BÜ | eesti betooniühing

CALCULATION OF THE SURFACE AREA OF WALL ELEMENTS

The principles described in this information card are used to calculate the estimated net area of wall elements. These principles can also be used to calculate the net area of other slab elements, the thickness of which is significantly less than length and width (for instance balcony elements, stairwells, etc.).
The surface area of wall elements is calculated in square metres ($A = H \times L$).

The total surface area (A_B) of wall elements is calculated as a product of overall dimensions of wall elements (see figure 2; $H \times L$), whereas visible turned-off sides (see figure 3, L_2) are also included.

A net area (A_N) is a total area (A_r) reduced by the area of openings and cuts. Thereat the surface area of openings and cuts that are less than 1.0 m^2 (see figures 1 and 2) is not deducted.

Maximum surface area of openings and cuts to be considered with is 35%, which means that the total area can be reduced by a maximum of 35% ($A_N \geq 0.65 \times A_B$).

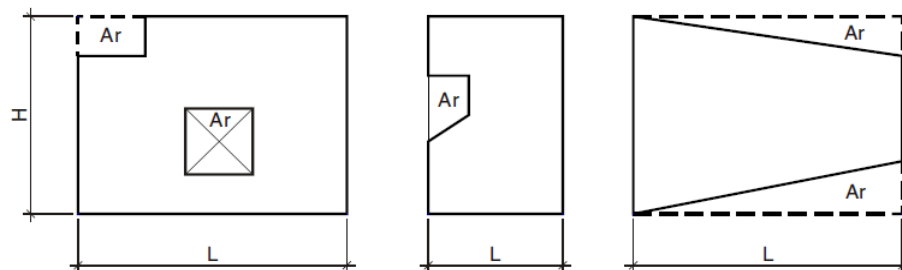The price of elements is estimated based on the net surface area, if not agreed otherwise.
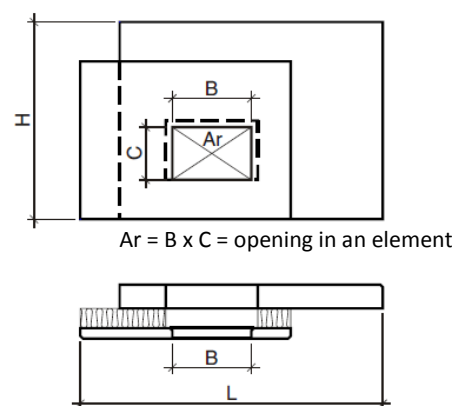
Figure 1:

Figure 2:

Ar = B x C = opening in an element

Figure 3:

L = L1 + L2