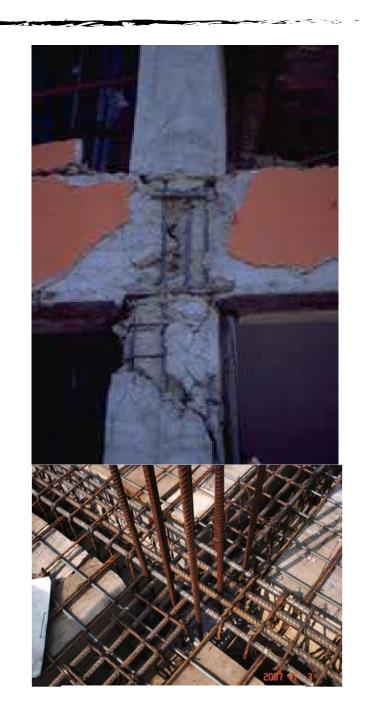
Joints Details

Chapter 3
Section

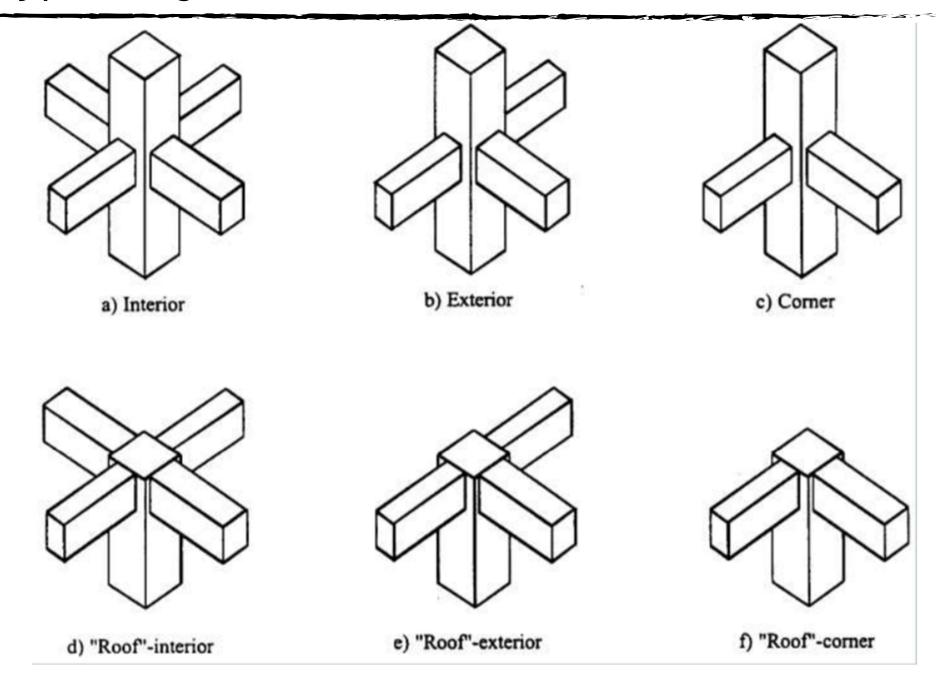
3-7

Beam - column Joints

- In RC buildings, portions of columns that are common to beams at their intersections are called beam-column joints.
- The function of a beam-column joint in a frame is to transfer the loads and moments at the ends of the beams into the columns.
- This particular junction of structural members is one of the most vulnerable, in terms of failure tendency during earthquakes.
- Studies showed that sound detailing of the joint reinforcement enhances the property of the joint significantly.

