

# BONDEK<sup>®</sup> STRUCTURAL STEEL DECKING

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDE  
FOR BUILDING PROFESSIONALS

# LYSAGHT



## PREFACE

Lysaght presents this new publication on LYSAGHT BONDEK®. We upgraded this document and design and construction information for the latest standards and construction practices.

- AS 3600:2009
- AS/NZS 1170.0:2002
- Simplified uniform arrangement for mesh and bars

Our newest release of supporting software and the Design and Construction Manual for BONDEK® Structural Steel Decking incorporates Lysaght's latest research and development work. Improved design and testing methods have again pushed BONDEK® Structural Steel Decking to the forefront. New formwork tables are optimised for steel frame construction but are also suitable for concrete frame construction and masonry walls. Call Steel Direct on 1800 641 417 to obtain additional copies of the Design and Construction Manual and Users Guide for BONDEK® Design Software. The software can be downloaded by visiting:

[www.lysaght.com/bondekdesignsoftware](http://www.lysaght.com/bondekdesignsoftware)

The following is an overview of this manual. It is structured to convey the subject in a comprehensive manner. This manual consists of eight sections. Section 1 presents the general introduction of the BONDEK® and is followed by purpose and scope in Section 2. Formwork design in Section 3 discusses the concept of designing BONDEK® as a formwork. Section 4 presents the concept of designing BONDEK® as a composite floor slab while Section 5 discusses design of composite slab in fire. Design tables for steel framed construction are presented in Section 6. Construction and detailing issues are presented in Section 7. Relevant list of references are presented in Section 8. Finally, material specifications are documented in Appendix A.

We recommend using this manual's tables for typical design cases. If the appropriate table is not in this manual, try the BONDEK® design software, and BONDEK® design software user's guide, which are available separately through Steel Direct or contact your local technical representative.

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

## CONDITIONS OF USE

This publication contains technical information on the following base metal thicknesses (BMT) of BONDEK®:

- 0.6mm thickness
- 0.75mm thickness
- 0.9mm thickness (Availability subject to enquiry)
- 1.0mm thickness

## WARRANTIES

Our products are engineered to perform according to our specifications only if they are installed according to the recommendations in this manual and our publications. Naturally, if a published warranty is offered for the product, the warranty requires specifiers and installers to exercise due care in how the products are applied and installed and are subject to final use and proper installation. Owners need to maintain the finished work.

## WARNING

Design capacities presented in this Manual and LYSAGHT® software are based on test results. They shall not be applicable to any similar products that may be substituted for BONDEK®. The researched and tested design capacities only apply for the yield stress and ductility of DECKFORM® steel strip supplied by BlueScope Steel and manufactured by Lysaght to the BONDEK® profile specifications.

For public safety only BONDEK® can be certified to comply with Australian, International standards and the Building Code of Australia in accordance with the product application, technical and specification provisions documented in this Design and Construction Manual.

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Contact Steel Direct on 1800 641 417 or your local LYSAGHT® Technical Sales Representative to provide additional information.

# Contents

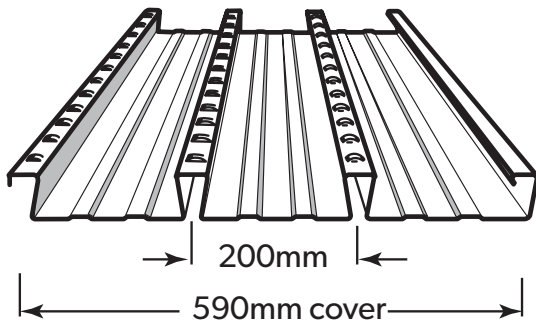
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introducing BONDEK®</b>	<b>4</b>	7.3.6	Installing BONDEK® on brick supports	35
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Purpose and scope of this publication</b>	<b>6</b>	7.3.7	Installing BONDEK® on concrete frames	36
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Formwork design</b>	<b>7</b>	7.3.8	Provision of construction and movement joints	36
3.1	Introduction	7	7.3.9	Fastening side-lap joints	36
3.2	Recommended deflection limits	7	7.3.10	Cutting and fitting Edgeform	36
3.3	Loads for design	7	7.3.11	Cutting of sheeting	37
3.4	Use of spanning tables	7	7.3.12	Items embedded in slabs	37
3.5	BONDEK® maximum slab spans	9	7.3.13	Holes in sheeting	38
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Composite slab design</b>	<b>14</b>	7.3.14	Sealing	38
4.1	Introduction	14	7.3.15	Inspection	38
4.2	Design loads	14	7.4	Positioning and support of reinforcement	39
4.2.1	Strength load combinations	14	7.4.1	Transverse reinforcement	39
4.2.2	Serviceability load combinations	14	7.4.2	Longitudinal reinforcement	39
4.2.3	Superimposed dead load	14	7.4.3	Trimmers	39
4.3	Design for strength	14	7.5	Concrete	40
4.3.1	Negative bending regions	14	7.5.1	Specification	40
4.3.2	Positive bending regions	14	7.5.2	Concrete additives	40
4.4	Design for durability and serviceability	14	7.5.3	Preparation of sheeting	40
4.4.1	Exposure classification and cover	14	7.5.4	Construction joints	40
4.4.2	Deflections	14	7.5.5	Placement of concrete	40
4.4.3	Crack control	14	7.5.6	Curing	40
4.5	Detailing of conventional reinforcement	15	7.5.7	Prop removal	40
4.6	Use of tables given in Section 6	16	7.6	Finishing	41
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Design for fire</b>	<b>17</b>	7.6.1	Soffit and Edgeform finishes	41
5.1	Introduction	17	7.6.2	Painting	41
5.2	Fire resistance periods	17	7.6.3	Plastering	41
5.3	Design for insulation and integrity	17	7.6.4	Addition of fire protective coating	41
5.4	Design for structural adequacy	17	7.7	Suspended ceilings and services	42
5.4.1	Design loads	17	7.7.1	Plasterboard	42
5.4.2	Design for strength	17	7.7.2	Suspended ceiling	42
5.5	Reinforcement for fire design	17	7.7.3	Suspended services	42
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Design tables - steel-framed construction</b>	<b>19</b>	7.8	Fire stopping detailing	42
6.1	Use of design tables	19	7.8.1	At reinforced block walls	42
6.2	Interpretation of table solutions	20	7.8.2	Fire collars	42
6.3	Single span tables	21	7.9	BONDEK® in post tensioned concrete framed construction	43
6.4	Interior span tables	23	7.9.1	BONDEK® PT clip (post tensioned)	43
6.5	End span tables	28	7.9.2	BONDEK® rib removal at PT anchor points or stressing pans	43
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Construction and detailing</b>	<b>33</b>	7.9.3	Positioning of PT duct/cables in transverse direction	43
7.1	Safety	33	7.10	Architectural matters	44
7.2	Care and storage before installation	33	7.11	Accessories	45
7.3	Installation of BONDEK® sheeting on-site	33	<b>8.0</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>46</b>
7.3.1	Propping	33	<b>Appendix A: Material specifications</b>	<b>47</b>	
7.3.2	Laying	34			
7.3.3	Interlocking of sheets	34			
7.3.4	Securing the sheeting platform	34			
7.3.5	Installing BONDEK® on steel frames	34			

# BONDEK® STRUCTURAL STEEL DECKING

## 1. Introducing BONDEK®

**Figure 1.1**

BONDEK® profile.



BONDEK® is a highly efficient, versatile and robust formwork, reinforcement and ceiling system for concrete slabs. It is a profile steel sheeting widely accepted by the building and construction industry to offer efficiency and speed of construction.

New design rules have been developed for the design of BONDEK® acting as structural formwork for the construction of composite and non-composite slabs (where BONDEK® is used as lost formwork). The rules for calculating moment capacities are based on testing performed at LYSAGHT® Research & Technology facility at Minchinbury.

The data obtained allowed us to include moment capacities in negative regions based on partial plastic design model. As a consequence, the span limits that previously applied to BONDEK® have been increased by up to 8%.

The typical BONDEK® profile and dimension of a cross section of composite slab is given in Figure 1.1 and 1.2 respectively. The section properties and the material specifications are given in Table 1.1 and 1.2 respectively.

BONDEK® is roll-formed from hot dipped, zinc coated, high tensile steel. The steel conforms to AS 1397, grade G550 with Z350 and Z450 coatings.

BONDEK® has superior spanning capacities. 1.0mm BMT BONDEK® can be used as a permanent formwork spanning up to 3.6m unpropped used in steel-framed construction. BONDEK® provides efficient reinforcement in slab construction for steel-framed buildings, concrete framed buildings and in buildings with masonry load bearing walls. The excellent shear bond resistance developed between BONDEK® ribs and concrete enables highly efficient composite action to be achieved in a composite BONDEK® slab.

BONDEK® composites slabs can be designed to achieve a fire-resistance of up to 240 minutes. For fire resistance levels of 90 and 120 minutes, the BONDEK® ribs contribute significantly to the resistance of the slab in fire.

Composite slabs incorporating BONDEK® can be designed in a number of ways:

- Using the design tables given in this manual.
- Calculate from first principles using the relevant Australian Standards, Eurocodes and data from the current BONDEK® design software.
- Contact Steel Direct on 1800 641 417 or your local LYSAGHT® Technical Sales Representative to provide additional information.

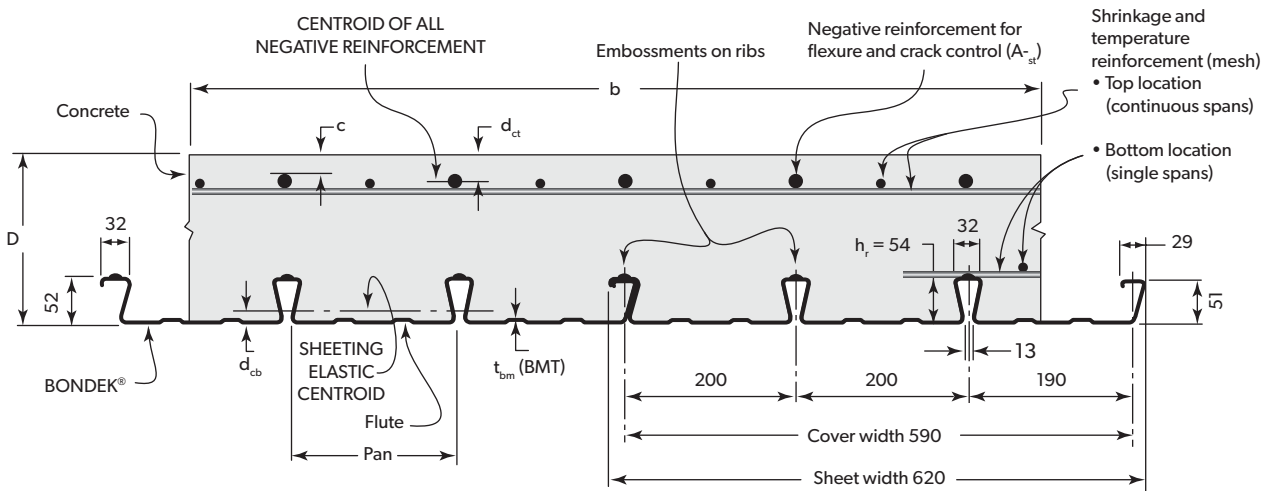
However, if in doubt you should get advice from a specialist where required.

### DESIGN ADVANTAGES INCLUDE:

- Excellent spanning capacities for greater strength and less deflection.
- Acts as permanent formwork with minimal propping and no stripping of formwork face is required.
- Fast and easy to install (590mm wide) with less handling required.
- Works as reinforcement with composite slab saving on concrete and reinforcement costs.
- Ribs at 200mm centres creating a safe working platform with slip resistant embossments on the ribs.
- Advanced design for fire resistance.
- New BONDEK® design software gives added flexibility and ease of design.
- Backed by a BlueScope Steel warranty.
- Nationwide technical support.

**Figure 1.2**

BONDEK® dimensions (2 sheets shown),  
 (Fire reinforcement is not shown, see Chapter 5).



**Table 1.1**

BONDEK® section properties.

	Thickness BMT	Cross-sectional area of BONDEK®	Sheeting elastic centroid
	mm	$A_{st}$ , mm <sup>2</sup> /m	$d_{cb}$ , mm
BONDEK®	1.0	1678	15.5
	0.9	1503	15.4
	0.75	1259	15.3
	0.6	1007	15.2

**Table 1.2**

Material specification (based on Z350).

Thickness	Mass		Yield Strength	Coverage
mm	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	kg/m	MPa	m <sup>2</sup> /t
0.60	8.52	5.03	550	117.31
0.75	10.50	6.20	550	95.24
0.90	12.48	7.36	550	80.16
1.00	13.79	8.14	550	72.50

## 2. Purpose and scope of this publication

As stated in the Preface and Introduction, the purpose of this Manual is to facilitate the design of BONDEK® in its use as formwork (with and without propping) and within concrete slabs for both steel-framed and concrete framed buildings. It has been developed in accordance with the latest Australian Standards. The Manual includes the following information:

- Formwork Design and Spanning Tables (Section 3)
- Composite Slab Design (Section 4)
- Design for Fire (Section 5)
- Design Tables - Steel-framed construction (Section 6)
- Construction and Detailing (Section 7)

Section 6 gives tabulated solutions for composite slabs in typical design situations.

Use this Manual's tables for typical design cases. If the appropriate table is not in this Manual, try the BONDEK® design software, which is available from the website, at: [www.lysaght.com/bondekdesignsoftware](http://www.lysaght.com/bondekdesignsoftware), to assist in designing other cases. If none of these options provides a suitable solution, contact Steel Direct on 1800 641 417 or your local LYSAGHT® Technical Sales Representative to provide additional information.

The information presented by the tabulated solutions of Sections 3 and 6 is intended for guidance only. This information is to be used only in conjunction with a consulting structural engineer.

# 3. Formwork design

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The installation of BONDEK® follows traditional methods for quick and easy installation. It is available in long lengths so large areas can be quickly and easily covered to form a safe working platform during construction. BONDEK® provides a cover width of 590mm, which allows quick installation.

Formwork design calculations are covered in this section-geometric layout considerations are generally covered in Section 7 (Construction and Detailing).

Our design tables may be used to detail BONDEK® acting as structural formwork, provided the following conditions are satisfied.

## 3.2 RECOMMENDED DEFLECTION LIMITS

AS 3610-1995 Formwork for concrete, defines five classes of surface finish (numbered 1 to 5) covering a broad range of applications.

We recommend a deflection limit of span/240 for the design of composite slabs in which good general alignment is required, so that the soffit has a good visual quality when viewed as a whole. We consider span/240 to be suitable for a Class 3 and 4 surface finish and, in many situations, Class 2. Where alignment affects the thickness of applied finishes (for example vermiculite), you may consider a smaller limit of span/270 to be more suitable.

We consider span/130 to be a reasonable maximum deflection limit appropriate for profile steel sheeting in situations where visual quality is not significant (Class 5).

The design rules presented may be used for deflection limits other than those stated above however, for deflection greater than span/130, you may contact our information service.

## 3.3 LOADS FOR DESIGN

BONDEK® shall be designed as formwork for two stages of construction according to AS 3610-1995 and AS 2327.1-2003.

### STAGE I

Prior to the placement of the concrete:

- during handling and erection of the formwork; and
- once the formwork is erected but prior to the placement of the concrete.

When a live load due to stacked materials can be adequately controlled on the site at less than 4 kPa, the reduced design live load shall be clearly indicated on the formwork documentation. (1 kPa in tables from Section 3.4).

### STAGE II

During placement of the concrete up until the concrete has set (until  $f_{cm}$  reaches 15 MPa and concrete is able to act flexurally to support additional loads such as stacked materials).

Note: No loads from stacked materials are allowed until the concrete has set.

- Different pattern loading shall be considered, including when one formwork span only is loaded - with live loads, loads due to stacked materials and wet concrete. The BONDEK® has sufficient capacity for a concentrated point load of 2.0 kN for all spans and BMT. It is not necessary to perform formwork capacity checks for concentrated loads.

