

Post-Tensioned Concrete in U.S. Buildings

**A Half-Century Overview
....in PTI's 40th year!!**

By

Ken Bondy



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2016!!!

- The 40th anniversary of the founding of...

The Post-Tensioning Institute



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Seems appropriate now in PTI's 40th Anniversary Year...

- To reminisce about this great industry
- My experience is all in building design and construction
- Let's journey back through the history of post-tensioning in U.S. buildings...
- As seen through my eyes....



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53 Years Ago...

- It was the fall of 1963
- I was 23 years old
- I had completed my MSCE course work here at UCLA
- I was almost finished with my thesis
- I was living on my meager Teaching Assistant salary
- All things considered, it was time to.....



The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored image of a coastal scene. It features a row of tall palm trees in the foreground, a grassy area, and a lighthouse in the distance under a clear sky.

Get a Job!!!



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Out Came the Yellow Pages

- Any structural firms hiring in the San Fernando Valley (about 50 miles north of here)?
- A few were, and I was hired by one!!!
- Their name was.....



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T. Y. Lin and Associates



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Crossroads

- Decision to go to work for T. Y. Lin and Associates would change my entire life
- Pioneering firm in prestressed concrete
- Started a long career as a specialist in post-tensioned concrete design and construction



Exciting Time for P/T Concrete

- Had been used in buildings for only a few years
 - Mostly in lift-slab construction
- Prestressed concrete had just been introduced into ACI Building Code (1963) for first time
- In the next 50 years my career spanned every major landmark in the development of p/t concrete in buildings



Thanks to Lift-Slabs!!

- US post-tensioning industry owes its existence to lift-slab construction
- First lift-slab buildings in the US were built in the mid 1950s using non-prestressed slabs



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Problems With Early Lift-Slabs

- Problems with deflections and slab weight in long 2-way spans
- To solve deflection and weight problems, lift-slab companies changed to post-tensioned slabs
 - Reduce slab weight by +/- 30%
 - Eliminate dead load deflection



No Existing U.S. P/T Systems

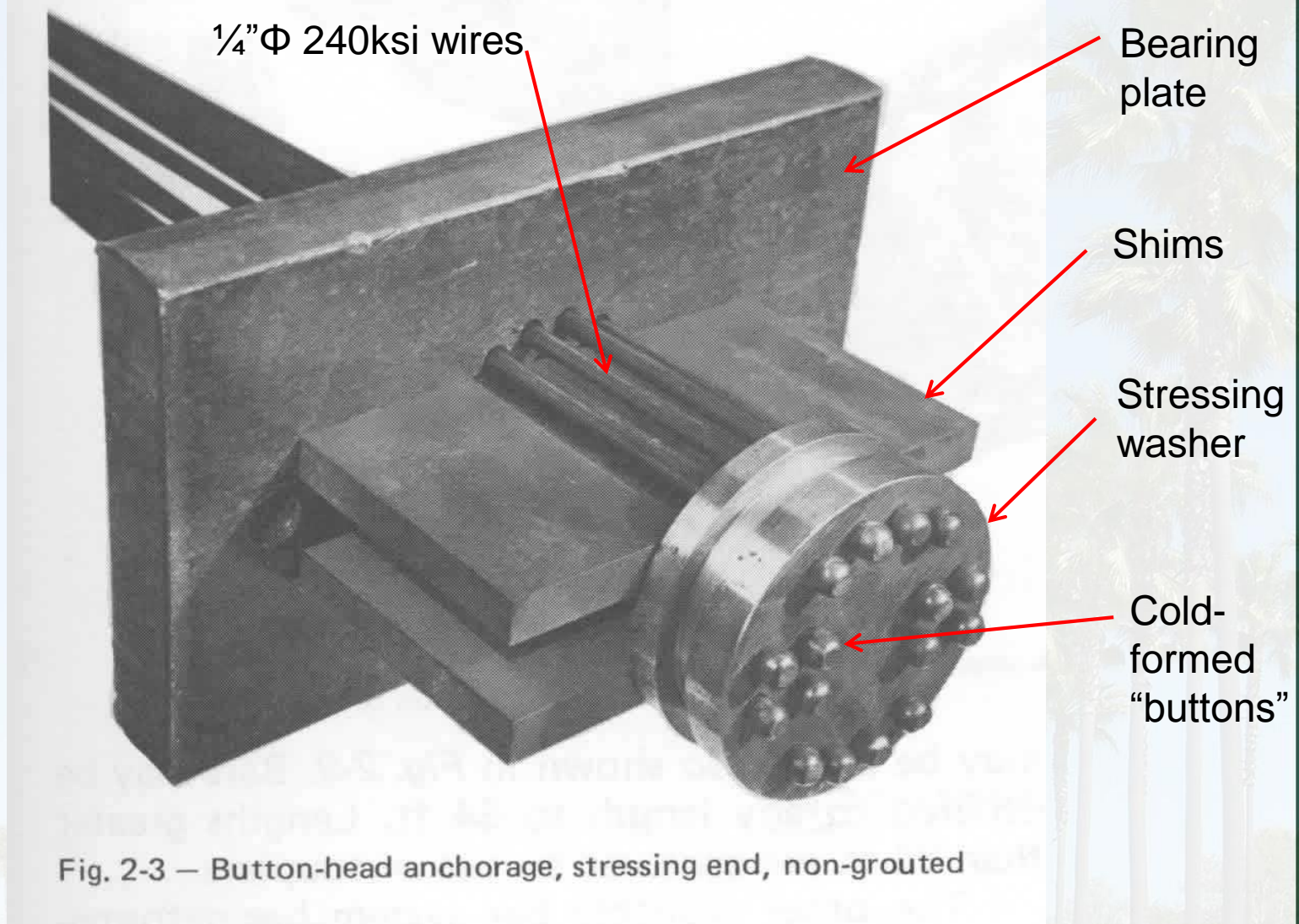
- Lift-slab companies went to Europe for help
- Most existing hardware was for large grouted multistrand tendons in bridges (Freysinnet, Maignel)
- Only European system feasible for building construction with light unbonded tendons was the BBRV “button-headed” tendon system



Button-Headed Tendon Era

- Each lift-slab company returned with a license to market the button-headed tendon system
- Some “independent” companies (Prescon, Ryerson, others) also obtained BBRV licenses.





