



PSP unsustainable ceiling blocks

PSP is the first specialized designer and
executor of Waffle ceilings in south Iran

PARS

STRUCTURE

PREFAB

W A F F L E S L A B S E R V I C E S

Strong ■ beautiful ■ economical

PARS STRUCTURE PREFAB

Introduction

Pars Structure Prefab Company was founded in Shiraz in 1996 and has been active in the design and implementation of concrete and metal buildings with joist and block ceilings, simple concrete slab prefabricated and waffle slabs

Nowadays, due to the increasing development of civil engineering knowledge in the country and the use of new technologies with the aim of optimal use of materials and manpower and prolonging the life of the building, the waffle slabs are the right option for most residential buildings, offices, multi-storey car parks, etc



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History

The idea of two-sided waffles was introduced in the first decade of the twentieth century, and various studies were carried out on it. Finally, this method has been used since the 1920 in various structural fields in the United States, and due to its proper functioning in roofs with large spans, and even in the foundations, its application grew rapidly

Double-sided waffle slabs are called ceilings, which make it lighter by creating hollows in the ceiling, and the remaining concrete cross section, which is lighter than the full concrete cross section, has to withstand internal stresses and has the necessary stiffness to control the roof deflection in the short and long term

This type of ceiling is in the category of double-sided slabs, which, with light weight and less thickness, high rigidity and uniform load distribution, helps in the implementation of long span, as well as the division and transfer of earthquake forces into bending frames and shear walls, so that by reducing the overall weight of the building, significant savings will be made on the total building materials consumption

Comparison of two-sided and one-sided slab with equal span and similar loading

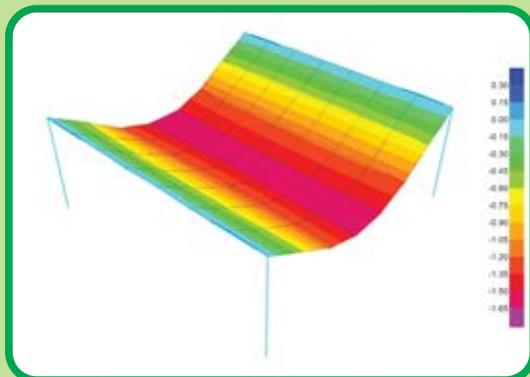


one- sided slab

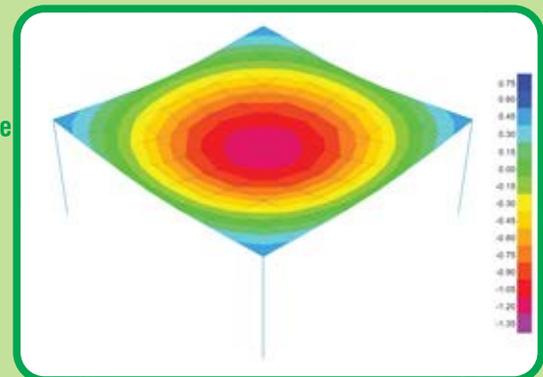


two- sided slab

the ceiling with more thickness



the ceiling with less thickness



» Better seismic performance

» Uniform load distribution

» Lower ceiling thickness

» No vertical beam ceiling spacing



Molding under the ceiling

In this system, the PSP ceiling molds are designed in such a way that the moldings under the ceiling are similar to the joist and block ceiling, and unlike other slabs, the ceiling should not be completely floored. So, molding is done with minimal time and cost. Proper negative deflection is also applied to the ceiling before concreting of the ceiling as fitted to the spans

Installing the PSP molds

After the roof is molded, the installation of non sustainable PSP blocks is executed according to the execution plan

Rebar tying

The design of the main slabs is included in the design of this company, which does not require SPACER during execution, and after installing the PSP molds, these trusses will be installed

