CODE

by the general building code. Also denoted by the abbreviation SDC.

seismic-force-resisting system—portion of the structure designed to resist earthquake effects required by the general building code using the applicable provisions and load combinations.

seismic hook—hook on a stirrup, hoop, or crosstie having a bend not less than 135 degrees, except that circular hoops shall have a bend not less than 90 degrees; hooks shall have an extension of at least $6d_b$, but not less than 75 mm. The hooks shall engage the longitudinal reinforcement and the extension shall project into the interior of the stirrup or hoop.

shear cap—projection below the slab used to increase the slab shear strength.

shear lug—a steel element welded to an attachment base plate to transfer shear to concrete by bearing.

sheathing—material encasing prestressing reinforcement to prevent bonding of the prestressing reinforcement with the surrounding concrete, to provide corrosion protection, and to contain the corrosion-inhibiting coating.

shotcrete—mortar or concrete placed pneumatically by high velocity projection from a nozzle onto a surface.

shotcrete, dry-mix—shotcrete in which most of the mixing water is added to the concrete ingredients at the nozzle.

shotcrete, wet-mix—shotcrete in which the concrete ingredients, including water, are mixed before introduction into the delivery hose.

side-face blowout strength, concrete—strength of anchors with deep embedment and thin side-face cover such that spalling occurs on the side face around the embedded head without breakout occurring at the top concrete surface.

slab-beam strip—in two-way prestressed slabs, the width of the floor system, including both the slab and beam if applicable, bounded laterally by adjacent panel centerlines for an interior slab-beam strip, or by adjacent panel centerline and slab edge for an exterior slab-beam strip.

spacing, clear—least dimension between the outermost surfaces of adjacent items.

span length—distance between supports.

special seismic systems—structural systems that use special moment frames, special structural walls, or both.

specialty engineer—a licensed design professional to whom a specific portion of the design work has been delegated.

specialty insert—predesigned and prefabricated cast-in anchors specifically designed for attachment of bolted or slotted connections.

spiral reinforcement—continuously wound reinforcement in the form of a cylindrical helix.

steel element, brittle—element with a tensile test elongation of less than 14 percent, or reduction in area of less than 30 percent at failure.

steel element, ductile—element with a tensile test elongation of at least 14 percent and reduction in area of at

COMMENTARY

sheathing—Typically, sheathing is a continuous, seamless, high-density polyethylene material extruded directly on the coated prestressing reinforcement.

shotcrete—Terms such as gunite and sprayed concrete are sometimes used to refer to shotcrete.

specialty insert—Specialty inserts are devices often used for handling, transportation, erection, and anchoring elements; specialty inserts are not within the scope of this Code.

steel element, brittle—The 14 percent elongation should be measured over the gauge length specified in the appropriate ASTM standard for the steel.

steel element, ductile—The 14 percent elongation should be measured over the gauge length specified in the