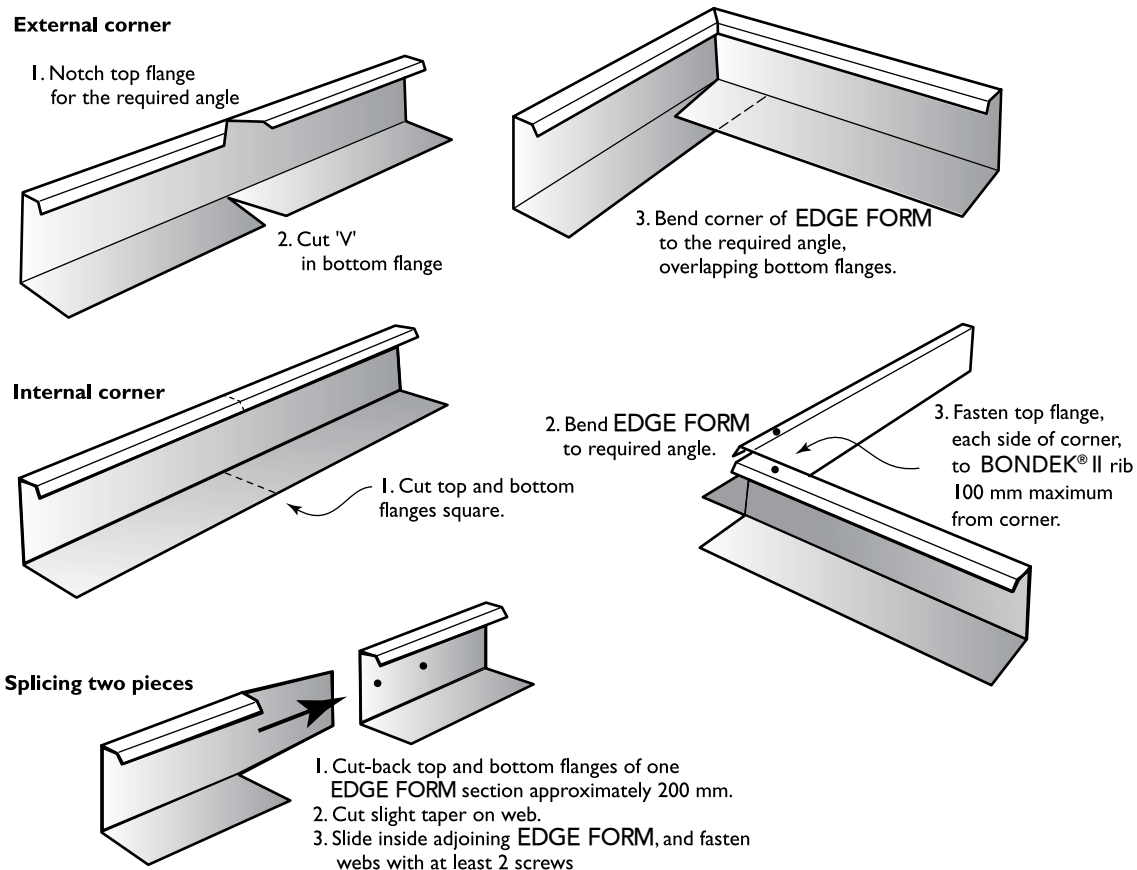


Figure 4.7
Fabrication of formwork is easy with EDGE FORM

4.2.10 SEALING

Seepage of water or fine concrete slurry can be minimised by following common construction practices. Generally gaps are sealed with waterproof tape or by sandwiching contraction joint material between the abutting ends of BONDEK® II sheet. If there is a sizeable gap you may have to support the waterproof tape, and BONFILL may be found useful (Figure 4.8).