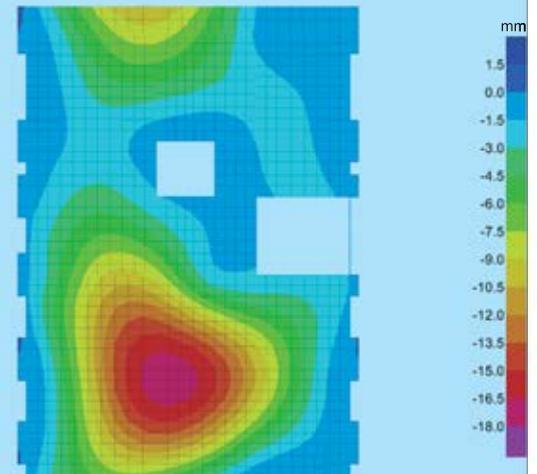
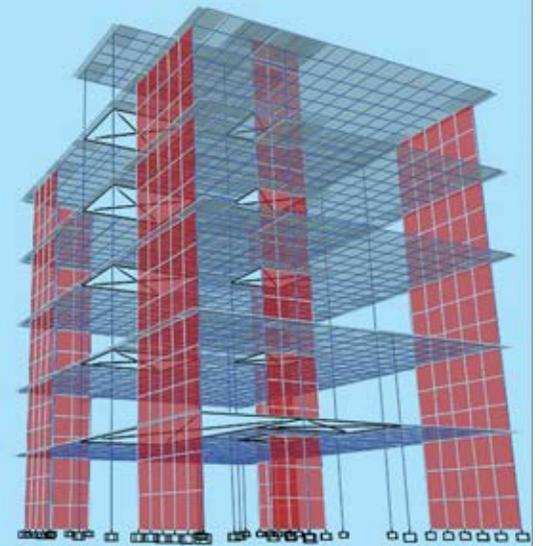
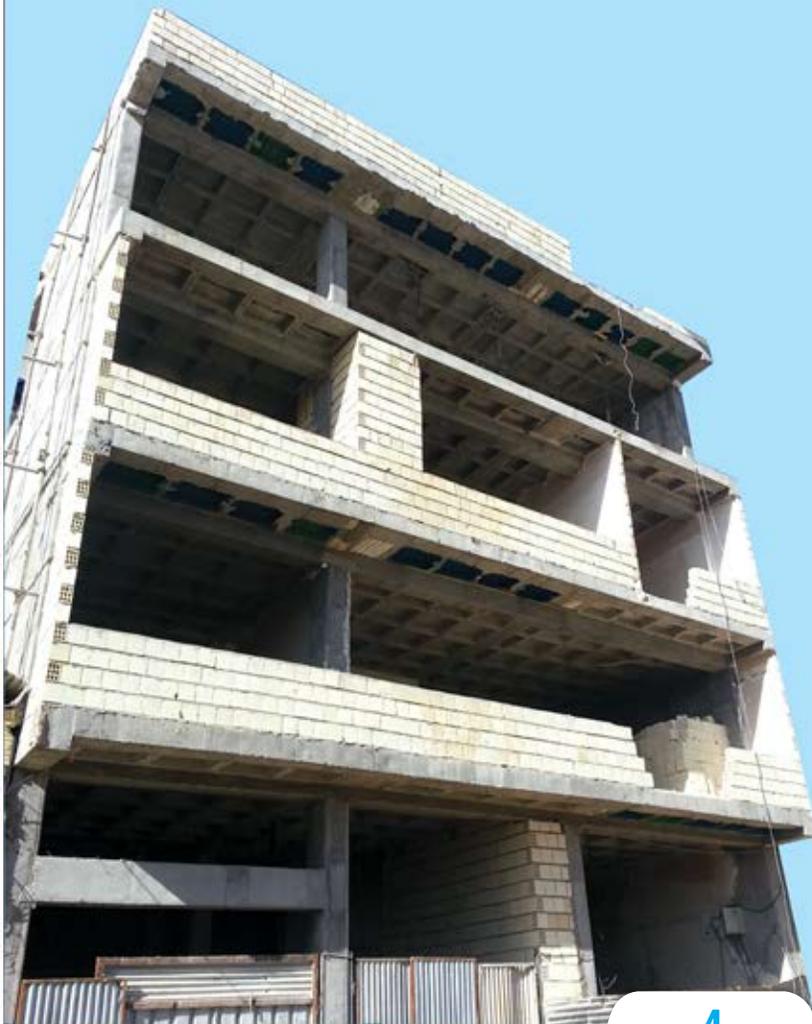
Concreting

