

SOLID REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN BASED ON ARRANGEMENT OF
TRIANGULAR REINFORCING BAR NETWORKS AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING
THE SAME

5 BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to a solid reinforced concrete column having a new reinforcing bar arrangement structure and a method of constructing the same, which are
10 capable of omitting or reducing cross tie reinforcing bars that traverse the sections of the solid reinforced concrete column that is completely filled with concrete.

15 2. Description of the Related Art

Architectural and civil engineering structures, such as bridges, etc., generally employ a reinforced concrete structure. A solid reinforced concrete column is a reinforced concrete column completely filled with concrete, and is
20 distinguished from a hollow reinforced concrete column in which an empty space is formed.

Meanwhile, with the imposition of strict earthquake-resistant design, columns are often designed to have a structure that receives a downward load as axial force and
25 then transfers the received load to the ground and that also

chiefly resists a lateral load, such as an earthquake. In the design of the structure of a square column, when confinement reinforcing bars, such as cross tie reinforcing bars 13, strip reinforcing bars 14, etc, are arranged in the transverse direction of the column, as shown in FIG. 1, an actuation moment reaches the maximum resistive moment of the section of the column in the case of the occurrence of an earthquake, and then a plastic hinge occurs, thereby exhibiting plastic behavior. The design that is contrived to produce plastic behavior is referred to as plastic design. The plastic design can generally obtain economic design results compared to elastic design. In practice, the design of a solid reinforced concrete column, such as that of FIG. 1, is being applied to buildings and civil engineering structures for economic and structural reasons. Actually, bridge design specifications and concrete structure specifications regarding confinement transverse reinforcing bar details have been made and widely applied.

Meanwhile, the design of a column, such as that of FIG. 1, has a disadvantage in that the efficiency of construction is decreased due to cross tie reinforcing bars 13. In other words, the cross tie reinforcing bars 13 need to be arranged to traverse the sections of a column at a construction site. This arrangement task is considerably cumbersome, and also requires a long task time. Furthermore, in some cases, the

arrangement needs to be performed in the state of holding main reinforcing bars 11 using a crane in order to prevent the main reinforcing bars 11 from collapsing, and thus the efficiency of use of the crane is decreased. Furthermore, the cross tie reinforcing bars 13 make the placement of concrete difficult due interference with concrete aggregates.

SUMMARY

10 The present invention has been developed to overcome the problem in which a conventional solid reinforced concrete column is difficult to construct due to interference with the arrangement of cross tie reinforcing bars, and an object of the present invention is to provide a solid reinforced concrete column having a new reinforcing bar arrangement structure, which enables cross tie reinforcing bars, traversing the sections of the column, to be omitted or reduced.

20 Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of constructing a solid reinforced concrete column, which can improve the efficiency of construction and shorten the period of construction through the modularization of the arrangement of reinforcing bars.

25 In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a solid reinforced concrete column,

including: outer main reinforcing bars arranged in the axial direction of the solid reinforced concrete column; inner reinforcing bars each arranged to be placed between two or three of the outer main reinforcing bars inside the two or
5 three outer main reinforcing bars in the axial direction; inner transverse reinforcing bars each arranged to connect the two or three outer main reinforcing bars and the inner reinforcing bar, placed between the two or three outer main reinforcing bars, in the transverse direction of the solid
10 reinforced concrete column, thereby forming each triangular reinforcing bar network; outer transverse reinforcing bars arranged to surround the outer main reinforcing bars outside the outer main reinforcing bars in the transverse direction; and concrete placed to bury the outer main reinforcing bars,
15 the inner reinforcing bars, the inner transverse reinforcing bars, and the outer transverse reinforcing bars.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of constructing a solid reinforced concrete column, including: a first step of
20 assembling each triangular reinforcing bar network by connecting two or three outer main reinforcing bars and a single inner reinforcing bar by inner transverse reinforcing bars; a second step of arranging reinforcing bars by arranging a plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks and then
25 surrounding the outside of the plurality of triangular

reinforcing bar networks with outer transverse reinforcing bars; and a third step of placing concrete so that the reinforcing bars arranged at the second step are buried in the concrete.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the
10 accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a conventional solid reinforced concrete column;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of a solid reinforced concrete
15 column according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 shows various embodiments of the arrangement details of triangular reinforcing bar networks in a solid reinforced concrete column according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart of a method of constructing a solid
20 reinforced concrete column according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 shows the state of the assembly of a triangular reinforcing bar network using a jig in a method of constructing a solid reinforced concrete column according to the present invention;

25 FIG. 6 shows various embodiments of a method of

installing a triangular reinforcing bar network in a method of constructing a solid reinforced concrete column according to the present invention; and

FIG. 7 shows the state of the installation of a guide
5 plate in a method of constructing a solid reinforced concrete column according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10 The present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings and preferred embodiments.