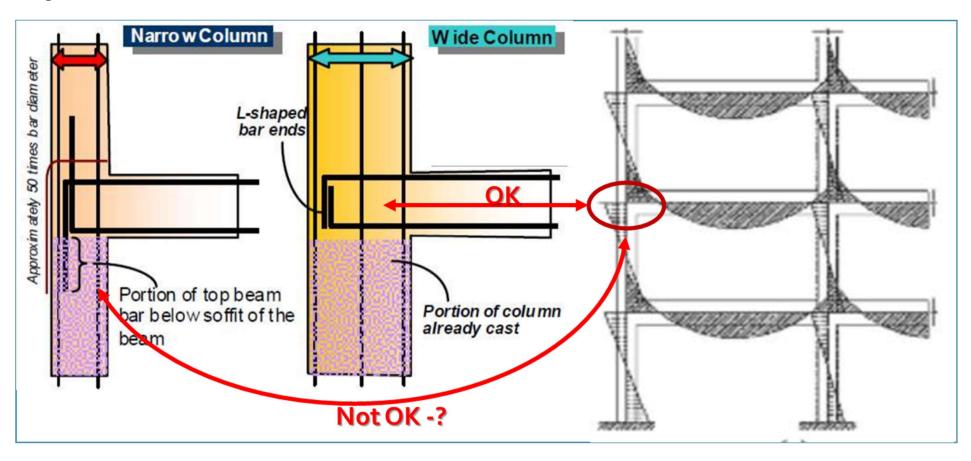


Type of joints



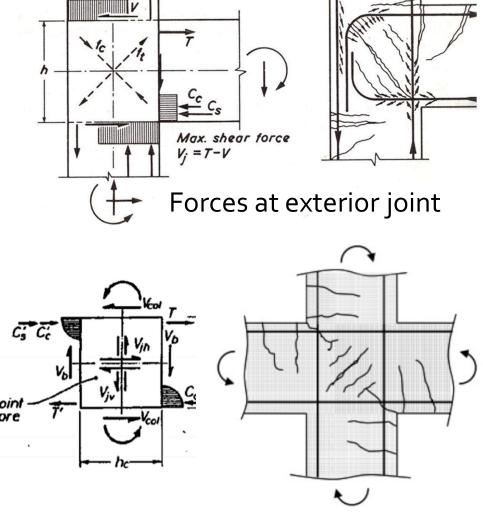
Design and detailing notes

 Designer to ensure that the joint will work in reality as it has been modeled in the analysis stage. This include the correct proportion of joint dimension to ensure full transition of loads between members



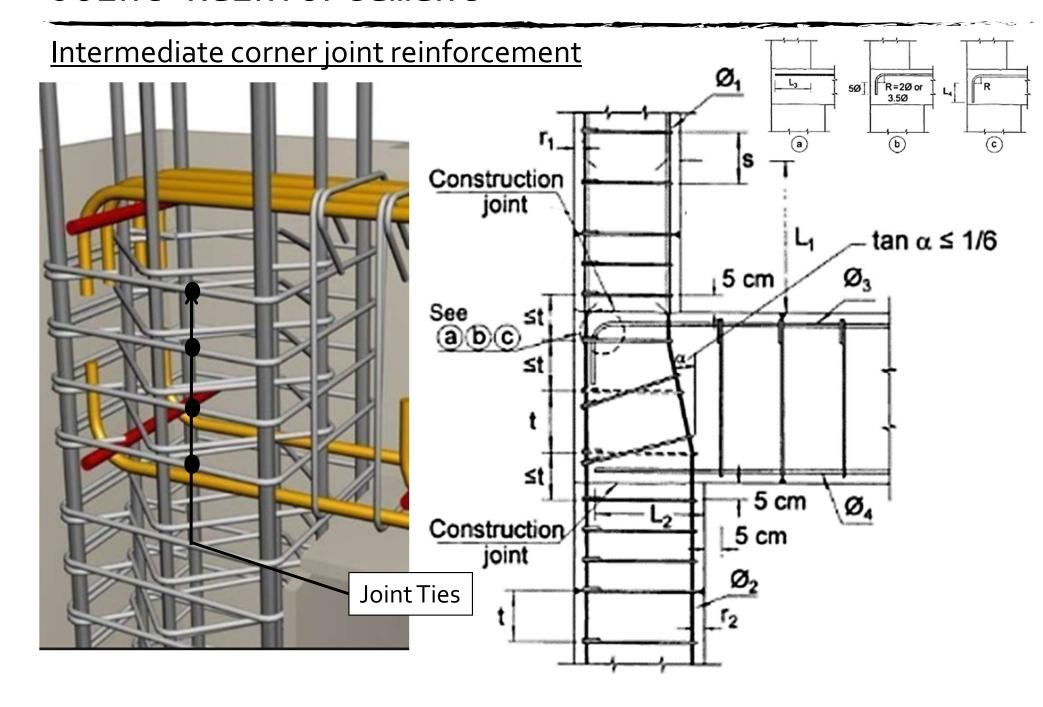
Design and detailing notes

Designer to ensure that the joint can carry the applied stress safely. The joint is usually subjected to horizontal and vertical shear which leads to diagonal compression and tension stratus. The later will cause diagonal cracks in the joint and may lead to joint failure. In this case designer needs to introduce joint reinforcement (Ties) that cross the crakes and maintain joint integrity.

