Stairs & Ramps



Stairs & Ramps

- Critical structures for egress
- Same issues for steel and concrete stairs
- "Throughout NZ", every building with stairs requires review of stair/ramp performance
 - Department of Building and Housing:
 Practice Advisory 13: Egress Stairs

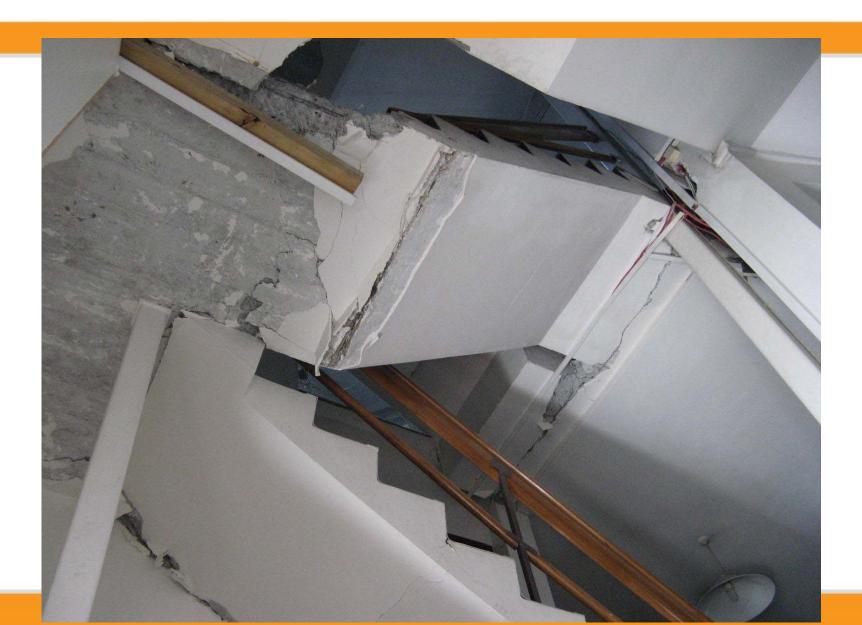
Stair collapses and extent of damage

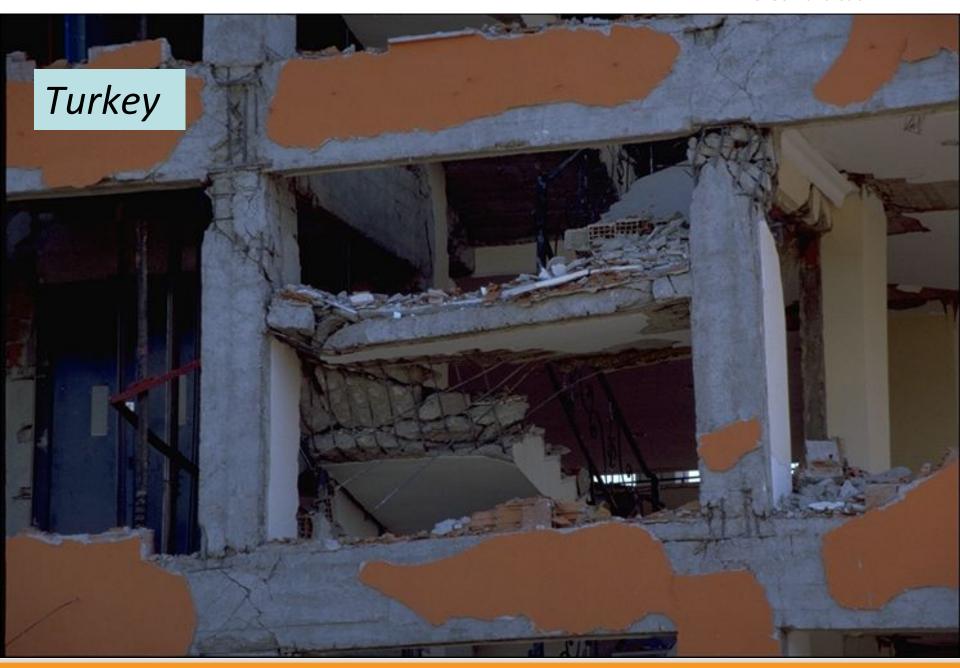
- Forsyth Barr
- Grand Chancellor
- Clarendon
- Heritage Tower
- Many buildings suffered damage to various degrees
 - Mainly the connections between stairs and floors.
- Prior to 1992, interstorey drifts may have been underestimated.