Button-Headed (BBRV) Anchorage



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P/T Solved Deflection Problems But BBRV Tendons Created Others

- Both stressing and dead-end anchors attached in the factory
- Required exact length
- Required stressing pockets to cover shims
- Bulky and expensive couplers when intermediate stressing required



Strand P/T System Introduced in 1962

- Developed by **Ed Rice** (PTI Legend, president of T.Y. Lin & Associates – consulted for precast companies all using 7-wire strand)
- Introduced by Atlas Prestressing Corp.
 - Company I went to work for in 1965
- Did not require precise length
 - Tendons could be cut several feet longer than concrete length
- Did not require stressing pockets
- Did not require couplers (intermediate “slide-on” anchors)



The First Strand/Wedge Anchorage Used in the U.S.!



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Relied on Concrete Tensile Strength

- Many breakouts occurred during stressing, particularly in lightweight concrete
- Atlas employees would gather in the office after work, occasionally joined by field superintendent Thomas Anderson
- Tom would be bruised and bloodied from repairing the day's coil anchor breakouts
- Started saying that the “***...damn things should be chained together...***”



Caught on - Became the Theme for an Award...

- Given to the Atlas ***“Employee of the Year”*** at our annual Christmas party
- Named in honor of field superintendent Tom Anderson

The photograph shows the Thomas C. Lister Memorial Award trophy. It consists of a wooden base with a plaque on the right side. The plaque lists the names of the winners of the award for the years 1947 through 1950. On top of the wooden base is a metal pedestal, and on top of the pedestal is a sculpture made of metal chain and springs.

Year	Winner
1947	WYATT JONES
1948	WALTER JONES
1949	LUCKY CARROLL
1950	WILLIAM JONES



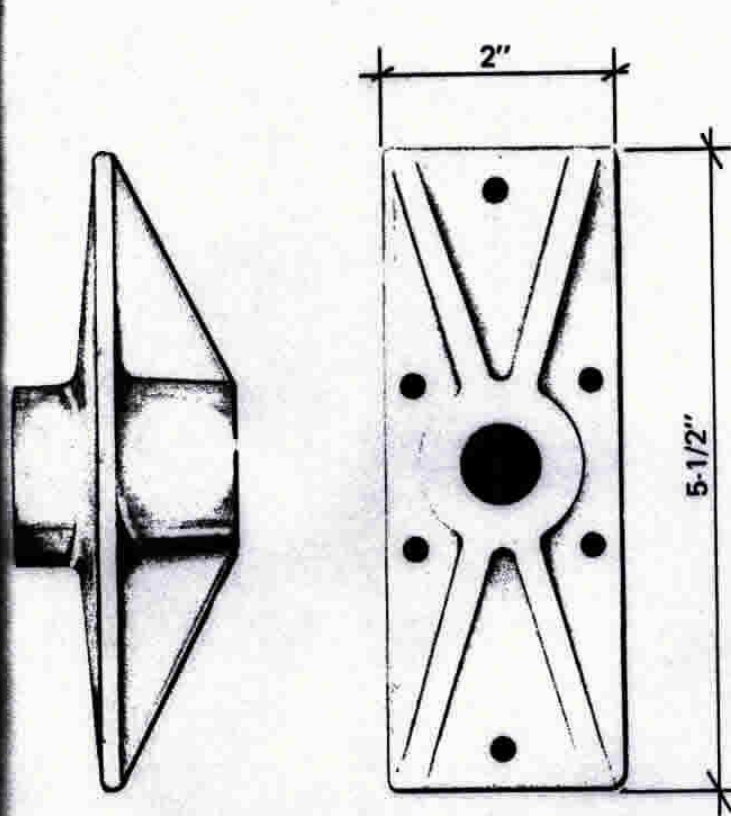


Time For a New Anchorage

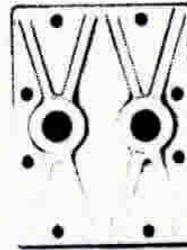
- Atlas developed a bearing anchorage made of ductile iron, combined the bearing surface with the wedge cavity
- Designed by PTI Legend Richard Martter
- Introduced in 1963



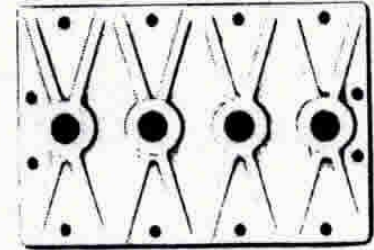
Ductile Iron Castings



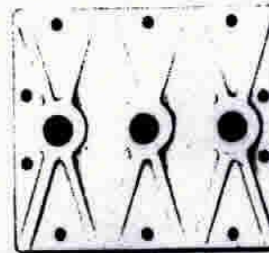
H - 122 (1/2" STRANDS)



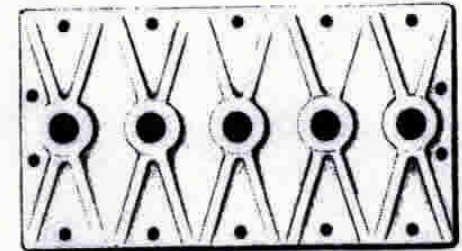
H - 222



H - 422



H - 322



H - 522

"22" SERIES MULTIPLES (1/2" STRAND)



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The Original Atlas Strand PT System

7-WIRE 270 ksi STRAND TENDON

1/2" - ϕ

W - 0.525 #/ft.