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of a solid reinforced concrete column 100 according to the present invention. The present
15 invention is characterized in that in the solid reinforced concrete column 100 completely filled with concrete 150, reinforcing bars are arranged in such a way as to form each triangular reinforcing bar network using two or three outer main reinforcing bars 110, a single inner reinforcing bar 120
20 and inner transverse reinforcing bars 130. Although a square column is illustrated as an example of the solid reinforced concrete column 100 in the present specification, hexagon, octagon, track-type columns, etc. may be used when cross tie reinforcing bars are arranged.

25 More specifically, the solid reinforced concrete column

100 according to the present invention includes: outer main reinforcing bars 110 arranged in the axial direction of the solid reinforced concrete column 100; inner reinforcing bars 120 arranged in the axial direction such that each of the
5 inner reinforcing bars 120 is placed between two or three of the outer main reinforcing bars 110 inside the two or three outer main reinforcing bars 110; inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 arranged such that each of the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 connects the two or three outer main
10 reinforcing bars 110 and the inner reinforcing bar 120 placed between the two or three outer main reinforcing bars 110 in the transverse direction of the solid reinforced concrete column 100, thereby forming each triangular reinforcing bar network; outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 arranged to
15 surround the outer main reinforcing bars 110 outside the outer main reinforcing bars 110 in the transverse direction; and concrete 150 placed to bury the outer main reinforcing bars 110, the inner reinforcing bars 120, the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130, and the outer transverse reinforcing
20 bars 140. FIG. 2(a) shows an example in which a smaller triangular reinforcing bar network is formed using two outer main reinforcing bars 110, and FIG. 2(b) shows an example in which a larger triangular reinforcing bar network is formed using three outer main reinforcing bars 110. Meanwhile, the
25 inner reinforcing bar 120 may be designed as main reinforcing

bars for a column, or may be designed as simple reinforcing bars for assembly that are used to form networks along with the outer main reinforcing bars 110.

The solid reinforced concrete column 100 configured as
5 described above can achieve the three-axis confinement of concrete and also can advantageously resist brittle fracture because the outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 and the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 produce confining stresses in stable triangular arrangements, with the result
10 that stable earthquake-resistant details even when cross tie reinforcing bars are omitted or reduced. The above-described solid reinforced concrete column 100 according to the present invention may be applied to the columns of a building, the piers of a bridge, etc.

15 In the present invention, the connection of the outer main reinforcing bars 110 and the inner reinforcing bars 120 and the hooked end processing of the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 and the outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 may be performed in accordance with common methods (bridge
20 design specifications), and the outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 may be implemented as closed strip-shaped reinforcing bars or spiral reinforcing bars in accordance with common methods. For example, in a plastic hinge section, the outer main reinforcing bars 110 and the inner reinforcing bars 120
25 are completely mechanically connected without a lap splice,

and, in the section other than the plastic hinge section, the lap splices of the outer main reinforcing bars 110 and the inner reinforcing bars 120 do not exceed $1/2$ thereof. Furthermore, when the outer transverse reinforcing bars 140
5 are implemented as closed strip-shaped reinforcing bars, both ends thereof are configured in the form of 135° hooks having an extended length larger than the larger one of a value six times the diameter thereof and 80 mm. In contrast, when the outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 are implemented as
10 spiral reinforcing bars, both ends thereof are configured in the form of 135° hooks having an extended length larger than the larger one of a value six times the diameter thereof and 80 mm, these hooks are arranged to be caught on the main reinforcing bars, and mechanical connection or complete
15 welding connection is used instead of lap splicing in a plastic hinge section. Furthermore, the hooks of the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 are configured to be caught on the outer main reinforcing bars 110. When the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 are successively caught on the
20 same outer main reinforcing bar 110, both ends of the successive inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 are changed to prevent 90° hooks from being successively caught.

FIG. 3 shows various embodiments of the arrangement details of the triangular reinforcing bar networks of the
25 solid reinforced concrete column 100 according to the present

invention. FIG. 3(a) shows an example in which inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 that connect two outer main reinforcing bars 110 and a single inner reinforcing bar 120 are implemented as closed strip-shaped reinforcing bars 130a, and FIG. 3(b) shows an example in which inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 that connect three outer main reinforcing bars 110 and a single inner reinforcing bar 120 are implemented as closed strip-shaped reinforcing bars 130a. FIG. 3(c) shows an example in which the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 of FIG. 3(b) are replaced with spiral reinforcing bars 130b, and FIGS. 3(d) and 3(e) shows examples in which the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 are replaced with non-closed reinforcing bars 130c or 130d. In FIGS. 3(d) and 3(e), non-closed reinforcing bars 130c and 130d are arranged to connect outer main reinforcing bars 110 and inner reinforcing bars 120 but not to connect the outer main reinforcing bars 110 with each other, and complete triangular networks along with outer transverse reinforcing bars 140. The non-closed reinforcing bars 130c and 130d are named after the fact that they do not connect the outer main reinforcing bar 110 with each other. From FIG. 3(d), inverted V-shaped non-closed reinforcing bars 130c each having hooks at both ends thereof are found. Reinforcing bars are arranged such that in each network, a single non-closed reinforcing bar 130c surrounds a single inner reinforcing bar 120 and is hooked to