Concreting is done after closing the rebar tying and placing it on the ceiling. At this stage, as usual, the vibration of the concrete in the coils and around the columns should be carefully applied

opening of PSP templates

after concreting and elapse of the time required, the forming below the ceiling is opened and then the psp templates are removed from inside the ceiling to get prepared for reuse

Manual waffle slab computations are carried out according to the ACI regulations as a simple concrete slab and can be performed using ETABS and SAFE software. Both short and long term bending, shear and deflection behavior of ceilings, as well as one-sided and two-sided shear (puncturing) control and other technical requirements are computable and controllable in both .manual and software modes

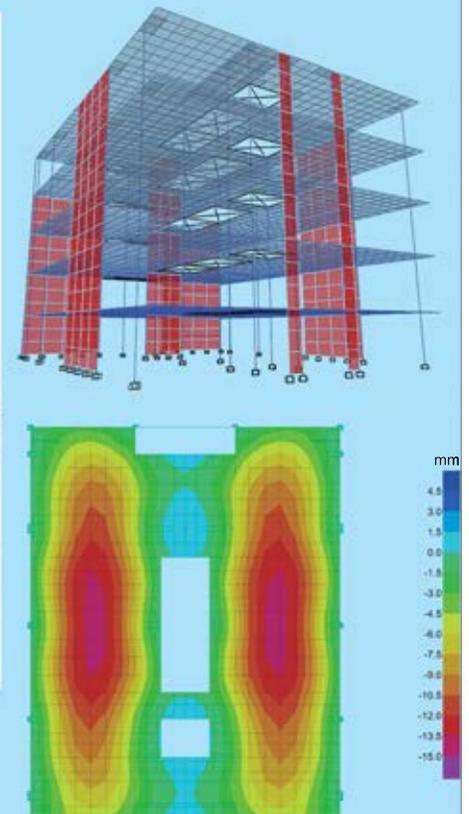


In the seismic design of the ceiling, two things are critical:

Firstly, the degree of rigidity of the roof aperture should be determined by code ACI

Secondly, due to proper seismic performance in the transfer of earthquake shear force from the ceiling aperture to the lateral elements of the load, it should be predicted in the aperture, collector elements and chord elements

Double-sided slabs are bilaterally loaded, these membrane templates are modeled and the ETABS software can only assist in the transmission of slab forces to bending frames and will not be able to analyze the slab So, finally, we will design the slab with the transfer of forces to the SAFE software





Less absorption of earthquake forces and improvement of seismic performance due to lightness and full diaphragm continuity of the PSP waffle ceiling

Lower deflection of psp ceiling than other similar ceilings in the long run due to its integrity and lightness

Soundproof and fire proof due to the non-use of any durable plastic and polystyrene materials in the ceiling

