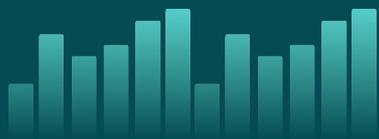


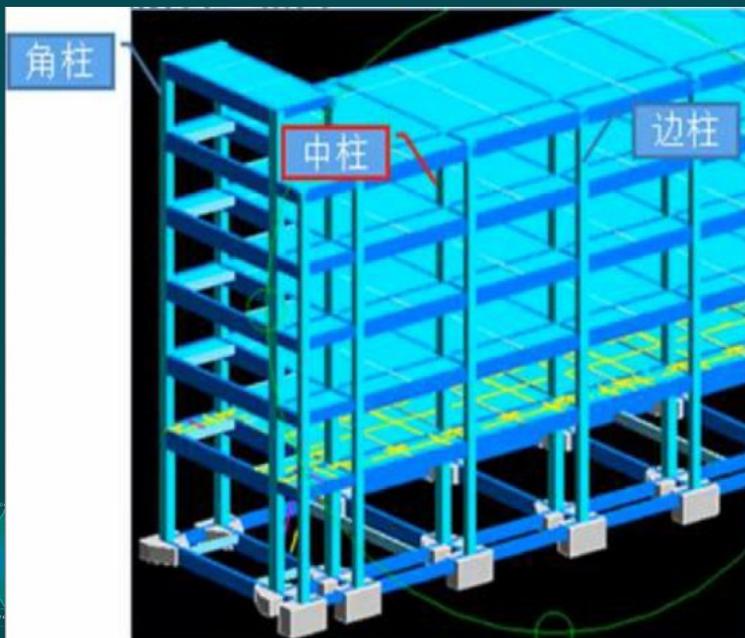
2 柱钢筋工程量计算

202X-202X

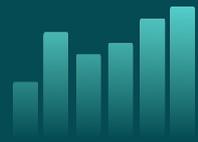
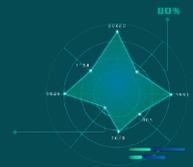


2.1 柱平法识图基础知识

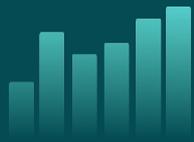
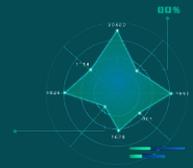
- 一、柱分类
- 1、按位置分：中柱、边柱、角柱



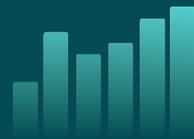
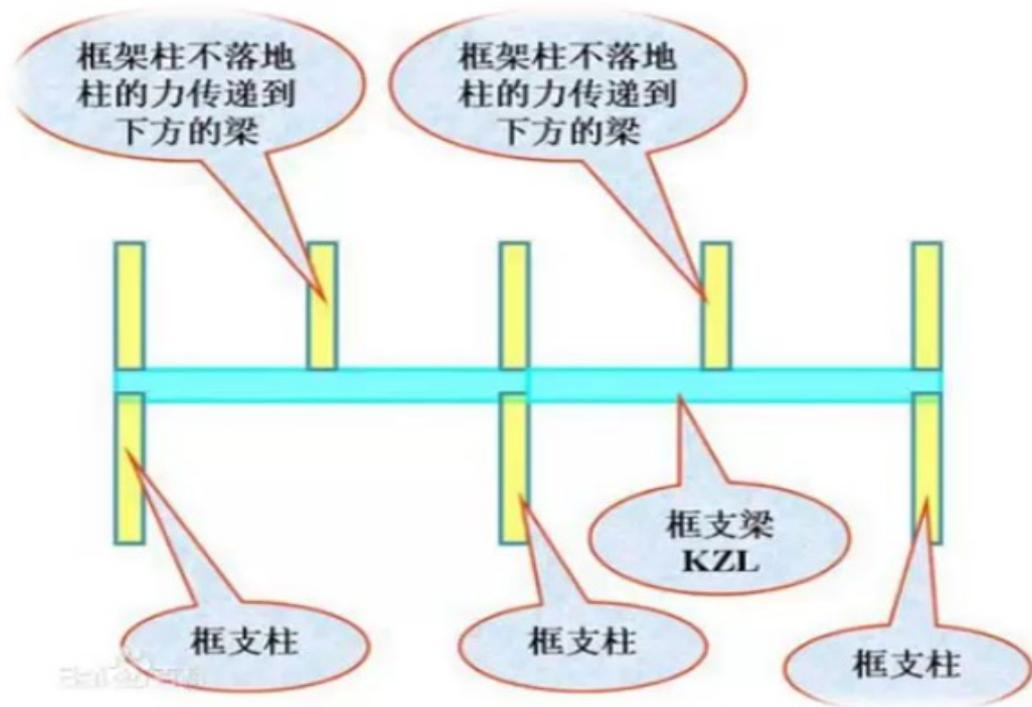
- 2、按柱类型分为框架柱（ KZ ）、转换柱（ ZHZ ）、芯柱（ XZ ）



- 下部大空间，上部部分竖向构件不能直接连续贯通落地，而通过水平转换结构与下部竖向构件连接。当布置的转换梁支撑上部的结构为剪力墙的时候，转换梁叫框支梁。

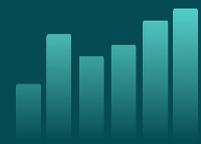
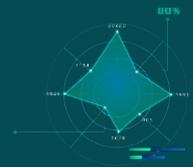


转换层柱等于框支柱



芯柱

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框架柱： KZ

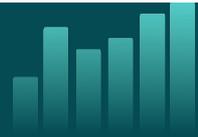
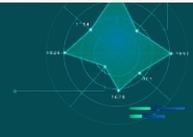
- 在框架结构中主要承受竖向压力；将来自框架梁的荷载向下传输，是框架结构中承力最大构件。框架柱承受荷载主要有：自身荷载、上部构件荷载、活荷载（设备、家具等位置移动）、流动荷载（人员流动）、外力荷载（风、地震、雨雪等）等。

