

## ABSTRACT

Tresca's criterion was developed by Tresca in 1868 by considering the material is isotropic or the material behaves equal shear strength in different direction [1]. It is a well-known yield criterion and widely used to analyse isotropic material. This criterion assumed that the material is yielding under shear stress. The yielding of material occurred when shear stresses in any direction in the material approach shear strength or a critical value. This criterion is widely used to analyse soil structure, metal etc. However, the application of Tresca's criterion to analyse timber structure is found very limited