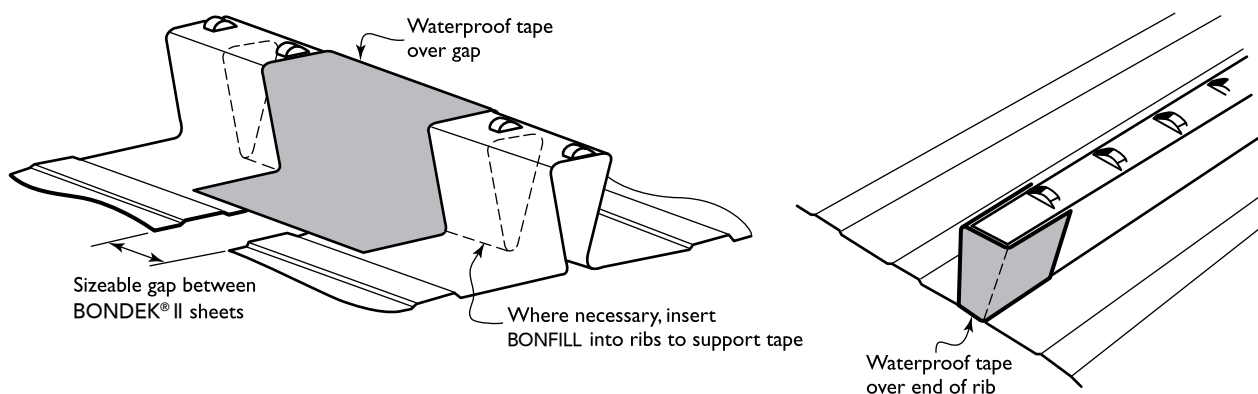


Figure 4.8
Use waterproof tape to seal joints in BONDEK® II sheets

4.2.11 ITEMS EMBEDDED IN SLABS

Included are pipes and conduits, sleeves, inserts, holding-down bolts, chairs and other supports, plastic strips for plasterboard attachment, contraction joint material and many more.

Location of items within the slab (**Figure 4.9**)

Minimise the quantity and size of holes through BONDEK® II sheeting, by hanging services from the underside of BONDEK® II using accessories such as BON-NUT, BONWEDGE and CEILING suspension nut.

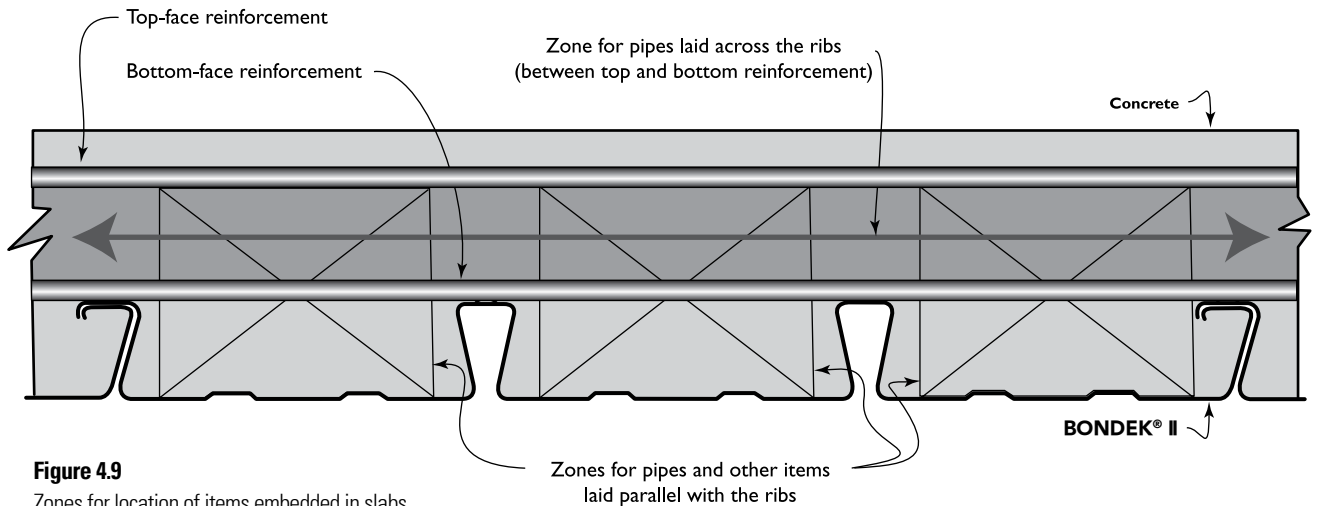


Figure 4.9
Zones for location of items embedded in slabs

4.2.12 HOLES

BONDEK® II acts as longitudinal tensile reinforcement similarly to conventional bar or fabric reinforcement does in concrete slabs. Consequently, holes in BONDEK® II sheets, to accommodate pipes and ducts, reduce the effective area of the steel sheeting and can adversely effect the performance of a slab.