转换柱： ZHZ

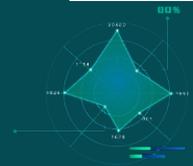
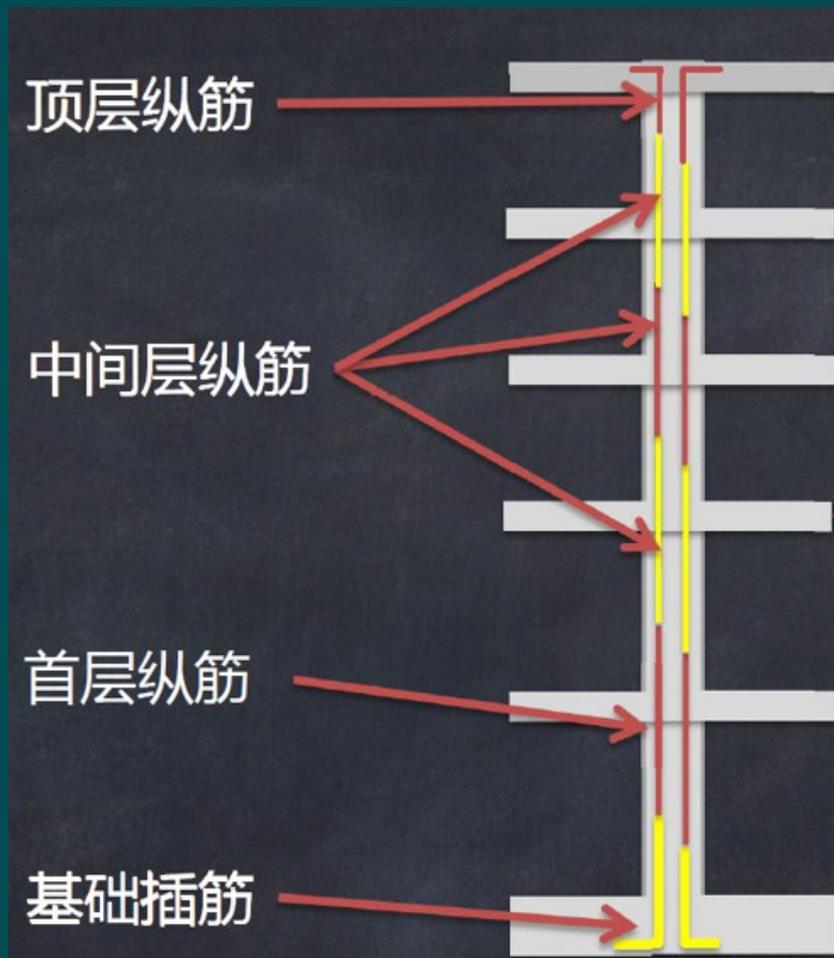
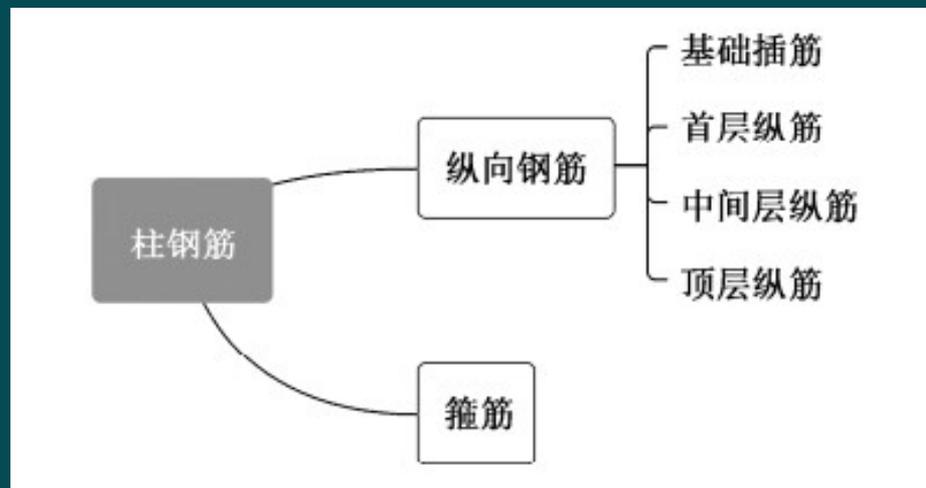
- 出现在框架结构向剪力墙结构转换层，柱的上层变为剪力墙时该柱定义为转换柱。

芯柱： XZ

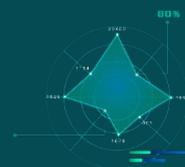
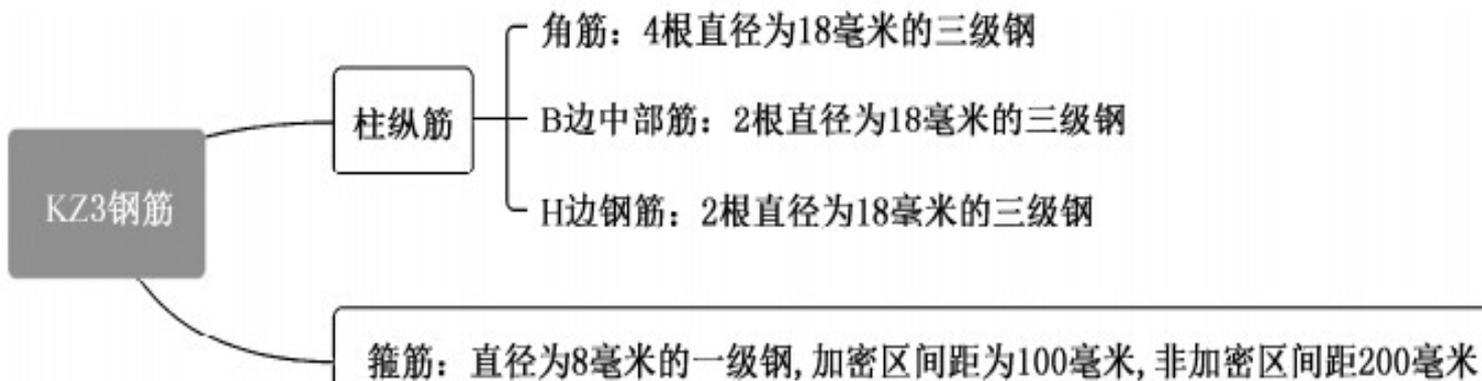
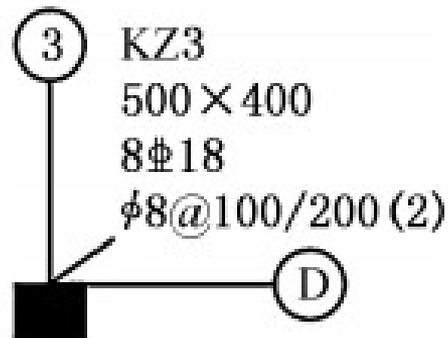
- 它不是一根独立的柱子，在建筑外表是看不到的，隐藏在柱内。当柱截面较大时，由设计人员计算柱的承力情况，当外侧一圈钢筋不能满足承力要求时，在柱中再设置一圈纵筋。由柱内内侧钢筋围成的柱称之为芯柱。



