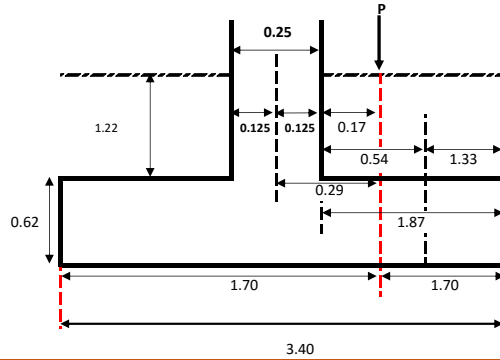


SANDRO DANIEL VENERO SONCCO

DISEÑO DE ZAPATAS CORRIDAS CON CARGA EXENTRICA

Solo columna cuadrada		
DATOS		
COLUMNA	25	X 25 cm
PD	30	ton
PL	25	ton
MD	10	ton-m
ML	6	ton-m
fc	210	kg/cm ²
fy	4200	kg/cm ²
ysuelo	1.82	ton/m ³
yconcreto	2.40	ton/m ³
qa	2	kg/cm ²
hf	1.22	m
r	8	cm
r	5	cm
t asumido	62	cm
Asumimos a	5	cm
Ø As	5/8	pulg
Area de As	1.98	cm ²
Ø Ast	1/2	pulg
Area de As	1.27	cm ²
Base Z	3.38	m
	3.40	m



RESULTADOS		
e	0.29	m
t as	62	cm
qe	16.29	ton/m ²
B	3.40	m
qu	26.47	ton/m ²
d util	54	cm
Lu	1.326	m
d nec	53.76	cm
t nec	61.76	cm
L	1.87	m
Mu	46.08	ton/m ²
As	23.67	cm ²
a	5	cm
Asmin	14.91	cm ²
NV	12	varillas
Espac	8	cm
	12 Ø 5/8 @ 8	cm
Ast	11.16	cm ²
NV	9	varillas
Espac	11	cm
	9 Ø 1/2 @ 11	cm
Ld	181.59	cm

MEMORIA DE CALCULO

1. calculo de la exentricidad

$$e=M/P$$

$$e=0.29 \text{ m}$$

2. asumimos t

$$t=62 \text{ cm}$$

3. calculo de la capacidad efectiva de carga

$$qe=qa+ysuelo*hf-yconcreto*t \text{ asumido}$$

$$qe=16.29 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

4. calculo de la base de la zapata

$$area=P/A$$

$$area=(PD+PL)/qe$$

$$area=3.38 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B=3.40 \text{ m}$$

5. verificacion por corte flexion

$$qu*Lu=0.53*Vfc*b*d \text{ necesario}$$

calculamos la capacidad de carga ultima qu

$$qu=26.47 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$qu=2.65 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

calculamos d util

$$d \text{ util}=54 \text{ cm}$$

calculamos Lu

$$Lu=1.326 \text{ m}$$

$$Lu=132.59 \text{ cm}$$

calculamos d necesario

$$d \text{ necesario}=53.76 \text{ cm}$$

calculamos el t necesario

$$t \text{ necesario}=61.76 \text{ cm}$$

$$t \text{ asumido} > t \text{ necesario}$$

$$62 > 61.76$$

Cumple

6. calculo del momento ultimo Mu

$$Mu = q_u \cdot L^2 \cdot 1m / 2$$

hallamos L

$$L = 186.59 \text{ cm}$$

$$L = 1.87 \text{ m}$$

$$Mu = 46.08 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

7. calculo del acero principal As

$$As = (Mu) / (\phi \cdot f_y (d \text{ util} - a/2))$$

asumimos a 5 cm

$$As = 23.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$a = As \cdot f_y / (0.85 \cdot f_c \cdot b)$$

$$a = 5.57 \text{ cm}$$

cumple

por lo tanto

$$As = 23.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

8. calculo del acero minimo Asmin

$$As_{min} = 0.80 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \text{ util} / f_y$$

$$As_{min} = 14.91 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$As_{min} < As$$

$$14.91 < 23.67$$

cumple

trabajamos con el acero principal As

$$As = 23.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$NV = 11.96$$

$$NV = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$Esp = 8.36 \text{ cm}$$

$$Esp = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$12 \text{ } \emptyset \text{ } 5/8 \text{ @ } 8 \text{ cm}$$

9. calculo del acero transversal Ast

$$Ast = 0.0018 b t$$

$$Ast = 11.16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$NV = 8.81$$

$$NV = 9 \text{ V}$$

$$Esp = 11.35 \text{ cm}$$

$$Esp = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$9 \text{ } \emptyset \text{ } 1/2 \text{ @ } 11 \text{ cm}$$

10. calculo de longitud de desarrollo

$$L_d = L - r$$

$$L_d = 181.59 \text{ cm}$$

L

$$0.06 \cdot AV \cdot f_y / \sqrt{f_c} = 34.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$0.006 \cdot d_v \cdot f_y = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$30 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$40 \text{ cm}$$

cumple