Stairs & Ramps built in at each end

- Act as giant struts or props between floors.
- Change load paths in building
- Fail landings
- Fail the mid-height landings
- Vertical acceleration (not likely)
- Under axial compression
 - Next slides...

Stairs "built in" between floors





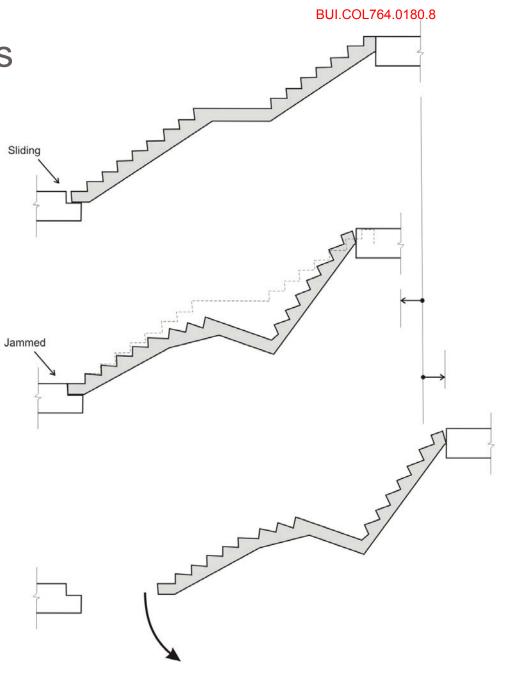
Stairs & Ramps sliding at one end

- 3 possible causes of failure:
 - The landing was to small for the interstorey drifts (as designed or construction tolerances used up)
 - The stairs were compressed and axially shortened. On reversing drift, the stairs are pulled off the supports.
 - Vertical acceleration (not likely)

Compressed stairs

 Stair jams & is compressed & permanently shortened

 EQ reverses & pulls stir off the landing





Grand Chancellor

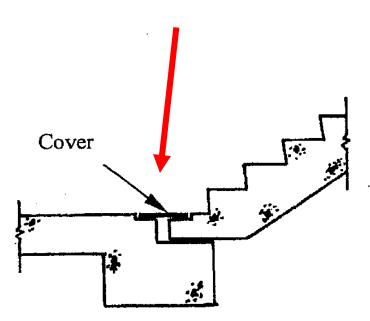




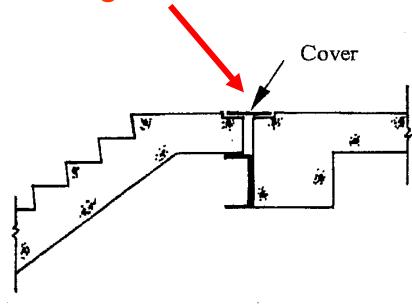
Stairs and Ramps - occasionally

Stairs and ramps with one end free:

CLEARANCES - not big enough



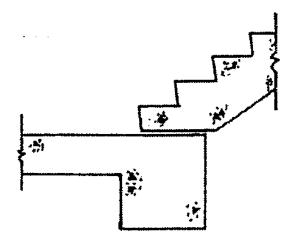




Upper end sliding in seating member

Stairs and Ramps – more common

Stairs and ramps with one end free:

