















Construction Applied to Heritage





3rd Semester

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Construction Applied to Heritage

3 ECTS



Sustainable Heritage



Elective Courses











Construction Applied to Heritage



Sustainable Heritage



Elective Courses

- Foundations.
- Retaining Works.
- Drainage and Sewerage Systems.
- The Porous Loadbearing System.
- 5. The Porous Loadbearing System. Walls.
- 6. The Porous Loadbearing System. Grid Structures.
- 7. The Compact Loadbearing System.
- 8. The Porous and Mixed Horizontal Loadbearing System. Slabs.
- The Porous and Mixed Horizontal Loadbearing System. Grid slabs.
- 10. Roofs.
- 11. Sloping Roofs.
- 12. Flat Roofs.
- 13. Façades. Porous System. Ventilated Façades.
- 14. Façades. The Compact System. Curtain Walls.
- 15. The Internal Partitioning Layout. Construction Process.





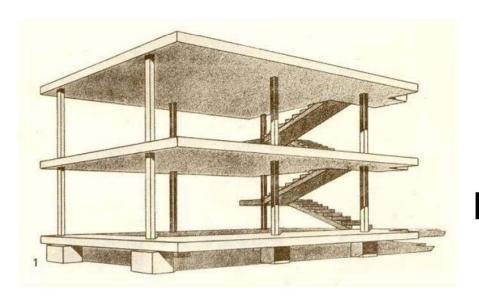






Construction Applied to Heritage

3 ECTS



09 THE POROUS AND MIXED HORIZONTAL LOADBEARING SYSTEM. GRID SLABS.







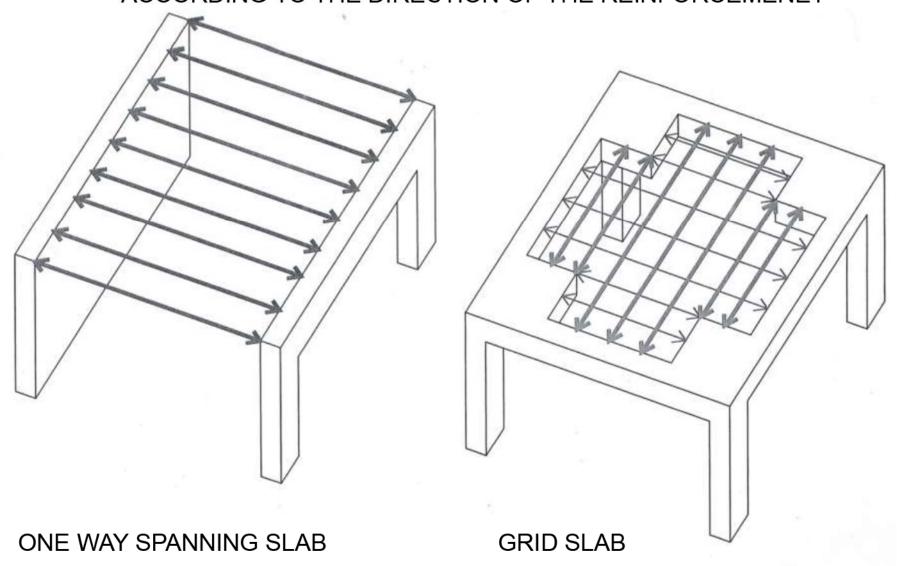
- •Grid slabs, massive and lightweight slabs, precast panel slabs
- Mixed concrete decking slabs.
- The characteristics of each type, its suitability for use.
- The constructive processes. Perimeter delimitations.
- Execution process. Quality control.

OBJECTIVE

To receive the loads of the building and transferring them to the vertical structural elements (walls or pillars). TYPES OF SLABS.

CLASIFICATION.

ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION OF THE REINFORCEMENET



TYPES OF SLABS

ONE WAY SPANNING SLAB

Self-resistant joist

Do not need horizontal props.

Semi-resistant joist

Horizontal props needed.

Half-joists

Horizontal props needed.