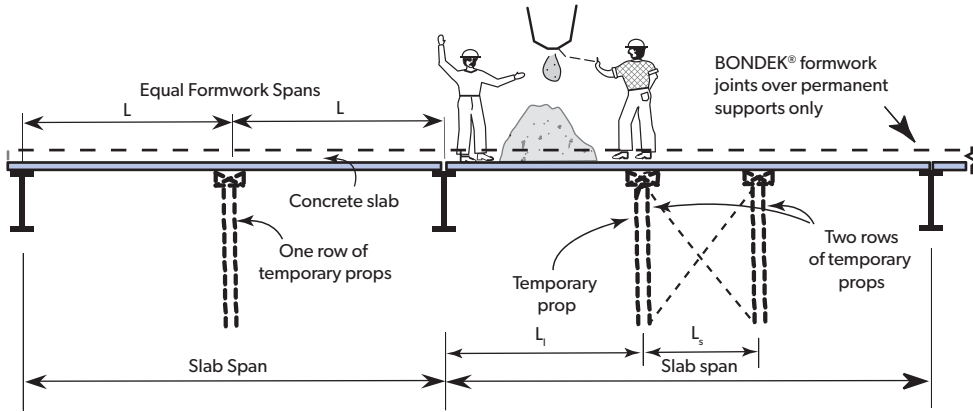
## 3.4 USE OF SPANNING TABLES

The spanning tables presented in Section 3.5 are based on the following assumptions and constraints. The reader needs to ensure that the particular situation being designed falls within these assumptions and constraints.

1. These tables can be used for different types of construction (steel-frame, concrete frame, masonry wall supports) provided BONDEK® sheets are securely fixed to all permanent and temporary supports at every pan.
  - Suitable secure fixing methods should be used such as spot welds, self drilling screws or drive nails.
  - Temporary props are equally spaced within each slab span.
  - There are two sets of formwork tables:  
Ratio of two adjacent slab spans equal 1:1 that is  $L/L=1$   
The ratio of the longer slab span ( $L$ ) to the shorter slab span ( $L_s$ ) does not exceed 1.2, that is  $L/L_s \leq 1.2$ .
2. The tables shall be used for normal density concrete (2400kg/m<sup>3</sup>).
3. The lines of support shall extend across the full width of the sheeting and have a minimum bearing 50mm at the ends of the sheets and 100mm at intermediate supports over which sheeting is continuous, including at props. 25mm minimum bearing length at the ends of sheets is acceptable in concrete frame construction.
4. The tables are based on the following maximum construction loads:
  - Workmen and equipment = 100kg/m<sup>2</sup>.
  - Mounting of concrete = 300kg/m<sup>2</sup> over an area of 1.6 x 1.6m and zero over the remainder.
  - Stacking of material on BONDEK® sheets before placement of concrete only = 100kg/m<sup>2</sup>. This load shall be clearly indicated on the formwork documentation and controlled on-site. Use BONDEK® design software for higher loads.
5. Tables developed based on maximum BONDEK® length is 19,500mm. (Check availability of local lengths).
6. No loads from stacked materials are allowed until the concrete has set.
7. The sheets shall not be spliced or jointed.
8. Allowance for the weight of reinforcement as well as the effect of ponding has been taken into account.
9. Supports shall be effectively rigid and strong to support construction loads.
10. The sheeting shall not have cantilever portions.
11. Wet concrete deflection of BONDEK® =  $L/240$  or  $L/130$ , where  $L$  is the distance between centres of props or permanent supports.
12. The information contained in the publication is intended for guidance only. This information to be used only in conjunction with a consulting structural engineer.
13. Further details can be sought from the publication BONDEK® Design Manual or contact Steel Direct on 1800 641 417 or your local LYSAGHT® Technical Sales Representative to provide additional information.

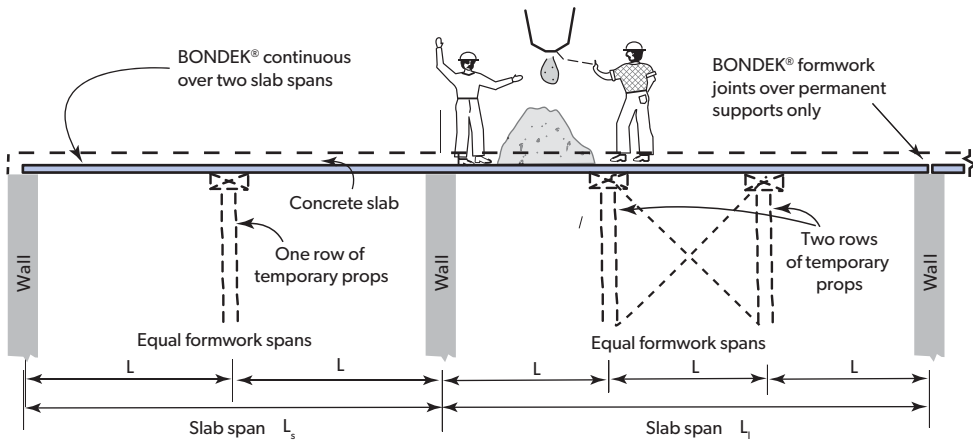
**Figure 3.1a**

BONDEK® formwork for concrete frame.



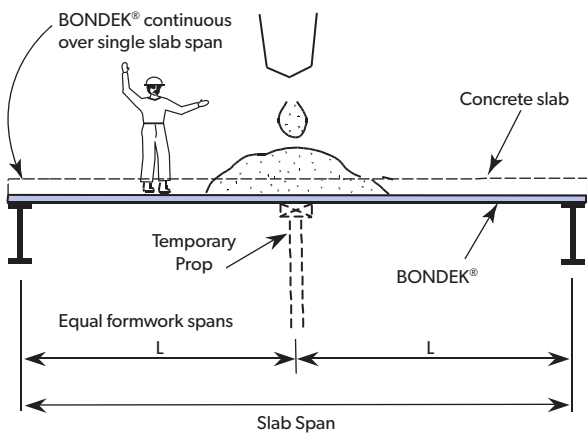
**Figure 3.1b**

BONDEK® formwork for masonry.



**Figure 3.1c**

BONDEK® formwork for steel frame.





### 3.5 BONDEK® MAXIMUM SLAB SPANS

#### Maximum slab spans, mm

#### BONDEK® sheets continuous over single slab span

#### Formwork deflections limits L/240 (Visual appearance important)

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2000	4950	7350	2150	5850	8150	2250	6300	8700	2350	6500	9050
110	1900	4750	7150	2050	5700	7900	2200	6100	8450	2250	6350	8800
120	1800	4650	6900	2000	5550	7700	2150	5950	8250	2200	6150	8550
130	1750	4500	6650	1950	5400	7500	2100	5800	8050	2150	6000	8350
140	1700	4400	6400	1900	5300	7300	2050	5650	7850	2100	5900	8100
150	1650	4300	6200	1850	5200	7100	2000	5550	7600	2050	5750	7900
160	1600	4250	6050	1750	5050	6900	1900	5450	7400	2000	5650	7700
170	1550	4150	5850	1750	5000	6750	1850	5300	7250	1950	5550	7500
180	1550	4050	5700	1700	4900	6550	1850	5200	7050	1900	5400	7350
190	1500	4000	5550	1650	4750	6400	1800	5100	6900	1850	5300	7200
200	1450	3900	5400	1600	4650	6250	1750	5000	6750	1850	5200	7050
210	1400	3850	5300	1550	4550	6150	1700	4900	6600	1800	5050	6900
220	1400	3800	5200	1550	4450	6000	1650	4800	6500	1750	5000	6800
230	1350	3750	5050	1500	4350	5900	1650	4700	6400	1700	4900	6650
240	1350	3700	4950	1500	4300	5800	1600	4600	6250	1700	4800	6550
250	1300	3600	4850	1450	4200	5650	1600	4550	6150	1650	4750	6450

#### Maximum slab spans, mm

#### BONDEK® sheets continuous over single slab span

#### Formwork deflections limits L/130 (Visual appearance not important)

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2100	4800	7200	2550	5900	8850	2700	7100	10000	2800	7700	10000
110	2050	4700	7050	2500	5750	8650	2650	6900	10000	2700	7450	10000
120	2000	4550	6850	2450	5600	8400	2550	6700	9850	2650	7300	10000
130	1950	4450	6700	2350	5450	8200	2500	6550	9650	2600	7100	10000
140	1950	4350	6550	2300	5350	8050	2450	6400	9450	2550	6950	9800
150	1900	4250	6400	2250	5250	7850	2400	6250	9250	2500	6800	9600
160	1850	4200	6300	2200	5100	7700	2350	6100	9100	2450	6650	9450
170	1800	4100	6150	2200	5000	7550	2300	6000	8900	2400	6500	9250
180	1800	4050	6050	2150	4950	7400	2250	5900	8750	2350	6400	9100
190	1750	3950	5950	2100	4850	7250	2250	5750	8650	2300	6250	8950
200	1750	3900	5850	2050	4750	7150	2200	5650	8500	2250	6150	8800
210	1700	3850	5750	2050	4700	7050	2150	5550	8350	2250	6050	8700
220	1700	3750	5650	2000	4600	6900	2150	5500	8250	2200	5950	8550
230	1650	3700	5550	2000	4550	6800	2100	5400	8100	2200	5850	8450
240	1650	3650	5500	1950	4450	6700	2050	5300	7950	2150	5750	8350
250	1600	3600	5400	1900	4400	6600	2050	5250	7850	2100	5650	8200

Notes:

1. These are formwork selection tables only. Maximum slab spans in these tables shall be designed by a qualified structural engineer.
2. Use BONDEK® design software for support widths other than 100mm.
3. 1 kPa Live Load due to stacked materials is used - this shall be indicated on formwork documentation and controlled on-site.
4.  The availability of 0.9mm BMT BONDEK® is subject to enquiry.
5. Refer to General Engineering Notes when using these tables.

## Maximum slab spans, mm

### BONDEK® sheets continuous over 2 slab spans

#### Formwork deflections limits L/240 (Visual appearance important)

#### Equal slab spans

Slab depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2450	4900	7350	2900	5550	8350	3150	5900	8900	3250	6150	9250
110	2350	4750	7150	2850	5400	8100	3050	5750	8650	3150	5950	8950
120	2300	4650	6950	2750	5250	7850	2950	5600	8400	3050	5800	8750
130	2250	4500	6800	2700	5100	7650	2900	5450	8200	3000	5650	8500
140	2200	4400	6600	2650	5000	7500	2800	5350	8000	2950	5550	8300
150	2150	4250	6400	2600	4850	7300	2750	5200	7800	2850	5400	8100
160	2100	4150	6200	2500	4750	7100	2700	5050	7600	2800	5250	7900
170	2050	4000	6050	2500	4600	6950	2650	4950	7400	2750	5150	7700
180	2000	3900	5900	2450	4500	6750	2600	4800	7250	2700	5000	7550
190	2000	3800	5750	2350	4400	6600	2550	4700	7100	2650	4900	7350
200	1950	3700	5600	2300	4300	6450	2500	4600	6950	2600	4800	7200
210	1900	3650	5450	2250	4200	6300	2450	4500	6800	2500	4700	7100
220	1900	3550	5350	2200	4100	6200	2400	4450	6650	2500	4600	6950
230	1850	3450	5200	2150	4050	6050	2350	4350	6550	2450	4550	6850
240	1800	3400	5100	2150	3950	5950	2300	4300	6450	2400	4450	6700
250	1800	3350	5000	2100	3900	5850	2250	4200	6300	2350	4400	6600

## Maximum slab spans, mm


### BONDEK® sheets continuous over 2 slab spans

#### Formwork deflections limits L/130 (Visual appearance not important)

#### Equal slab spans

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2400	4800	7200	2950	5900	8850	3550	7050	10000	3850	7300	10000
110	2350	4700	7050	2850	5750	8650	3450	6850	10000	3700	7100	10000
120	2250	4550	6850	2800	5600	8400	3350	6700	10000	3650	6950	10000
130	2200	4450	6700	2700	5450	8200	3250	6550	9800	3550	6800	10000
140	2150	4350	6550	2650	5350	8050	3200	6400	9600	3450	6650	10000
150	2100	4250	6400	2600	5250	7850	3100	6250	9400	3400	6550	9800
160	2100	4200	6300	2550	5100	7700	3050	6100	9200	3300	6400	9600
170	2050	4100	6150	2500	5000	7550	3000	6000	9000	3250	6300	9450
180	2000	4050	6050	2450	4950	7440	2950	5900	8850	3200	6200	9300
190	1950	3950	5950	2400	4850	7250	2850	5750	8650	3100	6100	9150
200	1950	3900	5850	2350	4750	7150	2800	5650	8500	3050	6000	9000
210	1900	3850	5750	2350	4700	7050	2750	5550	8350	3000	5900	8850
220	1850	3750	5650	2300	4600	6900	2750	5500	8250	2950	5800	8750
230	1850	3700	5550	2250	4550	6800	2700	5400	8100	2900	5750	8650
240	1800	3650	5500	2200	4450	6700	2650	5300	7950	2850	5650	8500
250	1800	3600	5400	2200	4400	6600	2600	5250	7850	2800	5600	8400

#### Notes:

1. These are formwork selection tables only. Maximum slab spans in these tables shall be designed by a qualified structural engineer.
2. Use BONDEK® design software for support widths other than 100mm.
3. 1 kPa Live Load due to stacked materials is used - this shall be indicated on formwork documentation and controlled on-site.
4.  The availability of 0.9mm BMT BONDEK® is subject to enquiry.
5. Refer to General Engineering Notes when using these tables.

## Maximum slab spans, mm

### BONDEK® sheets continuous over 3 or more slab spans

#### Formwork deflections limits L/240 (Visual appearance important)

#### Equal slab spans

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2450	4900	7350	2700	5550	8350	2900	5900	8900	3000	6150	9250
110	2350	4750	7150	2600	5400	8100	2800	5750	8650	2900	5950	8950
120	2300	4650	6950	2550	5250	7850	2750	5600	8400	2850	5800	8750
130	2200	4500	6800	2500	5100	7650	2650	5450	8200	2750	5650	8500
140	2100	4400	6600	2450	5000	7500	2600	5350	8000	2700	5550	8300
150	2050	4250	6400	2350	4850	7300	2500	5200	7800	2600	5400	8100
160	2000	4150	6200	2300	4750	7100	2450	5050	7600	2550	5250	7900
170	1950	4000	6050	2250	4600	6950	2400	4950	7400	2500	5150	7700
180	1900	3900	5900	2150	4500	6750	2350	4800	7250	2450	5000	7550
190	1850	3800	5750	2100	4400	6600	2300	4700	7100	2400	4900	7350
200	1800	3700	5600	2050	4300	6450	2250	4600	6950	2350	4800	7200
210	1750	3650	5450	2050	4200	6300	2200	4500	6800	2300	4700	7100
220	1700	3550	5350	2000	4100	6200	2150	4450	6650	2250	4600	6950
230	1650	3450	5200	1950	4050	6050	2100	4350	6550	2200	4550	6850
240	1650	3400	5100	1900	3950	5950	2050	4300	6450	2150	4450	6700
250	1600	3350	5000	1850	3900	5850	2050	4200	6300	2150	4400	6600

## Maximum slab spans, mm


### BONDEK® sheets continuous over 3 or more slab spans

#### Formwork deflections limits L/130 (Visual appearance not important)

#### Equal slab spans

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2400	4800	7200	2950	5900	8850	3450	7050	10000	3550	7300	10000
110	2350	4700	7050	2850	5750	8650	3350	6850	10000	3500	7100	10000
120	2250	4550	6850	2800	5600	8400	3250	6700	10000	3400	6950	10000
130	2200	4450	6700	2700	5450	8200	3200	6550	9800	3300	6800	10000
140	2150	4350	6550	2650	5350	8050	3150	6400	9600	3250	6650	10000
150	2100	4250	6400	2600	5250	7850	3050	6250	9400	3200	6550	9800
160	2100	4200	6300	2550	5100	7700	3000	6100	9200	3150	6400	9600
170	2050	4100	6150	2500	5000	7550	2950	6000	9000	3050	6300	9450
180	2000	4050	6050	2450	4950	7440	2900	5900	8850	3000	6200	9300
190	1950	3950	5950	2400	4850	7250	2850	5750	8650	2950	6100	9150
200	1950	3900	5850	2350	4750	7150	2800	5650	8500	2900	6000	9000
210	1900	3850	5750	2350	4700	7050	2750	5550	8350	2900	5900	8850
220	1850	3750	5650	2300	4600	6900	2750	5500	8250	2850	5800	8750
230	1850	3700	5550	2250	4550	6800	2700	5400	8100	2800	5750	8650
240	1800	3650	5500	2200	4450	6700	2650	5300	7950	2750	5650	8500
250	1800	3600	5400	2200	4400	6600	2600	5250	7850	2700	5600	8400

#### Notes:

1. These are formwork selection tables only. Maximum slab spans in these tables shall be designed by a qualified structural engineer.
2. Use BONDEK® design software for support widths other than 100mm.
3. 1 kPa Live Load due to stacked materials is used - this shall be indicated on formwork documentation and controlled on-site.
4.  The availability of 0.9mm BMT BONDEK® is subject to enquiry.
5. Refer to General Engineering Notes when using these tables.