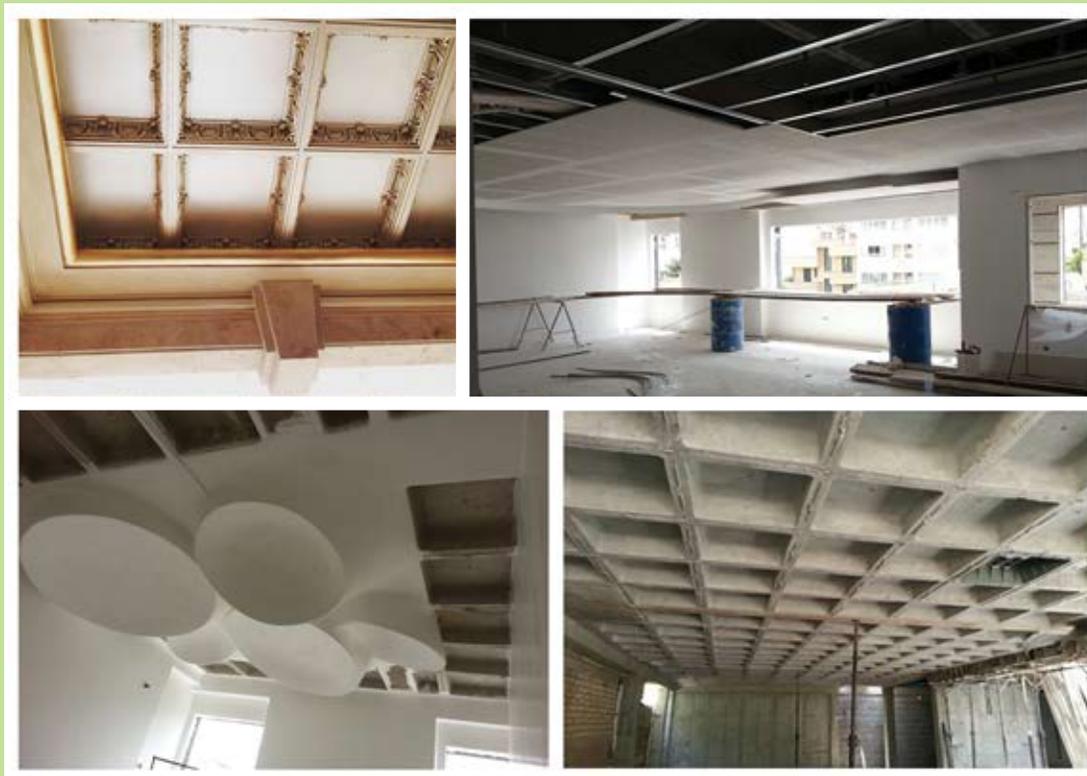
Possibility to implement and install false ceiling in a new way on the psp ceiling with %60 lower false ceiling cost

Possibility to pass the installations from under the roof

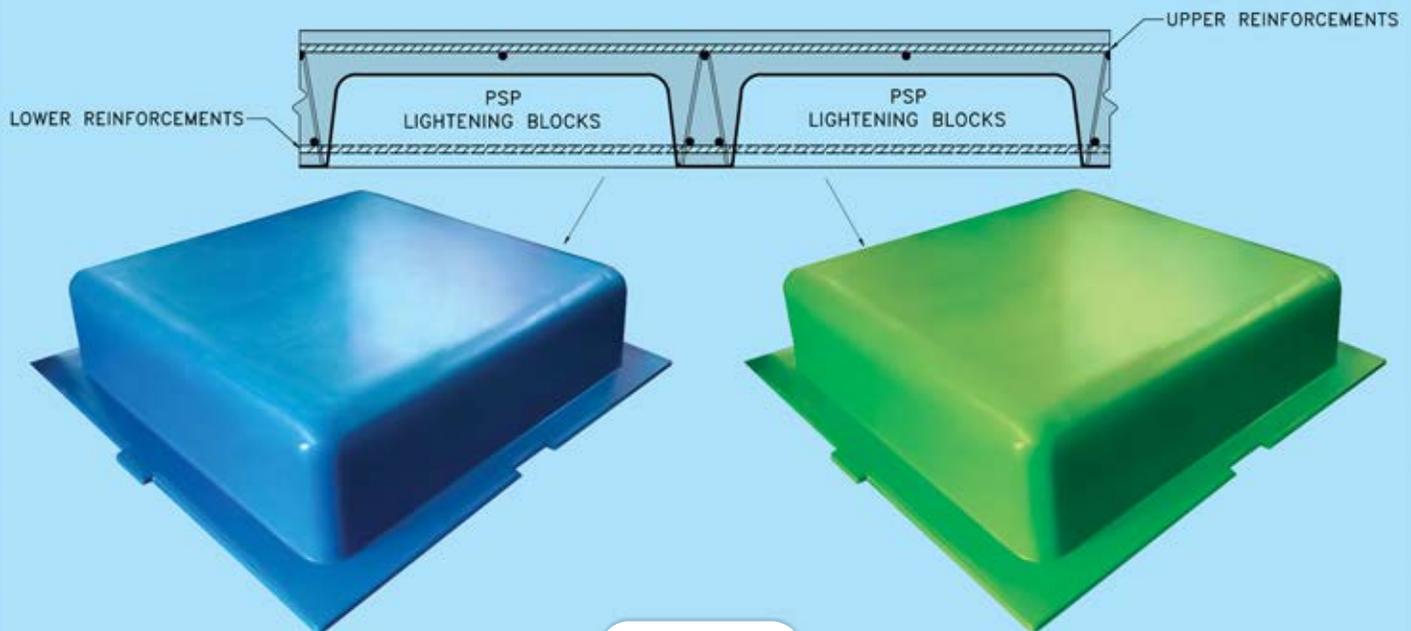
Possibility to implement on steel frames



