

E22051967 - E22051971 E22051973 - E22051985

Mitek V. 8.2.0

ALL CONVENTIONAL FRAMING TO CONFORM WITH PART 9 O.B.C. LATEST EDITION. ROOF RAFTERS THAT CROSS OVER TRUSSES TO BE 2X4 SPF #2 @ 24* O.C WITH A VERT. POST TO THE TRUSS UNDERNEATH AT EACH CROSS POINT. VERT. POSTS LONGER THAN 6' TO HAVE LATERAL BRACING SO THAT THE DISTANCE BETWEEN END POINTS & BETWEEN ROWS OF BRACING DOES NOT EXCEED 6'

CONVENTIONAL FRAMING BY OTHERS



Job Track: 45147

Layout ID: 343853

Plan Log: 117323

Builder / Location:

Date: 2022-04-29

GOLD PARK HOMES / VAUGHAN

Designer: AMANDA

Project: PINE VALLEY PH 2

4003 / C OPT TRAY

Model / Elevation: "BROOKSIDE"

THESE DRAWINGS CONSTITUTE THE PROPERTY OF ALPA ROOF TRUSSES INC., SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED, PUBLISHED, OR REDISTRIBUTED IN ANY MANNER OR UTILIZED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRUSSES BY ALPA ROOF TRUSSES INC AND WILL BE RETRACTED BY ALPA ROOF TRUSSES INC IF UTLILZED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE

EWP DESIGN INC.

(905) 832-2250

FAX (905) 832-0286

RESPONSIBILITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

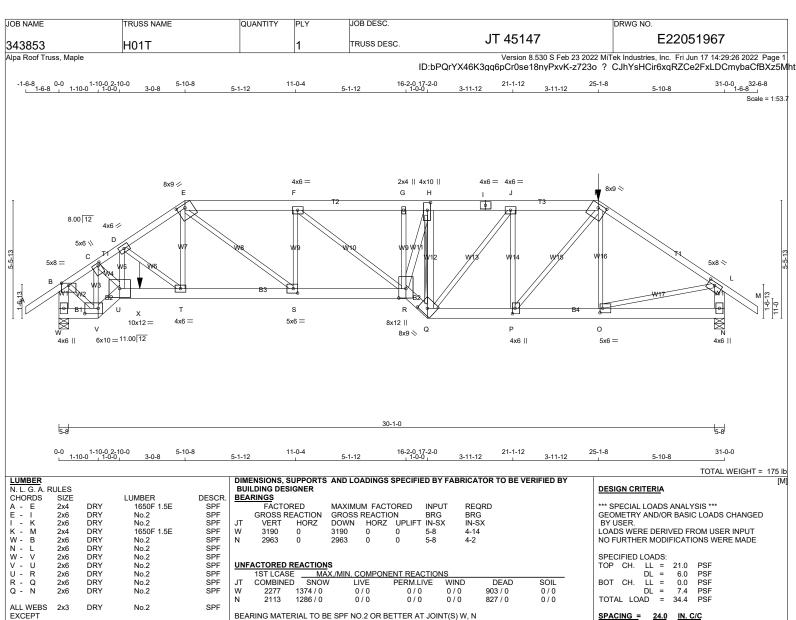
RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1. EWP DESIGN INC. is responsible for the design of trusses as individual components.
- It is the responsibility of others to ascertain that the design loads utilized on each
 drawing meet or exceed the actual dead load imposed by the structure, the live load
 imposed by the intended use and the snow load imposed by local building code or
 authorities with jurisdictions.
- 3. All dimensions are to be verified by the owner, contractor, architect or other authorities with jurisdictions before truss fabrication.
- 4. EWP DESIGN INC. bears no responsibility for the erection of trusses. Persons erecting trusses are cautioned to seek professional advice regarding the temporary and permanent bracing for the system. Bracing shown on EWP DESIGN INC. drawing is specified for the truss as a component only and forms an integral part of the truss design.
- 5. It is the truss manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that trusses are manufactured in conformance with specifications of EWP DESIGN INC. as outlined below.

SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Trusses designed by EWP DESIGN INC. conform to the relevant section of the Ontario Building Code of Canada (Part 9 or Part 4) or to the Canadian code for farm buildings, whichever applies to the building type, as indicated on the EWP DESIGN INC. drawings, and conform to the design procedures established by the Truss Plate Institute of Canada. Unit stresses used for truss designs are as per the edition of CSA-O86 shown on EWP DESIGN INC. drawings.
- Lumber is to be the size, species and grade as specified on EWP DESIGN INC. drawings.
- 3. Moisture content of lumber shall not exceed 19% in service unless specified otherwise.
- 4. Metal connector plates shall be applied to both faces of truss at each joint and shall be positioned as specified.
- 5. Top chords of trusses are assumed to be continuously braced laterally by roof sheathing or by purlins at intervals not exceeding 12.5 times the thickness of top chord member.
- 6. Bottom chords shall be laterally braced at intervals not exceeding 3M (10') o.c., where rigid ceiling is not applied directly to the underside of chords.

THESE DRAWINGS CONSTITUTE THE PROPERTY OF EWP DESIGN INC., SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED, PUBLISHED, OR REDISTRIBUTED IN ANY MANNER OR UTILIZED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRUSSES BY THE ALPA LUMBER GROUP, AND WILL BE RETRACTED BY EWP DESIGN INC. IF UTILIZED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.



R - H Q - H

PL	PLATES (table is in inches)										
JT	TYPE	PLATES	, w	LEN	Υ	Χ					
В	TMVW-p	MT20	5.0	8.0	1.25	4.00					
С	TMWW+t	MT20	5.0	6.0	1.50	1.50					
D,	F, J										
D	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
E	TTWW-h	MT20	8.0	9.0	2.00	4.50					
G	TMW+w	MT20	2.0	4.0							
Н	TMWW+t	MT20	4.0	10.0	4.25	1.75					
1	TS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
K	TTWW-h	MT20	8.0	9.0	2.00	4.50					
L	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	1.75	3.75					
N	BMV1+p	MT20	4.0	6.0							
0	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.50	1.50					
P	BMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.00	1.50					
Q	BBWW-h	MT20	8.0	9.0	3.25	4.50					
R	BBWWW+p	MT20	8.0	12.0	5.25	4.00					
S	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.50	2.50					
Т	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
U	BBWW-I	MT20	10.0	12.0							
V	BBWW-I	MT20	6.0	10.0	3.00	7.50					
W	BMV1+p	MT20	4.0	6.0							
1											

No.2 No.2

BEARING MATERIAL TO BE SPF NO.2 OR BETTER AT JOINT(S) W, N

BRACING
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 3.31 FT.
MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 10.00 FT OR RIGID CEILING DIRECTLY APPLIED.

ALL PITCH BREAKS AND PERIMETER CORNER JOINTS MUST BE LATERALLY RESTRAINED.

2x4 DRY SPF No.2 T-BRACE AT H-Q

FASTEN T AND I-BRACES TO NARROW EDGE OF WEB WITH ONE ROW PER PLY OF 3° COMMON WIRE NAILS @ 6° O.C. WITH 3° MINIMUM END DISTANCE. BRACE MUST COVER 90% OF WEB LENGTH.