two outer main reinforcing bars 110. From FIG. 3(e), linear non-closed reinforcing bars 130d each having hooks at both ends thereof are found. Reinforcing bars are arranged such that in each network, two outer main reinforcing bars 110 and
5 a single inner reinforcing bar 120 are connected by two non-closed reinforcing bars 130d. However, the non-closed reinforcing bars 130c or 130d need to be arranged to be connected to the outer transverse reinforcing bars 140, in which case an adequate confinement effect can be achieved by
10 the non-closed reinforcing bars 130c or 130d. Although not shown, the inner transverse reinforcing bar 130 may be replaced with spiral reinforcing bars or non-closed reinforcing bars in FIG. 3(b), as shown in FIGS. 3(c) to 3(e).

Meanwhile, the present invention proposes a preferred
15 method of constructing the solid reinforced concrete column 100. FIG. 4 illustrates a solid reinforced concrete pier that is divided into a base part, a column part, and a coping part. FIGS. 5 to 7 show the details of the construction of a reinforced concrete column according to the present invention
20 solid using the solid reinforced concrete column of FIG. 2(a) as an example. The method of constructing solid reinforced concrete column 100 according to the present invention is described in a stepwise manner with reference to FIGS. 5 to 7.

First, each triangular reinforcing bar network is
25 assembled by connecting two or three outer main reinforcing

bars 110 and a single inner reinforcing bar 120 by inner transverse reinforcing bars 130 (a first step). The triangular reinforcing bar network may be simply assembled using a pair of jigs Z1 and Z2, as shown in FIG. 5. That is, 5 in the state in which the two or three outer main reinforcing bars 110 and the one inner reinforcing bar 120 have been fastened to the pair of jigs Z1 and Z2, the triangular reinforcing bar network is assembled by connecting the two or three outer main reinforcing bars 110 and the one inner 10 reinforcing bar 120 by the inner transverse reinforcing bars 130.

Thereafter, triangular reinforcing bar networks and outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 are installed at the location of a column (a second step). The methods of the present step 15 may be classified into three methods, as shown in FIG. 6. A first method is a method of assembling triangular reinforcing bar networks and outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 at the location of a column. This method is a method using a triangular reinforcing bar network as a single construction 20 module. That is, a plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks is arranged and installed at the location of a column in the form of a column (see FIG. 6(a)), and then the triangular reinforcing bar networks are surrounded with outer transverse reinforcing bars 140.

25 A second method is a method of assembling a column

reinforcing bar network by surrounding triangular reinforcing bar networks with outer transverse reinforcing bars 140 and installing the column reinforcing bar network at the location of a column. This method is a method using a column
5 reinforcing bar network as a single construction module. That is, a column reinforcing bar network is assembled by arranging all triangular reinforcing bar networks to be arranged in a square column to be constructed and outer main reinforcing bars required and surrounding the triangular reinforcing bar
10 networks with outer transverse reinforcing bars 140, and then the column reinforcing bar network is lifted and installed at the location of a column using a crane (see FIG. 6(c)).

A third method is a hybrid method of the first and second methods. This method is a method of lifting a plurality of
15 triangular reinforcing bar networks arranged on a single side by means of a dedicated jig using a crane at one time and installing the triangular reinforcing bar networks at the location of a column. That is, a plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks to be arranged on each side of a
20 square column is simultaneously lifted by means of a dedicated jig using a crane and installed at the location of a column (see FIG. 6(b)), outer main reinforcing bars, inner reinforcing bars and inner transverse reinforcing bars are all installed, and then the triangular reinforcing bar networks
25 are surrounded by outer transverse reinforcing bars 140.

As described above, in the present invention, the outer main reinforcing bars 110 and the inner reinforcing bars 120 are installed in a self-standing state in the form of a triangular reinforcing bar network, a column reinforcing bar network or the like, and thus may be stably installed without concern about collapse.

Meanwhile, when the second step is performed by inserting the outer main reinforcing bars 110 or inner reinforcing bars 120 into the reinforcing bar receiving holes H of a guide plate GP after the guide plate GP in which the reinforcing bar receiving holes H are formed has been buried in the upper portion of a base part (see FIG. 7), the task of arranging reinforcing bars can be more easily achieved.