Thin walled joists

Continuous formwork needed.

"On-site" joists

Continuous formwork needed.

Hollowcore plates

Do not need horizontal props.

GRID SLAB

Waffle slab

Reusable coffers.

Non reusable coffers

(concrete, ceramic, EPS).

Continuous formwork is required.

Massive slabs

Continuous formwork is required.

TYPES OF SLABS

- GRID SLABS
- MASSIVE AND LIGHTWEIGHT SLABS
- PRECAST PANEL SLABS,
- MIXED CONCRETE DECKING SLABS

MORE DECISIONS

ECONOMICAL COST

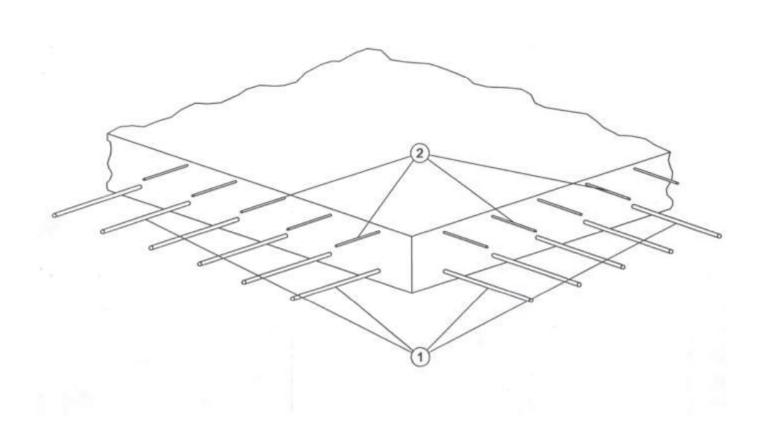
When two types of slabs are technically appropriate, the choice criteria may be economic.

SAFE AND SECURITY

The safest slabs are those using continuous formwork.

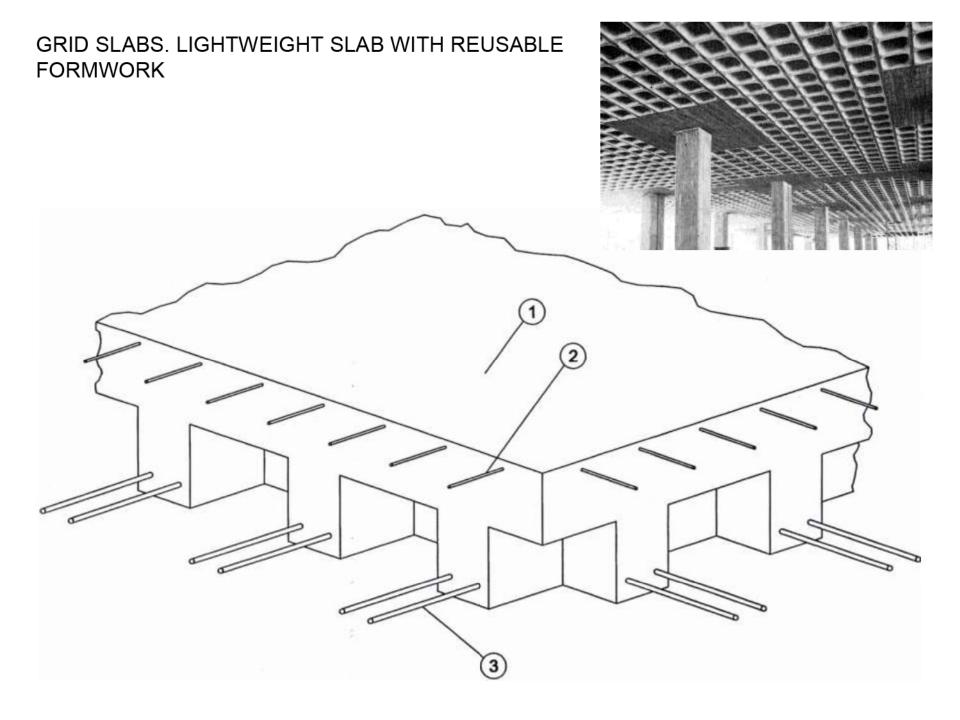
It is compulsory the existence of collective protection measures for work at heights of more than 2 m.

