

GLOSSARY

NOTES:

Terms in **Bold** and their definitions come from the AISC AND AISI STANDARD Standard Definitions for Use in the Design of Steel Structures, 2004 Edition, First Printing April 2005.

* These terms are usually qualified by the type of *load effect*, e.g., nominal tensile strength, available compressive strength, design flexural strength.

** Term usually qualified by the type of component, e.g. local web buckling, local flange buckling, etc.

Accessories. Structural components related to the design, fabrication and erection of *joists* and *Joist Girders* including, but not limited to sloped *end bearings*, *extended ends*, *ceiling extensions*, *bridging* and bridging anchors, *headers* and bottom chord lateral bracing for *Joist Girders*.

ASD (Allowable Strength Design). Method of proportioning structural components such that the *allowable strength* equals or exceeds the *required strength* of the component under the action of the *ASD load combinations*.

ASD Load Combination. *Load combination* in the *applicable building code* intended for *allowable strength design* (allowable stress design).

Allowable Strength*. *Nominal strength* divided by the safety factor, R_n/Ω .

Applicable Building Code. Building code under which the structure is designed.

Available Strength*. *Design strength* or *allowable strength* as appropriate.

Bay. The distance between the main structural frames or walls of a building.

Bearing. The distance that the bearing shoe or seat of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* extends over its masonry, concrete or steel support.

Bearing Plate. The steel plate used for a *joist* or *Joist Girder* to bear on when it is supported by masonry or concrete supports. The plate is designed by the *Specifying Professional* to carry the *joist* reaction to the supporting structure.

Bottom Chord Extension (BCX). The two angle extended part of a *joist* bottom chord from the first bottom chord panel point towards the end of the joist.

Bridging. In general, a member connected to a joist to brace it from lateral movement. See also *Diagonal Bridging* and *Horizontal Bridging*

Buckling. *Limit state* of sudden change in the geometry of a structure or any of its elements under a critical loading condition.

Buckling Strength. *Nominal strength* for *buckling* or instability *limit states*.

Buyer. The entity that has agreed to purchase *material* from the manufacturer and has also agreed to the terms of sale.

Camber. An upward curvature of the chords of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* induced during shop fabrication. Note this is in addition to the pitch of the top chord.

Ceiling Extension. A *bottom chord extension* except that only one angle of the *joist* bottom chord is extended from the first bottom chord panel point towards the end of the joist.

Chords. The top and bottom members of a *joist* or *Joist Girder*. When a chord is comprised of two angles there is usually a gap between the members.

Clear Span. The actual clear distance or opening between supports for a joist, that is the distance between walls or the distance between the edges of flanges of beams.

Cold-Formed Steel Structural Member. Shape manufactured by press-braking blanks sheared from sheets, cut lengths of coils or plates, or by roll forming cold- or hot-rolled coils or sheets; both forming operations being performed at ambient room temperature, that is, without manifest addition of heat such as would be required for hot forming.

Collateral Load. All additional dead loads other than the weight of the building, such as sprinklers, pipes, ceilings, and mechanical or electrical components.

Connection. Combination of structural elements and *joints* used to transmit forces between two or more members. See also *Splice*.

Deck. A floor or roof covering made out of gage metal attached by welding or mechanical means to *joists*, beams, *purlins*, or other structural members and can be galvanized, painted, or unpainted.

Design Load. Applied load determined in accordance with either *LRFD load combinations* or *ASD load combinations*, whichever is applicable.

Design Strength*. *Resistance factor* multiplied by the *nominal strength*, ϕR_n .

Diagonal Bridging. Two angles or other structural shapes connected from the top chord of one *joist* to the bottom chord of the next joist to form an 'X' shape. These members are almost always connected at their point of intersection.

Diaphragm. Roof, floor or other membrane or bracing system that transfers in-plane forces to the lateral force resisting system.

Effective Length. Length of an otherwise identical column with the same strength when analyzed with pin-ended boundary conditions.

Elastic Analysis. *Structural analysis* based on the assumption that the structure returns to its original geometry on removal of the *load*.



End Diagonal or Web. The first web member on either end of a joist or Joist Girder which begins at the top chord at the seat and ends at the first bottom chord panel point.

Erector. The entity that is responsible for the safe and proper erection of the *materials* in accordance with all applicable codes and regulations.