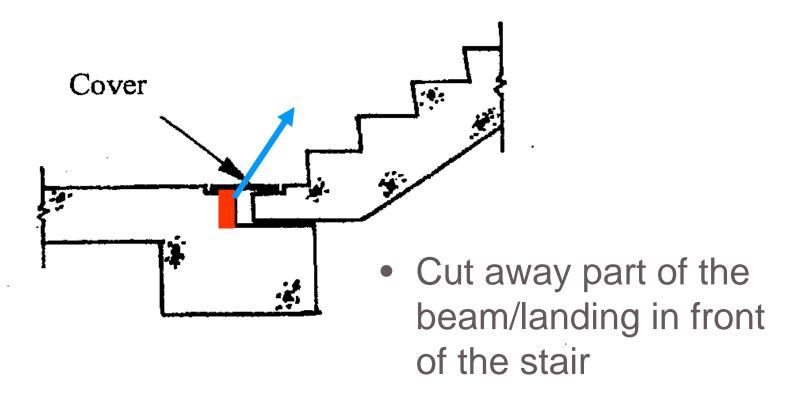


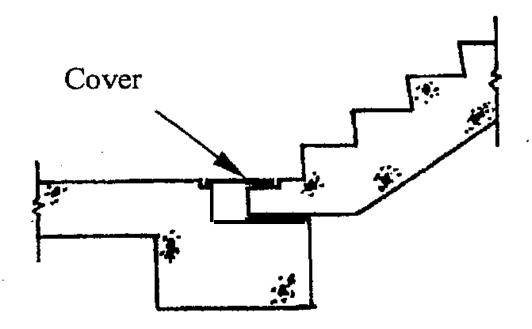
Lower end sliding over lower floor

Stairs and Ramps

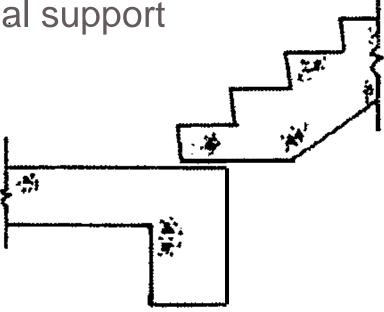
- Stairs and ramps with one end free:
 - Overlap of free end on the landings have to be about 250 mm* in NZ or else when the landings move apart – stair falls.
 - Impact on stair below causes cascading collapse
 - * Guidance from Engineering Advisory Group for the Department of Building & Housing

- Replace the whole star and build supports that accommodate sliding
 - Steel
 - For damaged or lost stairs
- Extend the ledge support
- Widening existing clearances
- Put a supporting structure under the stair flight, typically at landings

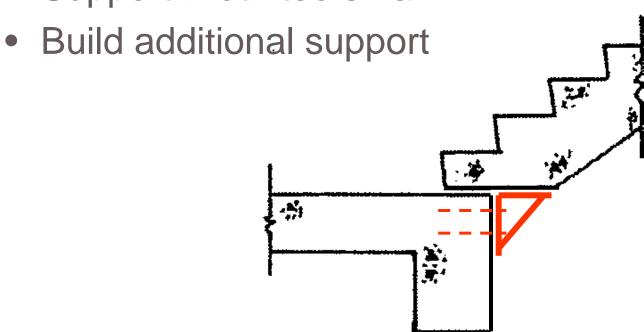




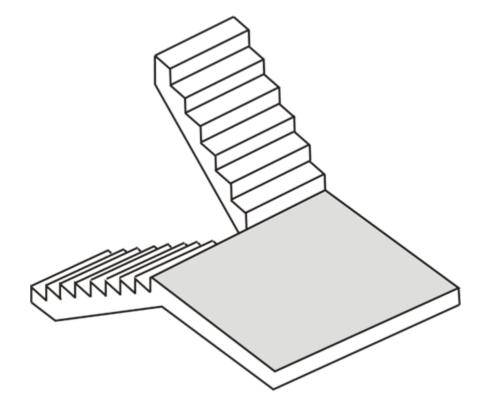
- Support width too small
- Build additional support

