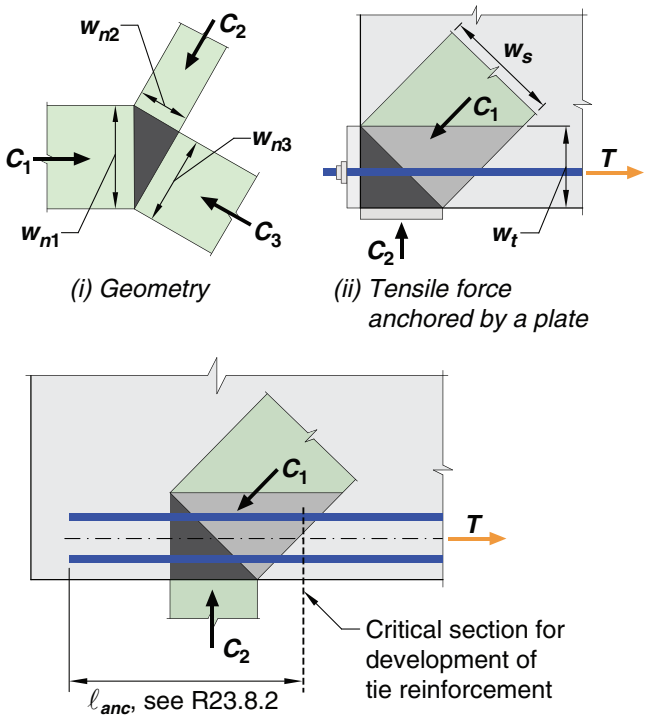
CODE

COMMENTARY

be anchored by a plate or through embedment of straight bars (Fig. R23.2.6a(iii)), headed bars, or hooked bars. For non-hydrostatic nodes, the face with the highest stress will control the dimensions of the node.

The lightly shaded area in Fig. R23.2.6b is an extended nodal zone. An extended nodal zone is that portion of a member bounded by the intersection of the effective strut width w_s and the effective tie width w_t.

For equilibrium, at least three forces should act on each node in a strut-and-tie model, as shown in Fig. R23.2.6c. Nodes are classified according to the signs of these forces. A C-C-C node resists three compressive forces, a C-C-T node resists two compressive forces and one tensile force, and a C-T-T node resists one compressive force and two tensile forces.



(i) Geometry

(ii) Tensile force anchored by a plate

(iii) Tensile force anchored by embedment

***Fig. R23.2.6a**—Hydrostatic nodes.*