2、柱钢筋组成



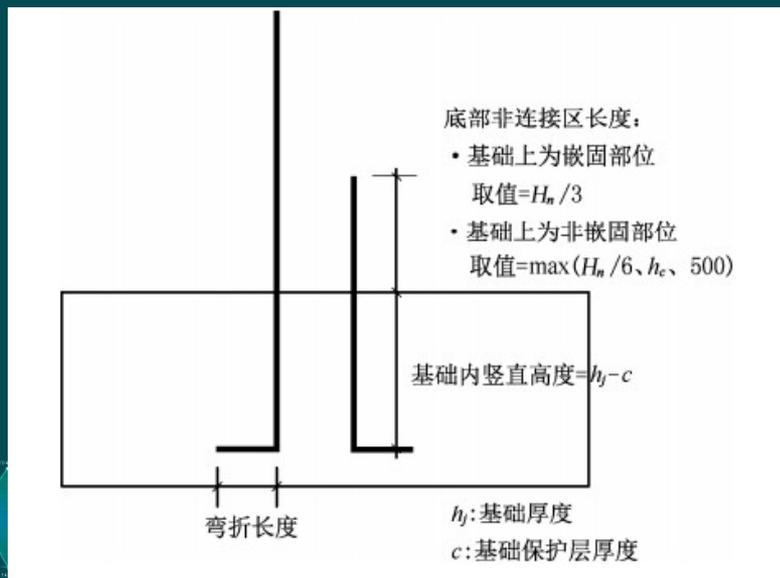
3、柱钢筋识图



2.2 框架柱钢筋工程量计算

一、框架柱钢筋工程量计算

1、基础插筋

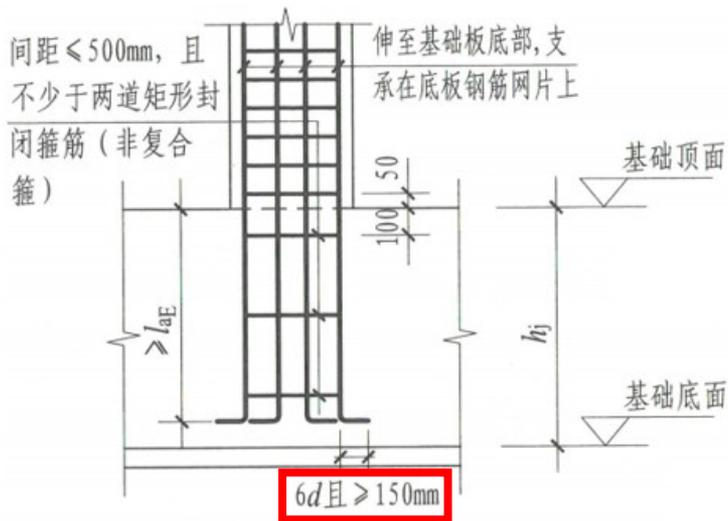


基础插筋长度（低位） = 基础插筋弯折长度 + 基础内竖直高度（ $h_j - c$ ） + 伸出基础非连接区长度 - 量度差值

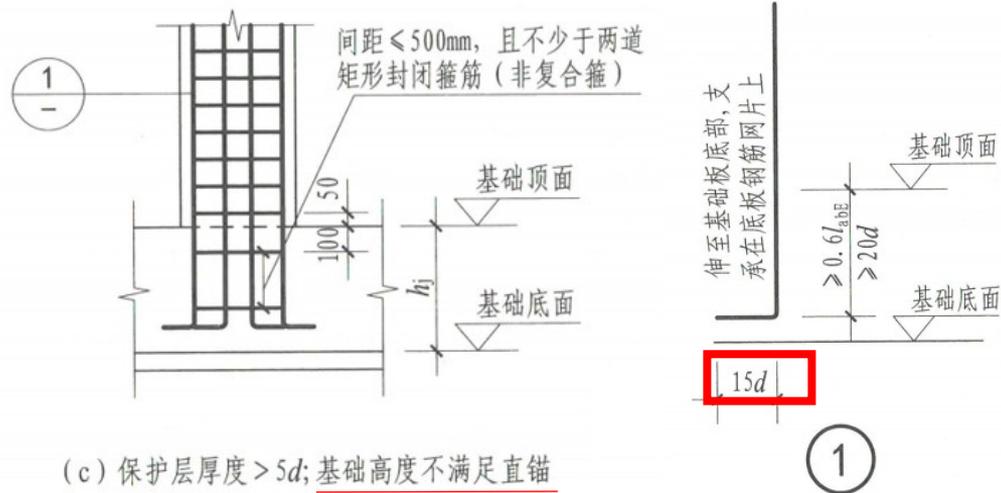
基础插筋长度（高位） = 基础插筋计算长度（低位） + 纵筋错开高度
 h_c 为柱截面长边尺寸

基础插筋弯折长度

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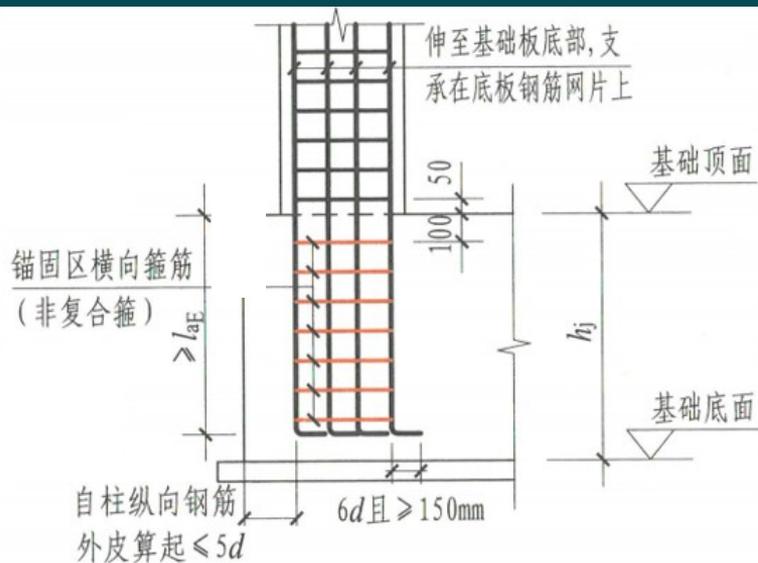


(a) 保护层厚度 $> 5d$ ；基础高度满足直锚

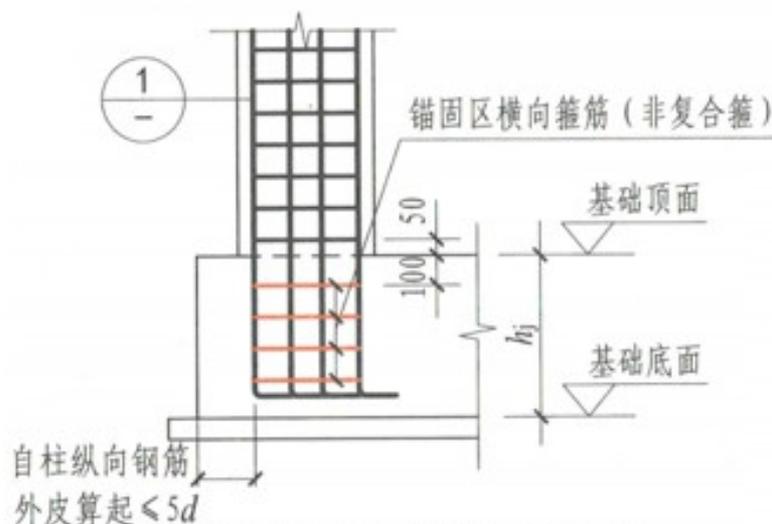


(c) 保护层厚度 $> 5d$ ；基础高度不满足直锚

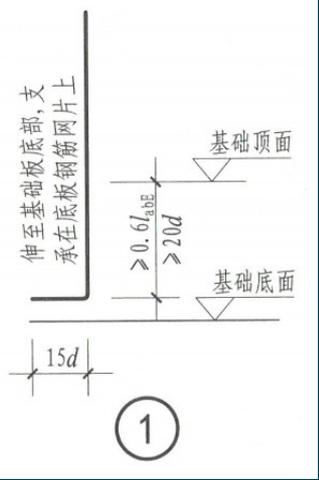
$h_{ij} > l_{aE} (l_a)$ 插筋弯折长度 $a = \max\{6d$



(b) 保护层厚度 $\leq 5d$; 基础高度满足直锚



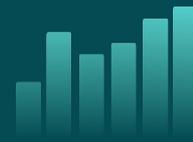
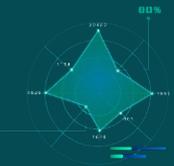
(d) 保护层厚度 $\leq 5d$; 基础高度不满足直锚



