GENERAL INFORMATION

ERRATA

Amendments to "Procedure for the Analysis and Design of Ductile Reinforced Concrete Frame Buildings of Moderate Height" - R. L. Williams, published Bulletin of the N.Z.N.S.E.E. Vol. 8, No. 4, December, 1975.

Step 16 Paragraph 1

ADD: Where M_A and M_B have been derived from $.8\sum M$ the shear in the columns $\frac{M_A + M_B}{\ell}$ can be relaxed to, say 2/3rds of this value as under these conditions it is most unlikely that plastic hinges can form at top and bottom of the column simultaneously.

Step 17 Paragraph 5

Special Transverse Reinforcement is required through the joint plus a distance either side equal to the columns largest dimension or the column height ÷ 6 if greater.
DELETE: a 50% reduction within the column joint is allowable if the joint is confined on 4 faces. This is not now recommended refer paragraph 12.

Fig. 3 - Should be revised as shown.

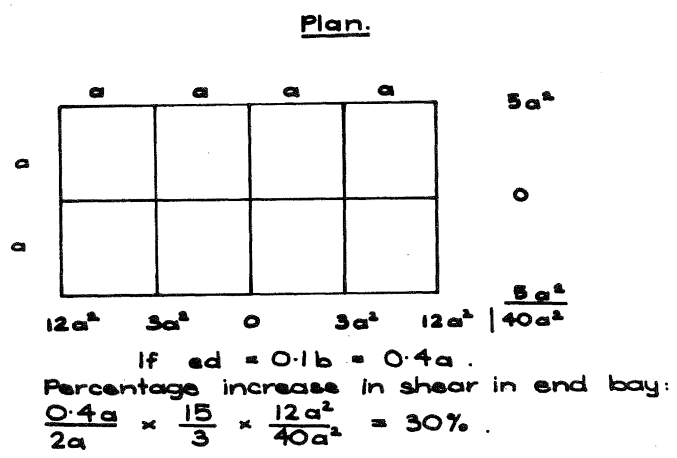

FIGURE 3: TORSION CASE FOR EQUAL BAYS

PUBLICATIONS HANDED TO M.W.D. LIBRARY, DECEMBER, 1975 - FEBRUARY, 1976

The following publications have been received by the Society over the period December, 1975 - February, 1976. All have been deposited in the Library of the Ministry of Works and Development, Wellington.

1. "Report No. 2 on Strong Motion Accelerograph Records of Iran", Technical Research and Standard Bureau, Plan and Budget Organisation Tehran, Iran, 1975.

   This publication is the second of two volumes and contains 36 strong motion 3-component accelerograph traces, recorded in Iran. Also included are two seismiscope records and information on the instrument newwork in Iran. No information is given on magnitude or distance of the earthquake events.

2. Hisada, T. "Earthquake Resistant Design of High-Rise Buildings in Japan", Kajima Institute of Construction Technology, Japan, May 1975, 10 pp.

   A review is given of the work of the Examination Board of the Building Centre of Japan which since 1964 has investigated and approved 250 high-rise buildings. The principles adopted and the characteristics of buildings examined are summarised.

3. Muto, K., Hisada, T., Yamamoto, M., Tsugawa, T. and Bessho, S., "Aseismic Design and Study of Tall Reinforced Concrete Buildings, Kajima Institute of Construction Technology, Japan, July, 1975, 21 pp.

   The background to the design and construction of tall reinforced concrete buildings in Japan is discussed. This included experimental testing to determine column shear capacity, reinforcing bar anchorage requirements and beam-column joint shear steel requirements. Also, brief comment is made on seismic response analysis results and guidelines for design.

4. Sasaki, T., Hattori, A., Mori, N., Nonaka, K., and Suenaba, T., "An Experimental Study on Earthquake Resistant Fortification Work for Already Constructed Reinforced Concrete Buildings", Kajima Institute of Construction Technology Report No. 20, Japan, June, 1975, 21 pp.

   A practical method of strengthening existing reinforced concrete buildings was developed and tested. This method comprised surrounding the columns with thin steel plate circular or box sections and filling the annular space with non-shrink mortar. Experimental results are fully reported and a dramatic improvement in column ductility and shear strength is claimed.