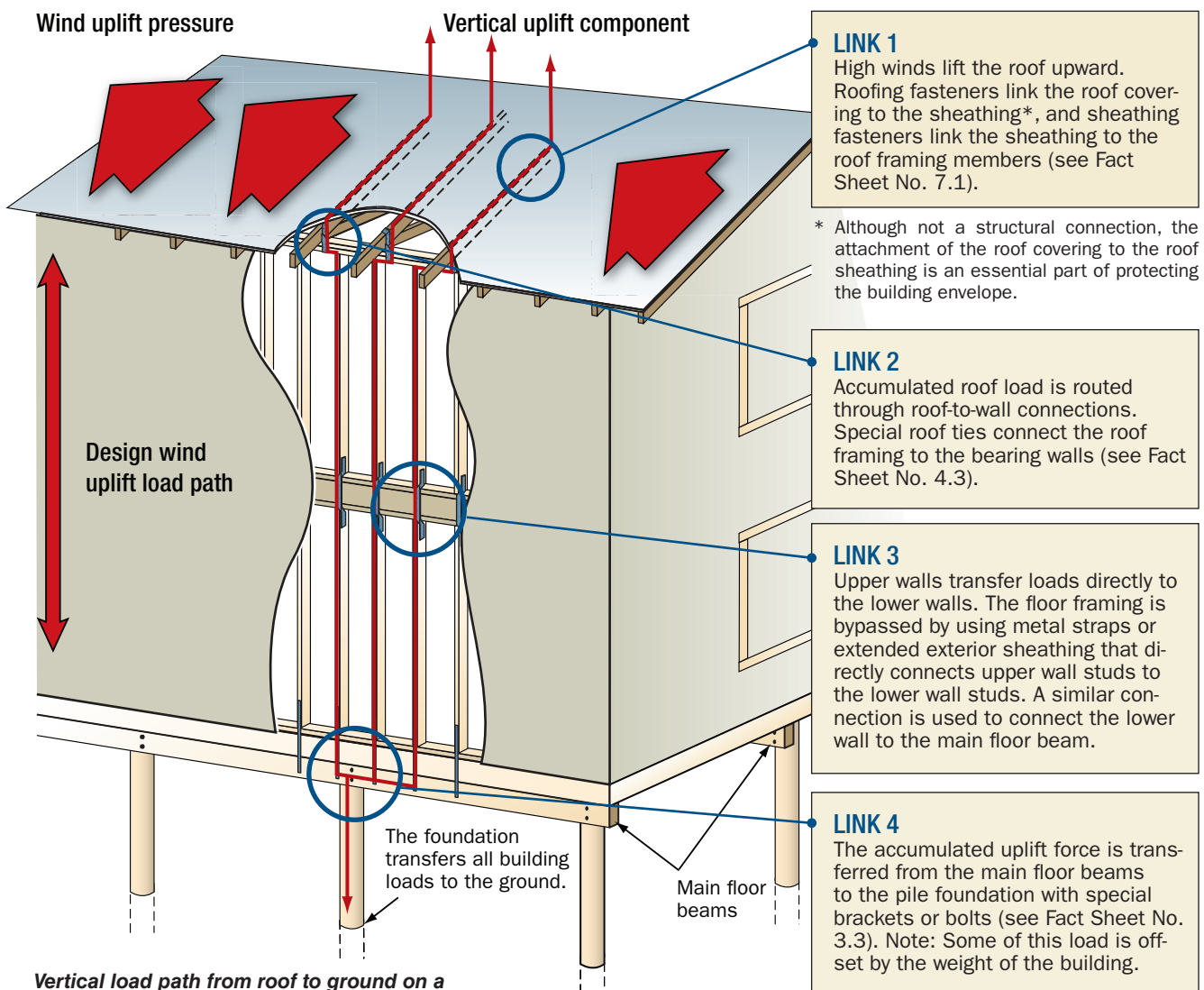


Load Paths

Purpose: To illustrate the concept of load paths and highlight important connections in a wind uplift load path.

Key Issues

- Loads acting on a building follow many paths through the building and must eventually be resisted by the ground, or the building will fail.
- Loads accumulate as they are routed through key connections in a building.
- Member connections are usually the weak link in a load path.
- Failed or missed connections cause loads to be rerouted through unintended load paths.