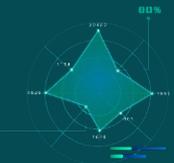
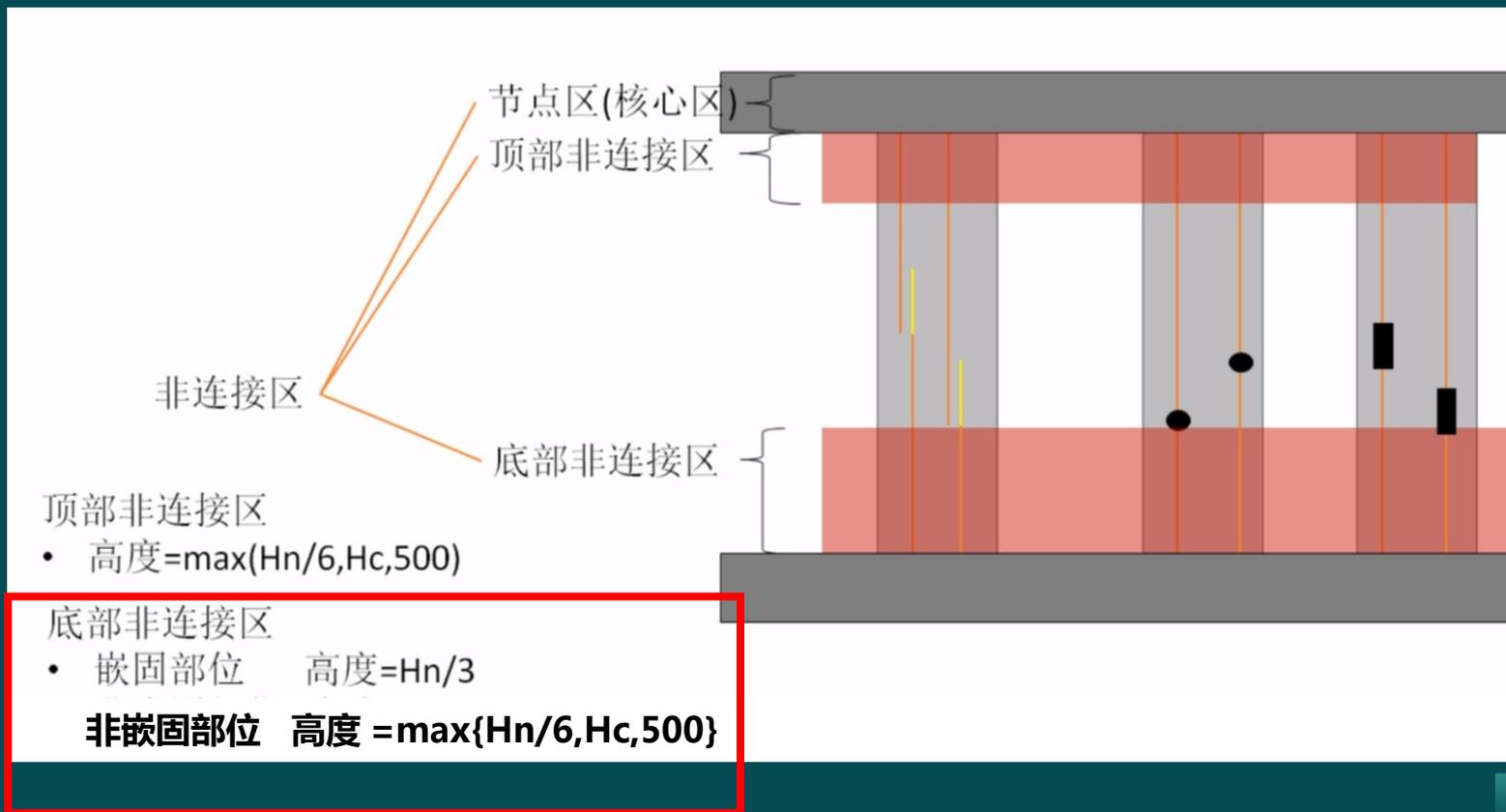
$h_j > l_{aE}(l_a)$, 插筋弯折长度

$a = \max\{6d, 150\}$;

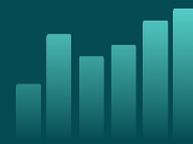
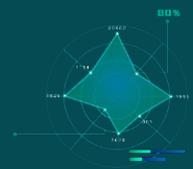
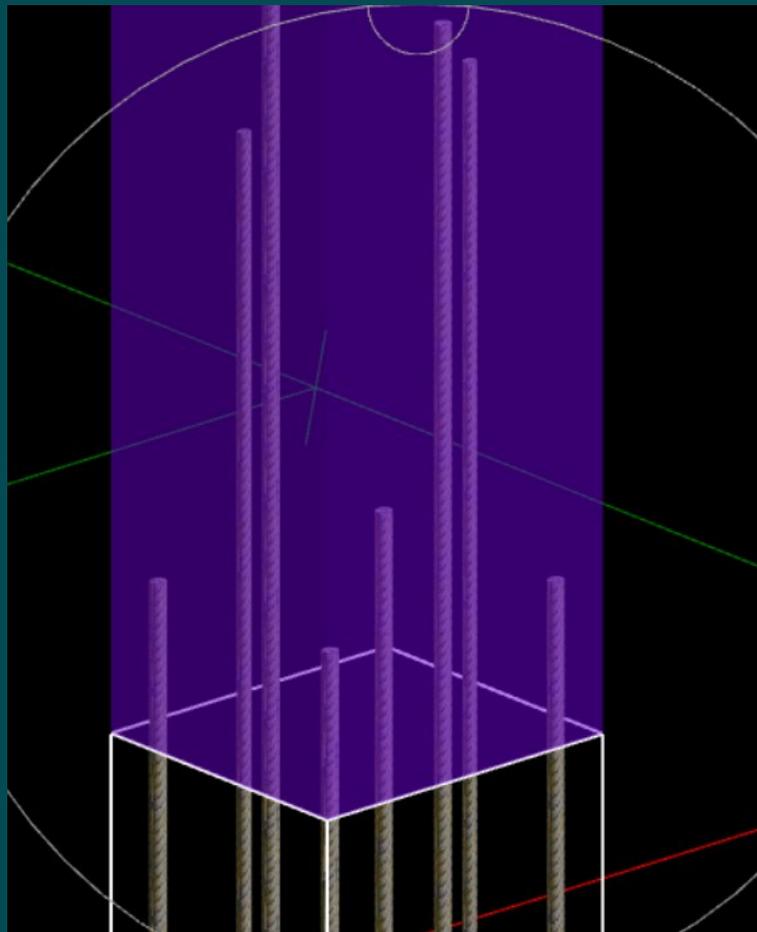
$h_j \leq l_{aE}(l_a)$, 插筋弯折长度 $a = 15d$