A - 0.153 in²

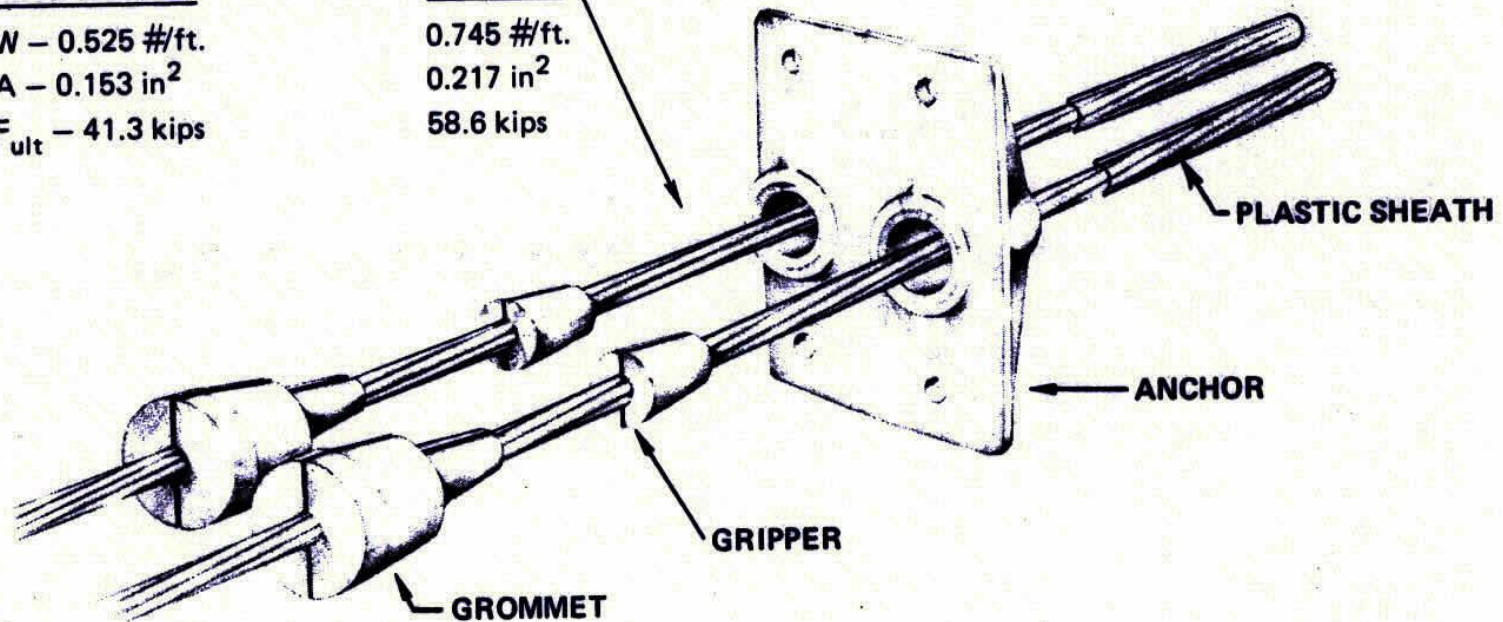
F_{ult} - 41.3 kips

0.6" ϕ

0.745 #/ft.

0.217 in²

58.6 kips



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Strand System vs. Button-Head System

- Atlas vs everybody else
 - Prescon
 - Ryerson
 - Western Concrete Structures
- After fierce 7-8 year struggle, by the late 1960s Atlas had won the battle of the marketplace
- Button-headed tendons became extinct
- Virtually all building p/t has been with strand tendons ever since.



How Much Post-Tensioning?

- Based on PTI tonnage statistics from 1972 and reasonable estimates before that...
 - About 5 billion square feet of building construction with unbonded post-tensioning
 - About 50,000 post-tensioned buildings in the US
- Does not include bridges, earth applications, residential foundations



Landmarks in P/T Buildings

- Introduction of strand systems
 - Replaced “button-head” tendon system
- Development of ductile iron castings for single-strand unbonded tendons
- Introduction of “load-balancing” design method
- Introduction of “banded” tendon layout for 2-way slab systems
- Formation of Post-Tensioning Institute
- Improvements in corrosion resistance



Most Important Single Development

- The introduction of the “load-balancing” or “equivalent load” design method by T.Y. Lin in 1963
- T.Y. wasn’t the first to use it but did more than any other individual to explain it and disseminate information about it.
- Made the design of prestressed concrete as easy as the design of non-prestressed concrete – just another load
- Encouraged the selection of p/t as the preferred structural system



Building Codes

- Post-tensioning virtually absent from ACI 318-71 (*“ignore secondary moments”*)
- I joined ACI 318 in 1973
- ACI 318-77 and 83 were greatly improved
 - Reflected testing at Texas and Washington
 - Banded tendon distribution
 - Minimum bonded reinforcement requirements
 - More attention to indeterminate structures
- Codes have continued to improve with increased p/t expertise on ACI committees



Construction Advances

- Banded tendons in 2-way p/t slabs

Banded Tendons in 2-Way Slabs

- First used in the most famous post-tensioned concrete building ever built...



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The Watergate Apartments in Washington, D.C. (1968)