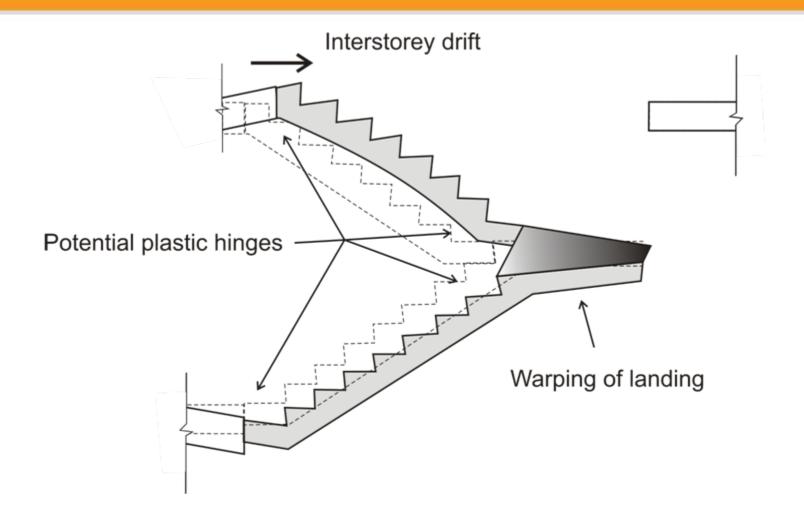


Support width too small

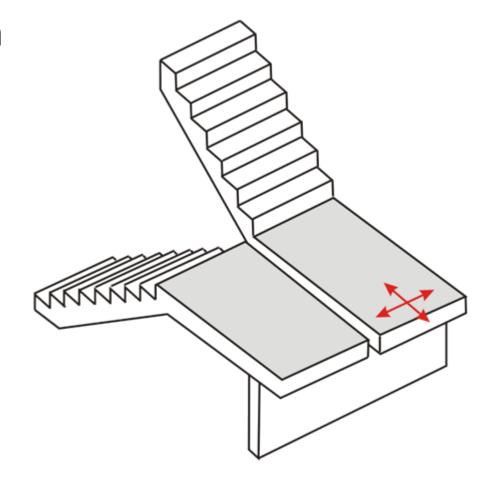


- Mid height landing
- Full width, solid

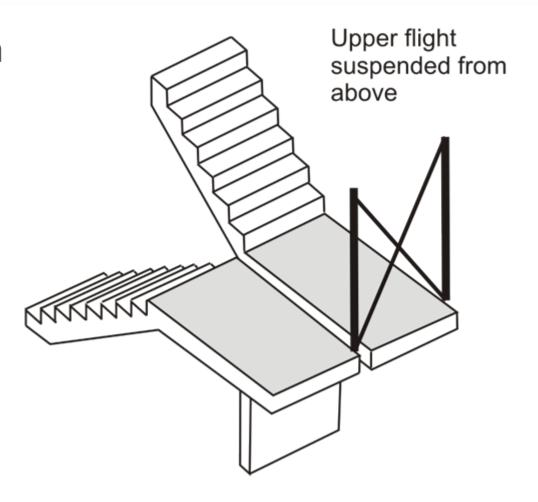




- Split landing with top half sliding on the support.
- Lower half supported and braced by the lower floor



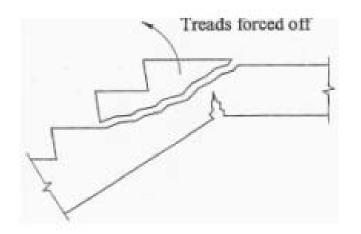
- Split landing with top half suspended from above
- Lower half supported and braced by the lower floor

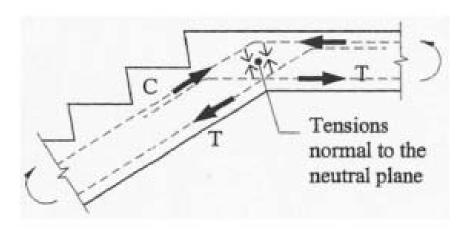




Failure of stair flight to landing connection

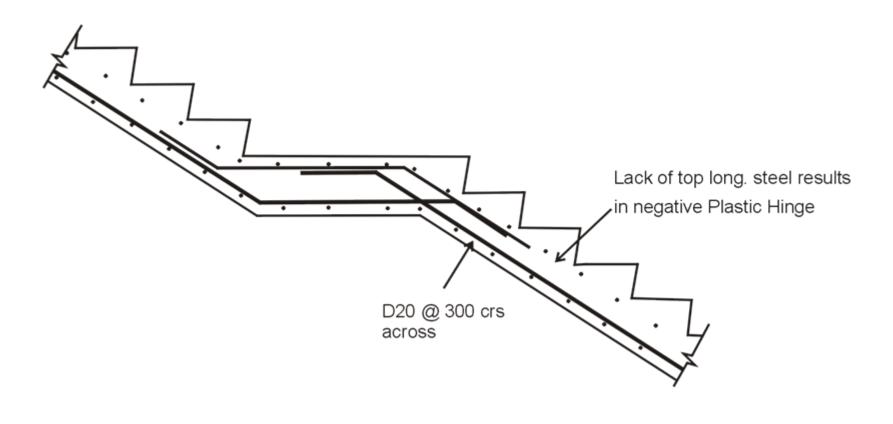
- An issue in concrete stairs
- Dealt with to varying degrees from the late 1980s.