END VERTICAL(S) MUST BE SHEATHED OR HAVE BRACES AS INDICATED IN THE MAX. UNBRACED LENGTH COLUMN OF THE TABLE BELOW

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

	IORDS						W	EBS		
MA	X. FACTO	RED	FACTO	RED				MAX. FACT	TORED	
MEMB.	. FO	RCE	VERT. LC	DAD LC	1 MAX	MAX.	MEME	FORCE	MAX	
	(LB	S)	(PI	LF)	CSI (LC)	UNBR/	AC .	(LBS)	CSI	(LC)
FR-TO	`	,	FROM	ΤΌ	` ′		H FR-TC) `´´		` ,
A-B	0/3	5	-78.0	-78.0	0.13(1)	10.00	V-C	-3221 / 0	0.56	(1)
B- C	-2740 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0	0.17 (1)	4.55	C-U	0 / 2845	0.70	(1)
C- D	-4607 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0	0.22 (1)	3.60	U- D	0 / 90	0.03	(4)
D- E	-4393 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0	0.21 (1)	3.71	D- T	-256 / 0	0.06	(1)
E-F	-5375 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0	0.33 (1)	3.53	T-E	0 / 778	0.19	(1)
F- G	-5734 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0	0.43 (1)	3.31	E-S	0 / 2214		
G- H	-5734 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0	0.32 (1)	3.41	S-F	-812 / 0	0.23	
H- I	-4684 / 0	1	-153.5	-153.5	0.32 (1)	3.75	F-R	0 / 457	0.11	
I- J	-4684 / 0	1	-153.5	-153.5	0.32 (1)	3.75	R-G	0 / 37	0.01	(4)
J- K	-4122 / 0	1	-153.5	-153.5	0.29 (1)	4.00	R-H	0 / 4381	0.77	
K-L	-3492 / 0	1	-78.0	-78.0			Q-H	-4704 / 0	0.80	
L- M	0/3	5	-78.0	-78.0			Q-J	0 / 901	0.22	(1)
W-B	-3156 / 0	1	0.0	0.0			P-J	-1438 / 0	0.58	
N- L	-2870 / 0	1	0.0	0.0	0.21 (1)	6.15	P-K	0 / 1943		
					` '		0- K	-379 / 6	0.16	
W-V	0/0	1	-37.2	-37.2	0.02 (4)	10.00	B-V	0 / 2612		
V- U	0/2	822	-37.2	-37.2	0.37 (1)	10.00	0- L	0 / 2970		
U- X	0/3	871	-37.2	-37.2	0.70 (1)	10.00				` '
X- T	0/3	871	-112.0	-112.0						
T-S	0/3	649	-112.0	-112.0						
S-R	0/5	375	-112.0	-112.0	0.90 (1)	10.00				
R- Q	0/6	167	-112.0	-112.0						
Q-P	0 / 4	122	-36.4	-36.4	0.59 (1)	10.00				
P- 0	0/2	920	-36.4	-36.4	0.43 (1)	10.00				
0- N	0/0	1	-36.4	-36.4	0.14 (4)	10.00				
1					. ,					
FACTO	DRED CON	ICENT	RATED LO	DADS (L	BS)					
JT	LOC.	LC1		MAX		ACE	DIR.	TYPE	HEEL	CONN
K	25-1-8	-334	-334	-	FR	ONT \	/ERT	TOTAL		C1
X	3-9-4	-415	-415	-	FR	ONT \	/ERT	TOTAL		C1
ı										

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

C1: A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED.

LOADING IN FLAT SECTION BASED ON A SLOPE OF 2.00/12 MINIMUM

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder
START DISTANCE = 3-9-4
START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8
END DISTANCE = 17-2-0
END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.
- ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip
SIDE SETBACK = 5-10-8
END SETBACK = 5-10-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
CORNER FRAMING TYPE: CONVENTIONAL
END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE
-ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.
LOADS APPLIED TO FIRST 13-10-0 OF SPAN
MEASURED FROM THE RIGHT.

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER ***
ADDT'L USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL
LOAD CASES.

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 9, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH: - PART 9 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019 - PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT) - CSA 086-14 - TPIC 2014

DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS -OVERHANG NOT TO BE ALTERED OR CUT OFF.