WATERGATE APARTMENTS

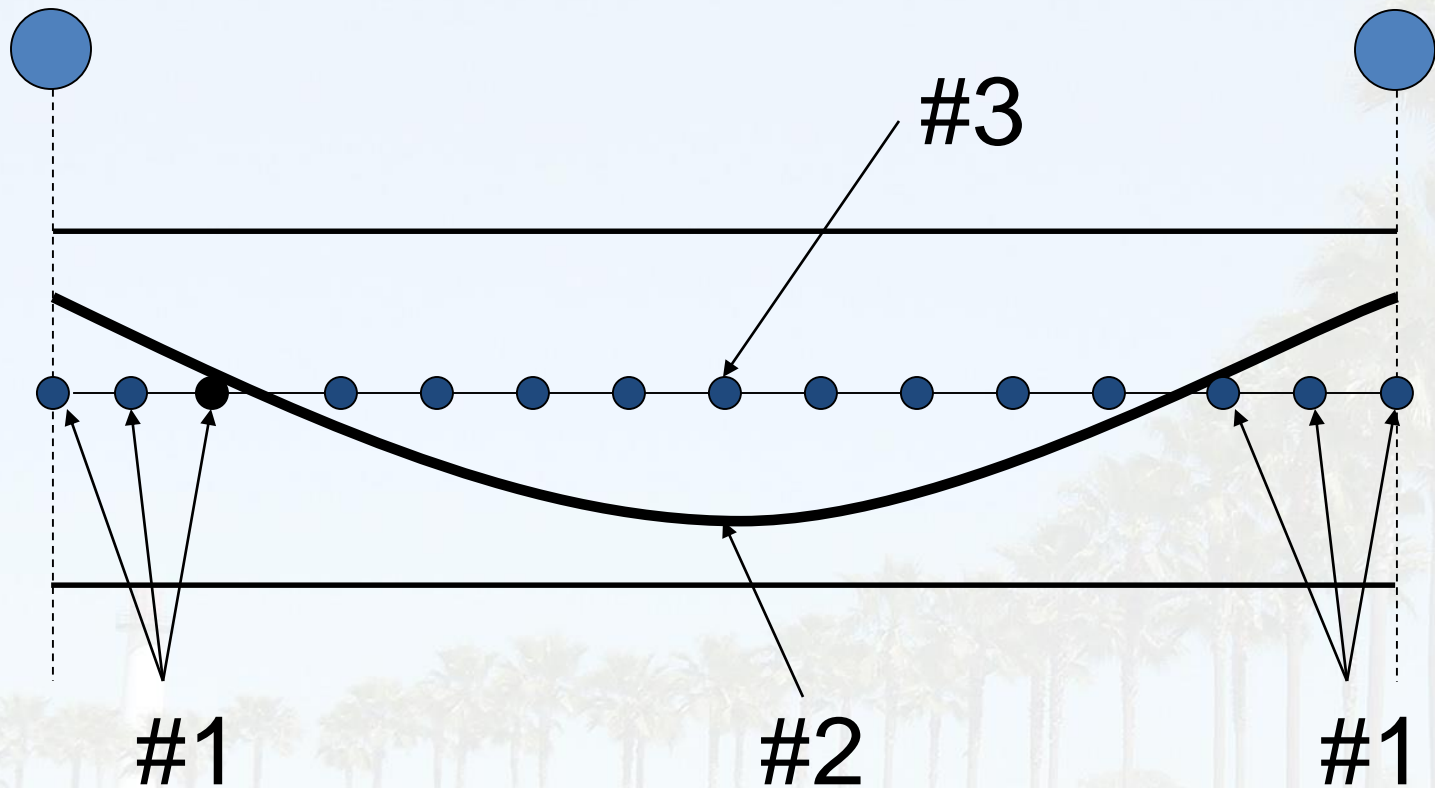


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Basket-Weave Tendon Layout for 2-Way Slabs

- Some in “column-strips”
- Some in “middle strips”
- Tendons were “draped” in curved vertical profile
 - High at column lines
 - Low at midspans
- A single tendon profile had some orthogonal tendons above it and some below it

Some Above, Some Below...

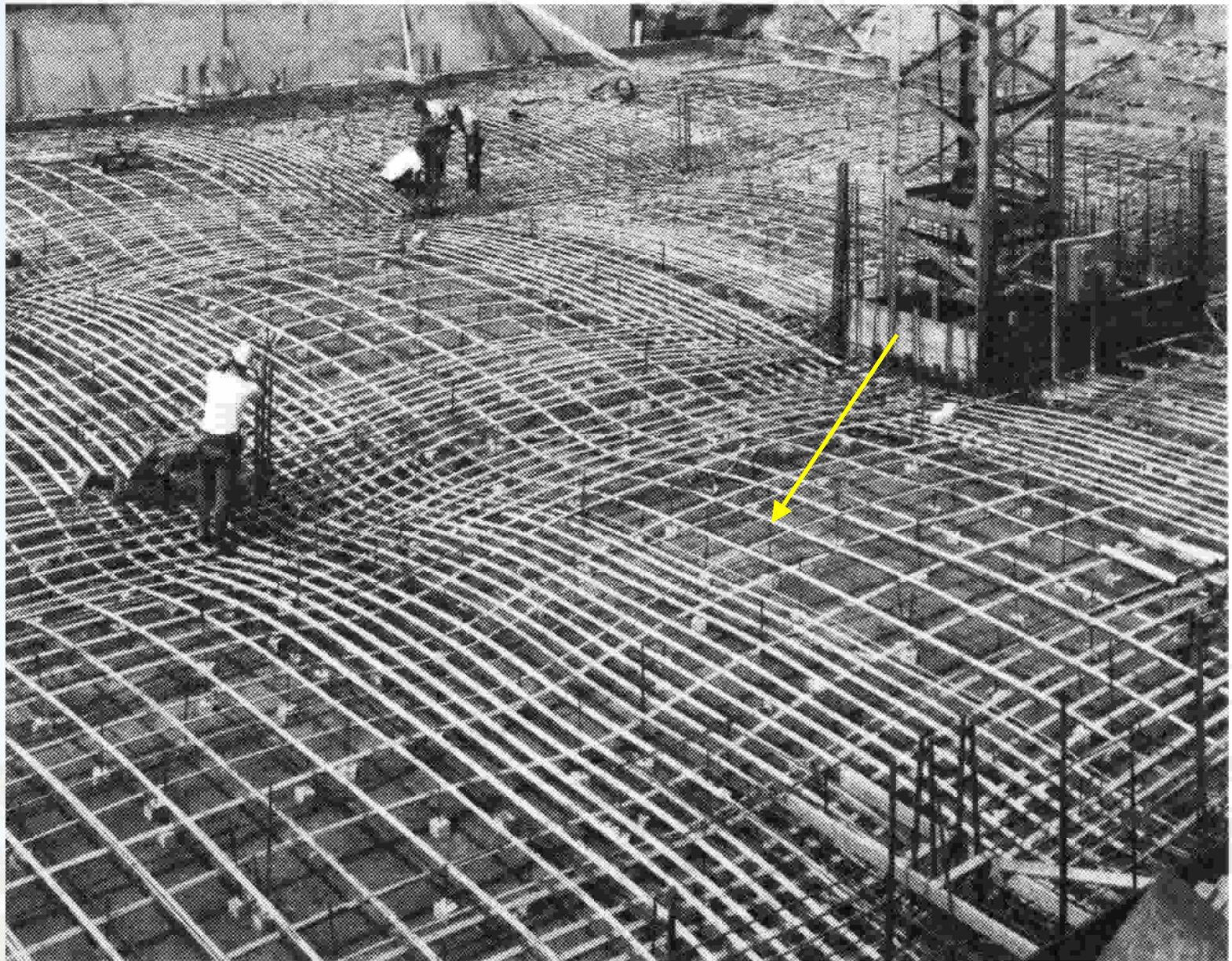


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Sequencing

- Detailer had to find the single tendon which was below all other tendons
 - Sequence #1
- Then had to find tendon in perpendicular direction which was below all remaining tendons
 - Sequence #2
- Typical slab would have 30-40 sequence numbers





Tendons Had to be Installed in Sequence

- Any errors in placing sequence resulted in “birds-nest” when chaired



Back to Watergate...