Extended End. The extended part of a joist top chord with the seat angles also being extended from the end of the joist extension back into the joist and maintaining the standard end *bearing* depth over the entire length of the extension.

Factored Load. Product of a *load factor* and the *nominal load*.

Filler. A rod, plate or angle welded between a two angle web member or between a top or bottom chord panel to tie them together, usually located at the middle of the member.

Flexural Buckling. Buckling mode in which a compression member deflects laterally without twist or change in cross-sectional shape.

Flexural-Torsional Buckling. Buckling mode in which a compression member bends and twists simultaneously without change in cross-sectional shape.

Girt. Horizontal structural member that supports wall panels and is primarily subjected to bending under horizontal loads, such as wind load.

Gravity Load. *Load*, such as that produced by dead and live loads, acting in the downward direction.

Header. A structural member located between two *joists* or between a joist and a wall which carries another joist or joists. It is usually made up of an angle, channel, or beam with saddle angle connections on each end for bearing.

Horizontal Bridging. A continuous angle or other structural shape connected to the top and bottom chord of a joist.

Inelastic Analysis. *Structural analysis* that takes into account inelastic material behavior, including plastic analysis.

Instability. *Limit state* reached in the loading of a *structural component*, frame or structure in which a slight disturbance in the loads or geometry produces large displacements.

Joint. Area where two or more ends, surfaces or edges are attached. Categorized by type of fastener or weld used and the method of force transfer.

Joist. A structural load-carrying member with an open web system which supports floors and roofs utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel and is designed as a simple span member. Currently, the SJI has the following joist designations: K-Series including KCS, LH-Series and DLH-Series.

Joist Girder. A primary structural load-carrying member with an open web system designed as a simple span supporting equally spaced concentrated loads of a floor or roof system acting at the panel points of the member and utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel.

Joist Substitute. A structural member whose intended use is for very short spans (10 feet or less) where open web steel joists are impractical. They are usually used for short spans in skewed bays, over corridors or for outriggers. It can be made up of two or four angles to form channel sections or box sections.

Lateral Buckling. Buckling mode of a flexural member involving deflection normal to the plane of bending.

Lateral-Torsional Buckling. Buckling mode of a flexural member involving deflection normal to the plane of bending occurring simultaneously with twist about the shear center of the cross section.

Limit State. Condition in which a structure or component becomes unfit for service and is judged either to be no longer useful for its intended function (*serviceability limit state*) or to have reached its ultimate load-carrying capacity (*strength limit state*).

Load. Force or other action that results from the weight of building materials, occupants and their possessions, environmental effects, differential movement, or restrained dimensional changes.

Load Effect. Forces, stresses, and deformations produced in a *structural component* by the applied loads.

Load Factor. Factor that accounts for deviations of the *nominal load* from the actual *load*, for uncertainties in the analysis that transforms the *load* into a *load effect*, and for the probability that more than one extreme *load* will occur simultaneously.

Local Buckling.** *Limit state* of *buckling* of a compression element within a cross section.

LRFD (Load and Resistance Factor Design). Method of proportioning *structural components* such that the *design strength* equals or exceeds the *required strength* of the component under the action of the LRFD *load combinations*.

LRFD Load Combination. Load combination in the *applicable building code* intended for strength design (*Load and Resistance Factor Design*).

Material. *Joists*, *Joist Girders* and accessories as provided by the *Seller*.

Nailers. Strips of lumber attached to the top chord of a *joist* so plywood or other flooring can be nailed directly to the *joist*.

Nominal Load. Magnitude of the load specified by the *applicable building code*.

Nominal Strength*. Strength of a structure or component (without the *resistance factor* or *safety factor* applied) to resist the *load effects*, as determined in accordance with these *Standard Specifications*.

Owner. The entity that is identified as such in the Contract Documents.



Permanent Load. *Load* in which variations over time are rare or of small magnitude. All other *loads* are *variable loads*.

Placement Plans. Drawings that are prepared depicting the interpretation of the Contract Documents requirements for the *material* to be supplied by the *Seller*. These floor and/or roof plans are approved by the *Specifying Professional, Buyer* or *Owner* for conformance with the design requirements. The *Seller* uses the information contained on these drawings for final material design. A unique piece mark number is typically shown for the individual placement of *joists, Joist Girders* and accessories along with sections that describe the *end bearing* conditions and minimum attachment required so that *material* is placed in the proper location in the field.

