

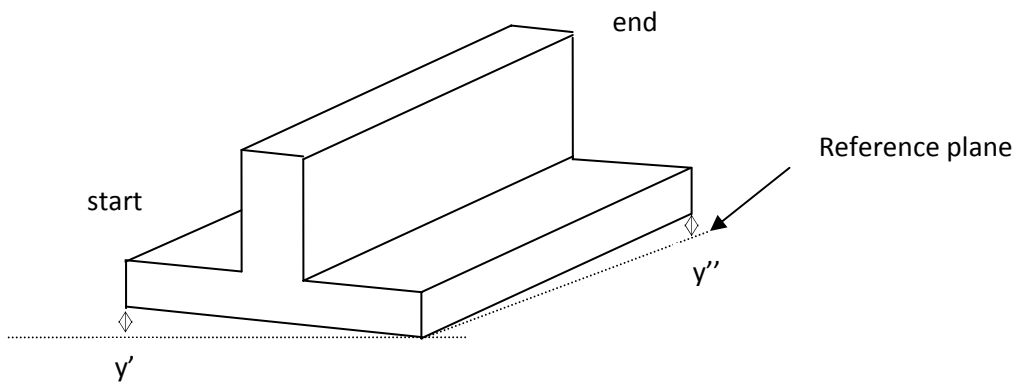


<p><b>T-profiles</b> (included TB and T special)  <i>Put on reference plane, the twist is measured on flange's bottom (A) at the end of the bar; keeping (pushing*) the start of the bar close to the reference plane, the maximum twist is the maximum y-values founded at the end of the bar.</i></p>	<p><b>ANGLES</b> ( even different legs)  <i>Put on reference plane, the twist is measured on flange's bottom (A and/or B), for each leg where it's possible, otherwise only for bigger leg; keeping (pushing*) the start of the bar close to the reference plane, the maximum twist is the maximum y-values founded at the end of the bar.</i></p>
<p><b>U profiles</b> (UAP , UNP , and U-special)  <i>Put on reference plane, the twist is measured on web's bottom (A) (or on each bottom flanges (B) if they are bigger than web's height) at the end of the bar; keeping (pushing*) the start of the bar close to the reference plane, the maximum twist is the maximum y-values founded at the end of the bar.</i></p>	<p><b>BEAMS</b> (HEA, HEB, IPE and H-special)  <i>Put on reference plane, the twist is measured on flange's bottom (B), at the end of the bar, for each flange; keeping (pushing*) the start of the bar close to the reference plane, the maximum twist is the maximum y-values founded at the end of the bar.</i></p>



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TUBES</b></p> <p><i>Put on reference plane, the twist is measured on flange's bottom (A, with <math>A &gt; B</math>) at the end of the bar; keeping (pushing*) the start of the bar close to the reference plane, the maximum twist is the maximum y-values founded at the end of the bar.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TR</b></p> <p><i>Put on reference plane, the twist is measured on flange's bottom (A) at the end of the bar; keeping (pushing*) the start of the bar close to the reference plane, the maximum twist is the maximum y-values founded at the end of the bar.</i></p>

\* One of the bar's heads is pushed on the surface of the reference plane till have no gap between section and plane, and the y value is measured on the other head; otherwise, if not possible for size/geometry of the bar, even the y value at start of the bar (on the opposite side of y value at end of the bar) should be considered relevant for torsion contribute. In this way maximum absolute value of y is calculated adding the two readings at the start and at the end ( $y' + y''$ ), see following example :



**TWIST = y = y' + y''**