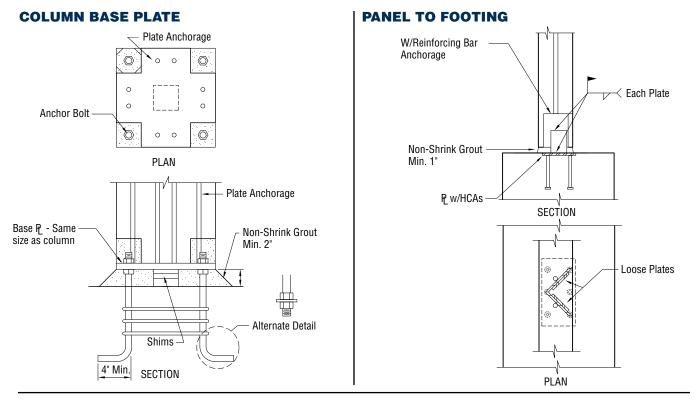
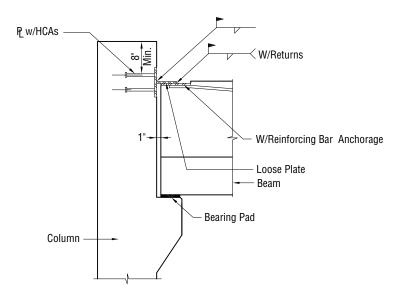
# connection types



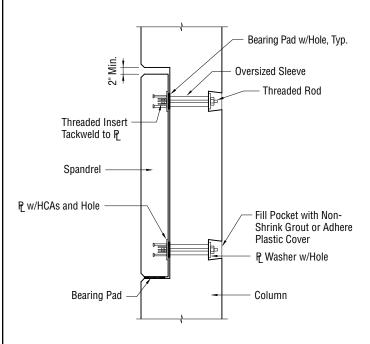
## **BEAM TO COLUMN WITH CORBEL**

PCI

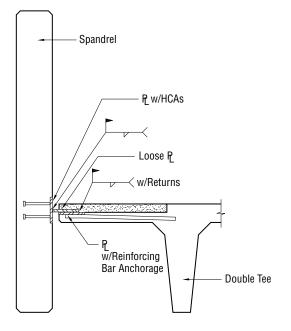




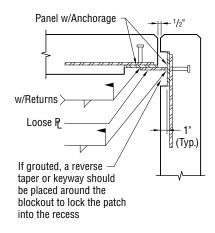
## **SPANDREL TO COLUMN**



# **SPANDREL TO DOUBLE TEE**



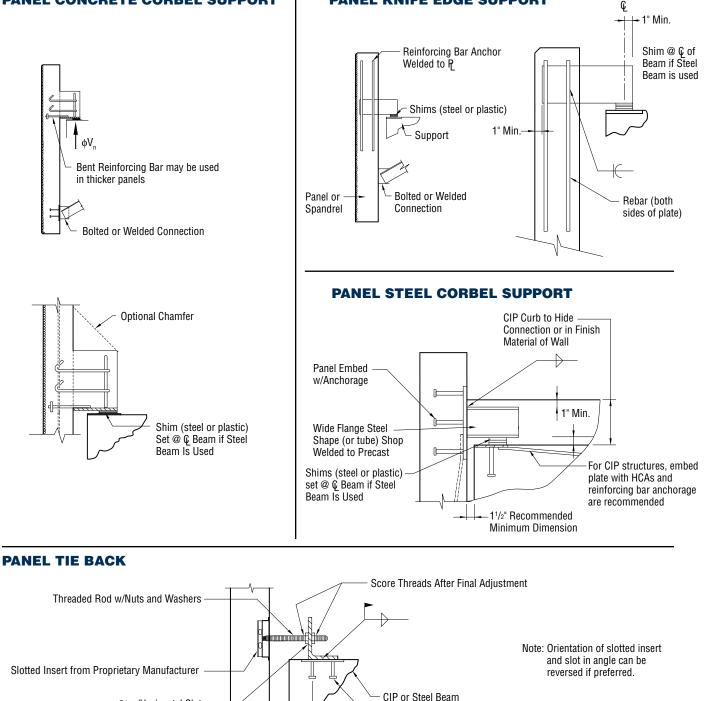
## **PANEL TO PANEL CORNER**



# connection types

## **PANEL CONCRETE CORBEL SUPPORT**

## PANEL KNIFE EDGE SUPPORT

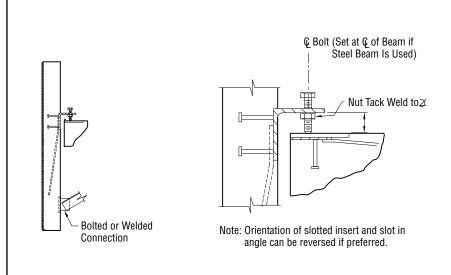


Z w/Horizontal Slot



Plate w/HCAs

## PANEL ADJUSTABLE SUPPORT



### **Tips For Successful Connection Design:**

**Do** use bearing pads for support of beams, spandrels, double tees, and other structural components.

**Do** consider deflection behavior of a member that is supporting a precast component.

Do design for support using only 2 points.

Do provide at least four tie back connections for a cladding panel.

**Do**, if designing a cladding panel for seismic loads, use an in-plane seismic connection close to the panel's center of gravity.

**Do** account for eccentric loading and the effect it may have on the rotation of supporting members, particularly if they are steel beams.

**Do** consider the horizontal forces resulting from an eccentrically loaded component and the effect this has on the support.

**Do** provide points of support only at one level for multilevel cladding panels.

**Do** design connections so that the component can "move" as a result of temperature variations and volume changes.

**Do Not** design connections with the **bearing locations** welded at both (top and bottom) ends of a prestressed concrete component. Making welded connections at the **tops** of prestressed concrete components at both **ends** is typical.

**Do** consider the allowable tolerances of the precast concrete component and the supporting structure.

**Do** consider intermediate connections of long spandrel panels to avoid bowing due to temperature variations.