非连接区长度

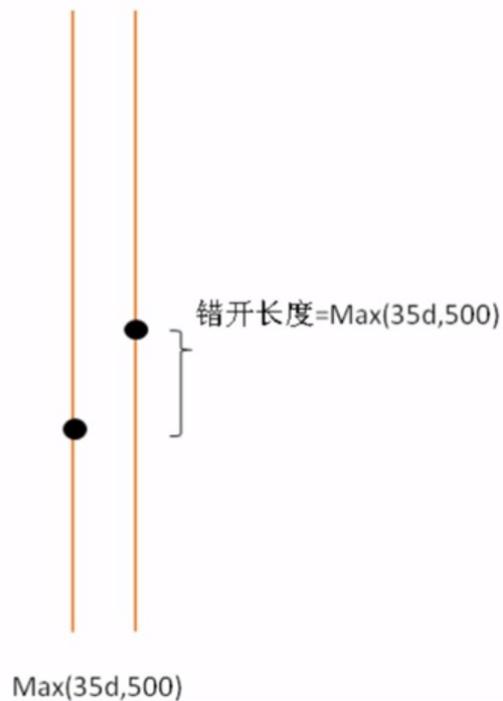


长短筋错开长度

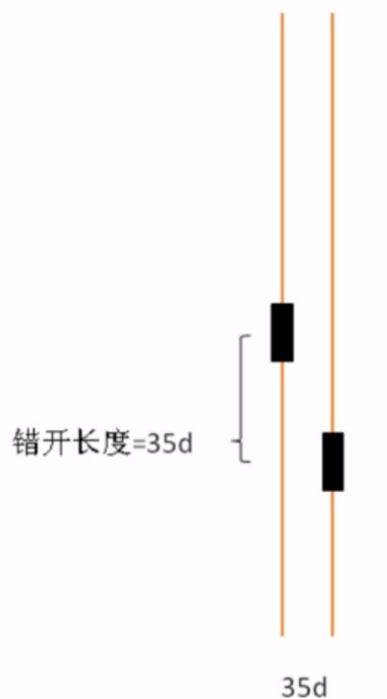


长短筋错开长度

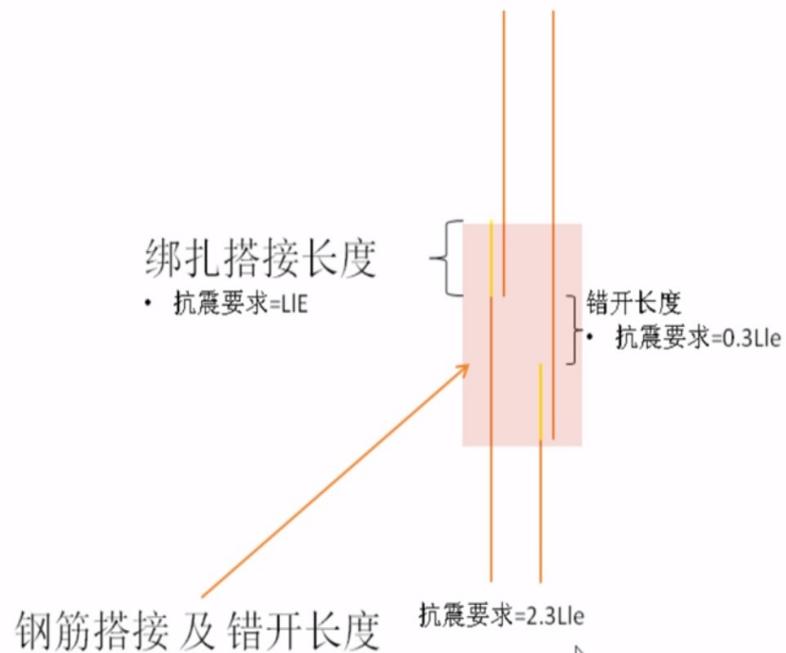
焊接连接



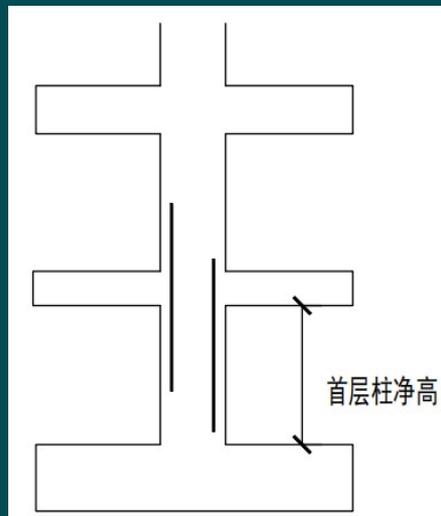
机械连接



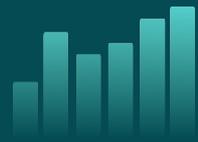
• 绑扎搭接



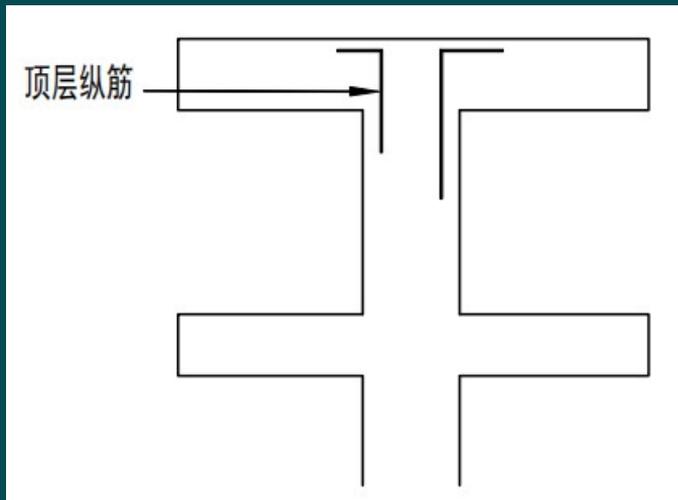
• 2、首层、中间层柱纵筋



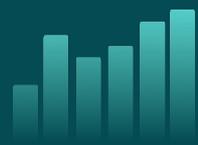
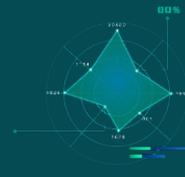
首层、中间层柱纵筋长度 = 本层层高 - 下层伸到本层的非连接区高度 + 本层伸入到上层的非连接区高度