GRID SLAB. MASSIVE SLAB WITH TWO DIRECTIONS REINFORCEMENT.



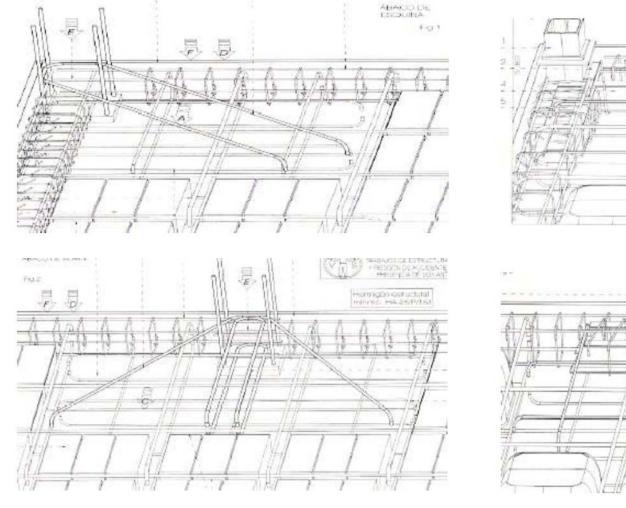
GRID SLABS. MASSIVE SLABS EXECUTION PROCESS. CONCRETING

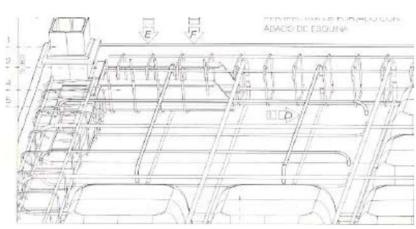


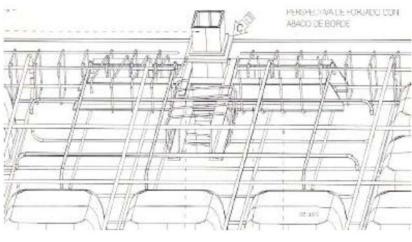


LIGHTWEIGHT SLAB ON REINFORCED CONCRETE PILLARS

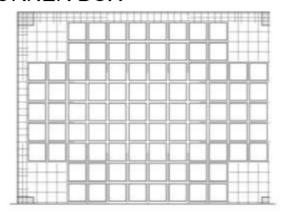
LIGHTWEIGHT SLAB ON STEEL PILLARS

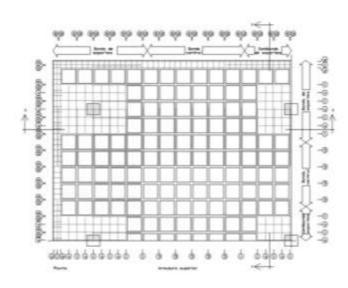




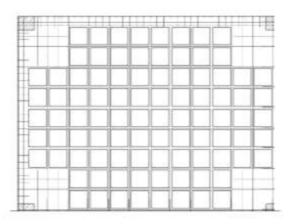


CORNER BOX

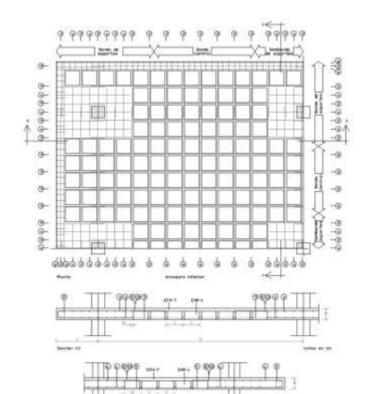