## Maximum slab spans, mm

### BONDEK® sheets continuous over 2 slab spans

#### Formwork deflections limits L/240 (Visual appearance important)

#### Slabs spans ratio up to 1:1.2

Slab depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2400	4900	7250	2750	5350	8000	2950	5700	8550	3050	5950	8900
110	2350	4650	7000	2700	5200	7800	2850	5550	8300	3000	5750	8650
120	2300	4450	6700	2600	5050	7600	2800	5400	8100	2900	5600	8400
130	2200	4300	6500	2550	4900	7400	2700	5250	7900	2850	5450	8150
140	2150	4150	6250	2500	4750	7150	2650	5100	7650	2750	5300	7950
150	2100	4050	6050	2450	4600	6950	2600	4950	7450	2700	5150	7700
160	2050	3900	5900	2350	4500	6750	2500	4800	7250	2600	5000	7550
170	2000	3800	5700	2300	4350	6550	2450	4700	7050	2550	4900	7350
180	1950	3700	5550	2250	4250	6400	2400	4600	6900	2500	4800	7200
190	1900	3600	5400	2200	4150	6250	2350	4500	6750	2450	4700	7050
200	1850	3500	5300	2150	4050	6100	2300	4400	6600	2400	4600	6900
210	1800	3450	5150	2100	4000	6000	2250	4300	6450	2350	4500	6750
220	1750	3350	5050	2050	3900	5850	2200	4200	6350	2300	4400	6650
230	1750	3300	4950	2000	3800	5750	2150	4150	6250	2250	4350	6500
240	1700	3200	4850	1950	3750	5650	2150	4050	6100	2200	4250	6400
250	1650	3150	4750	1950	3700	5550	2100	4000	6050	2200	4200	6300

## Maximum slab spans, mm


### BONDEK® sheets continuous over 2 slab spans

#### Formwork deflections limits L/130 (Visual appearance not important)

#### Slabs spans ratio up to 1:1.2

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2350	4750	7150	2900	5850	8750	3500	6800	10000	3650	7050	10000
110	2300	4650	6950	2850	5700	8550	3400	6600	9950	3550	6850	10000
120	2250	4500	6800	2750	5550	8350	3300	6450	9700	3450	6700	10000
130	2200	4450	6650	2700	5400	8150	3200	6300	9500	3400	6550	9850
140	2150	4300	6500	2650	5300	7950	3150	6200	9300	3300	6400	9650
150	2100	4250	6350	2600	5200	7800	3100	6050	9100	3250	6300	9450
160	2050	4150	6250	2500	5050	7600	3000	5950	8450	3200	6150	9250
170	2000	4050	6100	2450	4950	7450	2950	5850	8750	3150	6050	9100
180	2000	4000	6000	2450	4900	7350	2900	5750	8600	3100	5950	8950
190	1950	3950	5900	2400	4800	7200	2850	5650	8500	3050	5850	8800
200	1900	3850	5800	2350	4700	7050	2800	5550	8350	3000	5750	8650
210	1900	3800	5700	2300	4650	6950	2750	5450	8200	2950	5700	8550
220	1850	3750	5650	2250	4550	6850	2700	5400	8100	2900	5600	8400
230	1850	3700	5550	2250	4500	6750	2650	5300	8000	2850	5500	8300
240	1800	3650	5450	2200	4400	6650	2600	5250	7850	2850	5450	8150
250	1800	3600	5400	2150	4350	6550	2550	5150	7750	2800	5350	8050

#### Notes:

1. These are formwork selection tables only. Maximum slab spans in these tables shall be designed by a qualified structural engineer.
2. Use BONDEK® design software for support widths other than 100mm.
3. 1 kPa Live Load due to stacked materials is used - this shall be indicated on formwork documentation and controlled on-site.
4.  The availability of 0.9mm BMT BONDEK® is subject to enquiry.
5. Refer to General Engineering Notes when using these tables.

**Maximum slab spans, mm**

**BONDEK® sheets continuous over 3 or more slab spans**

**Formwork deflections limits L/240 (Visual appearance important)**

**Slabs spans ratio up to 1.1.2**

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2350	4900	7250	2600	5350	8000	2800	5700	8550	2900	5950	8900
110	2250	4650	7000	2550	5200	7800	2700	5550	8300	2800	5750	8650
120	2150	4450	6700	2450	5050	7600	2650	5400	8100	2750	5600	8400
130	2100	4300	6500	2400	4900	7400	2550	5250	7900	2650	5450	8150
140	2000	4150	6250	2300	4750	7150	2500	5100	7650	2600	5300	7950
150	1950	4050	6050	2250	4600	6950	2400	4950	7450	2500	5150	7700
160	1900	3900	5900	2200	4500	6750	2350	4800	7250	2450	5000	7550
170	1850	3800	5700	2150	4350	6550	2300	4700	7050	2400	4900	7350
180	1800	3700	5550	2050	4250	6400	2250	4600	6900	2350	4800	7200
190	1750	3600	5400	2000	4150	6250	2200	4500	6750	2300	4700	7050
200	1700	3500	5300	2000	4050	6100	2150	4400	6600	2250	4600	6900
210	1650	3450	5150	1950	4000	6000	2100	4300	6450	2200	4500	6750
220	1650	3350	5050	1900	3900	5850	2050	4200	6350	2150	4400	6650
230	1600	3300	4950	1850	3800	5750	2000	4150	6250	2100	4350	6500
240	1550	3200	4850	1800	3750	5650	2000	4050	6100	2050	4250	6400
250	1550	3150	4750	1800	3700	5550	1950	4000	6050	2050	4200	6300

**Maximum slab spans, mm**


**BONDEK® sheets continuous over 3 or more slab spans**

**Formwork deflections limits L/130 (Visual appearance not important)**

**Slabs spans ratio up to 1.1.2**

Slab Depth D (mm)	0.6 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.75 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			0.9 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span			1.0 BMT BONDEK® No of props per span		
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
100	2350	4750	7150	2900	5850	8750	3350	6800	10000	3450	7050	10000
110	2300	4650	6950	2850	5700	8550	3250	6600	9950	3350	6850	10000
120	2250	4500	6800	2750	5550	8350	3150	6450	9700	3300	6700	10000
130	2200	4450	6650	2700	5400	8150	3100	6300	9500	3200	6550	9850
140	2150	4300	6500	2650	5300	7950	3050	6200	9300	3150	6400	9650
150	2100	4250	6350	2600	5200	7800	2950	6050	9100	3100	6300	9450
160	2050	4150	6250	2500	5050	7600	2900	5950	8450	3000	6150	9250
170	2000	4050	6100	2450	4950	7450	2850	5850	8750	2950	6050	9100
180	2000	4000	6000	2450	4900	7350	2800	5750	8600	2900	5950	8950
190	1950	3950	5900	2400	4800	7200	2750	5650	8500	2850	5850	8800
200	1900	3850	5800	2350	4700	7050	2700	5550	8350	2850	5750	8650
210	1900	3800	5700	2300	4650	6950	2700	5450	8200	2800	5700	8550
220	1850	3750	5650	2250	4550	6850	2650	5400	8100	2750	5600	8400
230	1850	3700	5550	2250	4500	6750	2600	5300	8000	2700	5500	8300
240	1800	3650	5450	2200	4400	6650	2550	5250	7850	2650	5450	8150
250	1800	3600	5400	2150	4350	6550	2500	5150	7750	2600	5350	8050

Notes:

1. These are formwork selection tables only. Maximum slab spans in these tables shall be designed by a qualified structural engineer.
2. Use BONDEK® design software for support widths other than 100mm.
3. 1 kPa Live Load due to stacked materials is used - this shall be indicated on formwork documentation and controlled on-site.
4.  The availability of 0.9mm BMT BONDEK® is subject to enquiry.
5. Refer to General Engineering Notes when using these tables.

# 4. Composite slab design

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Considerable research into the behaviour of composite slabs has been performed in the past years. The efficiency of the composite slab depends on the composite action between the steel sheeting and concrete slab. The experiments indicated that the shear bond strength at the interface between the steel sheet and the surrounding concrete is the key factor in determining the behaviour of composite slabs.

The adhesion bond between the sheeting and the concrete can play a part in this behaviour. However, following the breakdown of the adhesion bond, slip is resisted by mechanical interlock and friction developed between the steel sheeting and the surrounding concrete. The mechanical interlock and friction depend upon the shape of the rib, thickness of the sheet and size and frequency of the embossments.

This chapter explains the parameters upon which our design tables are based. Solutions to your design problems may be obtained by direct reference to the current version of our BONDEK® design software.

The design solutions are based on linear elastic analysis according to AS 3600:2009 Clause 6.2 and partial shear connection theory. Data about composite performance of BONDEK® slabs have been obtained from full-scale slab tests, supplemented by slip-block tests.

Use the appropriate LYSAGHT® design software in other cases (concrete grades, environmental classifications, fire ratings, moment redistribution, etc.).

The tables provide solutions for steel-frame (or other narrow supports like masonry walls) provided the following conditions are satisfied.

## 4.2 DESIGN LOADS

### 4.2.1 STRENGTH LOAD COMBINATIONS

For strength calculations, design loads for both propped and unpropped construction shall be based on the following load combinations.

Load combinations and pattern loading shall be considered according to AS 3600:2009 Clause 2.4 including pattern loads according to Clause 2.4.4.

As per AS 3600:2009:  $1.2 (G_c + G_{sh} + G_{sdl}) + 1.5 Q$

For bending (composite) and shear capacity in positive (with top outer fibre of concrete in compression) areas as per EN 1994-1-1:2005.

$1.35 (G_c + G_{sh} + G_{sdl}) + 1.5 Q$

where  $G_c$  = self weight of concrete;  $G_{sh}$  = self weight of sheeting;  
 $G_{sdl}$  = superimposed dead load (partitions, floor tiles, etc.)  
 $Q$  = live load

### 4.2.2 SERVICEABILITY LOAD COMBINATIONS

Our load tables are based on deflections due to loading applied to the composite slab according to AS 3600:2009 Clause 2.4 including pattern loads according to Clause 2.4.4. Load combinations for crack control have been worked out in accordance AS 3600:2009 Clause 9.4.1.

### 4.2.3 SUPERIMPOSED DEAD LOAD

The maximum superimposed dead load ( $G_{sdl}$ ) assumed in our design tables is 1.0 kPa. Use BONDEK® design software for other  $G_{sdl}$  loads.

## 4.3 DESIGN FOR STRENGTH

### 4.3.1 NEGATIVE BENDING REGIONS

#### A) NEGATIVE BENDING STRENGTH

For the bending strength design in negative moment regions, the presence of the sheeting in the slab is ignored and the slab shall be designed as conventional reinforced concrete solid slab. For this purpose, use the provisions of AS 3600:2009, Clause 9.1.

The minimum bending strength requirement of AS 3600:2009, Clause 9.1.1 shall be satisfied.

#### B) SHEAR STRENGTH

The strength of a slab in shear shall be designed as per the guidelines outlined in Clause 9.2 of AS 3600:2009. The Design tables are based on these guidelines.

### 4.3.2 POSITIVE BENDING REGIONS

#### A) POSITIVE BENDING STRENGTH

Positive bending capacity shall be calculated as per EN 1994-1-1:2005 Clause 9.7.2. It takes into consideration partial shear connection theory and the design tables have been developed in accordance with it.

#### B) SHEAR STRENGTH

The positive shear capacity can be calculated as per EN 1992-1-1:2004 Clause 4.3.2.3. Partial shear connection theory is used for the contribution of BONDEK®.

## 4.4 DESIGN FOR DURABILITY AND SERVICEABILITY

### 4.4.1 EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATION AND COVER

The exposure classification used in design tables for BONDEK® slabs is A1 as defined in AS 3600:2009, Clause 4.3. Use BONDEK® software for all other classifications.

The minimum concrete cover ( $c$ ) to reinforcing steel, measured from the slab top face, shall comply with AS 3600:2009, Table 4.10.3.2.

### 4.4.2 DEFLECTIONS

Deflections are calculated using method given in AS 3600:2009 Clause 8.5.3.

### 4.4.3 CRACK CONTROL

The Design tables have been developed based on advanced requirements for crack control as per Clause 9.4.1 of AS 3600:2009. It is important to use minimum bar diameters in negative areas to minimise total depth of reinforcement. Bar diameters 16mm and 20mm cannot be used with these tables. It is recommended that the small reinforcing bars be suitably distributed over the negative moment region not exceeding the spacing requirement as specified in AS 3600:2009 Clause 9.4.1. Use BONDEK® design software to design slabs with bars other than 12mm.

## 4.5 DETAILING OF CONVENTIONAL REINFORCEMENT

Conventional tensile reinforcement in negative moment regions must be detailed in accordance with relevant requirements for one way slabs.

### PATTERN 1

Negative-moment regions must be designed to satisfy the requirements of AS 3600:2009 Clause 9. The composite slab

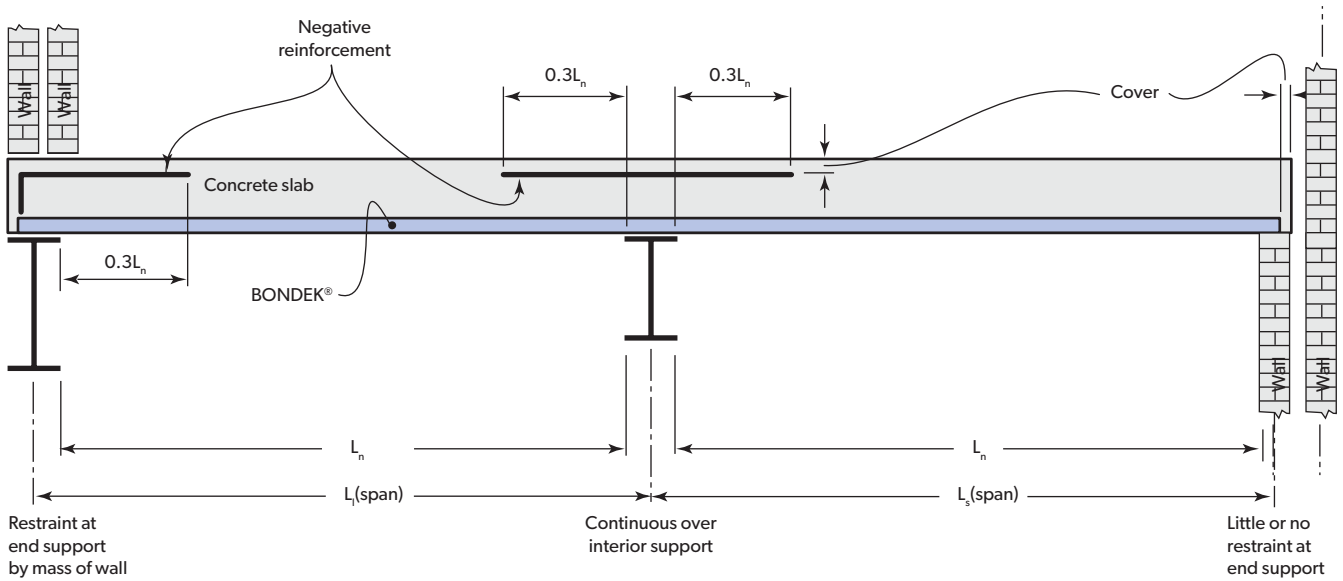
negative-moment regions can be treated as solid reinforced-concrete sections.

### PATTERN 2

When live loads exceed twice the dead load, at least one third of negative reinforcement must continue over a whole span.