Finally, the concrete 150 is placed such that the reinforcing bars installed at the second step are buried (a third step). This completes the solid reinforced concrete column 100.

According to the present invention, the following advantages are expected:

First, in a solid reinforced concrete column, a sufficient confinement effect can be achieved by arranging triangular reinforcing bar networks each composed of two or three outer main reinforcing bars, a single inner reinforcing bar and inner transverse reinforcing bars, and thus cross tie reinforcing bars that traverse the sections of the column can

be omitted or reduced, thereby economically constructing a solid column.

Second, the amount of material can be reduced due to economic section design, and thus construction costs can be
5 reduced and also the emission of carbon can be reduced.

Third, cross tie reinforcing bars that are difficult to arrange can be omitted or reduced, and thus the efficiency of the task of arranging reinforcing bars can be improved and the period of construction can be shortened. In particular,
10 components can be modularized in the form of self-standing structures, such as triangular reinforcing bar networks or the like, in the arrangement of the reinforcing bars, and thus construction can be stably and simply performed without concern about the collapse of the reinforcing bars.
15 Furthermore, when a crane-dedicated jig is employed, it is possible to conveniently perform the task of arranging reinforcing bars while simultaneously lifting a plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks for a single column.

Although the present invention has been described in
20 detail with reference to specific embodiments, these embodiments are intended to merely illustrate the present invention. Accordingly, substitutions, additions and modifications that are made without departing from the technical spirit of the present invention should be also
25 construed as falling within the range of protection of the

present invention that is defined by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A solid reinforced concrete column, comprising:

outer main reinforcing bars arranged in an axial
5 direction of the solid reinforced concrete column;

inner reinforcing bars each arranged to be placed between
two or three of the outer main reinforcing bars inside the two
or three outer main reinforcing bars in the axial direction;

inner transverse reinforcing bars each arranged to
10 connect the two or three outer main reinforcing bars and the
inner reinforcing bar, placed between the two or three outer
main reinforcing bars, in a transverse direction of the solid
reinforced concrete column, thereby forming each triangular
reinforcing bar network;

15 outer transverse reinforcing bars arranged to surround
the outer main reinforcing bars outside the outer main
reinforcing bars in the transverse direction; and

concrete placed to bury the outer main reinforcing bars,
the inner reinforcing bars, the inner transverse reinforcing
20 bars, and the outer transverse reinforcing bars.

2. The solid reinforced concrete column of claim 1,
wherein the inner reinforcing bars are designed as column main
reinforcing bars.

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3. The solid reinforced concrete column of claim 1,
wherein the inner transverse reinforcing bars are implemented
as one of closed strip-shaped reinforcing bars, spiral
reinforcing bars, and non-closed reinforcing bars that connect
5 the outer main reinforcing bars and the inner reinforcing bars
but that do not connect the outer main reinforcing bars with
each other.

4. A method of constructing the solid reinforced concrete
10 column set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, comprising:

a first step of assembling each triangular reinforcing
bar network by connecting two or three outer main reinforcing
bars and a single inner reinforcing bar by inner transverse
reinforcing bars;

15 a second step of arranging reinforcing bars by arranging
a plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks and then
surrounding an outside of the plurality of triangular
reinforcing bar networks with outer transverse reinforcing
bars; and

20 a third step of placing concrete so that the reinforcing
bars arranged at the second step are buried in the concrete.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the first step is
performed by connecting the inner transverse reinforcing bars
25 in a state in which the two or three outer main reinforcing

bars and the single inner reinforcing bar are fastened to a pair of jigs.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the second step is performed by installing the plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks at a location of the column, and then surrounding the plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks with the outer transverse reinforcing bars.

10 7. The method of claim 4, wherein the second step is performed by assembling a column reinforcing bar network in such a way as to arrange all triangular reinforcing bar networks, to be arranged in the square column to be constructed, and to surround the triangular reinforcing bar networks with the outer transverse reinforcing bars, and then
15 installing the column reinforcing bar network at a location of the column in such a way as to lift the column reinforcing bar network using a crane.

20 8. The method of claim 4, wherein the second step is performed by installing a plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks, to be arranged on each side of the square column to be constructed, at a location of the column in such a way as to simultaneously hang the plurality of triangular
25 reinforcing bar networks from a dedicated jig and to lift the

plurality of triangular reinforcing bar networks using a crane, and then surrounding the triangular reinforcing bar networks with the outer transverse reinforcing bars.

- 5 9. The method of claim 4, wherein the second step is performed by burying a guide plate, in which reinforcing bar receiving holes are formed, in an upper portion of a base part, and then installing the triangular reinforcing bar networks in such a way as to insert the outer main reinforcing
10 bars or inner reinforcing bars into the reinforcing bar receiving
holes of the guide plate.