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CODE

column—member, usually vertical or predominantly vertical, used primarily to support axial compressive load, but that can also resist moment, shear, or torsion. Columns used as part of a lateral-force-resisting system resist combined axial load, moment, and shear. See also **moment frame**.

column capital—enlargement of the top of a concrete column located directly below the slab or drop panel that is cast monolithically with the column.

compliance requirements—construction-related code requirements directed to the contractor to be incorporated into construction documents by the licensed design professional, as applicable.

composite concrete flexural members—concrete flexural members of precast or cast-in-place concrete elements, constructed in separate placements but connected so that all elements respond to loads as a unit.

compression-controlled section—cross section in which the net tensile strain in the extreme tension reinforcement at nominal strength is less than or equal to the compression-controlled strain limit.

compression-controlled strain limit—net tensile strain at balanced strain conditions.

concrete—mixture of portland cement or any other cementitious material, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, and water, with or without admixtures.

concrete, all-lightweight—lightweight concrete containing only lightweight coarse and fine aggregates that conform to ASTM C330.

concrete, lightweight—concrete containing lightweight aggregate and having an equilibrium density, as determined by ASTM C567, between 1440 and 2160 kg/m^3.

concrete, nonprestressed—reinforced concrete with at least the minimum amount of nonprestressed reinforcement and no prestressed reinforcement; or for two-way slabs, with less than the minimum amount of prestressed reinforcement.

concrete, normalweight—concrete containing only coarse and fine aggregates that conform to ASTM C33 and having a density greater than 2160 kg/m^3.

concrete, plain—structural concrete with no reinforcement or with less than the minimum amount of reinforcement specified for reinforced concrete.

concrete, precast—structural concrete element cast elsewhere than its final position in the structure.

concrete, prestressed—reinforced concrete in which internal stresses have been introduced by prestressed reinforcement to reduce potential tensile stresses in concrete resulting from loads, and for two-way slabs, with at least the minimum amount of prestressed reinforcement.

COMMENTARY

compliance requirements—Although primarily directed to the contractor, the compliance requirements are also commonly used by others involved with the project.

concrete, nonprestressed—Nonprestressed concrete usually contains no prestressed reinforcement. Prestressed two-way slabs require a minimum level of compressive stress in the concrete due to effective prestress in accordance with 8.6.2.1. Two-way slabs with less than this minimum level of precompression are required to be designed as nonprestressed concrete.

concrete, normalweight—Normalweight concrete typically has a density (unit weight) between 2160 and 2560 kg/m^3, and is normally taken as 2320 to 2400 kg/m^3.

concrete, plain—The presence of reinforcement, nonprestressed or prestressed, does not exclude the member from being classified as plain concrete, provided all requirements of Chapter 14 are satisfied.

concrete, prestressed—Classes of prestressed flexural members are defined in 24.5.2.1. Prestressed two-way slabs require a minimum level of compressive stress in the concrete due to effective prestress in accordance with 8.6.2.1. Although the behavior of a prestressed member with unbonded tendons may vary from that of members with continuously bonded prestressed reinforcement, bonded

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