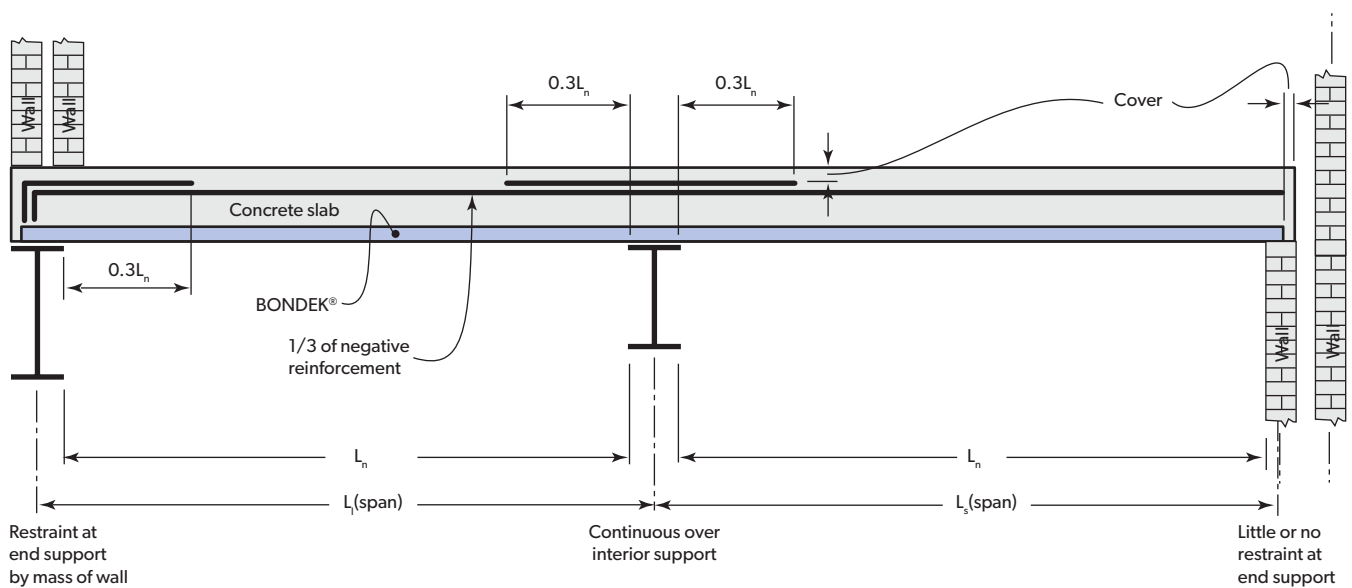
**Figure 4.1**

Pattern 1 for conventional reinforcement.



**Figure 4.2**

Pattern 2 for conventional reinforcement when imposed load exceeds twice the dead load.



## 4.6 USE OF TABLES GIVEN IN SECTION 6

The design solutions given in the tables presented in Section 6 is based on the design principles given in this section and the following assumptions and constraints. Other constraints are stated in Section 6.1. The reader needs to ensure that the particular situation being designed falls within these assumptions and constraints.

1. The concrete manufacture and materials satisfy the requirements of AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.
2. The lines of support extend across the full width of the sheeting and have a minimum bearing of 50mm at the ends of the sheets, and 100mm minimum at intermediate supports over which sheeting is continuous.
3. The ratio of the longer slab span ( $L_l$ ) to the shorter slab span ( $L_s$ ) of any two adjacent spans does not exceed 1.2, that is  $L_l / L_s \leq 1.2$ .
4. The slab has a uniform cross-section.
5. The design loads for serviceability and strength design must be uniformly-distributed and static in nature.
6. The bending moments at the supports are only caused by the action of vertical loads applied to the slab.
7. The geometry of the steel sheeting profile must conform to the dimensions and tolerances shown on our production drawings. Sheeting with embossments less than the specified lower characteristic value shall not be used compositely unless the value of longitudinal shear resistance is revised.
8. Material and construction requirements for conventional reinforcing steel shall be in accordance with AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.2 and the design yield stress, ( $f_{sy}$ ), shall be taken from AS 3600:2009, Table 3.2.1, for the appropriate type and grade of reinforcement, and manufacturers' data.
9. BONDEK® shall not be spliced, lapped or joined longitudinally in any way.
10. The permanent support lines shall extend across the full width of the slab.
11. Similar to the requirement in AS 2327.1, Clause 4.2.3, composite action shall be assumed to exist between the steel sheeting and the concrete once the concrete in the slab has attained a compressive strength of 15 MPa, that is  $f'_{ci} \geq 15$  MPa. Prior to the development of composite action during construction (Stage 4 defined in AS 2327.1), potential damage to the shear connection shall be avoided; and no loads from stacked materials are allowed.
12. Detailing of conventional tensile reinforcement over negative moment regions shall be arranged in accordance with the Figures 4.1 and 4.2. Refer to AS 3600:2009, Clause 9.1.3 for more information on detailing of tensile reinforcement in one-way slab.
13. Only BONDEK® profiles can be used with this manual. High design value of longitudinal shear strength of composite slab,  $\tau_{u,Rd}$ , responsible for composite performance are achieved due to the advanced features of BONDEK®.



# 5. Design for fire

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

During the design of composite floor slabs exposed to fire, it is essential to take into account the effect of elevated temperatures on the material properties. The composite slabs should be assessed with respect to structural adequacy, thermal insulation and integrity. The minimum required thickness of composite slab to satisfy the insulation and integrity criterion is presented in Section 5.3. Design of slabs for the structural adequacy is presented in Section 5.4.

This Section discusses the parameters relating to the exposure of the soffit to fire, upon which our design tables are based. Solutions to your design problems may be obtained by direct reference to either our design tables, or our BONDEK® design software. Software will give more economical results. BONDEK® composite slabs are designed based on AS 3600:2009 Clause 5.3.1b and EN 1994.1.2:2005 Clause 4.4 supplemented with test data and thermal response modelling.

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

1. The composite slab acts as a one-way element spanning in the direction of the sheeting ribs for both room temperature and fire conditions.
2. The fire design load is essentially uniformly distributed and static in nature.
3. Transverse reinforcement for the control of cracking due to shrinkage and temperature effects is provided.
4. 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.
5. Reinforcement conforms to Section 5.5 of this manual.

## 5.2 FIRE RESISTANCE PERIODS

Five fire cases, 60, 90, 120, 180 and 240 minutes, are considered. In each fire case the fire resistance periods for structural adequacy, integrity and insulation are taken to be equal duration. Fire resistance period up to two hours are provided in the design tables. It is recommended to use BONDEK® design software for fire resistance period up to four hours and alternative locations for fire reinforcement.

## 5.3 DESIGN FOR INSULATION AND INTEGRITY

Minimum required overall depth, D of BONDEK® slabs for insulation and integrity for various fire resistance periods is given in Table 5.1.

## 5.4. DESIGN FOR STRUCTURAL ADEQUACY

### 5.4.1 DESIGN LOADS

Use AS/NZS 1170.0:2002, Clause 4.2.4, together with design load for fire,  $W_f = 1.0G + \psi Q$ .

### 5.4.2 DESIGN FOR STRENGTH

In any specific design of a composite floor slab exposed to fire, it is essential the strength reduction factors account for the adverse effect of elevated temperatures on the mechanical properties of concrete and steel as well as a strength of shear bond capacity. The strength and structural adequacy must be checked in all

potentially critical cross-sections for the given period of fire exposure considering the strength reduction factors. Fire tests on composite slabs incorporating BONDEK® profiled steel sheeting have been conducted at the Centre for Environmental Safety and Risk Engineering, the Victoria University of Technology.

The tests have been used to validate the finite element analysis result for temperatures of the slab for different fire periods. Subsequent tests were performed to evaluate shear bond capacities of BONDEK® profiled sheeting during fire.

Test results revealed that shear bond capacity in fire (composite action) is the governing parameter. Composite performance is the critical parameter during fire, therefore the location of the embossments is crucial. As the embossments are located on top of ribs, BONDEK® has superior composite performance during fire. BONDEK® ribs or part of the ribs are sufficiently cool to act as effective fire reinforcement.

**No additional fire reinforcement is normally necessary for typical BONDEK® composite slabs with fire resistance up to 90 minutes.** Small amounts fire reinforcement may be necessary for 120 minutes fire resistance.

**Table 5.1**

Fire resistance period	Normal density concrete
Minutes	D (mm)
60	90
90	100
120	120
180	140
240	175

## 5.5 REINFORCEMENT FOR FIRE DESIGN

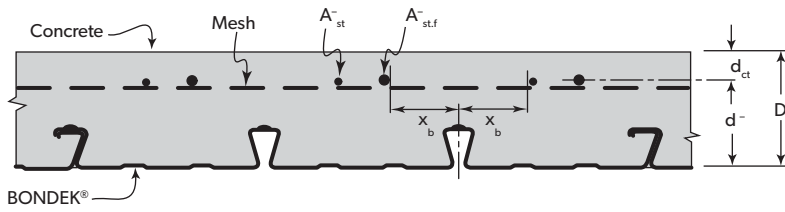
The arrangement of additional fire reinforcement for fire design is shown in Figure 5.1.

- Some additional reinforcement may be necessary in some rare cases, in addition to any mesh and negative reinforcement required by our tables for composite slab design.
- D500L reinforcement is ignored in our design tables as fire reinforcement at all locations where significant elongation of reinforcement is expected
- The location of reinforcement  $A_{st,f}^-$  for Fire detail 1 is in a single top layer at a depth of  $d_{ct}$  below the slab top face (refer to Figure 5.1). This detail is applicable to continuous slabs only, this option is used for interior spans in our design tables.
- The location of reinforcement  $A_{st,f}^+$  for Fire detail 2 is in a single bottom layer at a distance of  $y_b$  above the slab soffit (refer to Figure 5.1). This option is used for single spans and end spans of continuous slabs in our design tables.
- The cross-sectional area of the additional reinforcement for fire design is designated  $A_{st,f}^+$  in our tables (D500N with bar diameter = 12mm or less).
- The negative reinforcement ( $A_{st}^-$ ) and the additional fire reinforcement ( $A_{st,f}^+$  or  $A_{st,f}^-$  as applicable), shall be located as shown in Figure 5.1 and 5.2.
- Location of mesh is at bottom for single spans and top for continuous spans. (See also Figure 1.2).

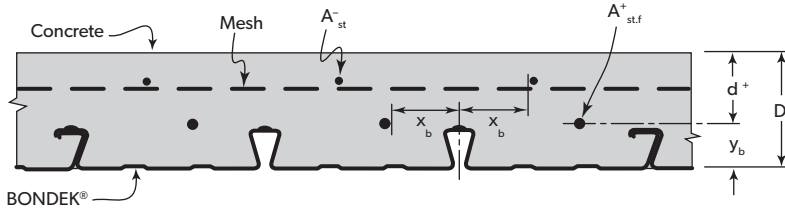
**Figure 5.1**

Details of reinforcement for fire design.

**Fire detail 1**



**Fire detail 2**



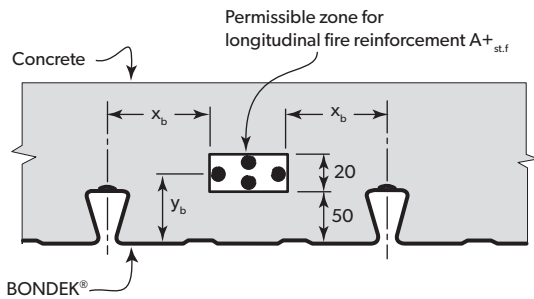
The longitudinal bars which make up  $A^{+}_{st.f}$  should be located within the zone shown in Figure 5.2.

$x_b = 85\text{mm}$  minimum

$y_b = 60\text{mm}$  average

**Figure 5.2**

Permissible zone for location of longitudinal fire reinforcement for Fire Detail 2.



Notes:

1. Fire option 1 (Top location of additional fire reinforcement) is used in design tables for interior spans.  
Fire option 2 (Bottom) is used in design tables for simple and end spans.
2. Recommended bottom location of fire reinforcement is chosen for practical reasons (to place fire bars on transverse bars laid on top of BONDEK® ribs). Lower location of fire bars with cover down to 20mm from soffit may give more economical results - please consult LYSAGHT® Research & Technology. Design tables are based on location as shown above in Figure 5.2.

# 6. Design tables - steel-framed construction

## 6.1 USE OF DESIGN TABLES

The design parameters specific for each table are given in the tables:

- Spans: single, continuous, end or interior
- Spans: centre-to-centre (L)
- Thickness of the slab (D)
- Characteristic imposed 'live' load (Q)

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

- More than four spans for continuous spans
- Concrete grade:  $f_c^l = 32$  MPa
- Type of construction: steel-frame construction or equivalent
- Density of wet concrete: 2400kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- BONDEK® used as a structural deck with thickness 0.6, 0.75, 0.9 or 1.0mm BMT (0.9mm available subject to enquiry)
- Minimum 100mm width of permanent supports
- A1 exposure classification (20mm cover for negative reinforcement)
- Composite slab deflection limits: L/250 for total loads and L/500 for incremental deflection
- Crack control required
- 1 kPa of superimposed dead load ( $G_{sdl}$ ) in addition to self weight
- Reinforcement D500N for negative and fire reinforcement with maximum 12mm bar diameter
- Location of negative reinforcement as shown on Figure 1.2
- Location of fire reinforcement as shown on Figure 6.1 and 6.2
- Shrinkage mesh as in the Table 6.1 for minor degree of crack control
- Formwork with at least one temporary support per span assumed (fully supported conditions)

Notes:

Slab is designed for unit width (1.0m width)

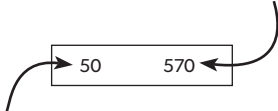
Negative and fire reinforcement shown in tables is in addition to shrinkage mesh specified in Table 6.1. If negative fire reinforcement is required, at least one bar per BONDEK® rib should be placed. Smaller bar diameter may result in less negative and fire reinforcement.

$\psi_s=0.7$ ,  $\psi_l=0.4$

## 6.2 INTERPRETATION OF TABLE SOLUTIONS

### KEY - Single Spans

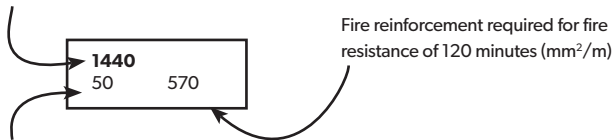
Fire reinforcement required for fire resistance of 120 minutes ( $\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$ )



Bottom reinforcement required for fire resistance of 60 minutes ( $\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$ )

### KEY - Continuous Spans

Top tensile (negative) reinforcements over supports ( $\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$ )



Fire reinforcement required for fire resistance of 90 minutes ( $\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$ )

Notes:

1. Areas without cells mean that a design solution is not possible based on input parameters and design options presented in this manual. Contact LYSAGHT® Research & Technology for further options.
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 is additional to shrinkage mesh area.

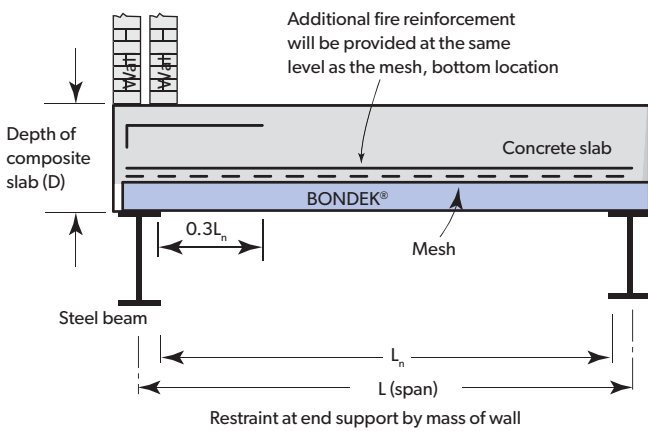
**Table 6.1**

Mesh sizes to be used with design tables.

Depth	Mesh
100	SL62
120	SL62
140	SL72
160	SL82
180	SL82

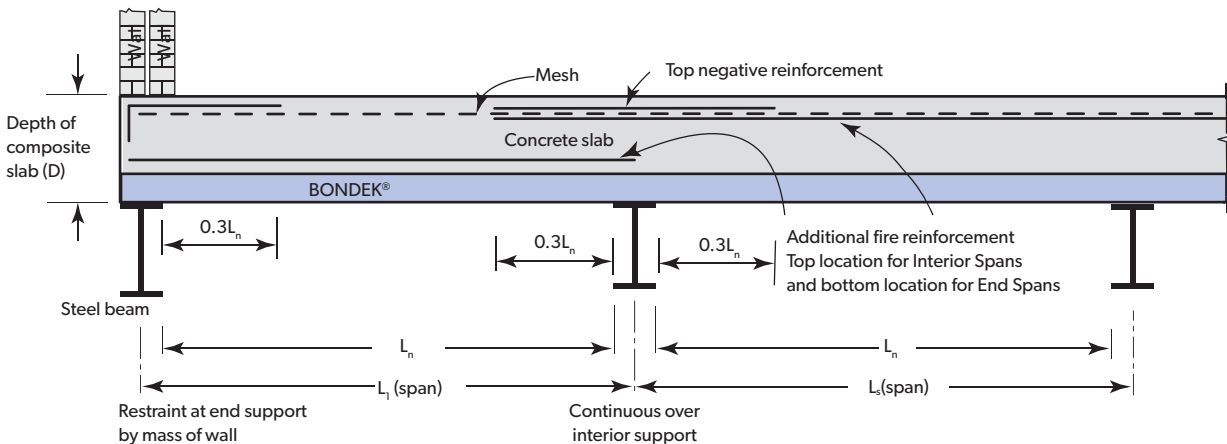
**Figure 6.1**

BONDEK® for single spans.