- In the Watergate building, columns didn't line up in either direction
- Spans were short (22' max) but columns were located where they could be hidden with no regard to a grid system
- Building was curved, no grid-lines, column locations identified by coordinates
- Column/middle strip concept meaningless
- Load path virtually impossible to follow



Slab Design Engineers (T.Y. Lin and Atlas Prestressing Corp.)

- Conceived the load path as a one-way slab
- Developed a tendon layout where all of the tendons in one direction were placed in a narrow “bent” band connecting columns
- All of the tendons in the orthogonal direction were uniformly distributed.
- Load path was easy to follow, like in a one-way beam and slab system

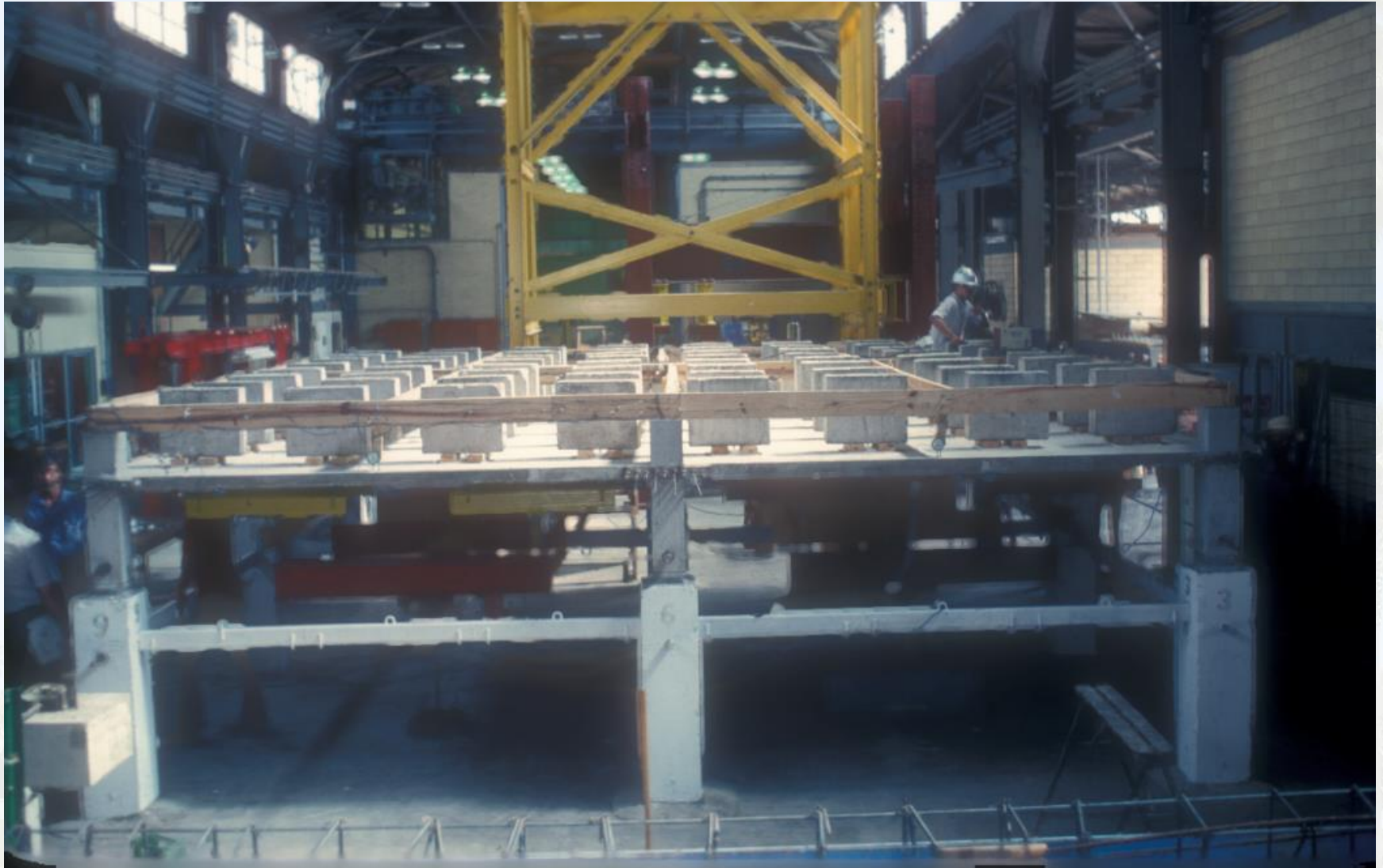


It Worked!

- And it resulted in a significant savings in labor costs
 - Eliminated tendon sequencing
 - All band tendons installed first
 - All uniform tendons installed next
- Has become standard method for tendon layout in 2-way slabs for more than 40 yrs
 - Hundreds of millions of square feet in service
 - Behavior studied and verified in numerous laboratory tests



4-Panel Test at University of Texas



No Discussion of P/T History Would Be Complete Without.....

- A discussion of the use of computers in P/T concrete design.....



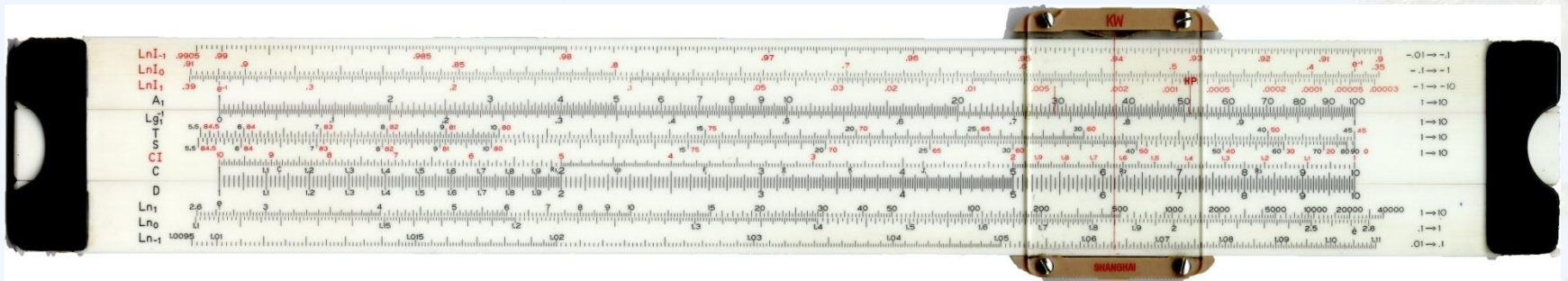
When I Graduated From UCLA in 1963

- And started my first job with T. Y. Lin and Associates.....



