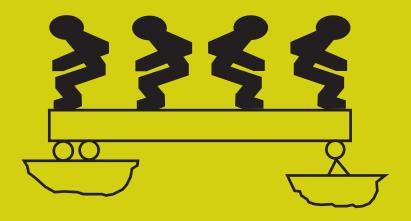
### **ATC Design Guide 1**

## Minimizing Floor Vibration



Applied Technology Council

### **Applied Technology Council**

The Applied Technology Council (ATC) is a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation established in 1971 through the efforts of the Structural Engineers Association of California. ATC's mission is to develop state-of-the-art, user-friendly engineering resources and applications for use in mitigating the effects of natural and other hazards on the built environment. ATC also identifies and encourages needed research and develops consensus opinions on structural engineering issues in a non-proprietary format. ATC thereby fulfills a unique role in funded information transfer.

ATC is guided by a Board of Directors consisting of representatives appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Council of Structural Engineers Associations, the Structural Engineers Association of California, the Western Council of Structural Engineers Associations, and four at-large representatives concerned with the practice of structural engineering. Each director serves a three-year term.

Project management and administration are carried out by a full-time Executive Director and support staff. Project work is conducted by a wide range of highly qualified consulting professionals, thus incorporating the experience of many individuals from academia, research, and professional practice who would not be available from any single organization. Funding for ATC projects is obtained from government agencies and from the private sector in the form of tax-deductible contributions.

#### 1999-2000 Board of Directors

Edwin T. Dean, President Arthur N.L. Chiu, Vice President Andrew T. Merovich, Sec./Treasurer Charles H. Thornton, Past President James R. Cagley Robert G. Dean James M. Delahay Ronald O. Hamburger Edwin H. Johnson Newland J. Malmquist Stephen H. Pelham Richard J. Phillips Maryann T. Phipps Charles Roeder C. Mark Saunders

### Disclaimer

While the information presented in this report is believed to be correct, the Applied Technology Council assumes no responsibility for its accuracy or for the opinions expressed herein. The material presented in this publication should not be used or relied upon for any specific application without competent examination and verification of its accuracy, suitability, and applicability by qualified professionals. Users of information from this publication assume all liability arising from such use.

# ATC Design Guide 1 Minimizing Floor Vibration

### by **Applied Technology Council**

201 Redwood Shores Parkway, Suite 240 Redwood City, California 94065

## Funded by **Applied Technology Council**

Henry J. Degenkolb Memorial Endowment Fund

Prepared for ATC by David E. Allen Donald M. Onysko Thomas M. Murray

**Publication Services**RDD Consultants

Project Engineering Panel C. Mark Saunders\*, Chair Colin Gordon Emmanual Velivasakis

\* ATC Board Contact

### **Preface**

This document is the first in the new Design Guide series developed by the Applied Technology Council Board of Directors. The series presents succinct, state-of-the-art information on important design issues for practicing structural engineers. The document was developed with funding from the Henry J. Degenkolb Memorial Endowment Fund of the Applied Technology Council (ATC).

This first ATC Design Guide provides guidance on design and retrofit of floor structures to limit transient vibrations to acceptable levels, recognizing that "acceptable levels" is a somewhat subjective measure. The document also includes guidance for estimating floor vibration properties and example calculations for a variety of floor types and design conditions.

The criteria provided in this guide for acceptable levels of floor vibration are based on human sensitivity to floor vibration, whether it is caused by human behavior or machinery in the structure. Other sources of floor

vibration such as vehicular traffic, internal or external to the building, are not covered in this document. The criteria apply to floors made from most currently used construction materials.

ATC gratefully acknowledges the contributions of David Allen, the principal author of the report, co-authors Donald Onysko and Thomas Murray, and Project Engineering Panel members C. Mark Saunders (Chair), Colin Gordon, and Emmanuel Velivasakis, who provided overview and guidance for the project. A. Gerald Brady and Nancy Sauer served as technical editors. Rodney Sauer formatted and produced the report. The affiliations of these individuals are given in the list of participants.