**Figure 6.2**

BONDEK® continuous spans.



Note: 1/3 top negative reinforcement shall continue all over the span if ratio of live load to total dead load is more than 2.

### 6.3 SINGLE SPAN TABLES

#### Single Spans 100mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	
1400	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
1600	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
1800	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
2000	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
2200	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	40	N/A
2400	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	40	N/A	140	N/A
2600	-	N/A	20	N/A	70	N/A	130	N/A		
2800	50	N/A	100	N/A	150	N/A				
3000	130	N/A								
3200										

#### Single Spans 120mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
2200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	80
2400	-	-	-	30	-	50	-	90	-	150
2600	-	50	-	80	-	110	-	150	-	220
2800	-	100	-	130	-	170	-	220	60	300
3000	-	160	-	190	-	230	50	290		
3200	-	220	30	260	60	300				
3400	40	280	80	330						
3600	100	350								
3800										

#### Single Spans 140mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1		Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	
2200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	70
2800	-	-	-	10	-	40	-	70	-	130
3000	-	30	-	60	-	90	-	120	-	190
3200	-	80	-	110	-	140	-	180	20	260
3400	-	130	-	160	-	200	10	250		
3600	-	180	-	220	20	260				
3800	10	240	40	280						
4000	60	300								
4200										

### Single Spans 160mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
2400	-	-	-	-	-
2600	-	-	-	-	-
2800	-	-	-	-	10
3000	-	-	-	10	60
3200	-	-	20	60	110
3400	20	40	70	110	180
3600	60	90	120	170	240
3800	110	140	180	230	
4000	160	200	240		
4200	220	260			
4400	20	260			
4600					

### Single Spans 180mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
3000	-	-	-	-	10
3200	-	-	-	10	50
3400	-	-	20	50	110
3600	20	40	70	100	160
3800	60	90	110	150	220
4000	110	140	170	210	
4200	140	180	210	20	260
4400	190	230	20	260	
4600	240	40	280		
4800	50	300			
5000					

## 6.4 INTERIOR SPAN TABLES

### Interior Spans 100mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
<b>1400</b>	170	170	170	170	170
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>1600</b>	170	170	170	170	170
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>1800</b>	170	170	170	170	170
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2000</b>	170	170	170	170	210
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2200</b>	170	170	170	180	290
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2400</b>	170	170	170	240	380
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2600</b>	170	170	210	310	470
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2800</b>	170	170	270	380	580
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>3000</b>	170	200	330	470	700
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>3200</b>	180	250	400	560	830
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>3400</b>	220	310	480	660	980
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>3600</b>	260	360	560	770	
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	
<b>3800</b>	310	420	650	890	
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	
<b>4000</b>	370	490	750		
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A		
<b>4200</b>	420	560			
	- N/A	- N/A			
<b>4400</b>	470				
	- N/A				
<b>4600</b>	530				
	- N/A				
<b>4800</b>					

## Interior Spans 120mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
1600	210	210	210	210	210
	-	-	-	-	-
1800	210	210	210	210	210
	-	-	-	-	-
2000	210	210	210	210	210
	-	-	-	-	-
2200	210	210	210	210	210
	-	-	-	-	-
2400	210	210	210	210	270
	-	-	-	-	-
2600	210	210	210	220	340
	-	-	-	-	-
2800	210	210	210	280	430
	-	-	-	-	-
3000	210	210	250	340	510
	-	-	-	-	-
3200	210	210	300	410	610
	-	-	-	-	-
3400	210	230	360	490	720
	-	-	-	-	-
3600	210	280	420	570	830
	-	-	-	-	-
3800	240	330	490	660	960
	-	-	-	-	-
4000	290	380	570	760	1100
	-	-	-	-	-
4200	330	440	640	860	
	-	-	-	-	
4400	370	490	720	960	
	-	-	-	-	
4600	420	550	810		
	-	-	-		
4800	480	620	900		
	-	-	-		
5000	530	690			
	-	-			
5200	590				
	-				
5400					
	-				



## Interior Spans 140mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
1800	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2000	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2200	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2400	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2600	210	210	210	210	230
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2800	210	210	210	210	300
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3000	210	210	210	230	370
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3200	210	210	210	290	450
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3400	210	210	250	350	530
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3600	210	210	300	420	620
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3800	210	230	360	490	720
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4000	210	280	420	570	830
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4200	240	320	490	650	940
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4400	270	370	550	730	1060
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4600	320	420	620	830	1190
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4800	360	480	700	930	
	- -	- -	- -	- -	
5000	410	540	780	1030	
	- -	- -	- -	- -	
5200	460	600	870		
	- -	- -	- -		
5400	520	660	960		
	- -	- -	- -		
5600	580	730			
	- -	- -			
5800	640				
	- -				
6000	700				
	- -				

## Interior Spans 160mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
2000	200	200	200	200	200
	-	-	-	-	-
2200	200	200	200	200	200
	-	-	-	-	-
2400	200	200	200	200	200
	-	-	-	-	-
2600	200	200	200	200	200
	-	-	-	-	-
2800	200	200	200	200	200
	-	-	-	-	-
3000	200	200	200	200	250
	-	-	-	-	-
3200	200	200	200	200	310
	-	-	-	-	-
3400	200	200	200	240	390
	-	-	-	-	-
3600	200	200	200	300	460
	-	-	-	-	-
3800	200	200	200	360	550
	-	-	-	-	-
4000	200	200	250	430	640
	-	-	-	-	-
4200	200	220	290	490	730
	-	-	-	-	-
4400	200	260	340	570	830
	-	-	-	-	-
4600	230	310	400	640	930
	-	-	-	-	-
4800	270	360	450	730	1050
	-	-	-	-	-
5000	310	410	520	810	1170
	-	-	-	-	-
5200	360	470	580	910	1300
	-	-	-	-	-
5400	410	530	650	1010	
	-	-	-	-	-
5600	460	590	720	1110	
	-	-	-	-	-
5800	510	650	790	1430	
	-	-	-	10	
6000	570	720	870		
	-	-	-		

## Interior Spans 180mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
2000	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2200	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2400	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2600	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2800	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
3000	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
3200	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
3400	250	250	250	250	320
	-	-	-	-	-
3600	250	250	250	250	390
	-	-	-	-	-
3800	250	250	250	300	460
	-	-	-	-	-
4000	250	250	250	360	540
	-	-	-	-	-
4200	250	250	250	420	610
	-	-	-	-	-
4400	250	250	290	480	700
	-	-	-	-	-
4600	250	270	340	550	790
	-	-	-	-	-
4800	250	310	390	620	890
	-	-	-	-	-
5000	270	360	450	700	990
	-	-	-	-	-
5200	310	410	500	780	1100
	-	-	-	-	-
5400	360	460	560	860	1220
	-	-	-	-	-
5600	410	520	630	950	1340
	-	-	-	-	-
5800	450	570	700	1050	1470
	-	-	-	-	10
6000	510	630	770	1150	
	-	-	-	-	

## 6.5 END SPAN TABLES

End Spans 100mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
<b>1400</b>	170	170	170	170	170
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>1600</b>	170	170	170	170	170
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>1800</b>	170	170	170	170	170
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2000</b>	170	170	170	170	240
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2200</b>	170	170	170	210	330
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2400</b>	170	170	190	270	420
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2600</b>	170	170	250	350	520
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>2800</b>	170	220	310	430	640
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>3000</b>	190	270	380	520	1000
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A
<b>3200</b>	240	330	460		
	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A		
<b>3400</b>	290	400	550		
	- N/A	10 N/A	20 N/A		
<b>3600</b>	350	740			
	20 N/A	30 N/A			
<b>3800</b>	410				
	50 N/A				
<b>4000</b>					

## End Spans 120mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
1600	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1800	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2000	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2200	210	210	210	210	230
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2400	210	210	210	210	300
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2600	210	210	210	250	380
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2800	210	210	230	320	470
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 20
3000	210	210	290	390	570
	- -	- 10	- -	- 20	- 50
3200	210	250	350	470	680
	- 20	- 30	- 30	- 50	10 90
3400	230	310	410	550	920
	- 50	- 40	- 50	- 80	30 120
3600	270	360	490	640	
	- 80	- 70	- 80	20 110	
3800	320	420	560		
	- 100	10 90	20 110		
4000	370	490			
	10 130	20 120			
4200	430				
	30 160				
4400	1200				
	- 160				
4600					

## End Spans 140mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
1800	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2000	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2200	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2400	210	210	210	210	210
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2600	210	210	210	210	260
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2800	210	210	210	210	340
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3000	210	210	210	270	410
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 20
3200	210	210	240	340	500
	- -	- -	- -	- 10	- 40
3400	210	210	300	410	590
	- 10	- 40	- 20	- 40	- 70
3600	210	260	360	480	690
	- 50	- 50	- 40	- 60	20 100
3800	230	310	420	560	800
	- 80	- 70	- 70	10 90	30 130
4000	280	370	490	650	
	- 100	- 80	10 90	30 120	
4200	330	430	570	740	
	20 120	20 100	30 120	40 150	
4400	370	480	630		
	30 130	30 120	40 140		
4600	420	550			
	40 150	40 150			
4800	480				
	60 180				
5000	1230				
	60 180				
5200					

## End Spans 160mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
2000	200	200	200	200	200
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2200	200	200	200	200	200
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2400	200	200	200	200	200
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2600	200	200	200	200	200
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2800	200	200	200	200	220
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3000	200	200	200	200	290
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3200	200	200	200	230	360
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 20
3400	200	200	200	290	440
	- -	- 10	- 30	- 10	- 40
3600	200	200	230	350	530
	- 20	- 40	- 50	- 40	- 60
3800	200	220	280	420	620
	- 60	- 70	- 60	- 60	10 90
4000	200	270	340	500	720
	10 100	- 80	- 70	10 80	30 120
4200	230	310	400	570	810
	20 110	10 100	10 80	20 100	40 140
4400	270	360	460	650	1070
	30 130	20 110	20 100	40 130	60 170
4600	320	420	530	740	
	40 140	30 130	40 130	50 160	
4800	370 480	600 1460			
	60 160	40 140	50 150	70 180	
5000	420 550	670			
	70 180	60 160	70 180		
5200	480 610				
	90 200	70 190			
5400	540				
	100 220				
5600					

## End Spans 180mm slab depth

Floor loading: Q imposed 'live' (kPa)  $G_{sdl}$  permanent superimposed 'dead' (kPa)

Span (mm)	Q=1.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=2.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=3.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=5.0 $G_{sdl}$ =1	Q=7.5 $G_{sdl}$ =1
2000	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2200	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2400	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2600	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
2800	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
3000	250	250	250	250	250
	-	-	-	-	-
3200	250	250	250	250	300
	-	-	-	-	-
3400	250	250	250	250	370
	-	-	-	-	20
3600	250	250	250	300	440
	-	-	10	20	40
3800	250	250	250	360	520
	-	10	20	40	60
4000	250	250	290	420	610
	-	40	60	60	10 90
4200	250	270	340	480	690
	-	60	80	10 80	30 110
4400	250	310	400	560	790
	20	100	10 90	20 100	40 130
4600	280	370	460	630	890
	30	120	20 100	40 120	60 160
4800	330	420	520	720	1000
	40	130	30 120	50 150	80 190
5000	370	480	590	800	
	60	150	40 130	70 170	
5200	430	540	660	890	
	70	170	60 150	90 200	
5400	480	600	730		
	80	190	70 180	80 200	
5600	540	670			
	100	210	90 200		
5800	600	1840			
	110	230	110 230		
6000	1230				
	110	230			
6000					



## 7. Construction and detailing

The construction of BONDEK® composite slabs follows simple, familiar and widely-accepted building practice. Workers can readily acquire the skills necessary to install BONDEK® formwork and finish the composite slab. Construction workers will normally be supplied with fully detailed drawings showing the direction of the ribs, other reinforcement and all supporting details.

### 7.1 SAFETY

BONDEK® 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® enhance safety by reducing the likelihood of workers slipping.

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®, 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. Laws in every state 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 site.

BONDEK® is capable of withstanding temporary construction loads including the mass of workmen, equipment and materials all in accordance with AS 3610-1995. 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.

### 7.2 CARE AND STORAGE BEFORE INSTALLATION

BONDEK® 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.

### 7.3 INSTALLATION OF BONDEK® SHEETING ON-SITE

#### 7.3.1 PROPPING

Depending on the span of a BONDEK® slab, temporary propping may be needed between the slab supports to prevent excessive deflections or collapse of the formwork. A typical diagram for the installation of BONDEK® is depicted in Figure 7.1.

BONDEK® formwork is normally placed directly on prepared propping. Props shall stay in place during the laying of BONDEK® formwork, the placement of the concrete, and until the concrete has reached the strength of 15 MPa.

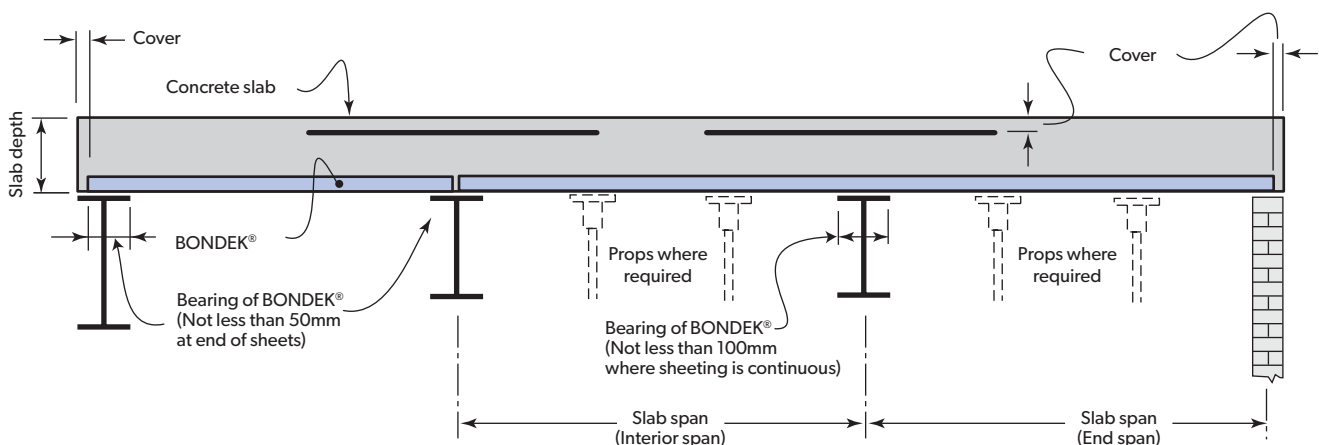
Propping generally consists of substantial timber or steel bearers supported by vertical props. The bearers shall be continuous across the full width of BONDEK® formwork.

Propping shall 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.

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 7.3.9, Fastening side-lap joints).

**Figure 7.1**

BONDEK® Installation guidelines.



### 7.3.2 LAYING

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

- The slab supports shall be prepared for bearing and slip joints as required.
- Lay BONDEK® sheets continuously over each slab span without any intermediate splicing or jointing.
- Lay BONDEK® 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® 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 50mm for ends of BONDEK® sheets, and 100mm for intermediate supports over which the sheeting is continuous. It may be reduced to 25mm for concrete band beams as shown in Figure 7.5.
- In exposed applications, treat the end and edges of the BONDEK® sheets with a suitable edge treatment to prevent entry of moisture.

### 7.3.3 INTERLOCKING OF SHEETS

Overlapping ribs of BONDEK® 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 7.2).

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 7.2).

### 7.3.4 SECURING THE SHEETING PLATFORM

BONDEK® shall be securely fixed to supporting structures using:

- weights;
- screws or nails into the propping bearers; or
- Spot welding

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®.