- Implementation of high spans up to more than 12 meters due to the lightness of the PSP waffles ceiling
- Console execution with further progress due to the lightness of the PSP Waffle
- Removal of the pendant of the center beams of the structure
- Elevation of the floor to the floor height of the ceiling due to the reduction in the thickness of each ceiling with respect (to the various spans of the structure (the thickness of each ceiling is 22 to 25 cm
- Possibility to create more quantities and more effective space between the parking columns for parking 4 and 5 cars due to the implementation of large spans
- possibility for Irregular column spacing
- Removing diagonal beams and unnecessary columns corresponding to the PSP ceiling
- Removing a potential reset in parking lot ramps due to reduced thickness of the PPS ceilings
- Allows you to use the unique design inside the waffle holes and the beautiful lighting inside them and the lack of false ceilings implementation
- Easy to implement and install Knauf car-o-liner on a psp ceiling.



- 1-Considerable thickness reduction due to the shape and dimensions of the psp templates
- 2-the possibility of vibrating the concrete around the templates and all the ceiling points according to the shape of the PSP templates
- 3-Non-slipping of the concrete and non wasting of it due to locking of the margins of psp molds into each other
- 4-Non changing the appearance of the templates during grouting due to the bracing of the surface of the PSP templates
- 5-Non Shifting the templates with respect to each other during grouting and maintaining the effective width of the joist due to the locking of the psp templates into each other
- 6-Concentrated load capability up to 240kg during implementation
- 7-Fast and economical loading and unloading of templates in the lowest volume possible
- 8-without complete flooring under the ceiling due to the special design of psp templates
- 9-The possibility of using each template over multiple times due to unsustainable PSP templates being used
- 10-Not trapping the gas inside the slab during a fire due to the unsustainability of the psp templates
- 11-Increasing the ultimate strength of the psp ceiling concrete due to moisture holding in the concrete setting period
- 12-calculations in accordance with the ACI Interior Design Code





1-Reduction in the overall weight of the building

2-Reducing the amount of foundation rebar and concrete

3-Reducing the thickness and volume of all shear walls

4-Reducing the size and dimensions of all columns and beams

5-Reduction of building materials, which is equivalent to reducing all costs by up to 30% compared with other concrete frames

6-Increasing the implementation speed due to the lack of perfect flooring compared with other similar ceilings

7-Increased implementation speed due to the lack of carrying heavy joists for each ceiling relative to the joist-block ceiling

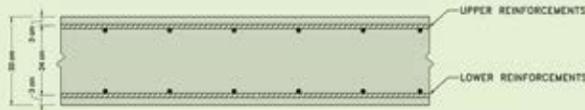
8-Increase in the number of floors in high-rise buildings due to the building's elevation limit due to the decrease in the thickness of the PSP ceilings