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My Primary Mathematical Tool...



- Could multiply and divide.
- Didn't know where the decimal point was.

Now.....

- I can do a dynamic analysis of a 40-story building on a flight between San Francisco and Los Angeles...
- On a laptop computer about the size of a book....
- While sipping a glass of cabernet (kidding)
- With all the decimal points in the right place



Just In One Lifetime...

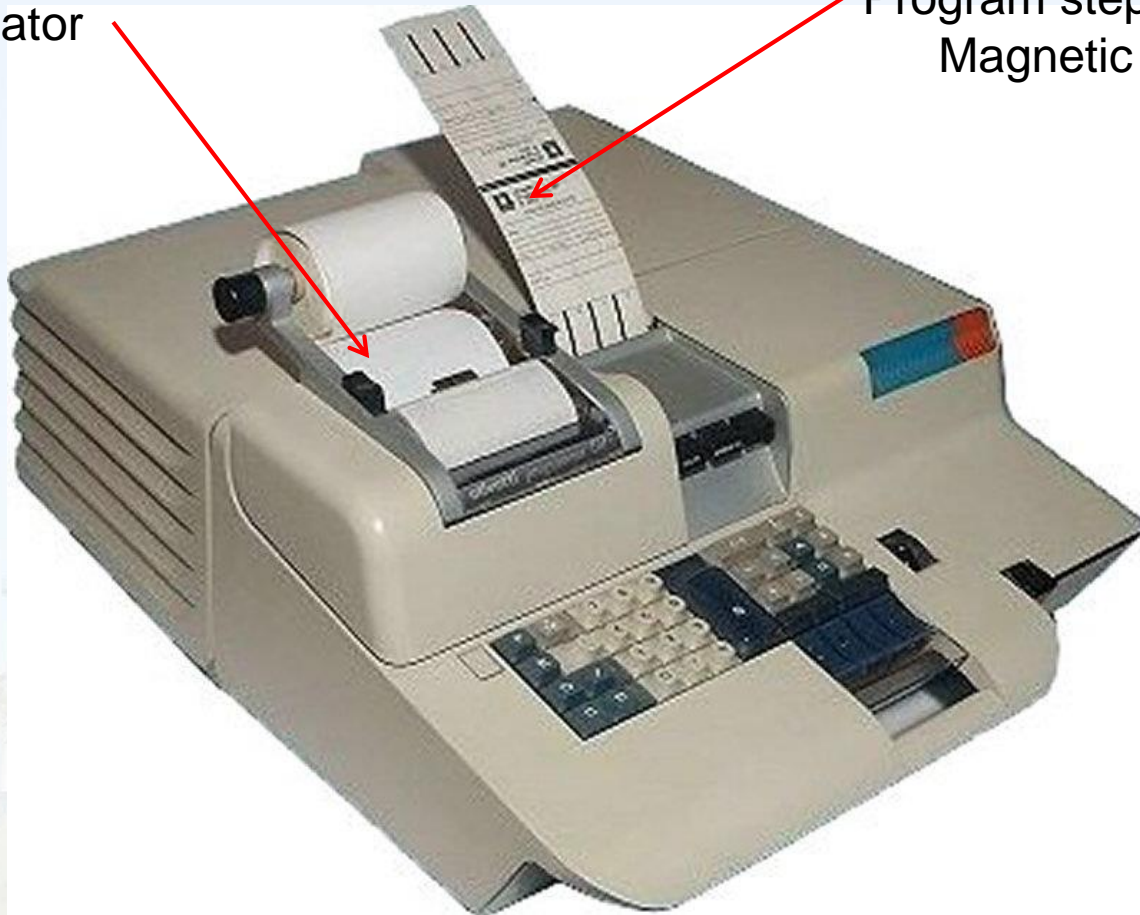
- The changes in computing power have been astonishing
- From sliderules to personal computers the size of a notebook....
- With more power than mainframes that took up an entire (air conditioned) large room
- Let's look a quick look at my personal journey through this whirlwind of technology



Olivetti Programma 101 (1966)

Output printed on
roll of calculator
paper

Program steps recorded on
Magnetic tape strips



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Olivetti Programma 101

- Very large hand calculator – showed power of machine-assisted calculations
- Machine language (enter, arrow up, divide, store)
- Records program steps on magnetic strips (like a “macro”)
- Input and output printed on roll of calculator paper (single column strips)
- Output strips trimmed and taped to preprinted calculation sheets
 - Scissors became primary structural design tool



Preprinted
variable titles on
calc sheet
(beam, slabs)

BEAM B-1 SEE P. 29

LOADS			BEAM PROPERTIES		
SLAB THK.	INCH	5.00	SLAB T	IN.	
WIDTH	INCH	12.00	BM. TRIB.	FT.	
DEPTH	INCH	36.00	WIDTH B	IN.	
BM. TRIB.	FEET	20.00	DEPTH D	IN.	
W CONC.	#/FT.	110.00	AREA	IN ²	
ADD. D.L.	#/FT. ²	.00	J TOP	IN.	
L.L.	#/FT. ²	30.00	J BOTT.	IN.	
			I	IN ⁴	
D.L.	#/FT.	1200.83	97387.41	S TOP	IN ³
ADD. D.L.	#/FT.	.00	9232.71	S BOTT.	IN ³
TOT. D.L.	#/FT.	1200.83	3326.32		
L.L.	#/FT.	600.00			
TOT. LOAD	#/FT.	1800.83			
ULT. LOAD	#/FT.	2881.24			

