creep, which usually occur at a slow but persistent rate over long periods of time. In certain applications, it may be necessary to limit deflection under long-term loading to specified levels. This limitation can be done by multiplying the immediate deflection by a creep factor, as provided in material standards, that ranges from about 1.5 to 2.0. This limit state should be checked using load combination in Eq. CC-2.

CC.3 CAMBER

Where required, camber should be built into horizontal structural members to give proper appearance and drainage and to counteract anticipated deflection from loading and potential ponding.

CC.4 EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

Provisions should be made in design so that if significant dimensional changes occur, the structure will move as a whole and differential movement of similar parts and members meeting at joints will be at a minimum. Design of expansion joints to allow for dimensional changes in portions of a structure separated by such joints should take both reversible and irreversible movements into account. Structural distress in the form of wide cracks has been caused by restraint of thermal, shrinkage, and prestressing deformations. Designers are advised to provide for such effects through relief joints or by controlling crack widths.

CC.5 DURABILITY

Buildings and other structures may deteriorate in certain service environments. This deterioration may be visible upon inspection (e.g., weathering, corrosion, and staining) or may result in undetected changes in the material. The designer should either provide a specific amount of damage tolerance in the design or should specify adequate protection systems and/or planned maintenance to minimize the likelihood that such problems will occur. Water infiltration through poorly constructed or maintained wall or roof cladding is considered beyond the realm of designing for damage tolerance. Waterproofing design is beyond the scope of this standard. For portions of buildings and other structures exposed to weather, the design should eliminate pockets in which moisture can accumulate.

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