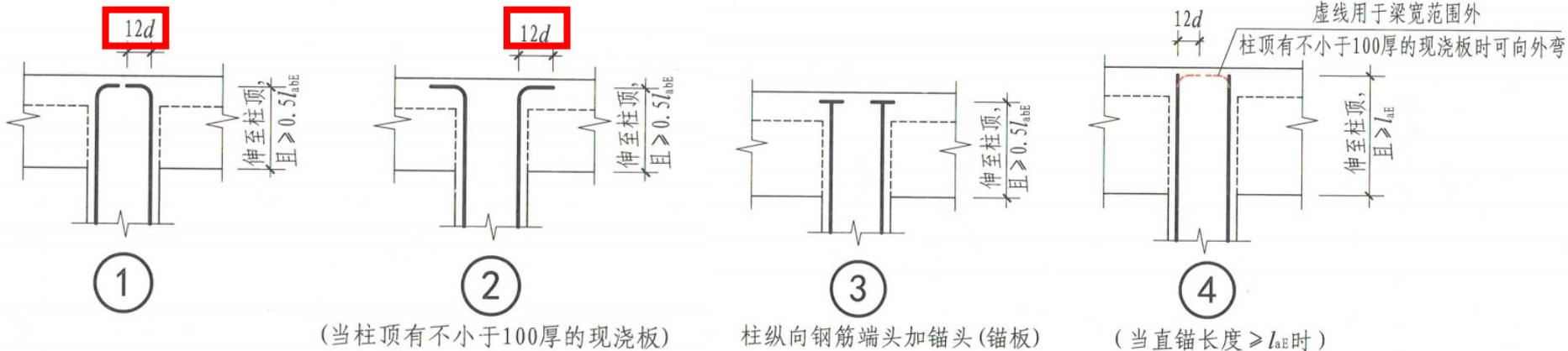
• 3、顶层柱纵筋



• 顶层柱纵筋长度 = 顶层层高 - 梁高 - 下层伸入本层的非连接区高度 + 锚固长度 - 量度差值



顶层中柱、边柱角柱内侧纵筋 锚固长度取值 22G101-1 P72



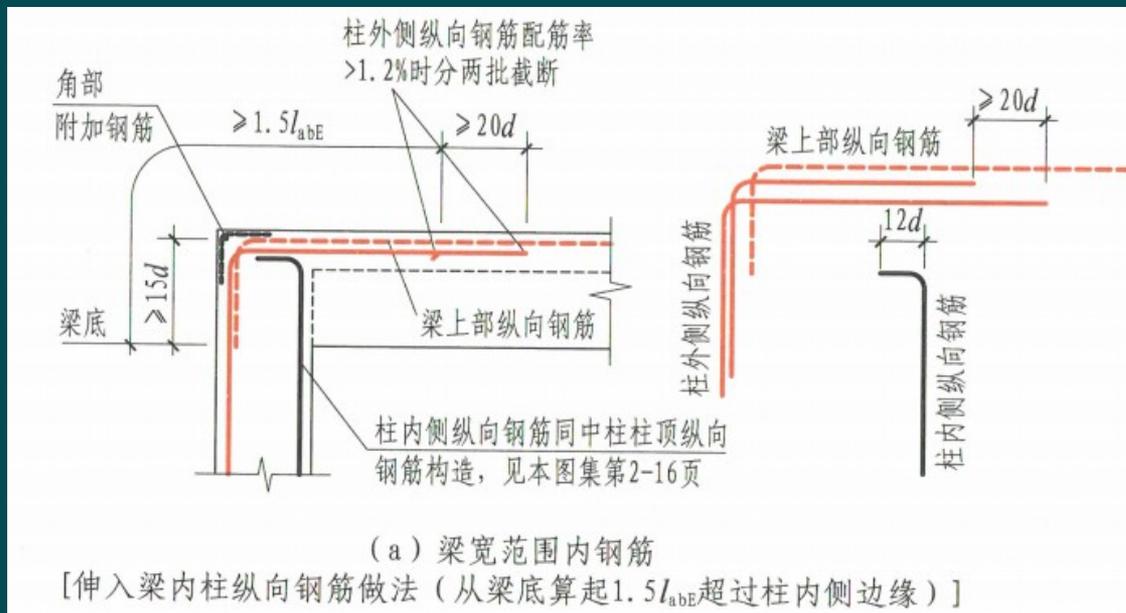
当 h_j - 柱保护层厚度 $< l_{aE}$ 时，柱纵筋伸到柱顶，弯折 $12d$ 。

当 h_j - 柱保护层厚度 $\geq l_{aE}$ 时，柱纵筋伸到柱顶或加锚头、锚板。



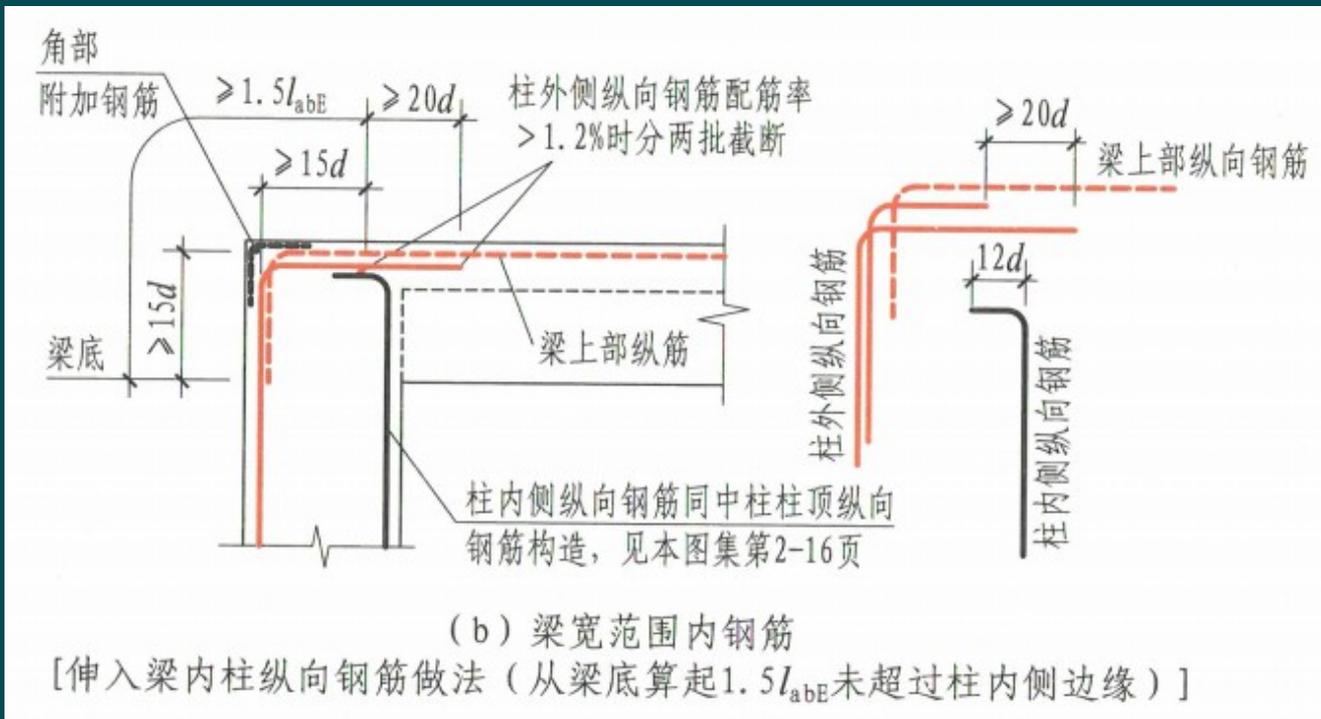
顶层边柱角柱外侧纵筋锚固取值 22G101-1 P70

柱包梁

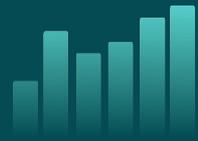


当梁高 - 保护层厚度 + 柱宽 - 保护层厚度 $< 1.5l_{abE}$, 柱外侧纵向钢筋锚固长度 = $1.5l_{abE}$;

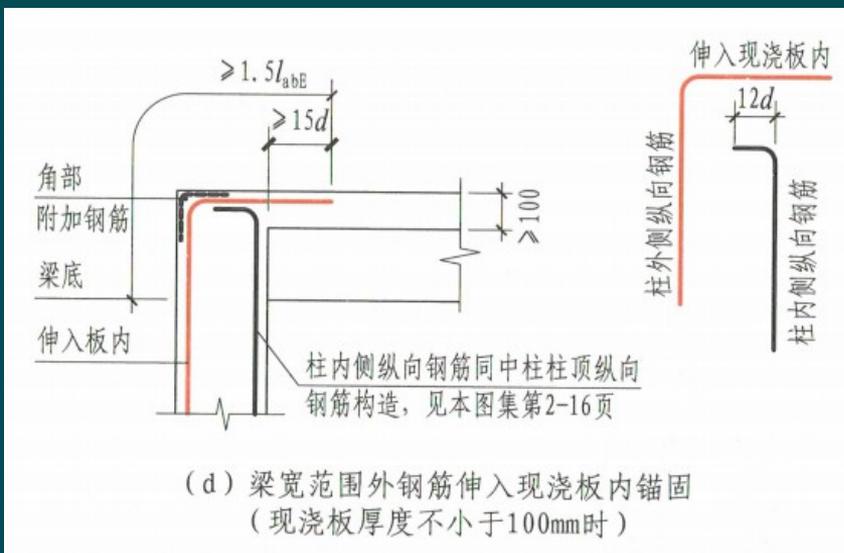
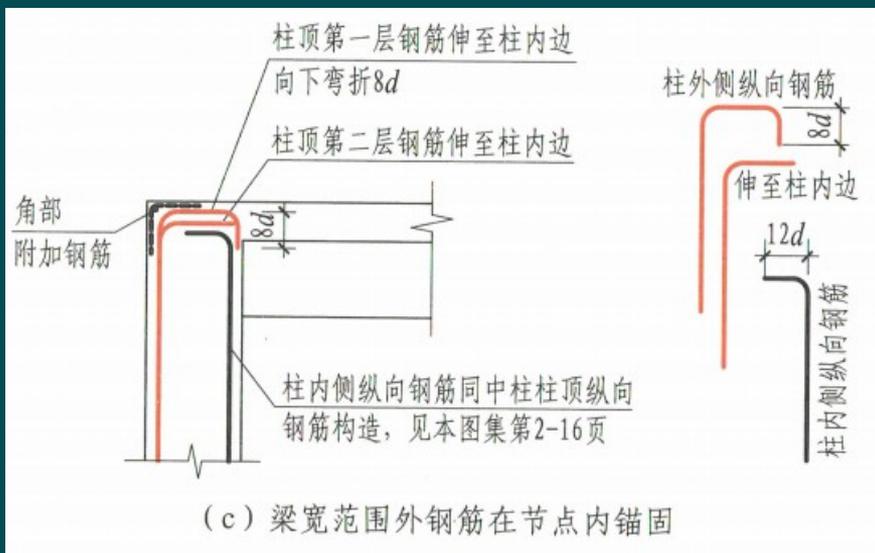
柱包梁