Some guidelines for holes are (**Figure 4.10**):

- Place holes in the central pan of any sheet, with a minimum edge distance of 15 mm from the rib gap.
- Holes should be round, with a maximum diameter of 150 mm.
- For slabs designed as a continuous slab: space holes from an interior support of the slab no more than one tenth of a clear span.

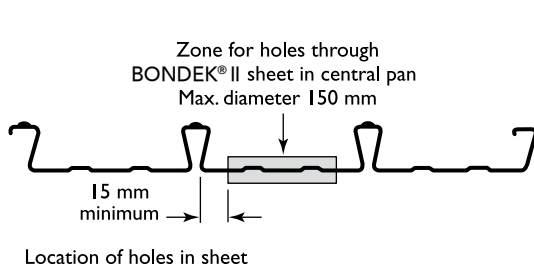
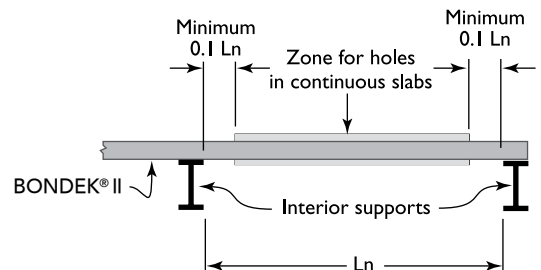


Figure 4.10
Zones for location of holes through BONDEK® II



Location of holes relative to supports in continuous slabs

4.2.13 INSPECTION

We recommend regular qualified inspection during the installation, to be sure that the sheeting is installed in accordance with this publication and good building practice.

4.2.14 CUTTING

It is easy to cut BONDEK® II sheets to fit. Use a power saw fitted with an abrasive disc or metal cutting blade. Initially lay the sheet with its ribs down, cut through the pans and part-through the ribs, then turn the over and finish by cutting the tops of the ribs.

4.3 REINFORCEMENT

BONDEK® II sheeting acts as longitudinal tensile reinforcement. The condition of sheeting should be inspected before concrete is poured.

Reinforcement in slabs carries and distributes the design loads and to control cracking. Reinforcement is generally described as transverse and longitudinal in relation to span, but other reinforcement required for trimming may be positioned in other orientations. Figure 4.11 shows a typical cross-section of a BONDEK® II composite slab and associated terms.

Reinforcement must be properly positioned, lapped where necessary to ensure continuity, and tied to prevent displacement during construction. Fixing of reinforcement shall be in accordance with BS-8110: Part 1.

To ensure the specified minimum concrete cover, the uppermost layer of reinforcement must be positioned and tied to prevent displacement during construction.

Where fabric is used in thin slabs, or where fabric is used to act as both longitudinal and transverse reinforcement, pay particular attention the required minimum concrete cover and the required design reinforcement depth at the splices-splice bars are a prudent addition.

Always place chairs and spacers on pan areas. Depending upon the type of chair and its loading, it may be necessary to use plates under chairs to protect the BONDEK® II, particularly where the soffit will be exposed. Transverse reinforcement may be used for spacing or supporting longitudinal reinforcement.

4.3.1 TRANSVERSE REINFORCEMENT

Transverse reinforcement is placed at right-angles to the ribs of BONDEK® II. Deformed bar or fabric reinforcement may be used. In most applications the transverse reinforcement is for the control of cracks caused by shrinkage and temperature effects, and for locating longitudinal reinforcement.

To control flexural cracking in the top face of the slab, transverse reinforcement in the top-face may be required over walls or beams which run in the same direction as the BONDEK® II sheets.

For ease of construction, reinforcement for control of cracking due to shrinkage and temperature is usually fabric reinforcement.

4.3.2 LONGITUDINAL REINFORCEMENT

Longitudinal reinforcement is positioned to carry design loads in the same direction as the ribs of BONDEK® II. Deformed bar or fabric reinforcement may be used.

Top-face longitudinal reinforcement is usually located over interior supports of the slab and extends into approximately a third of the adjoining spans.

Bottom-face longitudinal reinforcement is located between supports of the slab but, depending upon the detailing over the interior supports, it may be continuous, lapped, or discontinuous. Bottom-face longitudinal reinforcement may be placed on top of or below transverse reinforcement.