Christopher Rojahn Executive Director

## **Contents**

Pr	eface	• • • • •		iii
Fi	gures			vii
Ta	ables.			ix
1.	Intro	ductio	n	. 1
	1.1		ose and Scope of the Guide	
	1.2	-	Map	
	1.3		tion Limits	
	1.4	Floor	Vibration Models	. 2
		1.4.1	Resonance Model	. 2
		1.4.2	Point-Deflection Model	. 3
		1.4.3	Impulse-Vibration Model	. 3
2.	Desig	gn		.5
	2.1		tion Due to Walking in Light-Frame Construction	
		2.1.1	Design Criterion	. 5
		2.1.2	Application to Light-Frame Floor Structures	
			Additional Design Considerations	
	2.2	Vibrat	tion Due to Walking in Steel and Concrete Construction	. 8
		2.2.1	Design Criterion	
		2.2.2	Application to Beam (or Joist) and Girder Floor Systems	
	2.3	,	mic Activities	
			Design Criterion	
		2.3.2	Design Procedure and Design Aids	12
3.	Retro	ofit		15
	3.1	Evalua	ation of Floor Vibration Problems	15
		3.1.1	Determining When to Evaluate	15
		3.1.2	Determining Source of Vibration	
			Evaluation Tools	
3.2		Retro	fits of Light-Frame Construction	
		3.2.1	Overall Procedure	
		3.2.2	Support Correction	
		3.2.3	Transverse Floor Stiffening	
	3.3		fit Strategies for Steel and Concrete Construction	
		3.3.1	Reduction of Effects	
		3.3.2	Relocation	
		3.3.3	Changing Floor Mass	
		3.3.4	Stiffening	
		3.3.5	Damping Increase	17

		3.3.6 Isolation	
		3.3.7 Active Control	
	3.4	Retrofit Strategies for Machine-Induced Vibrations	18
		3.4.1 General Strategies	18
		3.4.2 Base-Isolation of Machinery	18
4	Totio.	ation of Floor Vibration Properties	0.1
4.			
	4.1	Floor Panel Stiffness	
		4.1.1 Deflection Due to Concentrated Load	
		4.1.2 Deflection Due to Uniformly Distributed Load	
		4.1.3 Flexural Stiffness, <i>EI</i> , for Light-Frame Construction	
		4.1.4 EI for Steel and Concrete Deck Construction	
		4.1.5 EI for Concrete Construction	
		4.1.6 Transverse Stiffness	
	4.2	Natural Frequency	
		4.2.1 General Methods for Estimating Natural Frequency	
		4.2.2 Estimation of Panel Deflection, $\Delta$	
		4.2.3 Natural Frequency of Concrete Floor Systems	
		4.2.4 Natural Frequency of Light-Frame Floor Systems	
	4.3	Effective Floor Weight (Mass)	
		4.3.1 Effective Weight per Unit Area, w	
		4.3.2 Effective Weight, <i>W</i>	
		4.3.3 Effective Weight of Concrete Floor Systems	
		4.3.4 Effective Weight of Light-Frame Floor Systems	
	4.4	Damping Ratio, β	28
_	_		
5.		oles	
	5.1	Vibration Due to Walking in Light-Frame Construction	
		5.1.1 Wood I-Joist Residential Floor (Design)	
		5.1.2 Wood Truss Residential Floor (Design)	
	5.2	Vibration Due to Walking in Steel and Concrete Construction	
		5.2.1 Precast Double-T Mall Footbridge (Design)	
		5.2.2 Hollowcore Office Floor (Design)	
		5.2.3 Steel Office Floor (Retrofit)	
	5.3	Rhythmic Activities	
		5.3.1 Glulam Dance Floor (Design)	
		5.3.2 Precast Concrete Stadium Seats (Design)	
		5.3.3 Steel Joist Aerobics Floor (Retrofit)	
	5.4	Machine-Induced Vibration	
		5.4.1 Base Isolation of a Machine on a Light-Frame Floor (Retrofit)	37
۸ ــ		A. Determination of Floor Panel Stiffness: Examples	20
ΑĻ		Wood I-Joist Floor Panel Stiffness	
		Precast Stadium Seating Panel Stiffness	
	A.Z	recast Stadium Seating Paner Stillness	40
Sv	mbols		43
-,			
Re	feren	es	47
Pr	oject i	articipants	49
_			
Αp	plied	echnology Council Projects and Report Information	51
۸	ml: - d	echnology Council Directors	63
$\rightarrow$ $\Gamma$	wnen	econology Council Directors	