### 7.3.5 INSTALLING BONDEK® ON STEEL FRAMES

BONDEK® may be installed directly on erected structural steelwork.

#### GENERAL FASTENING OF BONDEK®

To provide uplift resistance or lateral restraint, the sheeting may be fixed to the structural steel using spot welds, or fasteners such as drive nails or self-drilling screws.

At a movement joint, the sheeting is not continuous over the support. If one sheet is fastened at the joint, the other is not.

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.

One fixing system is as follows.

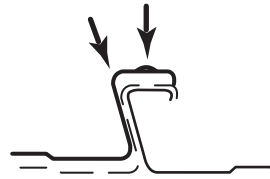
- At the end of sheets: use a fixing at every rib (Figure 7.3).
- At each intermediate slab support over which the sheeting is continuous: use a fixing at the ribs on both edges (Figure 7.3).
- Fix BONDEK® with drive nails, self-drilling screws or spot welds.
- Drive nails should be powder-activated, steel nails 4mm nominal diameter, suitable for structural steel of 4mm thickness or greater.
- For structural steel up to 12mm thick, use 12-24x38mm self-drilling self-tapping hexagon head screws.
- For structural steel over 12mm thick, pre-drill and use 12-24x16mm hexagon head screws.
- Spot welds should be 12mm minimum diameter. Use 3.25mm diameter cellulose, iron powder AC/DC high penetration electrodes. Surfaces to be welded shall be free of loose material and foreign matter. Where the BONDEK® 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.

### Figure 7.2

Two methods of interlocking two adjacent BONDEK® sheets.

#### Method 1

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



#### Method 2

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



### Figure 7.3

Positions for fixing BONDEK® sheet to steel framing.



Fixing at end of sheets.



Fixing at intermediate slab supports over which the sheeting is continuous.

## FASTENING COMPOSITE BEAMS

In projects of composite beam construction the BONDEK® sheeting shall be fastened in accordance with AS 2327, Clause 9.2 (Composite beams with slabs incorporating profiled steel sheets). This provision requires a fixing in each pan at each composite beam.

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. Stud welding should comply with the requirements of AS 1554, Part 2 and AS 2327, Part 1. Some relevant welding requirements are:

- Zinc coating on sheeting not to exceed Z450;
- 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®;
- Welding shall be done in dry conditions by a certified welder;
- For pre-painted BONDEK® sheets, special welding procedures may be necessary; and
- For sheets transverse to beams, stud welding shall be between pan flutes to ensure there is no gap between mating surfaces.

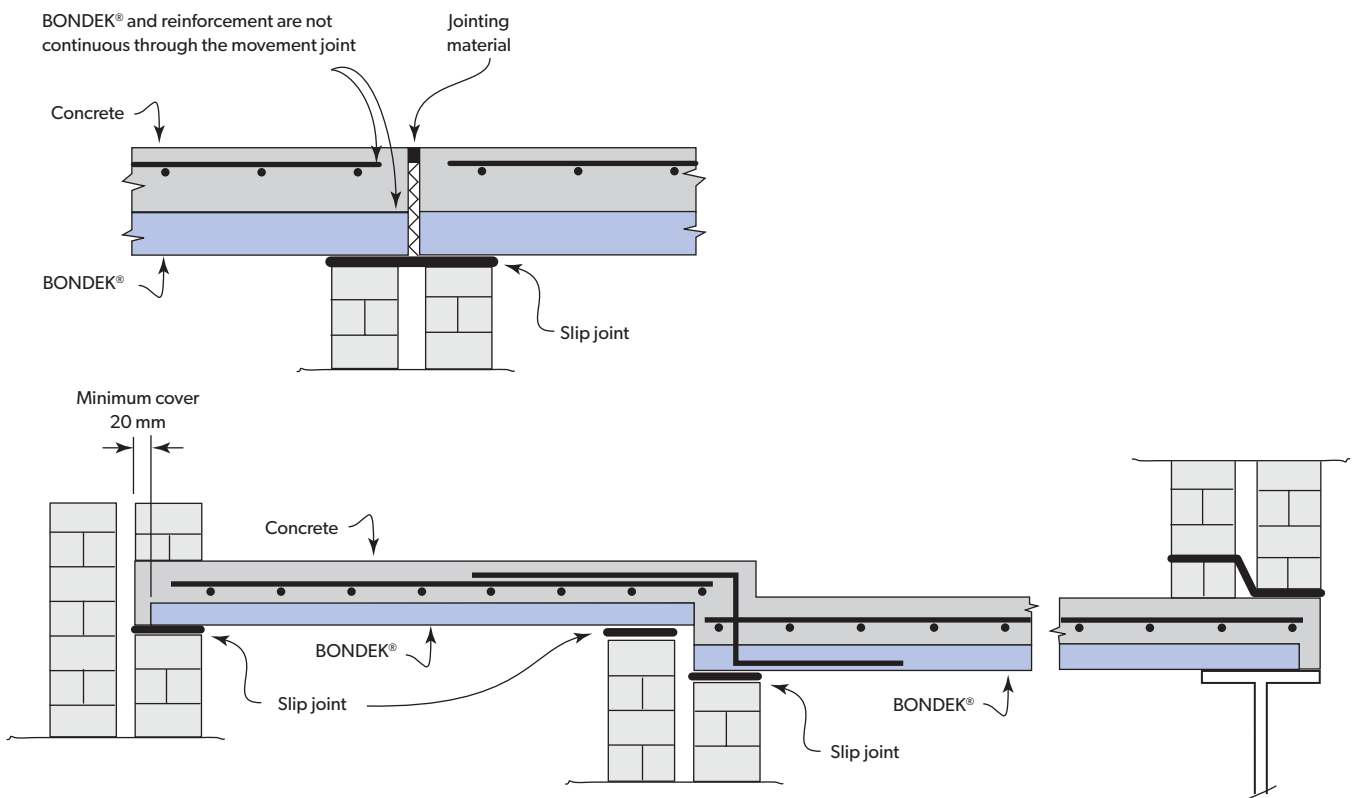
Note: Welding may void warranty as well as damaging steel support.

### 7.3.6 INSTALLING BONDEK® 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.

**Figure 7.4**

Typical movement and slip joints.



To prevent the cracking, BONDEK® 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® and masonry supports (Figure 7.4).

- No fasteners are used between BONDEK® and its support at a slip joint.
- 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 shall have adequate compressive strength to avoid it being compressed into irregularities of the mating surfaces and thus becoming a rigid joint.

Slip joint material shall allow movement to occur, usually by allowing flow under pressure or temperature, however it shall not run or solidify. Generically, the materials are a non-rotting, synthetic carrier impregnated with a neutral synthetic or petroleum-based material. Typical slip joint material is Alcor (a bitumen coated aluminium membrane).

Note: Earthquake zones will require special detailing.

### 7.3.7 INSTALLING BONDEK® ON CONCRETE FRAMES

When used in concrete frame construction, the BONDEK® sheeting is discontinuous through the supports (Figure 7.5).

### 7.3.8 PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND MOVEMENT JOINTS

Joints used between BONDEK® 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® slab. Movement joints need a slip joint under the BONDEK® sheeting. (Figure 7.4).

Joints typically use a non-rotting, synthetic carrier impregnated with a neutral synthetic or petroleum based material like Malthoid (a bitumen impregnated fibre-reinforced membrane). Sometimes a sealant is used in the top of the joint for water tightness.

The BONDEK® 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.

### 7.3.9 FASTENING SIDE-LAP JOINTS

If BONDEK® sheeting has been distorted in transport, storage or erection, side-lap 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 7.6).

### 7.3.10 CUTTING AND FITTING EDGEFORM

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

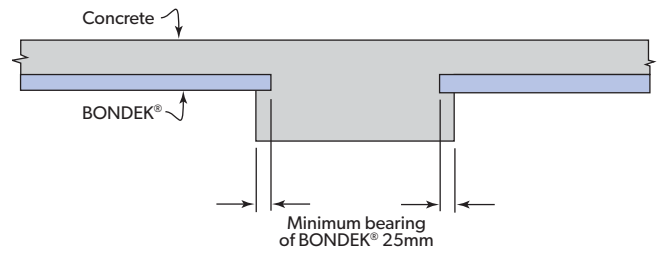
Edgeform is easily spliced and bent to form internal and external corners of any angle and shall be fitted and fully fastened as the sheets are installed. There are various methods of forming corners and splices. Some of these methods are shown in Figures 7.7 and 7.8.

Fasten Edgeform to the underside of unsupported BONDEK® panels every 300mm. The top flange of Edgeform shall be tied to the ribs every 600mm (or less if aesthetics are required) with straps formed on-site using builder's strapping 25mm x 1.0mm (Figures 7.7 and 7.8). Use 10-16x16mm self-drilling screws.

Make sure that the zinc coating on Edgeform matches the corrosion protection requirements of your job.

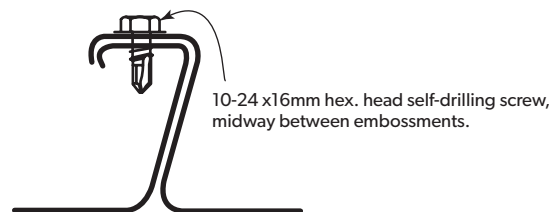
**Figure 7.5**

BONDEK® is discontinuous in concrete frame construction.



**Figure 7.6**

Fixing at a side-lap.

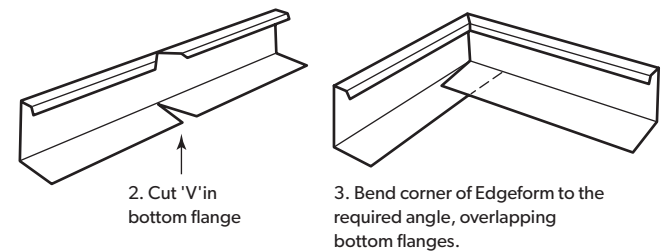


**Figure 7.7**

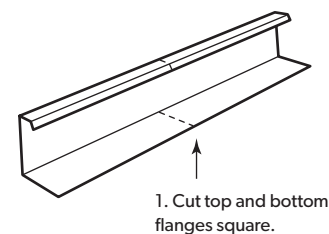
Fabrication of formwork is easy with Edgeform.

#### External corner

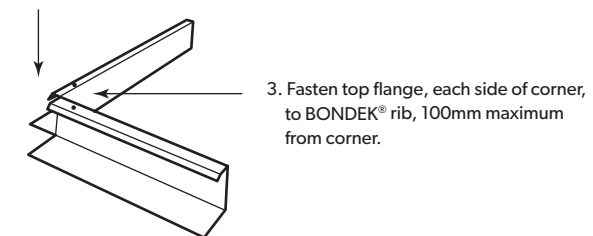
1. Notch top flange for the required angle



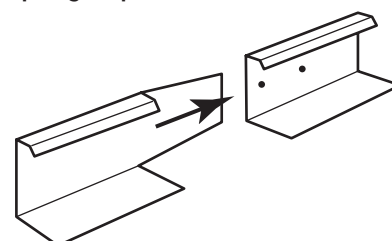
#### Internal corner



2. Bend Edgeform to required angle.



#### Splicing two pieces



1. Cut-back top and bottom flanges of one Edgeform section approximately 600mm.
2. Cut slight taper on web.
3. Slide inside adjoining Edgeform, and fasten webs with at least 2 screws.

### 7.3.11 CUTTING OF SHEETING

It is easy to cut BONDEK® 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 over and finish by cutting the tops of the ribs.

### 7.3.12 ITEMS EMBEDDED IN SLABS

Generally use items in a manner which complies with AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.4, and Clause 17.5. 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.

**Table 7.1**

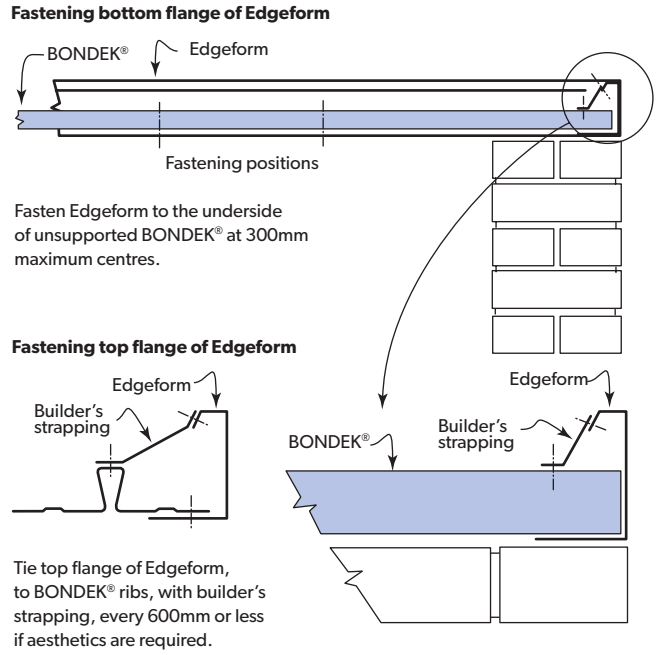
Location of items within the slab (Figure 7.9).

Items	Location
Pipes parallel with the ribs and other items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between the ribs; and</li> <li>below the top-face reinforcement; and</li> <li>above the pans and flutes of the BONDEK®</li> </ul>
Pipes across the ribs	In the space between the top-face and bottom-face reinforcements (if there is no bottom-face reinforcement, above the top of the ribs)

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

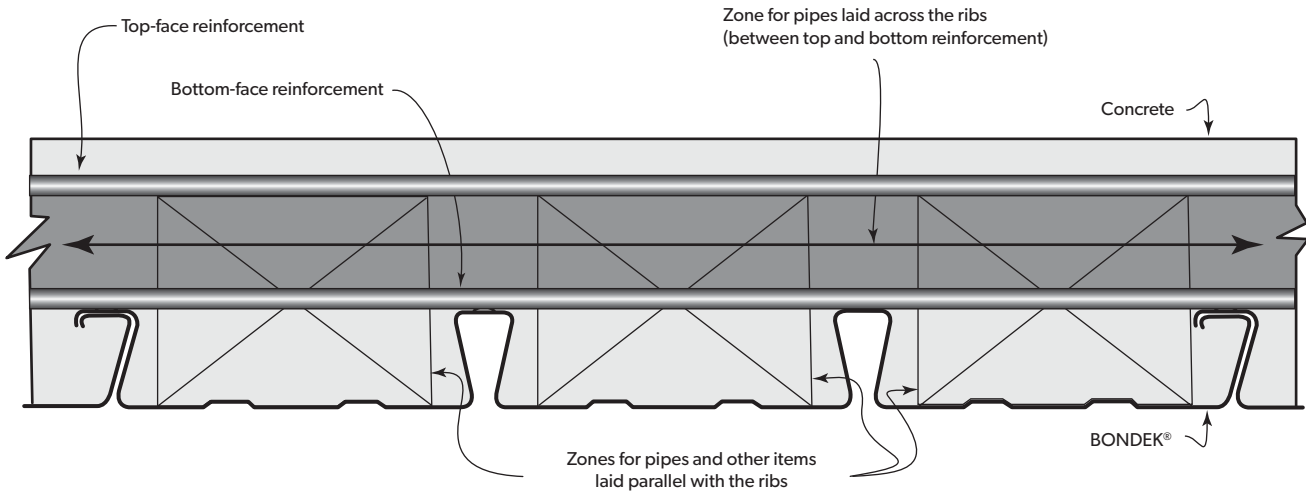
**Figure 7.8**

Typical fastening of Edgeform to BONDEK®.



**Figure 7.9**

Zones for the location of holes through BONDEK®.



### 7.3.13 HOLES IN SHEETING

BONDEK® acts as longitudinal tensile reinforcement similarly to conventional bar or fabric reinforcement does in concrete slabs. Consequently, holes in BONDEK® 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 7.11)

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

Note: In the event of BONDEK® ribs being cut for larger penetrations, sufficient reinforcing steel and detailing is required to replace lost BONDEK® ribs. Attention to propping at these locations is essential.

### 7.3.14 SEALING

Seepage of water or fine concrete slurry can be minimised by following common construction practices. Generally gaps are sealed with waterproof tape, or BONFILL® (Figure 7.10) or by sandwiching contraction joint material between the abutting ends of BONDEK® sheet. If there is a sizeable gap you may have to support the waterproof tape.