当梁高 - 保护层厚度 + 柱宽 - 保护层厚度 $\geq 1.5l_{abE}$, 柱外侧纵向
钢筋锚固长度 = 梁高 - 保护层厚度 + $15d$ 。



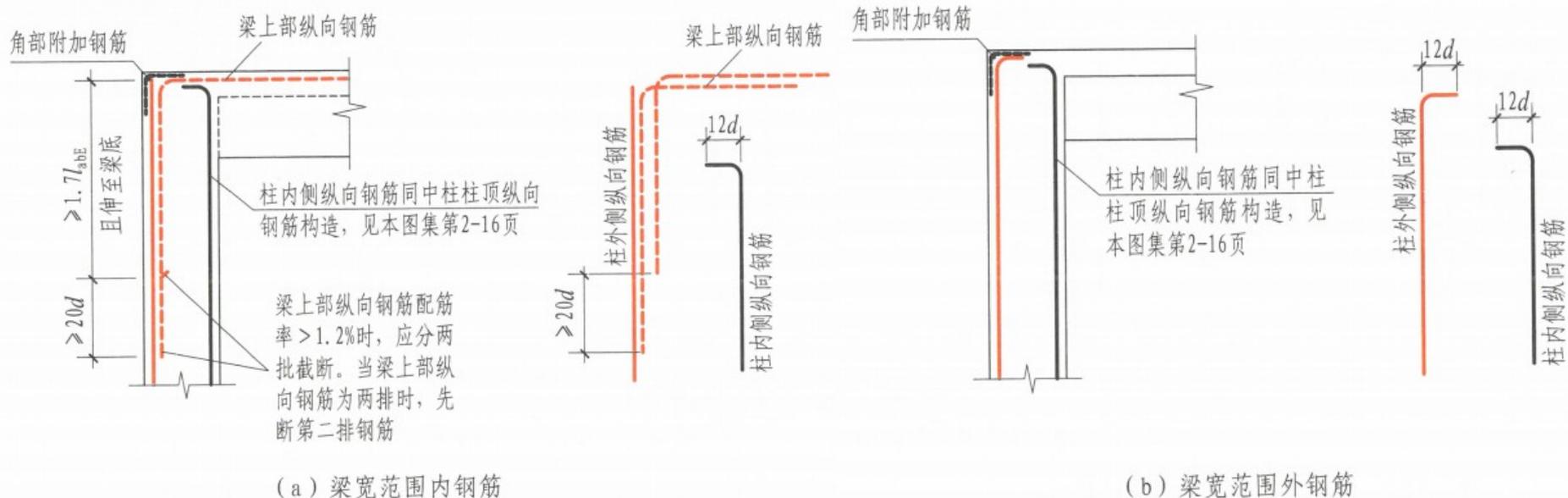
22G101-1 P71



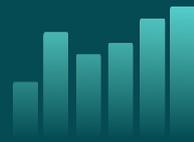
梁宽范围内KZ边柱和角柱柱顶纵向钢筋伸入梁内的柱外侧纵筋不宜少于柱外侧全部纵筋面积的65%。