Location of bottom-face longitudinal reinforcement in elevated temperatures requires special design. (Figure 2.6)

4.3.3 TRIMMERS

Trimmers are used to distribute the design loads to the structural portion of the slab and/or to control cracking of the concrete at penetrations, fittings and reentrant corners. Deformed bar or fabric reinforcement may be used.

Trimmers are sometimes laid at angles other than along or across the span, and generally located between the top and bottom layers of transverse and longitudinal reinforcement. Trimmers are generally fixed with ties from the top and bottom layers of reinforcement.

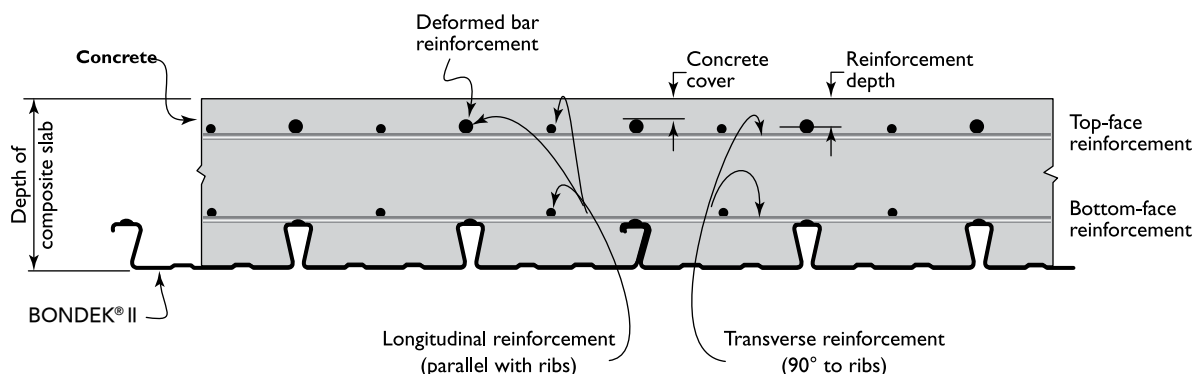


Figure 4.11
Typical cross-section of a slab showing common terms

4.4 CONCRETE

4.4.1 SPECIFICATION

The concrete is to have the compressive strength as specified in the project documentation and the materials for the concrete and the concrete manufacture should conform to BS8110: Part 1: 1997, Section 6.

4.4.2 CONCRETE ADDITIVES

Admixtures or concrete materials containing calcium chloride or other chloride salts must not be used. Chemical admixtures including plasticisers may be used if they comply with BS8110.

4.4.3 PREPARATION

Before concrete is placed, remove any accumulated debris, grease or any other substance to ensure a clean bond with the BONDEK® II sheeting. Remove ponded rainwater.

4.4.4 CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

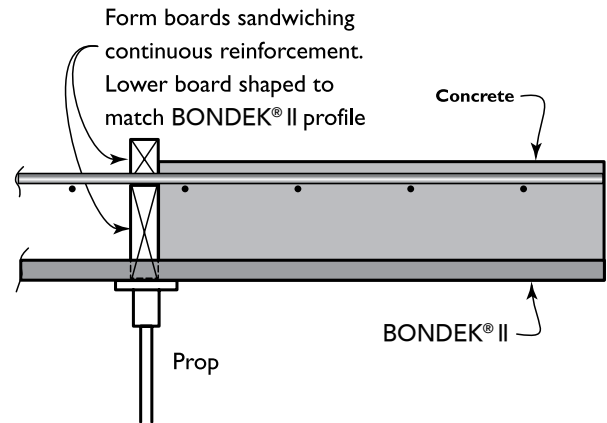
It is accepted building practice to provide construction joints where a concrete pour is to be stopped. Such discontinuity may occur as a result of a planned or unplanned termination of a pour. A pour may be terminated at the end of a day's work, because of bad weather or equipment failure. Where unplanned construction joints are made, the design engineer must approve the position.

In certain applications, the addition of water stops may be required, such as in roof and balcony slabs where protection from corrosion of reinforcement and sheeting is necessary.