### 7.3.15 INSPECTION

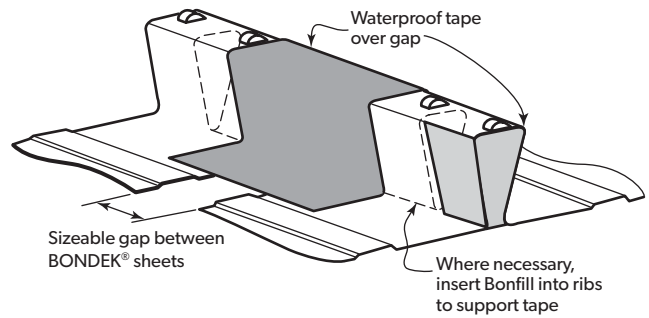
BONDEK® sheeting acts as longitudinal tensile reinforcement.

The condition of sheeting should be inspected before concrete is poured.

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.

**Figure 7.10**

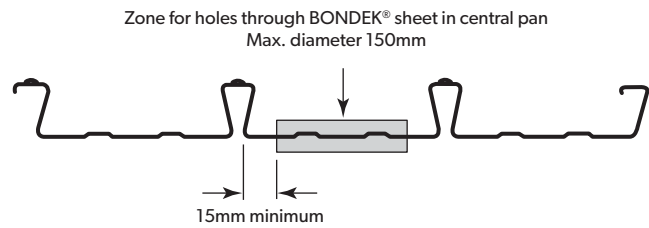
Typical sealing of BONDEK®. Use waterproof tape to seal joints in BONDEK® sheets.



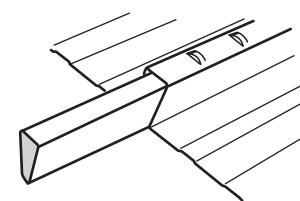
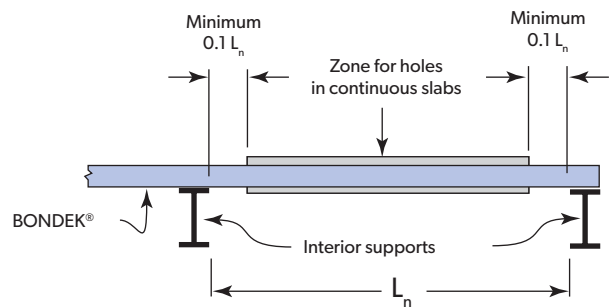
**Figure 7.11**

Penetration through BONDEK® sheets.

#### Location of holes in sheet



#### Location of holes relative to supports in continuous slabs



#### BONFILL®

Polystyrene foam stops concrete and air entering ends of ribs. Stock length: 1200mm. Required: 300mm per sheet of BONDEK®.



#### END PLUG

Polyethylene end plug stops concrete and air from entering end of BONDEK® ribs.

## 7.4 POSITIONING AND SUPPORT OF REINFORCEMENT

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 7.12 shows a typical cross-section of a BONDEK® composite slab and associated terms.

Reinforcement shall be properly positioned, lapped where necessary to ensure continuity, and tied to prevent displacement during construction. Fix reinforcement in accordance with AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.2.5 (Fixing).

To ensure the specified minimum concrete cover, the uppermost layer of reinforcement shall be positioned and tied to prevent displacement during construction (Section 4.4 of this Manual).

Splicing of conventional reinforcement shall be in accordance with AS 3600:2009, Clause 13.2 (Splicing of reinforcement).

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®, particularly where the soffit will be exposed. Transverse reinforcement may be used for spacing or supporting longitudinal reinforcement.

### 7.4.1 TRANSVERSE REINFORCEMENT

Transverse reinforcement is placed at right-angles to the ribs of BONDEK®. 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.

For ease of construction, reinforcement for control of cracking due to shrinkage and temperature effects is usually fabric reinforcement. It may be located anywhere within the depth of the slab if total thickness does not exceed 250mm. Two layers would be necessary for thicker slabs. Design tables presented in this manual can be used if mesh is located as shown in Figure 7.12

### 7.4.2 LONGITUDINAL REINFORCEMENT

Longitudinal reinforcement is positioned to carry design loads in the same direction as the ribs of BONDEK®. 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 top and bottom-face longitudinal reinforcement in elevated temperatures requires special design. (Refer Section 5 of this Manual)

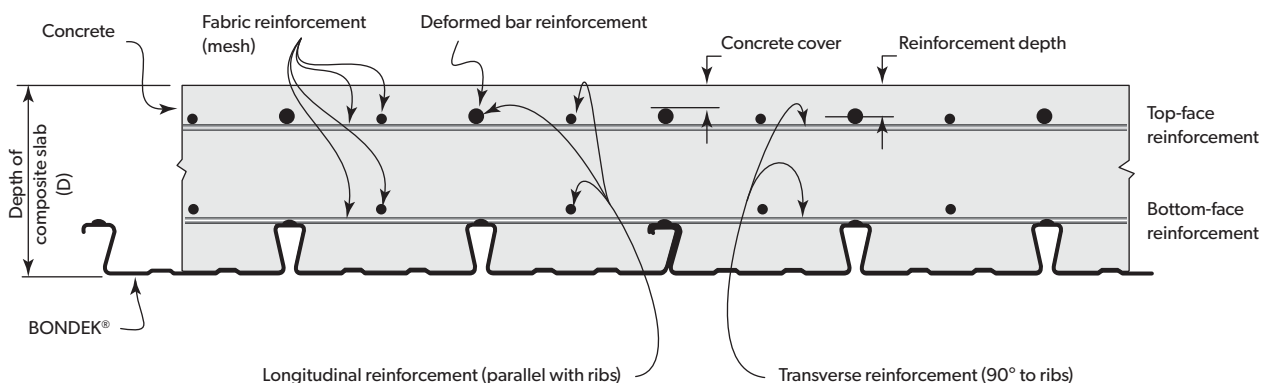
### 7.4.3 TRIMMERS

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 re-entrant 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 to the top and bottom layers of reinforcement.

**Figure 7.12**

Typical cross section of a slab showing common terms.



## 7.5 CONCRETE

### 7.5.1 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 AS 3600:2007.

### 7.5.2 CONCRETE ADDITIVES

Admixtures or concrete materials containing calcium chloride or other chloride salts shall not be used. Chemical admixtures including plasticisers may be used if they comply with AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.

### 7.5.3 PREPARATION OF SHEETING

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

### 7.5.4 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 shall 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® sheeting are normally located at the mid-third of a slab span and ideally over a line of propping. Locate longitudinal construction joints in the pan (Figure 7.13).

It may be necessary to locate joints at permanent supports where sheeting terminates. This is necessary to control formwork deflections since formwork span tables are worked out for uniformly distributed loads (UDL) applied on all formwork spans.

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 shall 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.

### 7.5.5 PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE

The requirements for the handling and placing of the concrete are covered in AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.1.3.

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 Edgeform and exposed soffits, should be cleaned of concrete spills while still wet, to reduce subsequent work.

### 7.5.6 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 AS 3600:2009, Clause 17.1.5 (Curing and protection of concrete) and 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.

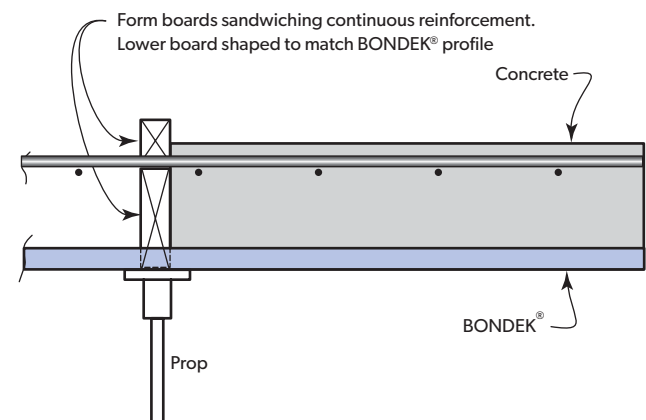
### 7.5.7 PROP REMOVAL

Various factors affect the earliest time when the props may be removed and a slab is initially loaded. Methods of calculating times and other guides are given in AS 3610:1995, Clause 5.4.3 (Stage III of construction - Formwork stripping and after placement of concrete).

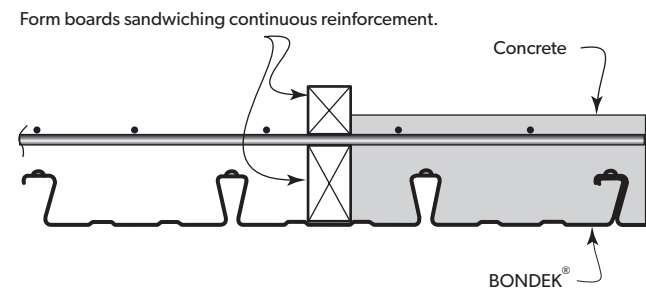
**Figure 7.13**

Typical construction joint.

#### Transverse construction joint



#### Longitudinal construction joint





## 7.6 FINISHING

### 7.6.1 SOFFIT AND EDGEFORM FINISHES

For many applications, BONDEK® 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, Edgeform will give a suitable edging. Additional finishes take minimal extra effort.

Where the BONDEK® 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® soffit and Edgeform may need cleaning and/or preparation for any following finishes. The cleaning preparations are shown in Table 7.2.

### 7.6.2 PAINTING

Various painting systems are available for use with zinc coatings to provide a decorative finish and/or to provide an appropriate corrosion protection system.

There are recommendations suitable for painting soffits and edges in Painting zinc-coated or ZINCALUME® steel sheet (BlueScope Lysaght technical information booklet). Field (on-site) painting systems from that booklet are summarised in Table 7.3.

The performance of a paint system is influenced by the quality of preparation and application - closely follow the paint manufacturer's instructions.

For painted soffits, it may be preferable to cover the gaps of the ribs prior to painting. BONSTRIP® snaps into the gaps of the ribs of the BONDEK® sheeting and produces an attractive appearance (Figure 7.14).

The gap at the side-lap joint can be filled with a continuous bead of silicon sealant prior to painting.

Note: Overpainting will void any warranties issued by BlueScope Steel. Paint manufacturers' approved applicators provide the performance warranty for overpainted products. Refer BlueScope Steel Technical Bulletin TB-2 for further information.

### 7.6.3 PLASTERING

Finishes such as vermiculite plaster can be applied directly to the underside of BONDEK® 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.

### 7.6.4 ADDITION OF FIRE PROTECTIVE COATING

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® composite slabs. This may be achieved by the addition of a suitable fire-protection material to the underside of the slabs. The open ribs of BONDEK® provide a positive key to keep the fire spray in position. Such work is beyond the scope of this manual.

**Table 7.2**

Preparation of soffits and Edgeform.

Pre-painted soffit or edge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all protective plastic strips from rolled corners.</li> <li>Concrete seepage marks and dirt may be removed by washing with water. For stubborn stains, use a mild solution of pure soap or non-abrasive detergent in warm water.</li> <li>Grease or oil deposits may be removed by washing as described above. For stubborn deposits contact us for advice. Never use abrasive or solvent type cleaners (like turps, petrol or kerosene) on pre-painted steel.</li> </ul>
Galvanised soffit or edge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Light corrosion marks indicated by white to grey staining due to wet bundles may be removed with a kerosene rag. If this is unsatisfactory, then wire brushing may be necessary. Take care not to unnecessarily remove any of the zinc coating. If zinc coating is removed, a suitable paint system must be used.</li> <li>Grease or oil deposits may be removed with a kerosene rag. For stubborn deposits, use paint thinners.</li> <li>Concrete seepage marks and dirt to be removed by washing as described above.</li> </ul>

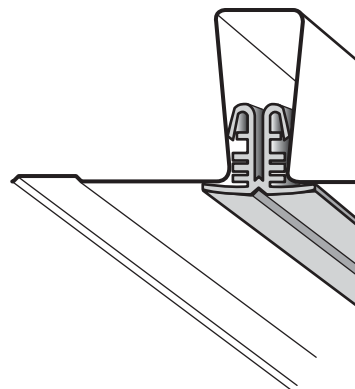
**Table 7.3**

Painting BONDEK® soffits and Edgeform.

Exposure classification (AS 3600)	Primer		Finish	
	Type	Application	Type	Application
A1 & A2	Water-borne acrylic (1 coat)	Brush	Water-borne acrylic (2 coats)	Brush
B1	2-pack etch primer (1 coat)	Brush or spray	Alkyd (2 coats)	Brush or spray
			Oleoresinous/micaceous iron oxide (2 coats)	Brush or spray
B2	2-pack etch primer (1 coat)	Brush or spray	Alkyd (2 coats)	Brush or spray
			Oleoresinous/micaceous iron oxide (2 coats)	Brush or spray
B2	2-pack etch primer (1 coat)	Brush or spray	High build vinyl (2 coats)	Spray
			2-pack polyurethane (2 coats)	Brush or spray

**Figure 7.14**

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



## 7.7 SUSPENDED CEILINGS AND SERVICES

### 7.7.1 PLASTERBOARD

A BONDEK® soffit may be covered with plasterboard by fixing to battens or direct fixing using BONSTRIP®.

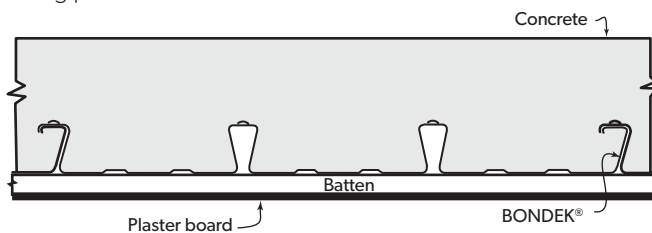
#### OPTION 1

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 7.15).

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.

**Figure 7.15**

Fixing plasterboard to BONDEK®.

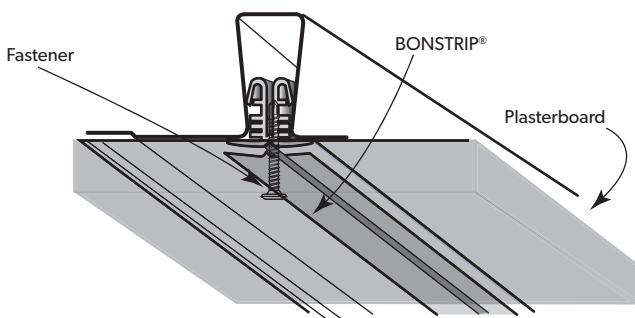


#### OPTION 2:

**Figure 7.16**

Direct fix to BONSTRIP®.

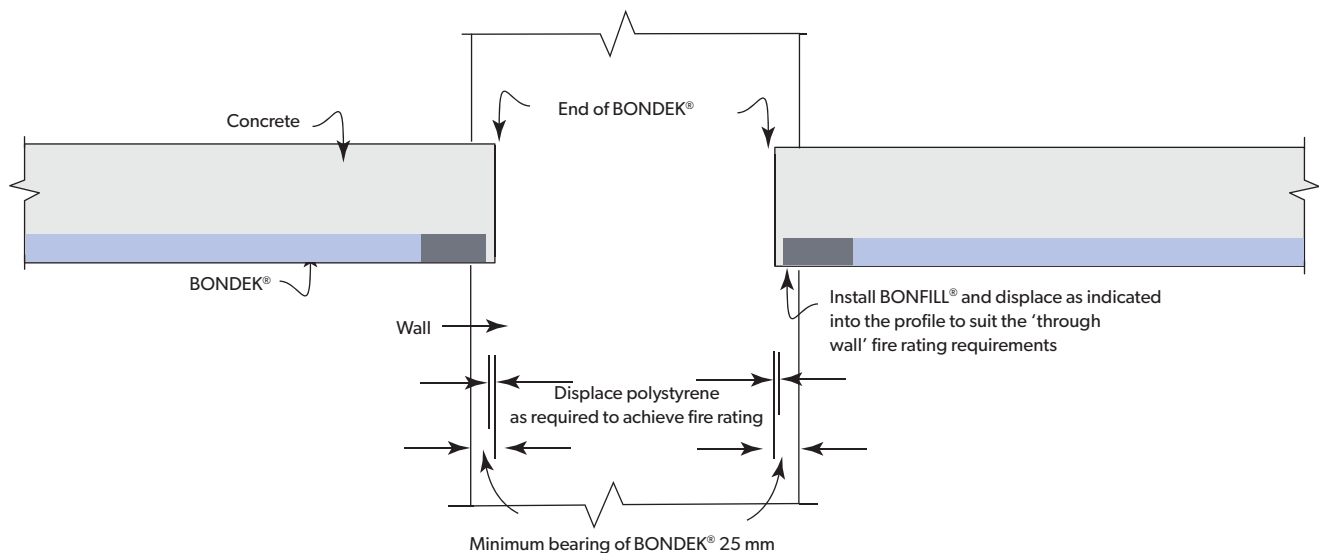
Plasterboard may also be screwed directly into BONSTRIP® using appropriate fasteners.