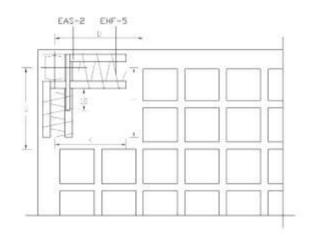
CANTILEVER CORNER BOX

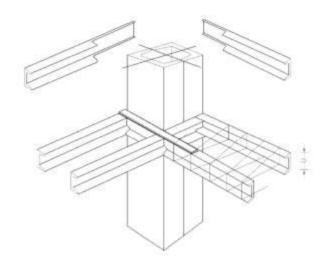


LOWER REINFORCEMENT

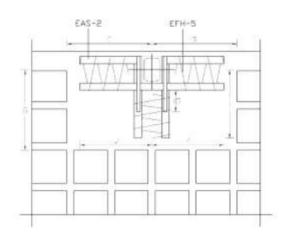


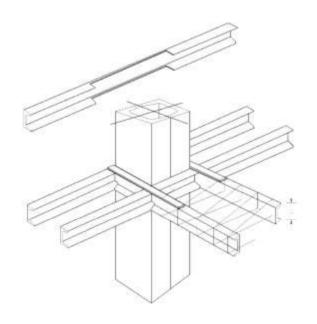
CORNER STEEL PIER ANCHORAGE



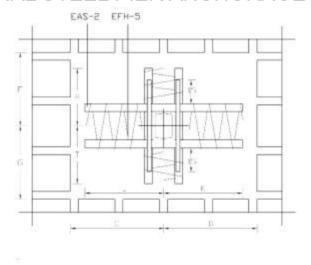


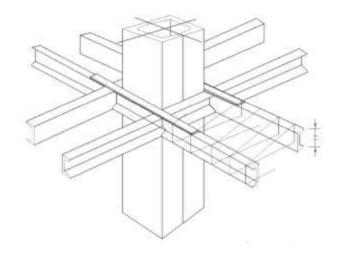
EDGE STEEL PILLAR ANCHORAGE





INTERNAL STEEL PIER ANCHORAGE





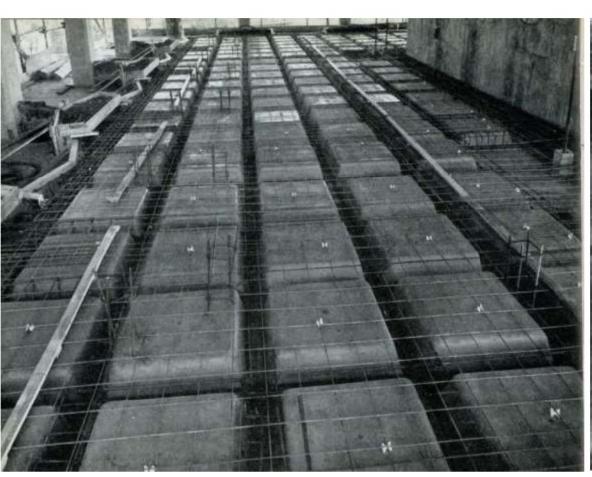




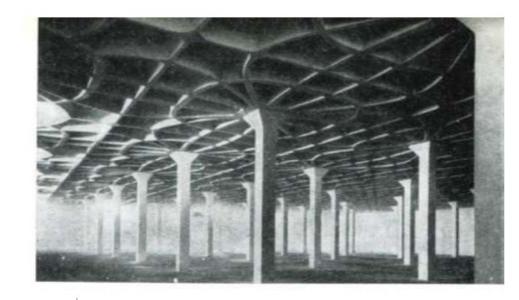