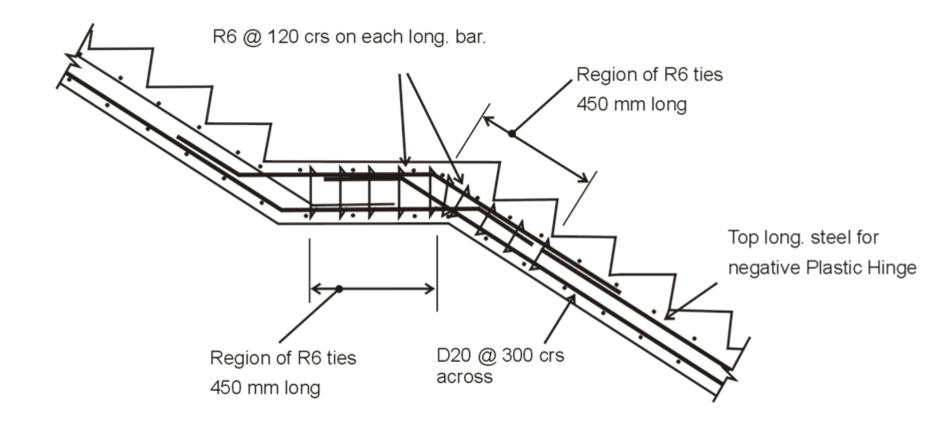
C - compression force

T - tension force (resisted by reinforcement)



(b) Common detail

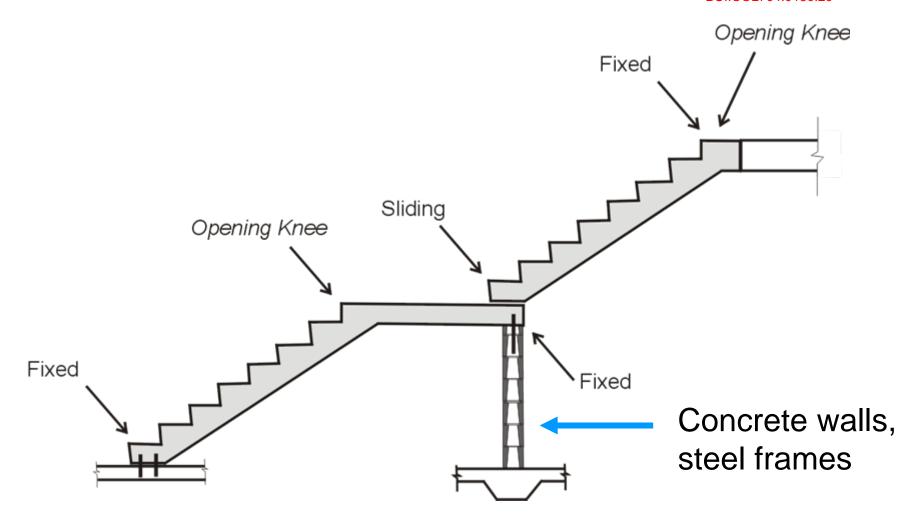
Reinforcement details in Knee: Gravity only.



