# **Code Changes for Tie-Down Systems**

Substantial changes to tie-down systems have been made by ICC Evaluation Service. Elongation limits must include rod, bearing plates, shrinkage compensators <u>and</u> tie-downs. In addition a  $\Delta_{\mathbf{r}}$  limit has been added to shrinkage compensating devices. This paper details the new requirements.

AC 155. Tie Downs: "...design of hold-downs used in series shall account for the <u>cumulative deformation</u> of all hold-downs (tie-downs) within said series." (AC 155, July 1, 2010, section 6.2.6.3.)

### AC 316. Shrinkage Compensators now includes:

 $\Delta_{\mathbf{r}}$  "Average travel and seating increment" (AC 316 section 1.4.7).

 $\Delta_{\rm r}$  is <u>independent</u> of load and is <u>always</u> added in full. (AC 391 section 3.1.1).

Important Note:  $\Delta_{\mathbf{r}}$  can vary from a low of 0.000" (screw devices) up to 0.180" (ratchets)

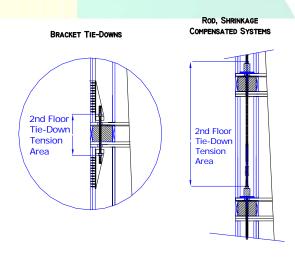
**AC 391. Tie Down Systems** elongation limits between reaction points of: 0.180" for the rod and 0.250" for the system. (The system limit of 0.250" includes bending of double top plates. When applied to shear walls I expect the system limit to drop to 0.200".) (AC 391 section 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.2.2)

#### **Required** elongation items shall include the total of:

- a. Rod elongation based on net tensile area. (AC 391 section 3.2.1.1).
- **b.** Plate crushing assuming bearing deformation of  $\underline{0.040}$  inch at the compression design value and a <u>linear</u> load deformation relationship. (AC 391 section 3.2.1.2).
  - **c.** Displacements for tie downs shall be at the corresponding load. (X2 for two)
  - **d**<sub>1</sub>. Shrinkage Compensation displacement at required load. (See AC 316 above)
  - $\mathbf{d}_2$  Shrinkage Compensation  $\Delta_r$  added in full.

Comparing Systems The graph (next page) compares the load-deflection of three "identical" systems. These include a bracket system, rod system with screw Tud and a rod system with a ratchet Tud.

			System & Tud Elongation		
Component			Rod + Screw	Tie- Downs	Rod + Ratchet
			da	d <sub>a</sub>	da
Rod	A36 (A307)	Per Code	0.092	0.018	0.092
Bearing Plate	AF&PA	Bearing 625 psi	0.036	Not Used	0.036
Tie-Down (AC155)	Tested Component		Not Used	0.244	Not Used
Shrinkage (or)	Calculated		0.000	0.250	0.000
Tud (AC316)	Sec. 6.0.5 Elongation		0.014	None	0.031
	Sec. 6.0.6 ∆ <sub>R</sub> , Avg travel		0.002		0.111
Strength	Limit		11,000	11,000	11,000
	Demand/Capacity Ratio		89%	93%	89%
Elongation	Calculated (d <sub>a</sub> ): <b>Sum</b>		0.143	0.512	0.269
	System D/C Ratio		80%	286%	150%



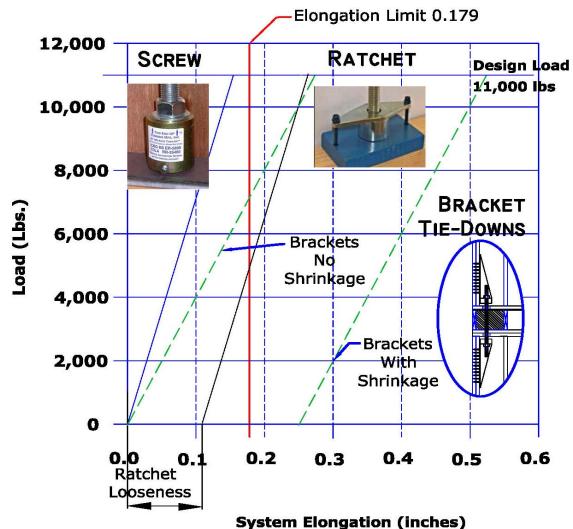
August 13, 2010 AutoTight<sup>®</sup>

# AutoTight Tie-Down Systems



### **Commins Manufacturing**

360-378-9484



## **Identical loads very different Elongation:**

**Rod:** 11,000 pounds, 7/8" dia. X 10' (or 2')

**Bearing Plate**: 0.040" deflection at 625 psi (dfl.) adjusted to 0.036"

<u>Tie-Down Bracket</u> deflects 0.131" at 11,781 pounds adjusts to 0.122" at 11 kips. Deflection **doubles** with two brackets in series.

<u>Shrinkage compensators</u> eliminate shrinkage but add two deflection components

**Screw** Tud introduces deflection of 0.014" (device) and 0.002" ( $\Delta_R$ ).

**Ratchet** Tud introduces deflection of 0.031" (device) and 0.111" ( $\Delta_R$ )

AutoTight Tie-Downs are up to 3 times tighter.