Note: With this detail attention to formwork, deflection limitations and service routes is critical.

**Figure 7.17**

BONDEK® fire detail at reinforced block walls.



### 7.7.2 SUSPENDED CEILING

Ceilings are easily suspended from BONDEK® slabs using M6 Bon-nut suspension nuts, or BONWEDGE® suspension brackets which comply with the load capacity requirements of AS 2785. 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® sheeting before concreting (Figure 7.21).

### 7.7.3 SUSPENDED SERVICES

Services such as fire sprinkler systems, piping and ducting are easily suspended from BONDEK® slabs using Bon-nut suspension nuts which comply with the load capacity requirements of AS 2118 (Figure 7.21).

## 7.8 FIRE STOPPING DETAILING

### 7.8.1 AT REINFORCED BLOCK WALLS

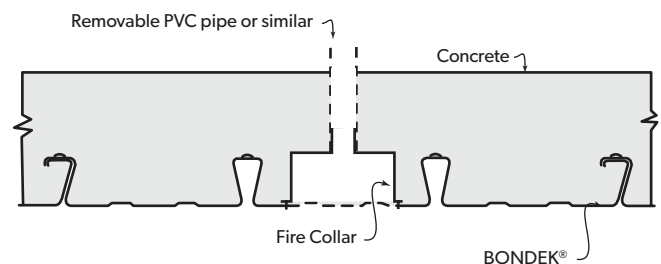
When using BONDEK® with reinforced block walls the bearing length is often reduced to 25mm absolute minimum to allow adequate bearing prior to core filling from the deck level and continuation of wall reinforcement. (An alternative is to provide holes through pans over every blockwork core.) The BONDEK® sheets still require fixing to the support structure. To maintain the fire rating level (FRL) of the (often reinforced) blockwork, the BONFILL® can be displaced relative to the end of the BONDEK® sheets as shown in Figure 7.17 to maintain the minimum through wall FRL requirement.

### 7.8.2 FIRE COLLARS

BONDEK® with its flat pan profile allows easy integration of proprietary fire collars that maintain the fire rating level through service penetrations as shown in Figure 7.18. They are generally up to 150mm diameter and are installed between the composite BONDEK® ribs. Fire collars are fixed pre-pour usually by the plumbing contractor with screws to the BONDEK® pan which is cut out after the pour is complete with the fire collar cast in place.

**Figure 7.18**

Proprietary fire collar fixed to BONDEK® pan.



## 7.9 BONDEK® IN POST TENSIONED CONCRETE FRAMED CONSTRUCTION

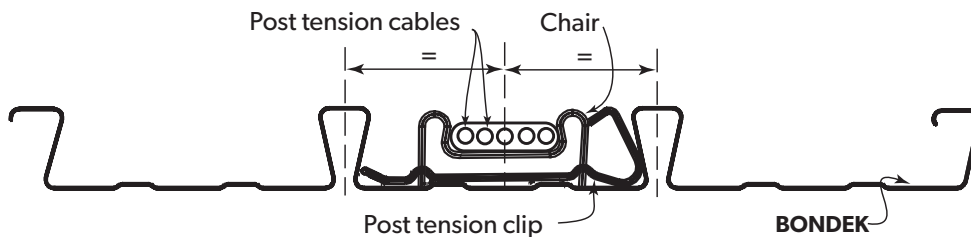
### 7.9.1 BONDEK® PT CLIP (POST TENSIONED)

BONDEK® is commonly used as permanent formwork in post tensioned (PT) solutions. The post tensioning clip locks into the BONDEK® pan providing a secure anchoring point for the post tensioning duct chairs to be fixed onto. These clips will not move or dislodge during a concrete pour which is crucial for the post tensioning profile shape and structural performance.

In particular central location of tendons between BONDEK® ribs is necessary to achieve desired fire rating - presence of BONDEK® will not affect fire performance of PT slabs for up to 3 hours fire rating.

**Figure 7.19**

PT clip and chair assist in the correct positioning of post tensioning duct/cables.



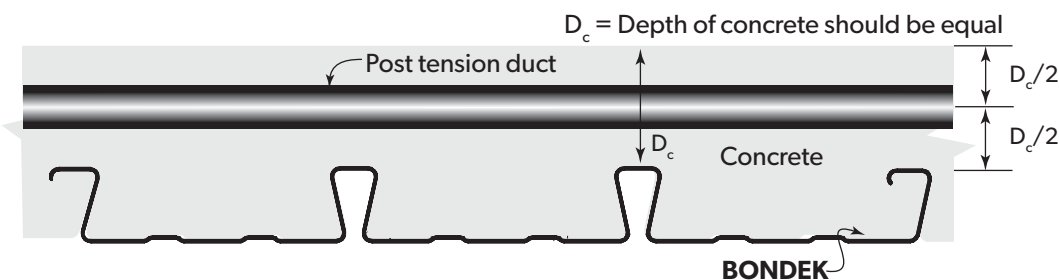
### 7.9.2 BONDEK® RIB REMOVAL AT PT ANCHOR POINTS OR STRESSING PANS

With post tensioned solutions dead and live anchor points can be located within slabs at a point over the BONDEK® profile. To position bursting reinforcement or to install a stressing pan within a slab a short length of BONDEK® rib is sometimes removed using a grinder or plasma cutter on site. This provides better end anchorage zone stress distribution to avoid stress concentrations between ribs. This zone where the rib is removed is sealed (usually with tape) before placing the post tensioning end termination component. (Refer to Sealing, Section 7.3.14 and Figure 7.10).

### 7.9.3 POSITIONING OF PT DUCT/CABLES IN TRANSVERSE DIRECTION

**Figure 7.20**

Positioning of PT duct/cables in transverse direction.



Notes:

1. Position transverse duct/cables equidistant between top of BONDEK® ribs and the surface of the concrete.
2. Equidistant location of duct/cables is necessary at BONDEK® open ribs and side-lap joint locations to ensure uniform compression stress across composite slab depth.

## 7.10 ARCHITECTURAL MATTERS

Where structural decking soffits are visible and in particular where BRITEWITE® pre-painted finishes are employed, special care must be taken when lifting, handling, storing on-site and laying this product. The underside is intended as an aesthetic feature of the installed product. For this reason, the following architectural aims need to be considered.

### RIB ALIGNMENT:

Or “registration” of ribs between adjacent spans. Be careful to align the BONDEK® ribs where sheets meet over supporting beams so that when viewing the exposed product from the underside, the product presents uniform shadow lines between bays. Ensure that the sheets are laid in accordance with Section 7.3.2 end to end (or butting against jointing material) and have the ribs aligned.

### FIXING:

No activities should be carried out on the topside of the installed BONDEK® that might have adverse affects on the bottom side, such as puddle welding or penetrating the deck with fasteners in locations where they will be visible from the underside. Securing the decking plan to the supporting structure as recommended in Section 7.3 will prevent movement of sheets and reduce slurry leakage under the sheets during pouring and vibration of the concrete.

### SLURRY LEAKAGES:

During the concrete pour ensure there is no concrete leakage which might cause unsightly stains on the underside paint finish. Refer to Section 7.3.14 regarding sealing at ends and laps and Section 7.3.9 regarding side-lap fixing. Foam tape should be utilised under the deck edges over the supporting structure (particularly in concrete frames) to minimise leakage under the sheets.

### HANDLING:

Section 7.2 covers care and storage before installation. With architectural finishes such as BRITEWITE®, which has plastic CORSTRIP® or SPOT-STIK® (or equivalent) applied to the decking soffit, special care is still required to minimise scratching and marking prior to placement. (i.e. during transport, site storage and handling of bundles and placement of individual sheets).

### VISUAL QUALITY:

**a) Prop marking** - Care should be taken to minimise prop marking through maintaining the quality of temporary propping support surfaces and adopting deflection ratio limitations in accordance with Section 3.2. Care in controlling construction live loads such as workman, mounding of concrete and stacked materials will also improve the visual quality.

**b) Side-lap** - Refer section 7.3.9 where visual quality of exposed soffits can be enhanced with side-lap fixing.

### FINISHING:

Section 7.3.14 covers gap sealing of the decking profile and jointing details. Utilising waterproof tape, BONFILL®, and end plugs will control seepage of water or fine concrete slurry.

### PROTECTIVE FILMS:

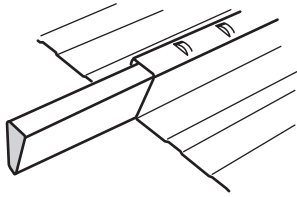
BRITEWITE® is DECKFORM® steel pre-painted with a SURFMIST® colour finish and has a CORSTRIP® protective film applied prior to roll forming. Store out of direct sunlight for ease of removal. It is generally installed before CORSTRIP® removal which tends to come off in narrow strips and typically has to be cut away from the laps and supports with a blade.

The removal of protective film can be made easier and soffit finish improved through the use of SPOT-STIK® coating (or equivalent) applied only to the flat pan of the profile during roll forming. The BRITEWITE® is supplied with a backing coat to prevent scuffing of the SURFMIST® colour soffit finish prior to roll forming. SPOT-STIK® coating (or equivalent) is subject to enquiry and currently only available in NSW on permanent formwork applications.

## 7.11 ACCESSORIES

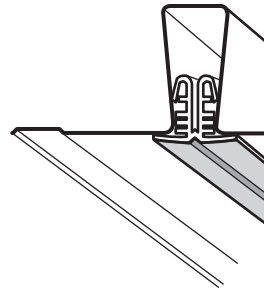
**Figure 7.21**

BONDEK® accessories.



### BONFILL®

Polystyrene foam stops concrete and air entering ends of ribs. Stock length: 1200mm. Required: 300mm per sheet of BONDEK®.



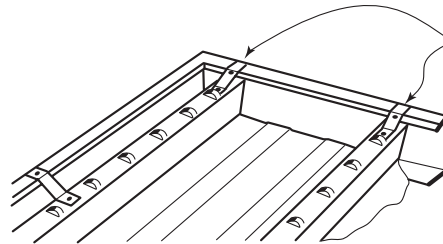
### BONSTRIP®

Plastic trim to cover gaps formed by ribs. Used when underside of BONDEK® forms an exposed ceiling. Stock length: 3000mm. Allows plasterboard to be fixed to BONDEK®.



### RIB END PLUG (QLD, VIC & NSW)

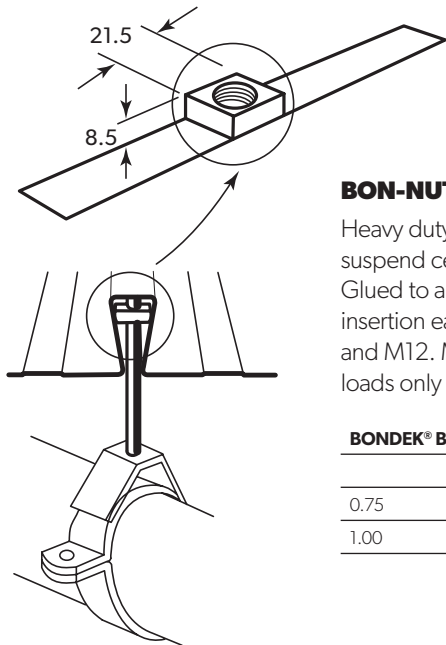
Polyethylene end plug minimises concrete slurry seeping through.



### Brackets from builders strapping

Straps formed on-site using builders strapping to secure top flange of the Edgeform.

25mm x 1.0mm fixed with #10-16x16 hex. head Tek screws with drill point. Required: one every 600mm or less if aesthetics are required.



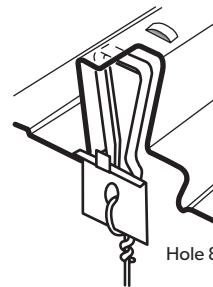
### BON-NUT

Heavy duty square nut to suspend ceilings or services. Glued to a paper strip it makes insertion easy. Threads: M8, M10 and M12. M6 is available for light loads only (2.7 kN or less).

BONDEK® BMT	Safe Load kN
0.75	4.4
1.00	6.7

### EDGEFORM

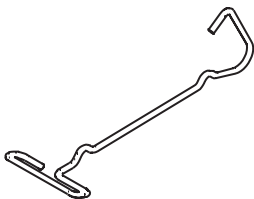
A galvanised section that creates a permanent formwork at the slab edges—cut, mitred and screwed on site. 1.0mm BMT - up to 145mm slab depth. 1.2mm BMT - 150 - 175mm slab depth.



### BONWEDGE®

Lightweight bracket for rods to suspend ceilings or services (other than fire sprinkler systems). Max. load: 100kg.

Configuration	Loading	Safe Load kN
Single BONWEDGE®	Eccentric	1.0
Double BONWEDGE®	Eccentric	1.3
Double BONWEDGE®	Central	1.7



### PT HOLD DOWN CLIP

Allows hold down of post-tensioning ducts.

## 8. References

AS/NZS 1170.0:2002

General principles

AS/NZS 1170.1:2002

Permanent, imposed and other actions

AS 1397:2011

Continuous hot-dip metallic coated steel sheet and strip - Coatings of zinc and zinc alloyed with aluminium and magnesium

AS 1530.4:2005

Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures - Fire-resistance tests of elements of building construction

AS 2327.1:2003

Composite structures - Simply supported beams

AS 3600:2009

Concrete structures

AS/NZS 4600:2005

Cold-formed steel structures

AS 3610:1995

Formwork for concrete

AS 3610 Supp 2 :1996

Formwork for concrete - Commentary

Bennetts, I.D., Proe, D., Patrick, M. & Poon, S.L., Composite slabs incorporating BONDEK® II sheeting designed for fire resistance in accordance with AS 3600, Report No. BHP/ENG/R/91/003/PS64R, BHP Research, Melbourne Laboratories, November 1991

EN 1994-1-1:2005

Design Of Composite Steel And Concrete Structures - Part 1-1: General Rules And Rules For Buildings

EN 1994-1-2:2005

Design of Composite Steel and Concrete Structures - Part 1-2: General Rules - Structural Fire Design

EN 1992-1-1:2004

Design of Concrete Structures - Part 1: General Rules and Rules for Buildings

Bennetts, I.D., Filonov, A. A., "Investigation of the behaviour of composite slabs in fire", Australian Structural Engineering Conference, 11-14 September, 2005, Newcastle, Engineers Australia

# Appendix A: Material specifications

BONDEK® sheets are readily available, custom-cut, in any length from 600mm up to 19,500mm (length tolerance +0, -10mm) Ask us about longer lengths up to a maximum of 25,000mm. To maximise speed of installation and get better performance, use lengths of BONDEK® that cover multiple spans.

## SHEETING

BONDEK® is available in the following gauges base metal thicknesses (BMT) 0.6, 0.75, 0.9\* and 1.0mm. It is roll-formed from hot dipped, zinc coated, high tensile zinc hi-ten® steel. The steel conforms to AS 1397, grade G550 and is available in Z350 and Z450\* coatings (350g/m<sup>2</sup> or 450g/m<sup>2</sup> zinc coating distributed between both sides i.e. 175 or 225g/m<sup>2</sup> per side).

In special circumstances BONDEK® may be obtained:

- in other base metal thickness
- with non-standard zinc coating mass
- with a pre-painted finish to the underside, called BRITEWHITE®

## CONCRETE SPECIFICATION

$\rho_c = 2400\text{kg/m}^3$  (normal density)

See Table A1 for strengths.

Reinforcement specification

- For negative and fire reinforcement D500N grade is used.
- For shrinkage D500L reinforcement is used.

Our design tables assume the use of D500N 12mm diameter bars for negative and fire reinforcement. If you want to use other grades or diameters, run the BONDEK® software. The diameter of reinforcing bars should not exceed 20mm.

## SHEAR CONNECTORS

Refer to AS 2327.1 to design composite steel beams.

\*Availability is subject to enquiry.

**Table A1**

Concrete strengths.

Exposure Classification	Minimum concrete compressive strength
A1 & A2	$f_c^1 = 25 \text{ MPa}$
B1	$f_c^1 = 32 \text{ MPa}$
B2	$f_c^1 = 40 \text{ MPa}$

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

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