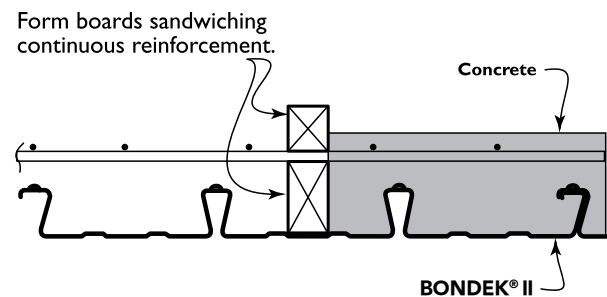
Construction joints transverse to the span of the BONDEK® II sheeting are normally located where shear forces are a minimum (such as the mid-third of a slab span) and ideally over a line of propping. Locate longitudinal construction joints in the pan (Figure 4.12).

Form construction joints with a vertical face—the easiest technique is to sandwich a continuous reinforcement between two boards.

Prior to recommencement of concreting, the construction joint must be prepared to receive the new concrete, and the preparation method will depend upon the age and condition of the old concrete. Generally, thorough cleaning is required to remove loose material, to roughen the surface and to expose the course aggregate.



Transverse construction joint



Longitudinal construction joint

Figure 4.12

Typical construction joint

4.4.5 PLACING

The requirements for the handling and placing of the concrete are covered in BS8110: Part 1: 1997, Section 6.2.

The concrete is placed between construction joints in a continuous operation so that new concrete is placed against plastic concrete to produce a monolithic mass. If the pouring has to be discontinued for any more than approximately one hour, depending on the temperature, a construction joint may be required.

Start pouring close to one end and spread concrete uniformly, preferably over two or more spans. It is good practice to avoid excessive heaping of concrete and heavy load concentrations. When concrete is transported by wheel barrows, the use of planks or boards is recommended.

During pouring, the concrete should be thoroughly compacted, worked around ribs and reinforcement, and into corners of the **EDGE FORMS** by using a vibrating compactor. Ensure that the reinforcement remains correctly positioned so that the specified minimum concrete cover is achieved.

Unformed concrete surfaces are screeded and finished to achieve the specified surface texture, cover to reinforcement, depths, falls or other surface detailing.

Surfaces which will be exposed, such as **EDGE FORMS** and exposed soffits, should be cleaned of concrete spills while still wet, to reduce subsequent work.

4.4.6 CURING

After placement, the concrete is cured by conventional methods, for example, by keeping the slab moist for at least seven days, by covering the surface with sand, building paper or polythene sheeting immediately after it has been moistened with a fine spray of water. Follow good building practice. Be particularly careful when curing in very hot or very cold weather.

Until the concrete has cured, it is good practice to avoid concentrated loads such as barrows and passageways with heavy traffic.

4.4.7 WHEN TO REMOVE PROPS

Various factors affect the earliest time when the props may be removed and a slab initially loaded. Methods of calculating times and other guides are given in AS 3610-1995, Clause 5.4.3

4.5 FINISHING

4.5.1 SOFFIT AND EDGE FORM FINISHES

For many applications, BONDEK® II gives an attractive appearance to the underside (or soffit) of a composite slab, and will provide a satisfactory ceiling—for example, in car parks, under-house storage and garages, industrial floors and the like. Similarly, **EDGE FORM** will give a suitable edging. Additional finishes take minimal extra effort.

Where the BONDEK® II soffit is to be the ceiling, take care during construction to minimise propping marks (refer to Installation-Propping), and to provide a uniform surface at the side-laps (refer to Installation-Fastening Side-lap joints).

Exposed surfaces of BONDEK® II soffit and **EDGE FORM** may need cleaning and/or preparation for any following finishes.

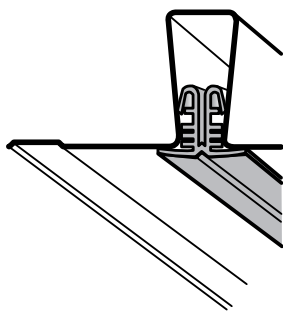


Figure 4.13

BONSTRIP makes an attractive cover for the gaps formed by BONDEK® II ribs.

4.5.2 PLASTERING

Finishes such as vermiculite plaster can be applied directly to the underside of BONDEK® II with the open rib providing a positive key. With some products it may be necessary to treat the galvanised steel surface with an appropriate bonding agent prior to application.

Plaster-based finishes can be trowelled smooth, or sprayed on to give a textured surface. They can also be coloured to suit interior design requirements.

4.5.3 CHANGE OF FLOOR LOADINGS

Where a building is being refurbished, or there is a change of occupancy and floor use, you may need to increase the fire resistance of the BONDEK® II composite slabs. This may be achieved by the addition of a suitable fireprotection material to the underside of the slabs. The open ribs of BONDEK® II provide a positive key to keep the fire spray in position. Such work is beyond the scope of this manual.

