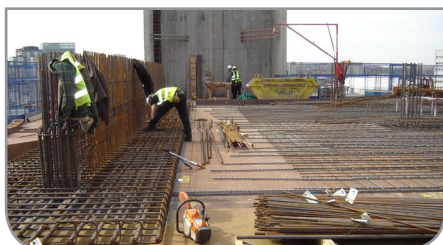




## Slabstress

Birmingham Library

**Client**  
Birmingham City Council  
**Principal Contractor**  
Carillion  
**Structural Engineer**  
Matthew Consultants  
**Frame Contractor**  
A J Morrisroe  
**Post-tensioning Contractor**  
Freyssinet Ltd  
**Works Completed**  
July 2011



The Library of Birmingham was originally conceived as a structural steel frame. During the tender period, and in order to realise the full value engineering benefits, the frame was changed to RC with post-tensioned slabs and beams.

The building on plan was 52x56m and ten storeys tall, over 65m high, not including basement. In general the floors were 225 and 250mm thick post-tensioned bonded slabs. These spanned 7.5 to 9.5m and carried a variety of live and dead loads. The live load supported was up to 18kN/m<sup>2</sup> and the dead load up to 12kN/m<sup>2</sup>. A common feature on each floor were the down stand fins on the perimeter grids. These were required to stiffen the slabs in the end bays to control deflections, and were chosen to avoid increasing the building weight by using thicker slabs. Overall, the floor to floor heights matched those of the steel solution and presented a cleaner, unobstructed surface for following trades.

A dramatic feature of the building was the 10m cantilever which overhangs the Centenary Square entrance elevation. Behind this cantilever was a 15m back span, the centre of which carries the main perimeter grid from the fifth floor and above. The original steel scheme proposed this structure as a two-storey deep braced truss, the concrete solution adopted elegant post-tensioned arches over a single storey. The arches were chosen not only for their strength but also to mirror the architect's design language in the elevation.

The arches were installed between the first and second floors. The first floor slab was suspended from the second on steel hangers and the arches enabled the third floor to be built with traditional formwork unencumbered by steel cross braces. Careful consideration was taken in the design of the temporary works to support these arches and the staged transfer of loads. When fully loaded, the arches at the point of transfer moved upwards by 4mm, less than the 6mm predicted. The slender end profile of the arches required the use of Freyssinet C Range multi-strand tendons placed across the top of the arches.

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