

**A KID RUNS DOWN THE HALLWAY** at school. Suddenly, another kid appears and declares, "Hey! You can't run here." And the retort: "Says who? The law? The school? You? Are you going to take me to jail or something? You can't tell me what to do!"

Says who? Two simple words with deeper implications. So it is too in the design world. Engineers must look at all available information and weigh it, and ultimately use their own judgment to make decisions based on this information. The provider of the information and the process it undergoes are both important. Unfortunately, the process is often misunderstood. Luckily, there are multiple AISC resources that can help provide guidance.

### A Wealth of Info

When you pick up your AISC *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*, you hold in your hand a wealth of information concerning structural steel design and construction, as within it are references to many thousands of other pages of information. But do you recognize that some of the *Specification* contains requirements and some of it contains recommendations? The *Specification* is a compilation of four segments: the *Specification* itself (Parts 1-15 and Part 17), the AISC *Code of Practice for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings*, the RCSC *Research Council on Structural Steel Specifications and the AISC Manual of Steel Construction*. These four segments, though contained in a single volume, each carry different weight and meaning and are produced through different processes.

► **The Spec.** The AISC *Specification* is the highest-level AISC design document. It is created and approved by the AISC Committee on Specifications through an ANSI-accredited process in which: the committee membership is balanced among relevant interests, formal letter ballots must be cast, a public review is completed and all negative votes must be formally resolved by the Committee. The *Specification* is held to this high standard because it is ultimately adopted into law by reference, such as in the *International Building Code*.

The *Manual*, it is the best known and most widely used document published by AISC and holds a highly respected position in engineering literature. That said, the AISC *Code of Practice* is a very different document from the AISC *Specification*. Like the *Specification*, it too is approved by a committee: the AISC Committee on Manuals and Textbooks. Changes to it are made by vote of the Committee, but the process is simple major-

tion J3.1, which states, "Use of high-strength bolts shall conform to the provisions of the AWS D1.1/D1.1M, except as otherwise provided in this specification." It should be noted that the Bolt Spec is adopted except as otherwise noted in the AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Though there is an attempt to keep the AWS D1.1/D1.1M and the Bolt Spec in synch, discrepancies sometimes creep in. In such cases the AISC D1.1/D1.1M provisions govern when the Bolt Spec applies.

It is worth noting that the AWS D1.1/D1.1M also adopts AWS D1.1 in a similar fashion through the J2 statement "All provisions of AWS D1.1/D1.1M apply under this specification, with the exception that the provisions of the listed AISC Sections apply under this specification in lieu of the cited AWS provisions."

► **The Code.** The AISC Code of Standard Practice is prepared by the AISC Committee on the Code of Standard Practice. The membership of the AISC Code Committee is balanced by interest but to date, the process has not involved ANSI accreditation. This is expected to change in the 2016 version, which is planned to be ANSI accredited.

The AISC Code does not address design but rather the most efficient approach to buying and selling fabricated structural steel. As stated in its scope, "In the absence of specific instructions to the contrary in the contract documents, the trade practices that are defined in this Code shall govern the fabrication and erection of structural steel." As the AISC Code generally will set the contractual requirements, engineers and contractors should make themselves familiar with its provisions. It is amazing how often disputes arise over issues that are clearly anticipated and addressed by the AISC Code. A lot of problems can be avoided simply by adhering to its provisions and writing specific requirements in the contract documents when an alternative approach is needed for a specific project.

► **What about Seismic?** Both the AISC 341-10 and the AISC 360-10 make reference to the ANSI/AISC 341-10, the AISC 360-10 and provide guidance as to its application. Like the AISC 360-10, the AISC 341-10 is approved by the AISC Committee on Specifications through an ANSI-accredited process. Its sister "Manual" 6cu -1237 wises TheTf0.003DTJ0 S10 1 Tf( Both the ) Tf0.01-1.278 Td(as to its ap