Trimmed & taped output

STRESSES			ULTIMATE			
SPAN L	FEET	62.00	297.60	297.60	F	KIPS
W TOTAL	#/FT.	1800.00	19.00	60.00	ΔF	KSI
f ALLOW.	PSI	380.00	4.00	4.00	f _c	KSI
M COEFF.		9.90	60.00	60.00	f _y	KSI
AREA	INCH ²	832.00	12.00	92.00	B	INCH
SG GOVERN.	INCH ³	3826.00	36.00	36.00	D	INCH
SAG #	INCH	24.75	2.00	2.00	C.G. REBAR	INCH
			4.00	4.00	C.G. CABLE	INCH
W PRE	#/FT.	1209.80	776.00	1077.00	Mu RECD.	FT. KIP
W NET	#/FT.	590.19	.68	.66	A _s	INCH ²
F	KIPS	201.84	775.90	1077.39	μ Mu	FT. KIP
F/A	PSI	338.75	332.50	407.82	Fu P/T	KIPS
			40.80	39.60	Fu REBAR	KIPS
			9.15	.30	B	INCH
			.023		Q	
			.216		ΔM	FT. KIP
			29.0	.241	A _s TOTAL	INCH ²
					A _s	INCH ²

COMPUTER EXAMPLE

DESIGNED BY: *LB* DATE: *4-10-74* SHT: *1*

ACQUIS PRESTRESSING CORP.

Hah!

1972

Wang 700 Series (1970)

Y
register

X
register



Wang 2200 (1973)

***First REAL personal computer
(BASIC interpreter – 4 KB RAM!)***



IBM Personal Computer (1981)

2 Floppy
drives



Dot matrix
printer



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IBM XT (1983)

Floppy drive

Hard drive



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In One Lifetime....

- Since the first personal computers...
 - Greatly increased RAM
 - 64KB to 4GB ($\approx 60,000x$)
 - Greatly increased processor speed
 - 4.77MHz to 1.4GHz ($\approx 300x$)
 - Greatly increased disk storage
 - 10MB to 1 Terabyte ($\approx 100,000x$)



Problems With Post-Tensioning

■ Restraint-to-shortening

- Mechanics of RTS different in prestressed and non-prestressed members
- Engineers had to learn how to design p/t floor systems with levels of cracking normally accepted in non-prestressed floor systems
- Methods
 - Joinery details
 - Non-prestressed reinforcement



Biggest Problem

■ Tendon Corrosion

- Early sheathing and grease were inadequate for aggressive corrosion environments

■ Material specifications developed by PTI have largely solved early corrosion problems

- Improvements in sheathing material, coatings, complete encapsulation

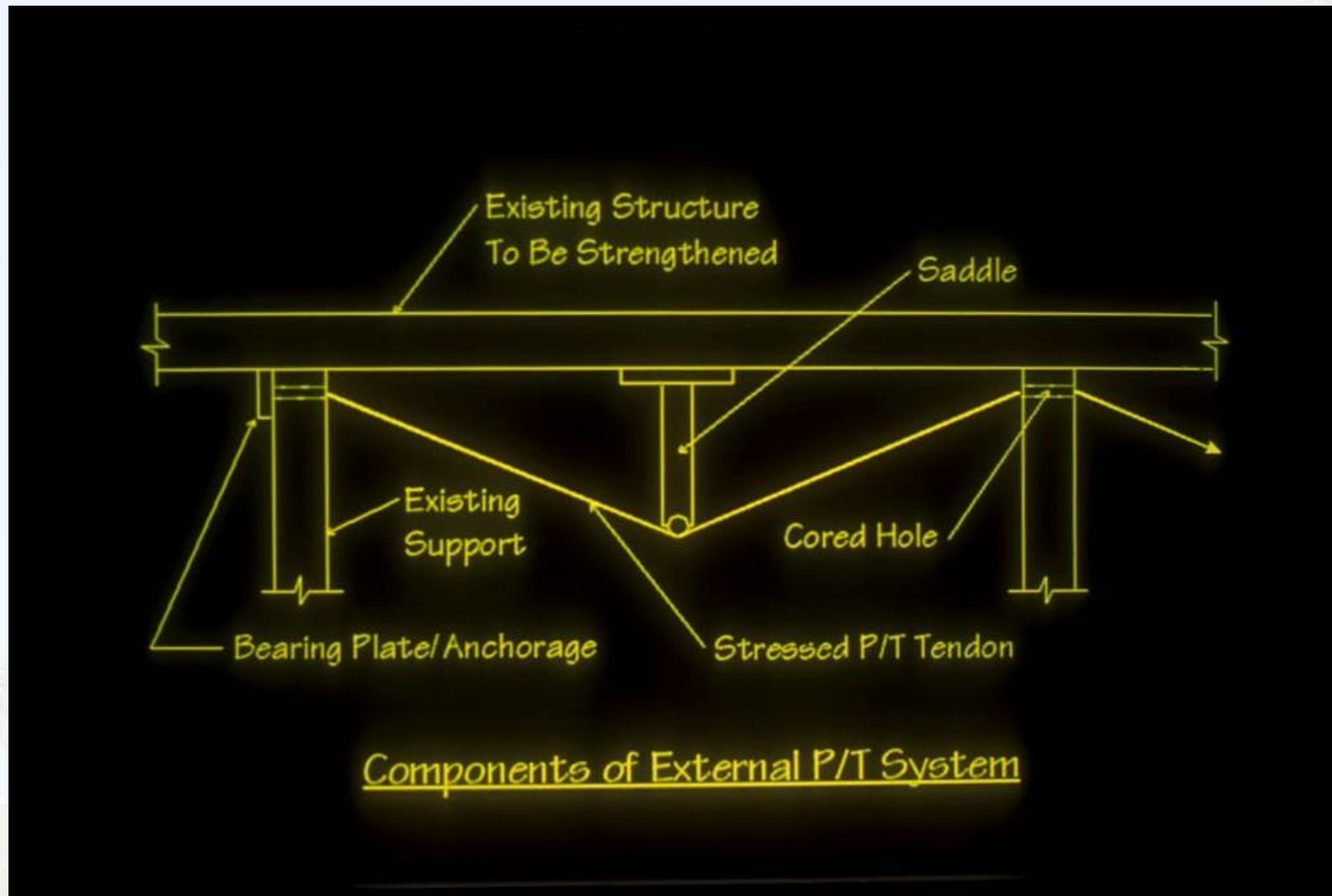


The Future

- Strengthening existing buildings with externally applied p/t tendons
 - Very **green**
 - Retrofit versus replacement
 - Extend useful life - ***sustainability***
- Tall concrete buildings