9-Decrease in overall building height due to lower ceiling thickness

comparison of the slab weight, and the concrete and rebar consumption for a 10×10 M ceiling

concrete slab Simple

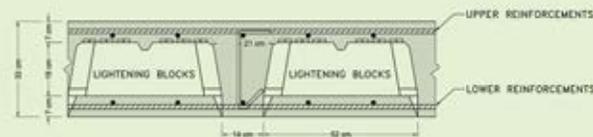
$2500 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.3 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} = 750 \text{ kg}$ per square meter
 $0.3 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} = 0.3 \text{ m}^3$ per square meter
 $\text{Ø}12@20 \text{ cm Top \& Bot} = 17.5 \text{ kg}$ per square meter



- Slab thickness
- Slab weight
- Concrete consumption
- Rebar weight

Concrete slab with sustainable cubic template

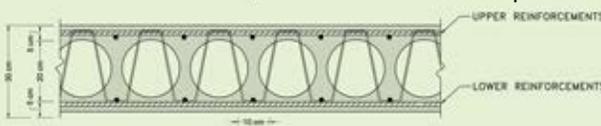
$(0.32 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m}) - (0.18 \text{ m} \times 0.52 \text{ m} \times 0.52 \text{ m}) = 0.1081 \text{ m}^3$
 full slab volume empty slab volume Actual slab volume
 $2500 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.1081 \text{ m}^3 = 270 \text{ kg}$ $270 \text{ kg} / (0.7 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m}) = 550 \text{ kg}$ per square meter
 $(0.32 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m}) - (0.18 \text{ m} \times 0.52 \text{ m} \times 0.52 \text{ m}) = 0.1081 \text{ m}^3$
 $0.1081 \text{ m}^3 / (0.49) = 0.22 \text{ m}^3$ per square meter
 $\text{Ø}12@32 \text{ cm Top \& Bot} = 12.5 \text{ kg}$ per square meter



- Slab thickness
- Slab weight
- Concrete consumption
- Rebar weight

Concrete slab with sustainable spherical template

$(0.30 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}) - 16 \times (\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 0.1^3) \text{ m}^3 = 0.232 \text{ m}^3$
 $2500 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.232 \text{ m}^3 / 1 \text{ m}^2 = 580 \text{ kg/m}^2$ per square meter
 $(0.30 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}) - 16 \times (\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 0.1^3) \text{ m}^3 = 0.232 \text{ m}^3$ per square meter
 $\text{Ø}10@20 \text{ cm} \text{ \& } \text{Ø}12@20 \text{ cm Top \& Bot} = 15.8 \text{ kg}$ per square meter

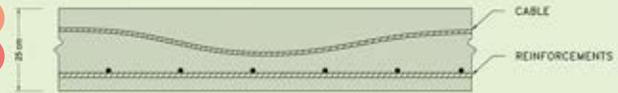


- Slab thickness
- Slab weight
- Concrete consumption
- Rebar weight

comparison of the slab weight, and the concrete and rebar consumption for a 10×10 m ceiling

Prefabricated concrete slab

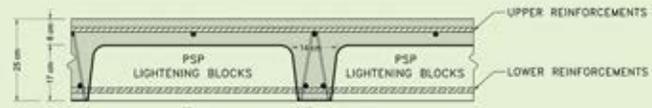
		25 cm	
		$(0.25 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}) = 0.25 \text{ m}^3$	
Slab thickness	$2500 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.25 \text{ m}^3 / 1 \text{ m}^2 =$	625 kg	per square meter
Slab weight	$(0.25 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}) =$	0.25 m³	per square meter
Concrete consumption	$\varnothing 10 @ 20 \text{ cm} =$	7 kg	
Rebar weight		5.5 kg	
Cable weight			