4.6 SUSPENDED CEILINGS & SERVICES

4.6.1 PLASTERBOARD

A BONDEK® II soffit may be covered with plasterboard by fixing to battens.

Fixing to battens

Steel ceiling battens can be fixed directly to the underside of the slab using powder actuated fasteners. The plasterboard is then fixed to ceiling battens in the usual way (Figure 4.14).

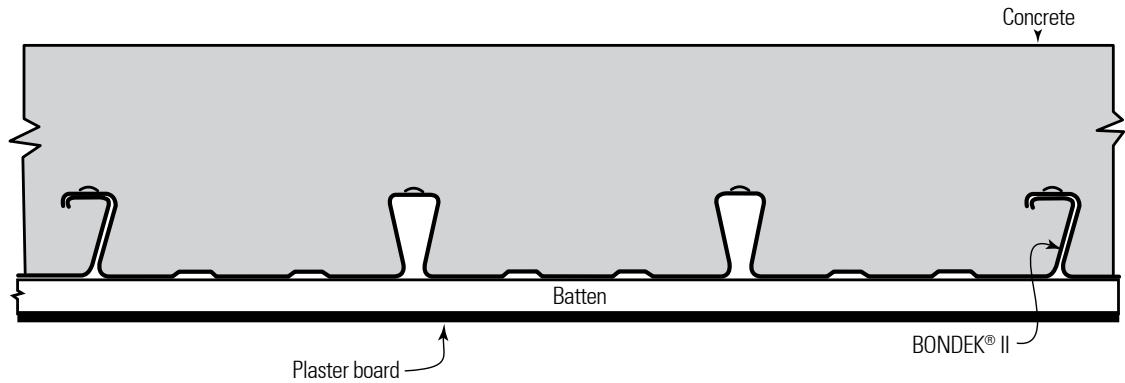


Figure 4.14

Fixing plasterboard to BONDEK® II

4.6.2 SUSPENDED CEILING

Ceilings are easily suspended from BONDEK® II slabs using Ceiling Suspension Nuts, BON-NUT suspension nuts, or BONWEDGE suspension brackets. Threaded rods or wire hangers are then used to support the ceiling. Alternatively, hangers may be attached to eyelet pins powder-driven into the underside of the slab, or to pigtail hangers inserted through pilot holes in the BONDEK® II sheeting before concreting (Figure 4.15).

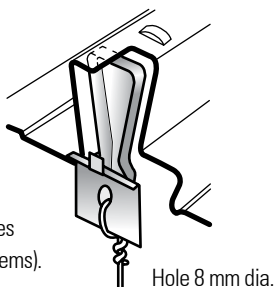
4.6.3 SUSPENDED SERVICES

Services such as fire sprinkler systems, piping and ducting are easily suspended from BONDEK® II slabs using BON-NUT suspension nuts. Ceiling Suspension Nuts or BONWEDGE suspension brackets are suitable for services other than fire sprinkler systems-threaded rods being used to support the services.

4.7 ACCESSORIES

BONWEDGE

Lightweight bracket for rods to suspend ceilings or services (other than fire sprinkler systems).



Hole 8 mm dia.

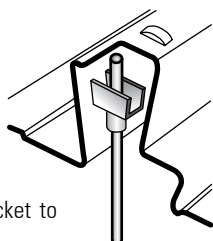
Configuration	Loading	Safe load (kN)
Single Bonwedge	Eccentric	1.0
Double Bonwedge	Eccentric	1.3
Double Bonwedge	Central	1.7

CEILING SUSPENSION NUT

Pressed metal threaded bracket to suspend ceilings or services.

Thread: M6

Max. load: 270 kg

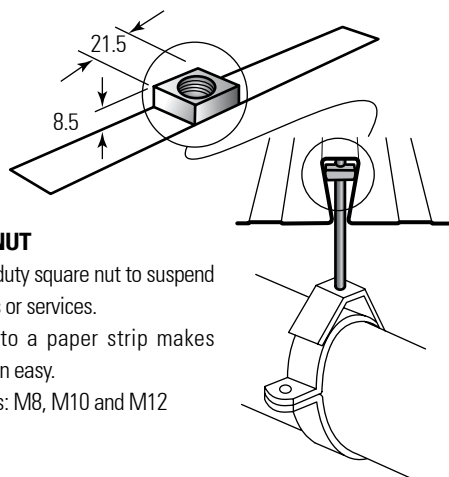


BON-NUT

Heavy duty square nut to suspend ceilings or services.

