

SIDDHARTH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS :: PUTTUR

Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavanam Road – 517583

QUESTION BANK (DESCRIPTIVE)

Subject with Code : BE (13A03701)

Course & Branch: B.Tech - CE

Year & Sem: IV-B.Tech & I-Sem

Regulation: R13

<u>UNIT –II</u>

DECK SLAB BRIDGE

- 1. Explain the step by step design procedure of the interior deck slab bridge.
- 2. A RCC deck slab is to be constructed over a channel on a national highway for Class AA tracked vehicles. The effective span is 4.7m. Calculate the net effective width of dispersion for two wheels of class AA tracked vehicle by effective width method.

3. Explain about

- (a). Effective Width Method
- (b). Pigeaud's Coefficient Method.
- 4. Design a reinforced simply supported deck slab concrete bridge for a state highway to suit the following data:

Carriage Way (Clear)	: 7500 mm Grade of concrete : M25
Grade of Steel	: Fe415 Width of the footpath: 1000 mm on either side.
Clear Span	: 6000 mm Thickness of Wearing Coat: 80 mm
Width of Bearing	: 400 mm Loading: IRC Class AA Tracked
	Vehicle.

5. Design a reinforced simply supported deck slab concrete bridge for a state highway to suit the following data:

Carriage Way (Clear)	:	7.5 m Grade of concrete : M25
Grade of Steel	:	Fe415 Width of the footpath : 0.6 m on either
		side.
Clear Span	:	5.5 m Thickness of Wearing Coat : 80 mm
Width of Bearing	:	400 mm Loading: IRC Class AA Tracked Vehicle.

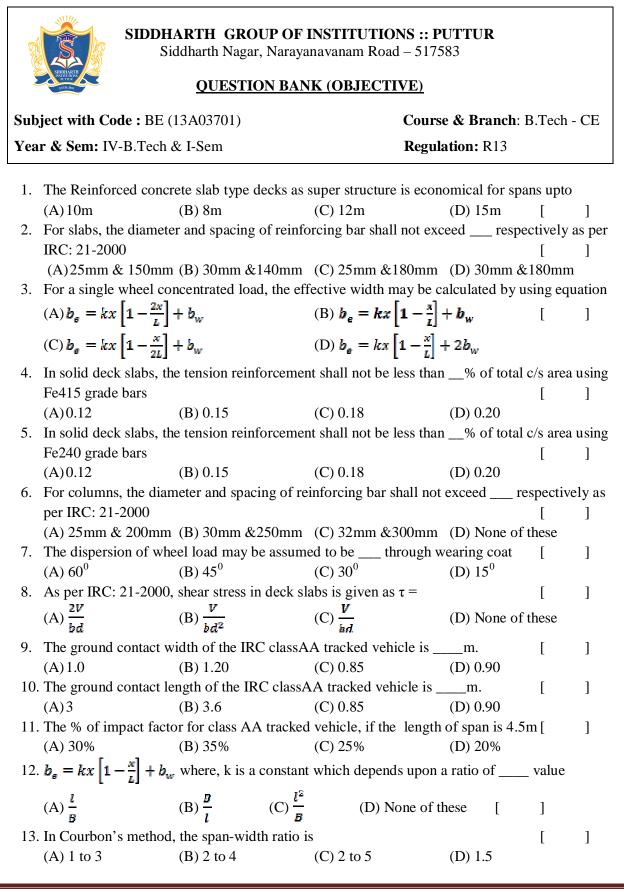
- Design a reinforced concrete slab bridge using the following data: Clear width of road way
 = 7.8 m clear span = 10 m live load = IRC class AA. Use M 25 grade concrete and Fe 415 steel.
- 7. Design a reinforced concrete slab bridge using the following data: Clear width of road way = 7.5 m, clear span = 8 m. Use M 20 grade concrete and Fe 415.
- 8. A reinforced concrete simply supported slab is required for the deck of a road bridge having the data given below: Width of carriage way = 7.5 m Kerbs = 600 mm wide, clear span = 5 m type of loading = IRC class AA tracked vehicle. Use M 20 grade and Fe 415 steel.

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- 9. An RCC deck slab is to be constructed over a channel on a national highway for class AA tracked vehicles. The effective span is 4.3 m. calculate the net effective width of dispersion for two wheels of class AA tracked vehicle by effective width method.
- 10. A) Write a note on "impact factor" for bridges.
 - B) What are general features of deck Slab Bridge?
 - C) Write the effective width formula for single concentrated load in solid slabs.
 - D) What is meant by shear stress?
 - E) Define effective width of dispersion.