Concrete slab with T-form beam and PSP block

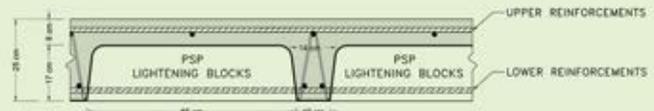
		25 cm	
		$(0.25 \text{ m} \times 0.75 \text{ m} \times 0.75 \text{ m}) - (0.17 \text{ m} \times 0.65 \text{ m} \times 0.65 \text{ m}) = 0.0688 \text{ m}^3$	
	$2500 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.0688 \text{ m}^3 = 170 \text{ kg}$	$170 \text{ kg} / (0.75 \text{ m} \times 0.75 \text{ m}) =$	305 kg per square meter
	$(0.25 \text{ m} \times 0.75 \text{ m} \times 0.75 \text{ m}) - (0.17 \text{ m} \times 0.65 \text{ m} \times 0.65 \text{ m}) = 0.0688 \text{ m}^3$	$0.0688 \text{ m}^3 / (0.75 \text{ m} \times 0.75 \text{ m}) =$	0.122 m³ per square meter
	$\varnothing 14 @ 75 \text{ cm Top \& Bot} =$	8.3 kg	per square meter

Slab thickness			
Slab weight			
Concrete consumption			
Rebar weight			



Comparison of the PSP ceiling and the joist-block ceiling with a 7.5 m span

30 cm		23 cm	
330 kg	per square meter	260 kg	per square meter
0.135 m³	per square meter	0.103 m³	per square meter
15.5 kg	per square meter	7.1 kg	per square meter



**Comparison between PSP slab and similar slabs in the present marketplace
For spans over 10 m long**

% of increase in building material used for other types of ceilings as compared with PSP ceiling	Rebar consumed	Concrete consumed	Ceiling weight	Ceiling thickness	Types of two-sided slab
%60	17.5 kg/m ²	0.3 m ³ /m ²	750 kg/m ²	30 cm	Simple concrete slab
%45	12.5 kg/m ²	0.22 m ³ /m ²	550 kg/m ²	32 cm	Concrete slab with sustainable cubic template
%48	15.8 kg/m ²	0.232 m ³ /m ²	580 kg/m ²	30 cm	Concrete slab with sustainable spherical template
%50	7 kg/m ²	0.25 m ³ /m ²	625 kg/m ²	25 cm	Prefabricated slab
%0	8.3 kg/m ²	0.122 m ³ /m ²	305 kg/m ²	25 cm	PSP slab with non sustainable templates

**Comparison between the joist-block ceiling and the two-sided PSP slab
for spans up to 7.5 m**

% of increase in building material used for other types of ceilings as compared with PSP ceiling	Rebar consumed	Concrete consumed	Ceiling weight	Ceiling thickness	Types of slab
%25	15.5 kg/m ²	0.135 m ³ /m ²	330 kg/m ²	30 cm	joist-block
%0	7.2 kg/m ²	0.103 m ³ /m ²	260 kg/m ²	23 cm	Two-sided PSP slab

According to the calculations done, the roof weight and the consumption of concrete and rebars in a square meter of two-sided slab with a psp system has been reduced by between 45 and 60 percent compared with other similar roofs with an average span of 10 meters, as in comparison with a roof of the joist and block with a 7.5 m span, we also had 25 percent weight reduction and reduction in construction materials used. Therefore, the buildings computed and constructed in this way, in addition to the implementation of large spans and the removal of beam pendants in the building, significantly reduce the consumption of concrete and rebars in the beams, shear walls and foundations



PSP

PSP

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Pars Structure Prefab

Address: Alley 26, West Saheli Street, Shiraz-Iran

Tel.: +98 (71) 32 25 3551 , Te. and Fax: +98 (71) 32 25 3551

Cell phone: +98 917 111 38 82 , +98 917 712 78 47-48

Email: psp.civil.en@gmail.com

www.pspwaffle.com