Glued to a paper strip makes insertion easy.

Threads: M8, M10 and M12

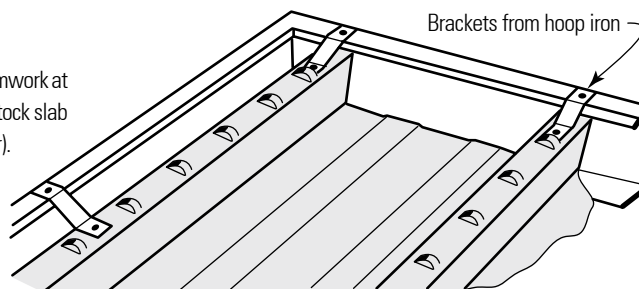


BONDEK® II BMT	Safe load (kN)
0.75	4.4
1.00	6.7

EDGEFORM

A galvanised section that creates a permanent formwork at the slab edges-cut, mitred and screwed on site. Stock slab depths: 100, 125, 150 mm (others to special order).

Stock length: 6100 mm

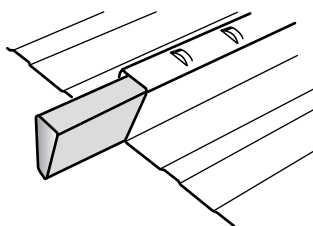


BONFILL

Polystyrene foam stops concrete and air entering ends of ribs.

Stock length: 1200 mm

Required: 300 mm per sheet of BONDEK® II



BONSTRIP

Plastic trim to cover gaps formed by ribs.

Used when underside of BONDEK® II forms an exposed ceiling.

Stock length: 3000 mm

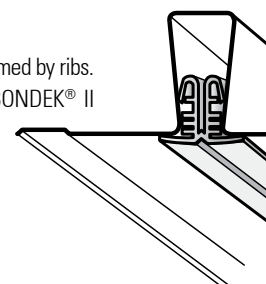


Figure 4.15

*Note: Not all accessories are available.

REFERENCES

- BS 5950: Part 4: 1994 Structural use steel work in buildings Part 4. Code of practice for design of composite slabs with profiled steel sheeting.
- BS 8110: Part 1: 1997 Structural use of concrete Part 1. Code of practice for design and construction.
- BS 8110: Part 2: 1985 Structural use of concrete Part 2. Code of practice for special circumstances.
- BS 5950: Part 6: 1995 Structural use of steelwork in building Part 6. Code of practice for design of light gauge profiled steel sheeting.
- BS 5950: Part 9: 1994 Structural use of steel work in building part 9. Code of practice for stressed skin design.
- BS 6399: Part 1: 1996 Loading for buildings Part 1. Code of practice for dead and imposed loads.
- BS 4483: 1998 Steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete.
- BS 4449: 1997 Specification for carbon steel bars for the reinforcement of concrete.
- BS 5950: Part 8: 1990 structural use of steel work in building Part 8. Code of practice for fire resistant design.
- BS 5950-5: 1998 Structural use of steelwork in building Part 5. Code of practice for design of cold formed thin gauge sections.
- BS EN 10147: 2000 Continuously hot-dip zinc coated structural steels strip and sheet - Technical delivery conditions.
- BS 6399: Part 3: 1988 Loading for buildings Part 3. Code of practice for imposed roof loads.
- BS 476-20: 1987 Fire tests on building materials and structures Part 20: Method for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (general principles).
- BS 476-21: 1987 Fire tests on building materials and structures Part 21: Methods for determination of the fire resistance of load bearing elements of construction.
- BS 5328: Part 4: 1990 Concrete Part 4. Specification for the procedures to be used in sampling, testing and assessing compliance of concrete.
- BS 1881: Part 116: 1983 testing concrete Part 116. Method for determination of compressive strength of concrete cubes.
- BS EN 10 002-1: 1990 Tensile testing of metallic materials Part 1. Method of test at ambient temperature.
- AS/NZS 4600: 1996 Cold-formed steel structures.
- AS 3600-2001 Concrete structures.

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