

Footings and slabs

Actual construction: <i>external walls</i>	Actual construction: <i>internal walls</i>	Equivalent wall construction
Articulated full masonry	Framed	Masonry veneer

Table 4.2.17c: Equivalent wall construction: earth wall construction

Actual construction: <i>external walls</i>	Actual construction: <i>internal walls</i>	Equivalent wall construction
Infill panels of earth wall construction	Framed earth wall construction	<i>Articulated masonry</i> veneer
<i>Loadbearing</i> earth wall construction	<i>Loadbearing</i> earth wall construction	Articulated full masonry

Explanatory Information

Tables 4.2.17a, 4.2.17b and 4.2.17c provide solutions for footings that are equivalent to those supporting a wall type that may be different to the actual type included in design documentation. The equivalent wall construction in the right-hand column of each of these tables recognises the types of footing systems suitable to support the actual *external wall* and *internal wall* types that may not have a specific solution for supporting footings.

4.2.18 Footings for fireplaces on Class A and S sites

[2019: 3.2.5.5]

- (1) Fireplaces on Class A and S *sites* must be supported on a pad footing—
 - (a) 150 mm thick for single storey (one trafficable floor and a wall height not more than 4.2 m) construction; and
 - (b) 200 mm thick for 2 storey (two trafficable floors and a wall height not more than 8 m) construction; and
 - (c) reinforced top and bottom with SL72 mesh; and
 - (d) extending 300 mm past the edges of the masonry except for any edge flush with the outer wall.
- (2) The pad footing must form an integral part of the slab.

4.2.19 Shrinkage control

[2019: 3.2.5.3]

Where brittle floor coverings, such as ceramic tiles, are to be used over an area greater than 16 m², one of the following additional measures must be taken to control the effect of shrinkage cracking—

- (a) the amount of shrinkage reinforcement (steel reinforcement mesh in the slab panel) must be—
 - (i) increased to SL92 or equivalent throughout the affected slab area; or
 - (ii) reinforced top and bottom with sheets of slab mesh throughout the affected slab area; or
- (b) the bedding system for brittle coverings must be selected on the basis of the expected slab movement and the characteristics of the floor covering (including the use of expansion joints etc.); or
- (c) the placement of floor covering must be delayed for not less than 3 months after the concrete has been poured.

4.2.20 Concentrated loads

[New for 2022]

Where a footing or slab supports a concentrated load from a structural steel column, localised thickening must—

- (a) be provided in accordance with—
 - (i) for tiled floor and tiled roof, Tables 4.2.20a, 4.2.20b or 4.2.20c; or
 - (ii) for timber floor and metal roof, Tables 4.2.20d, 4.2.20e or 4.2.20f; and
- (b) be centred under the structural steel column; and
- (c) have SL72 reinforcement with a minimum 50 mm of concrete cover (see Figure 4.2.20).