

CODE

COMMENTARY

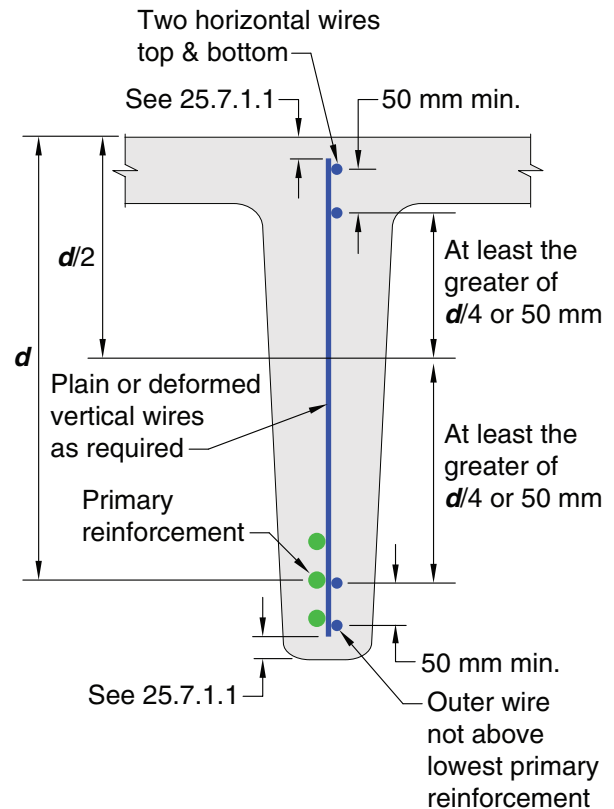


Fig. R25.7.1.5—Anchorage of single-leg welded wire reinforcement for shear.

25.7.1.6 Stirrups used for torsion or integrity reinforcement shall be closed stirrups perpendicular to the axis of the member. Where welded wire reinforcement is used, transverse wires shall be perpendicular to the axis of the member. Such stirrups shall be anchored by (a) or (b):

- (a) Ends shall terminate with 135-degree standard hooks around a longitudinal bar
- (b) In accordance with 25.7.1.3(a) or (b) or 25.7.1.4, where the concrete surrounding the anchorage is restrained against spalling by a flange or slab or similar member

25.7.1.6.1 Stirrups used for torsion or integrity reinforcement shall be permitted to be made up of two pieces of reinforcement: a single U-stirrup anchored according to 25.7.1.6(a) closed by a crosstie where the 90-degree hook of the crosstie shall be restrained against spalling by a flange or slab or similar member.

R25.7.1.6 Both longitudinal and closed transverse reinforcement are required to resist the diagonal tension stresses due to torsion. The stirrups should be closed because inclined cracking due to torsion may occur on all faces of a member.

In the case of sections subjected primarily to torsion, the concrete side cover to the stirrups spalls off at high torsional moments (Mitchell and Collins 1976). This renders lap-spliced stirrups ineffective, leading to a premature torsional failure (Behera and Rajagopalan 1969). In such cases, closed stirrups should not be made up of pairs of U-stirrups lapping one another.

When a rectangular beam fails in torsion, the corners of the beam tend to spall off due to the inclined compressive stresses in the concrete diagonals of the space truss changing direction at the corner as shown in Fig. R25.7.1.6(a). In tests (Mitchell and Collins 1976), closed stirrups anchored by 90-degree hooks failed when this occurred. For this reason, 135-degree standard hooks or seismic hooks are preferable for torsional stirrups in all cases. In regions where this spalling is prevented by an adjacent slab or flange, 25.7.1.6(b) relaxes this requirement and allows 90-degree hooks because of the added confinement from the slab (refer to Fig. R25.7.1.6(b)).