GRID SLABS EXECUTION PROCESS

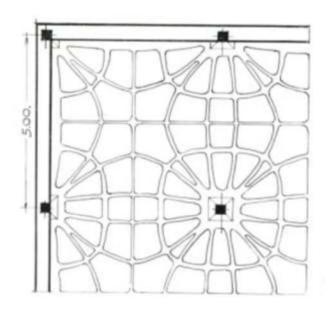


GRID SLABS EXECUTION PROCESS

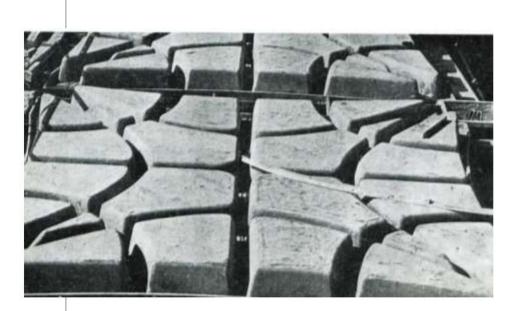




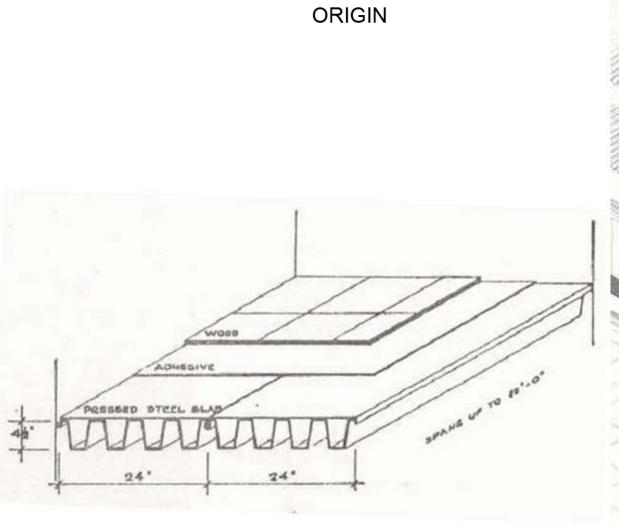


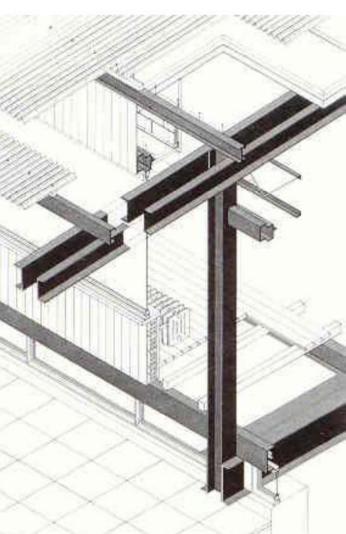


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MIXED CONCRETE DECKING SLABS





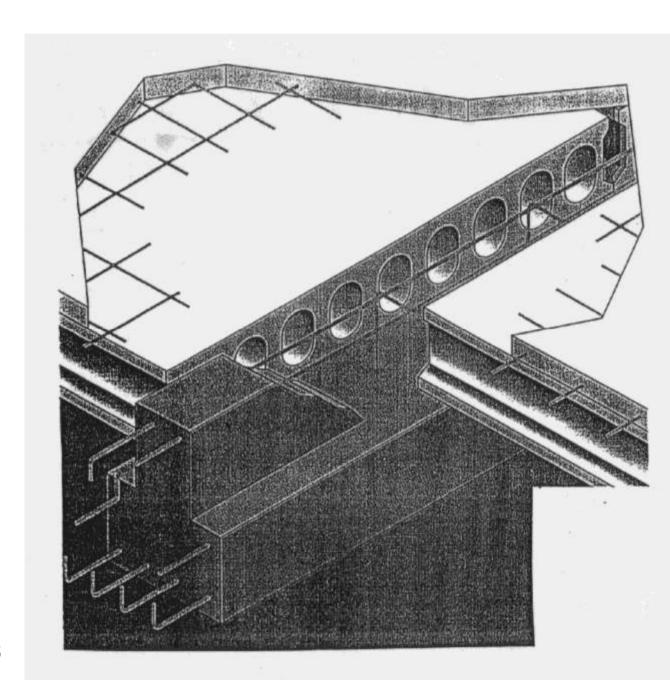
MIXED CONCRETE DECKING SLABS



MIXED CONCRETE DECKING SLABS EXECUTION PROCESS























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