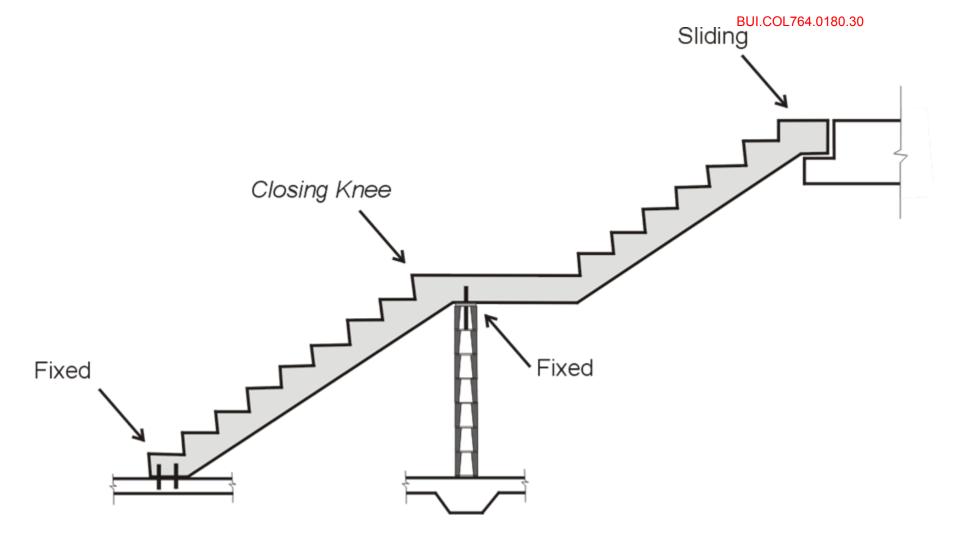
(a) Recommended detail

Reinforcement details in Knee: Gravity & Lateral Displacement

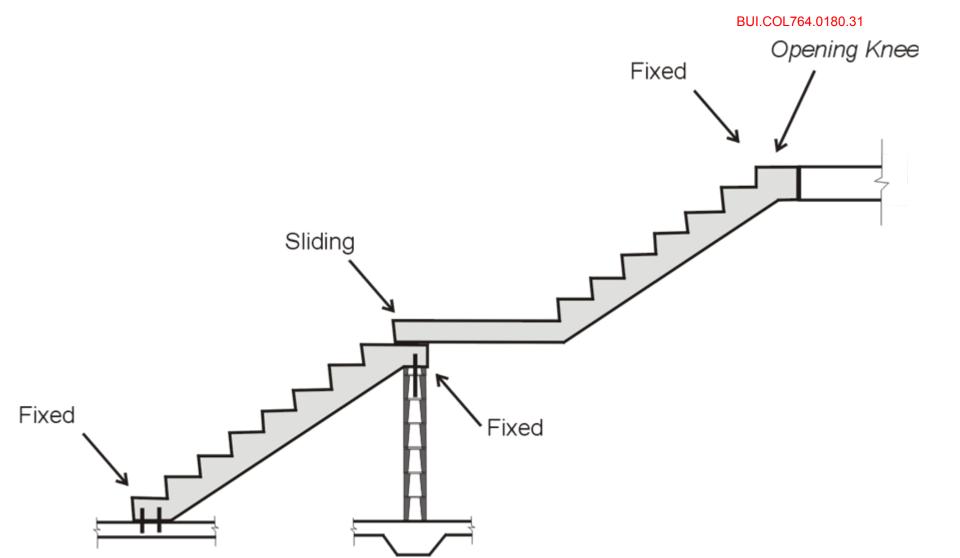
(Simmons 2000)



(a) split landing Intermediate support options.



(b) alternative landing sliding at top. Intermediate support options.



(c) Alternative split landing Intermediate support options.

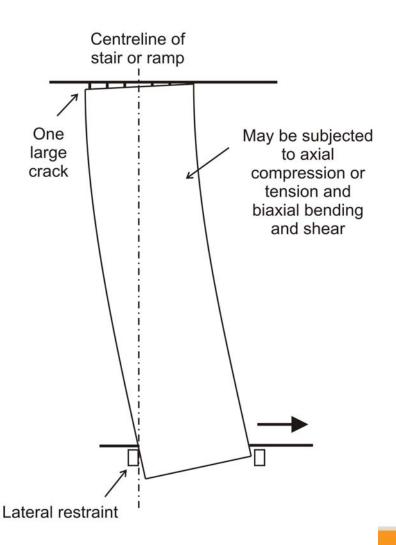
Must be avoided



Structural interference - Short Column Effect El Asnam Earthquake, Turkey 1980 [EERC archive, UC Berkeley].

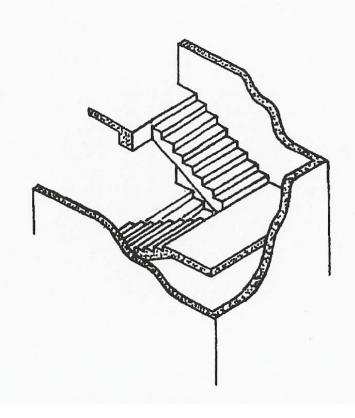
Stairs bending in the horizontal plane

- Bending across the stair
 - Significant damage to connections
 - Needs to be considered by designers



Stairs built in to concrete Core

- Engineers believed these stairs would not have problems.
- Not so, stairs were distressed
 - too a lesser extent



• Questions?