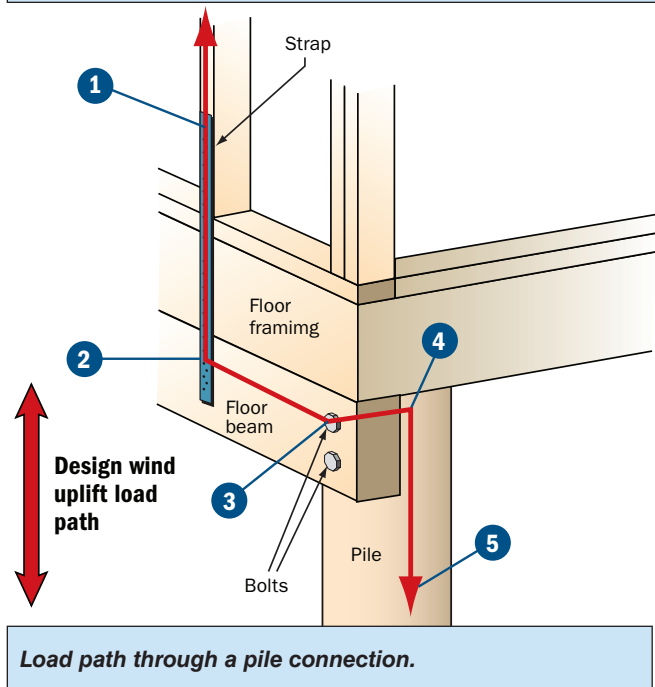
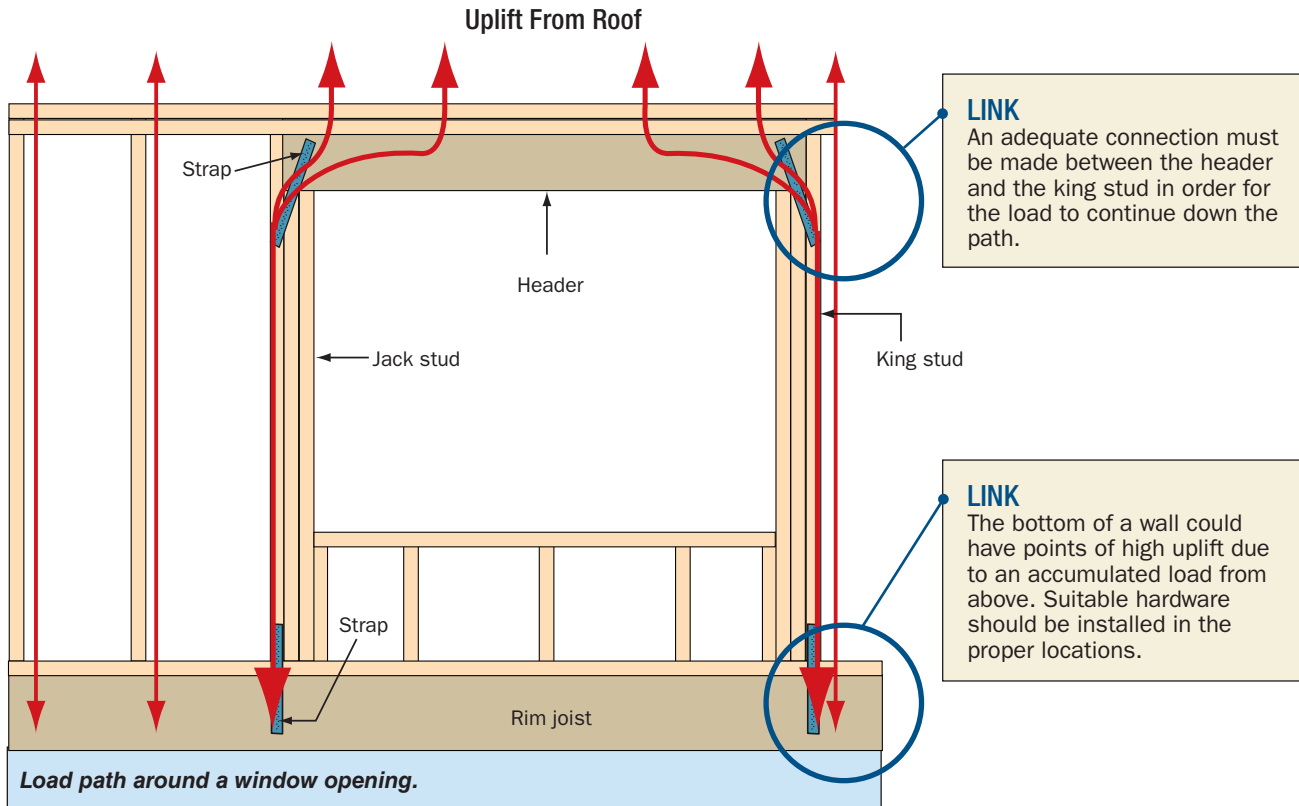


Vertical load path from roof to ground on a platform-and-pile-construction building. Note: Load paths will vary depending on construction type and design. Adjacent framing members will receive more load if a connection fails.

Note: Horizontal load paths transferring shear from upper stories to the ground must also be analyzed.



If a connection fails, an alternative load path will form. If the members and connections in the new load path have inadequate resistance, progressive failure can occur. Loads must be routed around openings, such as windows and doors. Accumulated loads on headers are transferred to the studs on the sides of the opening.



Load paths can be complex through a connection. It is important that each link within the connection be strong enough to transfer the full design load.

The detail at left shows a typical floor-to-pile connection. Uplift loads are transferred through the joint in the following order.

- 1 from upper story to strap
- 2 from strap to floor beam
- 3 from floor beam to bolts
- 4 from bolts to pile
- 5 from pile to ground

4 LOAD PATHS

Developed in association with the National Association of Home Builders Research Center

