DESCRIPTION

JOINT CONFIGURATION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a joint configuration.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

For instance, a beam end joint between an RC secondary beam or a wall and a primary beam, or between the primary beam and a secondary beam is generally designed to be a rigid joint or a pinned joint. Taking an example of the primary beam and the secondary beam, in the case of the rigid joint, flanges of the secondary beam are welded or bolted to the primary beam and further a web of the secondary beam is bolted to the primary beam through a fin plate. In the case of the pinned joint, the web of the secondary beam is bolted to a fin plate attached to the primary beam but the flanges of the secondary beam are not bonded to the primary beam.

[0003]

Meanwhile, Non-Patent Literature 1 describes joints using contact plates provided that the joints are subject to a hogging moment. This type of joints can be applied to a gravity frame that does not bear a horizontal force, or a moment frame where antisymmetric bending does not occur because of a small horizontal force. Each contact plate is interposed in a gap between a supporting member and a small end surface of a bottom flange of a supported steel beam, and transfers a compression force at the compressed flange of the steel beam to the supporting member.

[0004]

However, a dimension of the gap between the small end surface of the bottom flange of the steel beam and the supporting member fluctuates depending on variations in erection accuracy, tolerance of fabrication or the like. With a thickness of the contact plate that does not correspond to the dimension of the gap, the force is not transferred and thus the thickness of the contact plate needs to be adjustable. Specifically, Patent Literature 1 describes a technique where a member equivalent