Ponding. Retention of water at low or irregular areas on a roof due solely to the deflection of flat roof framing.

Purlin. Horizontal structural member that supports roof deck and is primarily subjected to bending under vertical loads such as dead, snow or wind loads.

Quality Assurance. System of shop and field activities and controls implemented by the *owner* or his/her designated representative to provide confidence to the *owner* and the building authority that quality requirements are implemented.

Quality Control. System of shop and field controls implemented by the *seller* and *erector* to ensure that contract and company fabrication and erection requirements are met.

Required Strength*. Forces, stress, and deformations produced in a *structural component*, determined by either *structural analysis*, for the *LRFD* or *ASD load combinations*, as appropriate, or as specified by these *Standard Specifications*.

Resistance Factor, ϕ . Factor that accounts for unavoidable deviations of the *nominal strength* from the actual strength and for the manner and consequences of failure.

Safety Factor, Ω . Factor that accounts for deviations of the actual strength from the *nominal strength*, deviations of the actual load from the *nominal load*, uncertainties in the analysis that transforms the load into a load effect and for the manner and consequences of failure.

Seller. A company certified by the Joist Institute engaged in the manufacture and distribution of *joists, Joist Girders* and accessories.

Service Load. Load under which serviceability limit states are evaluated.

Serviceability Limit State. Limiting condition affecting the ability of a structure to preserve its appearance, maintainability, durability, or the comfort of its occupants or function of machinery, under normal usage.

Slenderness Ratio. The ratio of the effective length of a column to the radius of gyration of the column about the same axis of bending.

Span. The centerline-to-centerline distance between structural steel supports such as a beam, column or *Joist Girder* or the *clear span* distance plus four inches onto a masonry or concrete wall.

Specified Minimum Yield Stress. Lower limit of *yield stress* specified for a material as defined by ASTM.

Specifying Professional. The licensed professional who is responsible for sealing the building Contract Documents, which indicates that he or she has performed or supervised the analysis, design and document preparation for the structure and has knowledge of the load-carrying structural system.

Splice. *Connection* between two structural members joined at their ends by either bolting or welding to form a single, longer member.

Stability. Condition reached in the loading of a *structural component*, frame or structure in which a slight disturbance in the loads or geometry does not produce large displacements.

Stabilizer Plate. A steel plate at a column or wall inserted between the end of a bottom *chord* of a *joist* or *Joist Girder*.

Standard Specifications. Documents developed and maintained by the Steel Joist Institute for the design and manufacture of open web steel joists and Joist Girders. The term "SJI Standard Specifications" encompass by reference the following:

ANSI/SJI-K-1.1 Standard Specifications for Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**; ANSI/SJI-LH/DLH-1.1 Standard Specifications for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series** and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series**; and ANSI/SJI-JG-1.1 Standard Specifications for **Joist Girders**.

Strength Limit State. Limiting condition affecting the safety of the structure, in which the ultimate load-carrying capacity is reached.

Structural Analysis. Determination of *load effects* on members and connections based on principles of structural mechanics.

Structural Drawings. The graphic or pictorial portions of the Contract Documents showing the design, location and dimensions of the work. These documents generally include plans, elevations, sections, details, connections, all loads, schedules, diagrams and notes.

Tagged End. The end of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* where an identification or piece mark is shown by a metal tag. The member must be erected with this tagged end in the same position as the tagged end noted on the *placement plan*.

Tensile Strength (of material). Maximum tensile stress that a material is capable of sustaining as defined by ASTM.

Tie Joist. A *joist* that is bolted at a column.



Top Chord Extension (TCX). The extended part of a *joist* top chord. This type of extension only has the two top chord angles extended past the joist seat.

Torsional Buckling. *Buckling* mode in which a compression member twists about its shear center axis.

Unbraced Length. Distance between braced points of a member, measured between the centers of gravity of the bracing members.

Variable Load. *Load* not classified as *permanent load*.

Webs. The vertical or diagonal members joined at the top and bottom *chords* of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* to form triangular patterns.

Yield Point. First stress in a material at which an increase in strain occurs without an increase in stress as defined by ASTM.

Yield Strength. Stress at which a material exhibits a specified limiting deviation from the proportionality of stress to strain as defined by ASTM.

Yield Stress. Generic term to denote either *yield point* or *yield strength*, as appropriate for the material.