梁宽范围外的钢筋可在节点内锚固或当板厚 $\geq 100\text{mm}$ 时伸入板内锚固

梁包柱

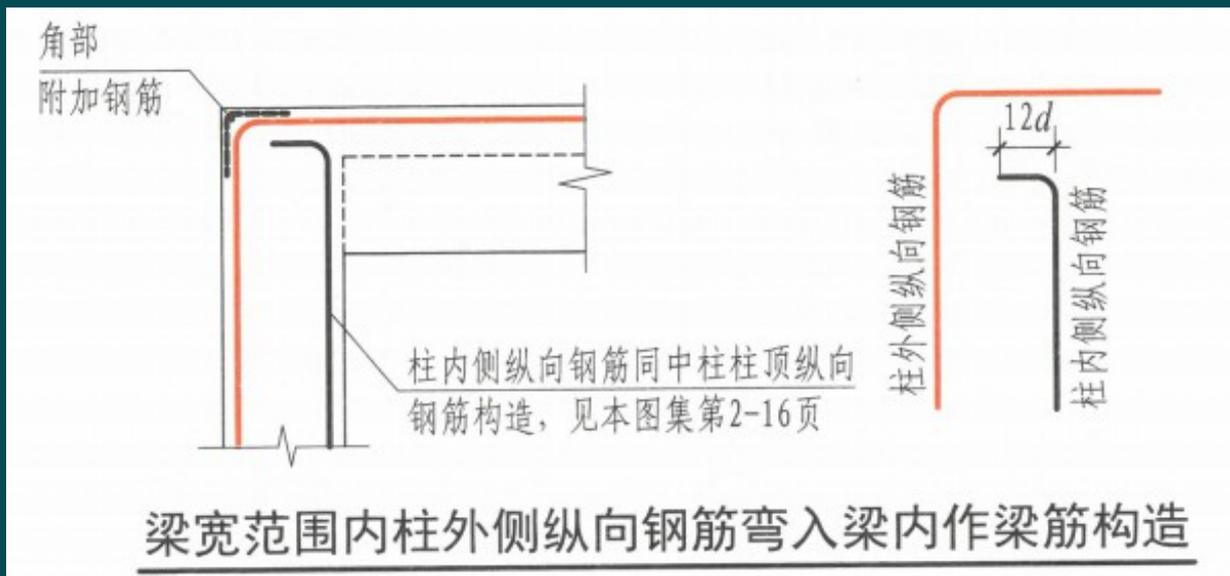


梁宽范围内，梁上部钢筋伸入到柱内，柱外侧纵向钢筋伸到柱顶；梁宽范围外的钢筋伸到柱顶弯折 $12d$ 。



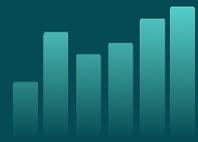
22G101-1 P71

柱梁钢筋一体

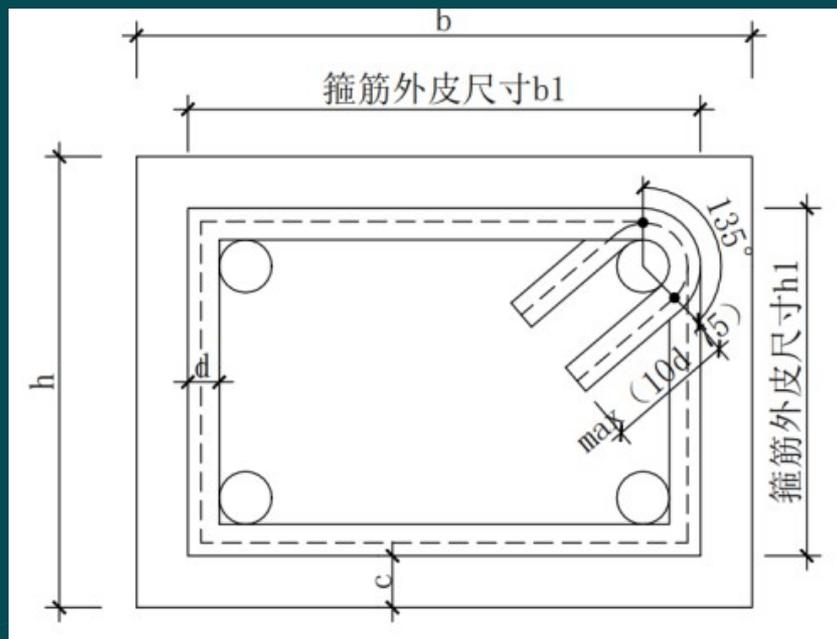


梁宽范围内柱外侧纵向钢筋弯入梁内作梁筋

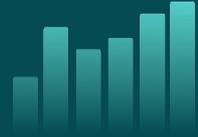
。

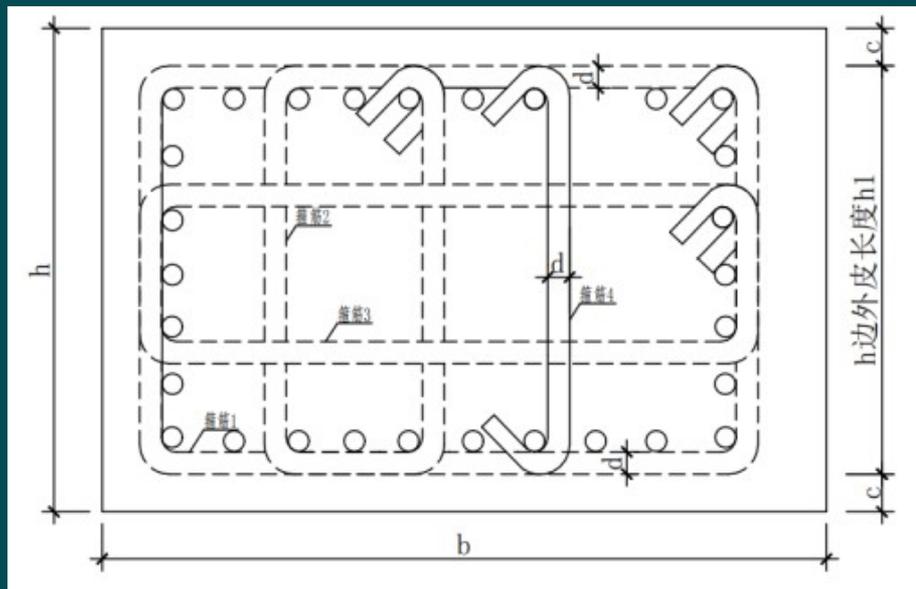


• 4、箍筋

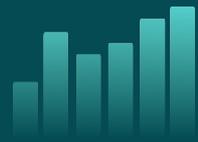
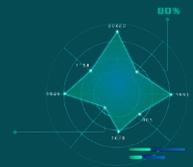


2×2 肢箍的长度 = [(柱截面长度 - $2 \times$ 柱保护层厚度) + (柱截面宽度 - $2 \times$ 柱保护层厚度)] $\times 2$ + $2 \times$ (弯弧段长度 + 平直段长度) - $3 \times$ 量度差值



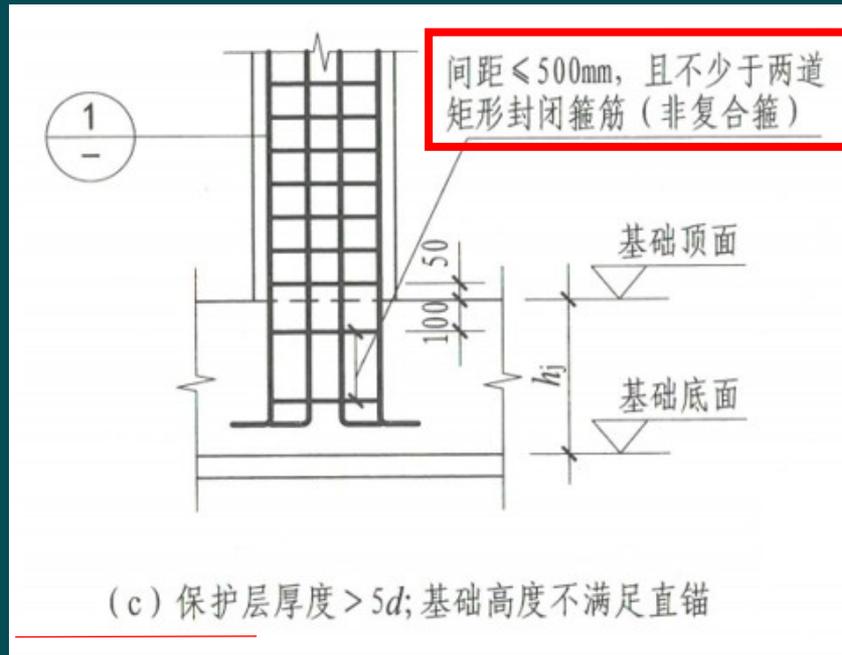
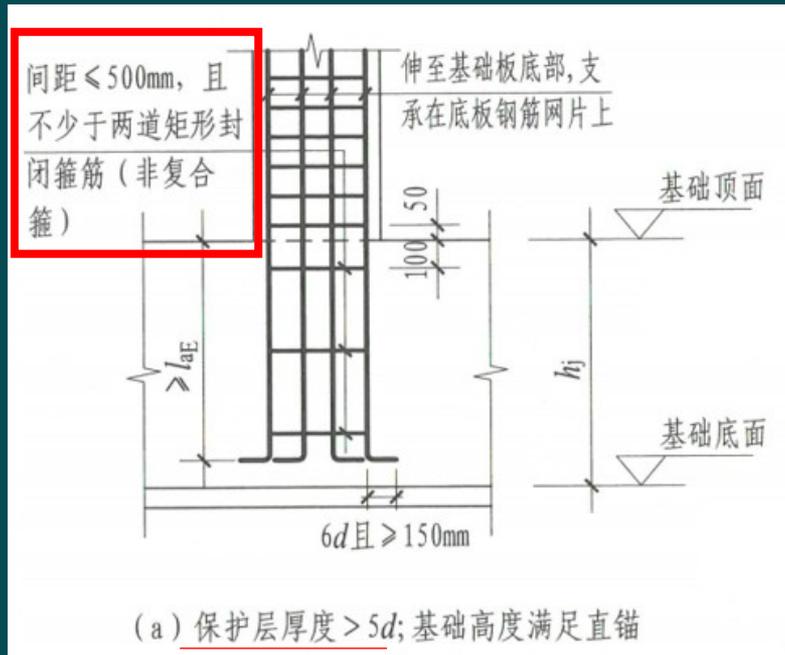


单肢箍的长度 = 柱截面长度
或宽度 - 2 × 柱保护层厚度
+ 2 × (弯弧段长度 + 平直段
长度)



基础内柱箍筋根数

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$$\text{箍筋根数} = \max\{2, (h_j - 100 - 150) / 500 (\text{向上取整}) + 1\}$$