Prepared by: <u>M.MANIKANTAN</u>.



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14. In case of foundations the minimum clear cover shall be mm. []						
(A) 60 (B) 65 (C) 70 (D) 75						
15. The diameter of longitudinal reinforcements in a column should be not less than mm.						
(A) 20 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 16 []						
16. If b=wheel contact width, h= wearing coat thickness then $b_w =$ []						
(A) 2b+2h (B) b+h (C) b+2h (D) None of these						
17. If D=over all depth of slab, l=length of wheel contact, h= thickness of wearing coat, then						
effective length of dispersion along the span (l _{ef}) []						
(A) $l+2(D+h)$ (B) $l+1.5(D+h)$ (C) $l+2(D+1.5h)$ (D) $l+2(D+2h)$						
18. As per IRC: 21-2000, Poisson's ratio for concrete generally assumed as []						
(A) 0.10 (B) 0.12 (C) 0.15 (D) 0.20						
19. The moment of distribution reinforcement in perpendicular direction to span is designed for						
times the live load moment & times the dead load moment (in one way slabs).[]						
(A) $0.3 \& 0.2$ (B) $0.4 \& 0.3$ (C) $0.1 \& 0.2$ (D) None of these						
20. In beam & slab bridges, which method is appropriate one for design of interior slab panels						
(A) Hendry Jaegar method (B) Pigeaud's method []						
(C) Courbon's method (D) Any one of these						
21. In beam & slab bridges, which method is appropriate one for design of longitudinal girders						
(A) Rankine-Grashoff method (B) Pigeaud's method []						
(C) Courbon's method (D) Anyone of these						
22. According to Courbon's method, the longitudinal girders are interconnected by at least						
symmetrically spaced cross girders []						
(A) 6 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3						
23. The longitudinal girders are spaced at intervals of []						
(A) $3m$ (B) 4 to $5m$ (C) 2 to 2.5m (D) $5m$						
24. The cross girders are provided at intervals of []						
(A) 3m (B) 4 to 5m (C) 2 to 2.5m (D) 2.5m						
25. In T-beam bridges, m1 & m2 are coefficients for moments along the short & long span						
direction, then moment in the short span direction (M_B) [] (A) W(m2+µm1) (B) W(m1+µm2) (C) W(m2+2m1) (D) W(m1+m2)						
26. In T-beam bridges, m1 & m2 are coefficients for moments along the short & long span						
direction, then moment in the long span direction (M_L) [] (A) W(m2+µm1) (B) W(m1+µm2) (C) W(m2+2m1) (D) W(m1+m2)						
27. Reinforced concrete slab type decks is economical for spans upto []						
(A) 4m (B) 6m (C) 8m (D) 10m						
28. The deck slab is designed to support dead load and live load with impact []						
(A) Two way slab (B) one way slab (C) both a&b (D) none						
29. For slabs, the diameter and spacing of reinforcing bar shall not exceed []						
(A) 35mm & 150mm (B) 45mm & 150mm (C) 25mm & 140mm (D) 25mm & 150mm						
30. For coloumns, the diameter and spacing of reinforcing bar shall not exceed []						
(A) 35mm & 300mm (B) 32mm & 300mm (C) 25mm & 3500mm (D) 32mm & 350mm						
31. The values of modular ratio 'm' to be used in the computation isas per IRC:21-2000						
(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 8 (D) 15 []						
32. For a single concentrated load, the effective width may be calculated by usingformula						

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	$+b_w$ (B) $b_c = k[1-x/L]+b_w$ th shall not exceed the actu		() $b_c = kx[1+x/L]+b_w$ ()]		
(A)Length	(B) depth	(C) width	(D) breadth		
- times the live lo		•	[]		
- times the dead le		-	[]		
(A)0. 2 36. Poisson's ratio fo (A)0.1	(B) 0.3 r concrete generally assume (B) 0.2	(C) 0.4 ed asas per IRC:21-2 (C) 0.3	() 0.5 2000 [] (D) 0.15		
37. The dispersion of the wheel (or) track load may be assumed to bethrough wearing coat $(A)25^{\circ}$ (B) 35° (C) 45° (D) 55°					
38. The bridge loadin	ngs are generally specified in	n the form ofloads	[]		
(A) Wheel(B) track(C) a or b(D) none39. The slab is analyzed as a thin plate using theanalysis with different boundary conditions					
(A) Plastic 40. The dispersion of	(B) elastic the wheel loads is taken up	(C) beam to thesurface of the	(D) all [] slab []		
(A) Middle	(B) end	(C) a&b	(D) none		

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