Strengthening With External Post-Tensioning

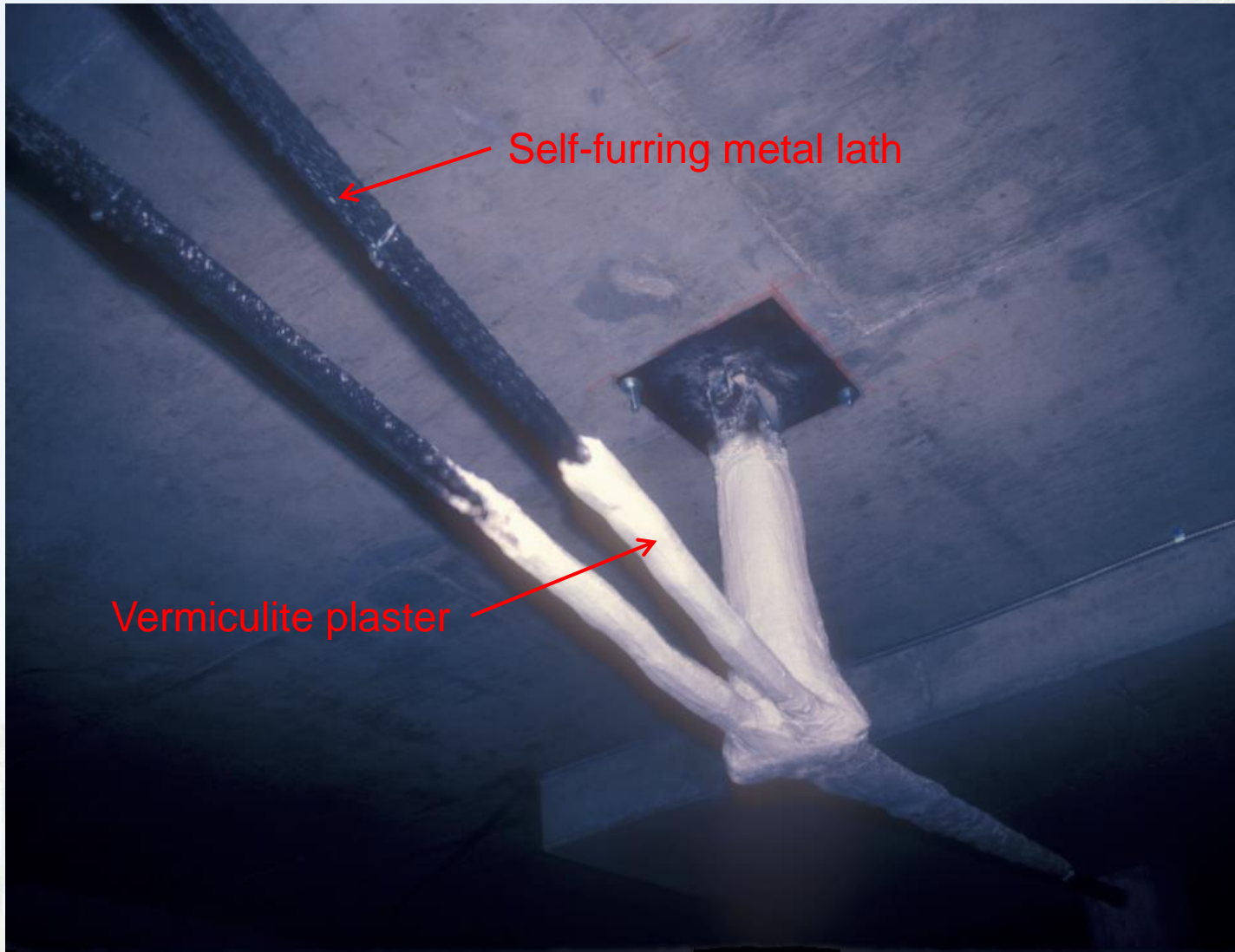


Two-Way Slab with Load at Mid-Panel



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Fireproofing



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Tall Buildings

- Historic perception that tall buildings must be built with structural steel
- High-strength concrete makes column sizes reasonable
- P/T reduces weight of floor systems ($\pm 30\%$)
 - Results in savings in all load-carrying members
 - Columns
 - Foundations
 - Seismic system (frame or walls)



Advantages

■ Cost

- Reduced height and volume
- Exposed exterior frame beams and columns

■ Fire and blast (catastrophic load) resistance

- Concrete is inherently fire-resistant
- Expose exterior beams and columns
 - No vertical path for fire from floor to floor
 - Substantial savings in curtain wall (25%)

■ Sound and vibration



**3900
Alameda**

Burbank, CA

Tallest Concrete
Building Ever Built in
Seismic Zone 4 (at
time of construction –
late 1980s)

See “PT Treasures”



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3900 Alameda, Burbank

- 32 stories
- Completely cast-in-place
- 7" thick post-tensioned flat plate floor system
- Monolithic, c.i.p. downturned perimeter ductile moment frames
- Most frame beams and columns exposed at perimeter
 - Replaced 25% of exterior curtain wall system
 - Improved fire resistance between floors



**Paramount
Apartments
at
3rd & Mission
San Francisco, CA
Completed 2002**



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FEATURES

- 43 stories - tallest concrete building in SDC - D, E, F.
- First post-tensioned precast concrete moment frame building in Seismic Zone 4 (SDC – F).
- First use of post-tensioning (unbonded) as primary reinforcement in SMRF beams.
- 2-way post-tensioned flat plate floor system
 - Minimizes dead load and reduces vertical and lateral loads
- Post-tensioned Mat Foundation.



The background of the slide is a faded, light-colored image of a coastal landscape. It features a row of tall palm trees in the foreground, a grassy area, and a lighthouse in the distance under a clear sky.

It's Been a ***GREAT*** ride!!!

Thank You!!



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