

N12.13.5

See Fig. N12.13.5.

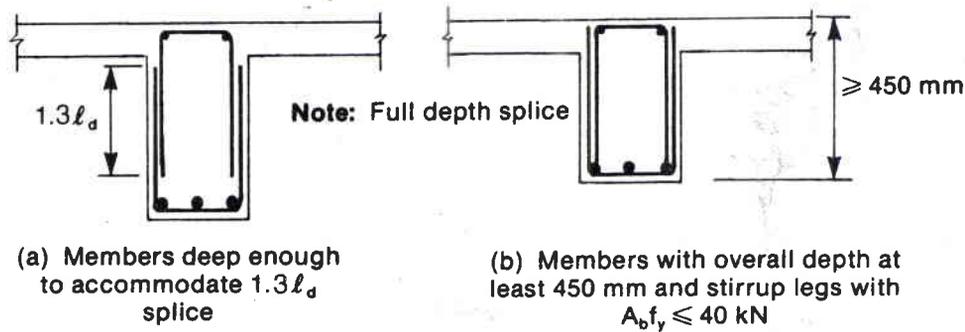


Fig. N12.13.5
Overlapping U-Stirrups

N12.14.2.2

In calculating the lap splice length required for individual bars within a bundle the increases in development length of Clause 12.4 should not be included as these would duplicate the increases required by Clause 12.14.2.2 for the effect of bundling.

N12.15.1

In calculating ℓ_d , the modification factor of $(A_s \text{ required} / A_s \text{ provided})$ of Clause 12.2.5 is not to be applied as this factor is already taken into account in the classifications of Table 12-2. Where feasible, splices should be located in regions of low stress in the reinforcement and the splices should be staggered. The classifications for Table 12-2 require longer splice lengths when these conditions cannot be met.

N12.15.4

This clause describes situations where welded splices or mechanical connections of less strength than 1.25 times the specified yield strength of the reinforcement may be used.

N12.15.5

Lap splices are not permitted in tension tie members. Examples of tension tie members are arch ties, hangers and tension elements in a truss. In determining if a member should be classified as a tension tie, considerations must be given to the importance, function, proportions and stress conditions of the member. For example, a circular tank with many bars and with well-staggered, widely spaced splices should not be classified as a tension tie member.