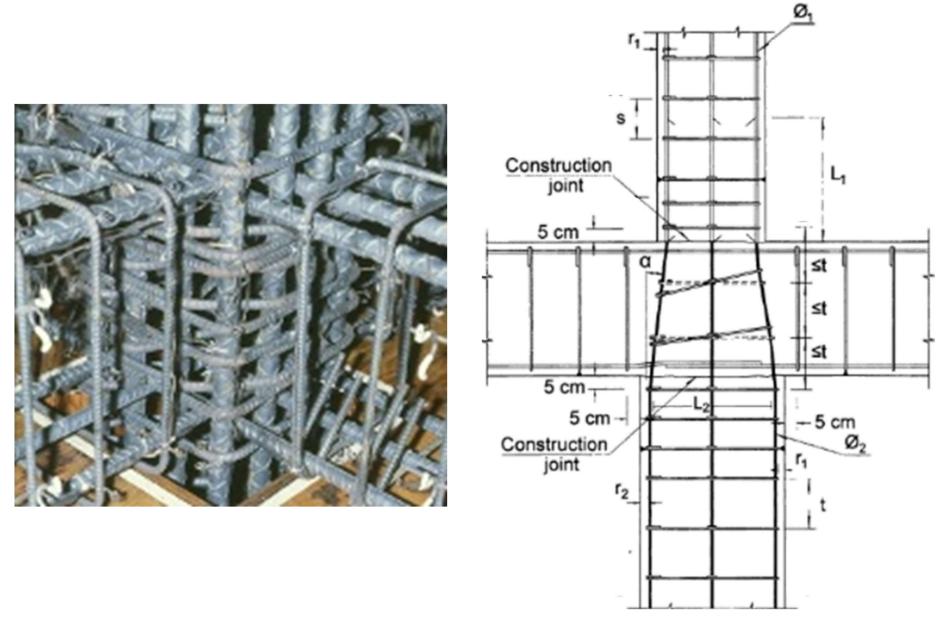


Forces at interior joint

Joint Reinforcement

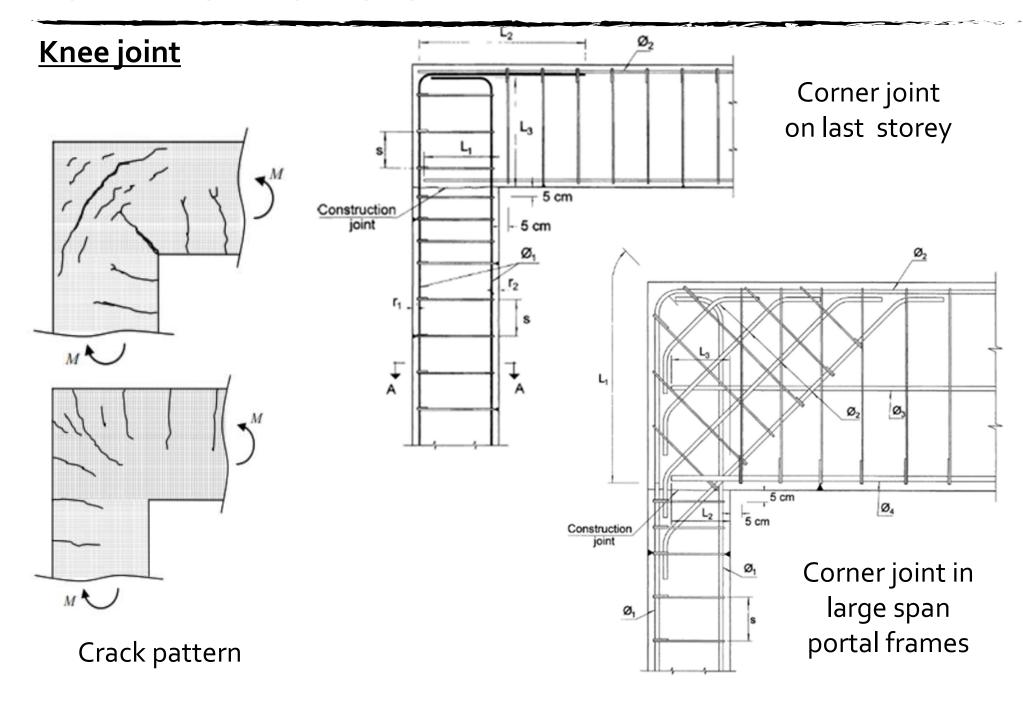


Joint Reinforcement

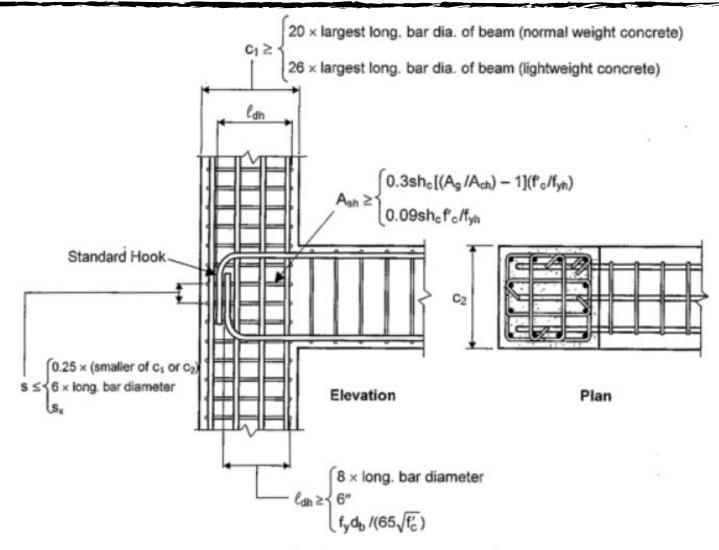


Inside joint in intermediate floor

Joint Reinforcement



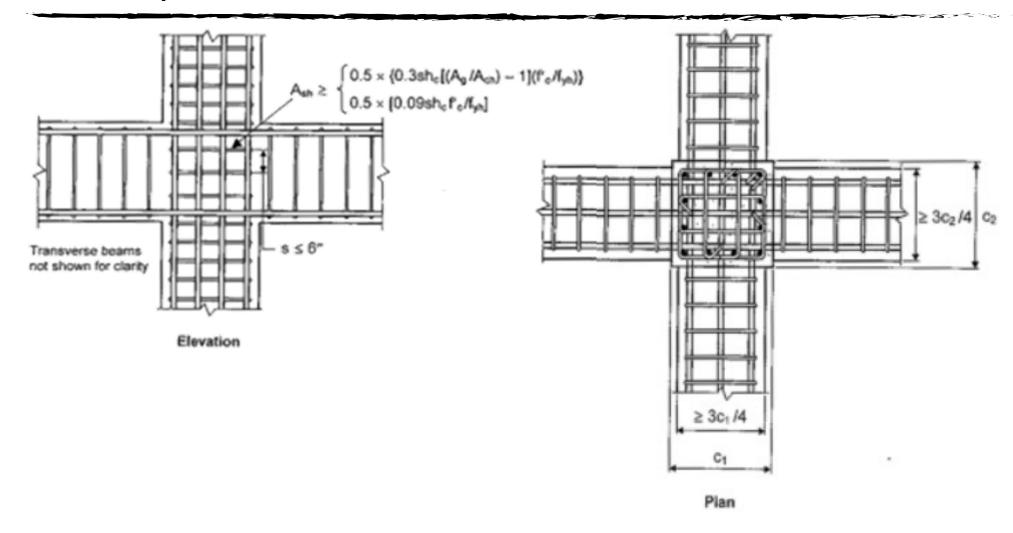
Earthquake Details



For lightweight concrete, multiply ℓ_{ch} by 1.25 For epoxy-coated bars, multiply ℓ_{ch} by 1.2

General Requirements and Transverse Reinforcement Requirements for Joints not Confined by Structural Members

Earthquake Details



Transverse Reinforcement Requirements for Joints Confined by Structural Members