(55 % OF 23.0 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 21.0 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.03")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.25")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.03")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/750 (0.50")

CSI: TC=0.71/1.00 (K-L:1) , BC=0.90/1.00 (R-S:1) , WB=0.80/1.00 (H-Q:1) , SSI=0.25/1.00 (T-U:1)

DOL LUMBER=1.00 NAIL=1.00 LS BEND=1.00 COMP=1.00 SHEAR=1.00 TENS= 1.00

COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00

AUTOSOLVE HEELS OFF

TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT.

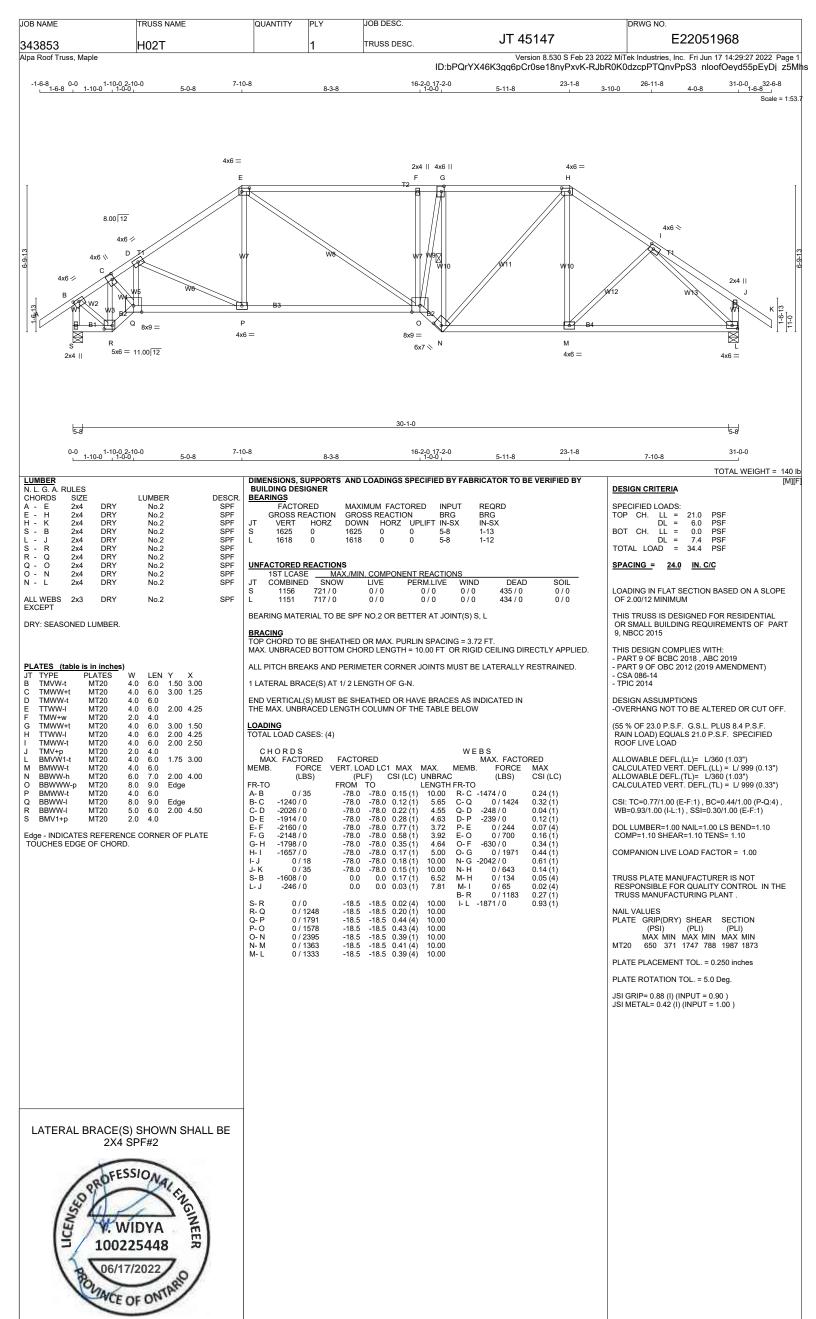
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

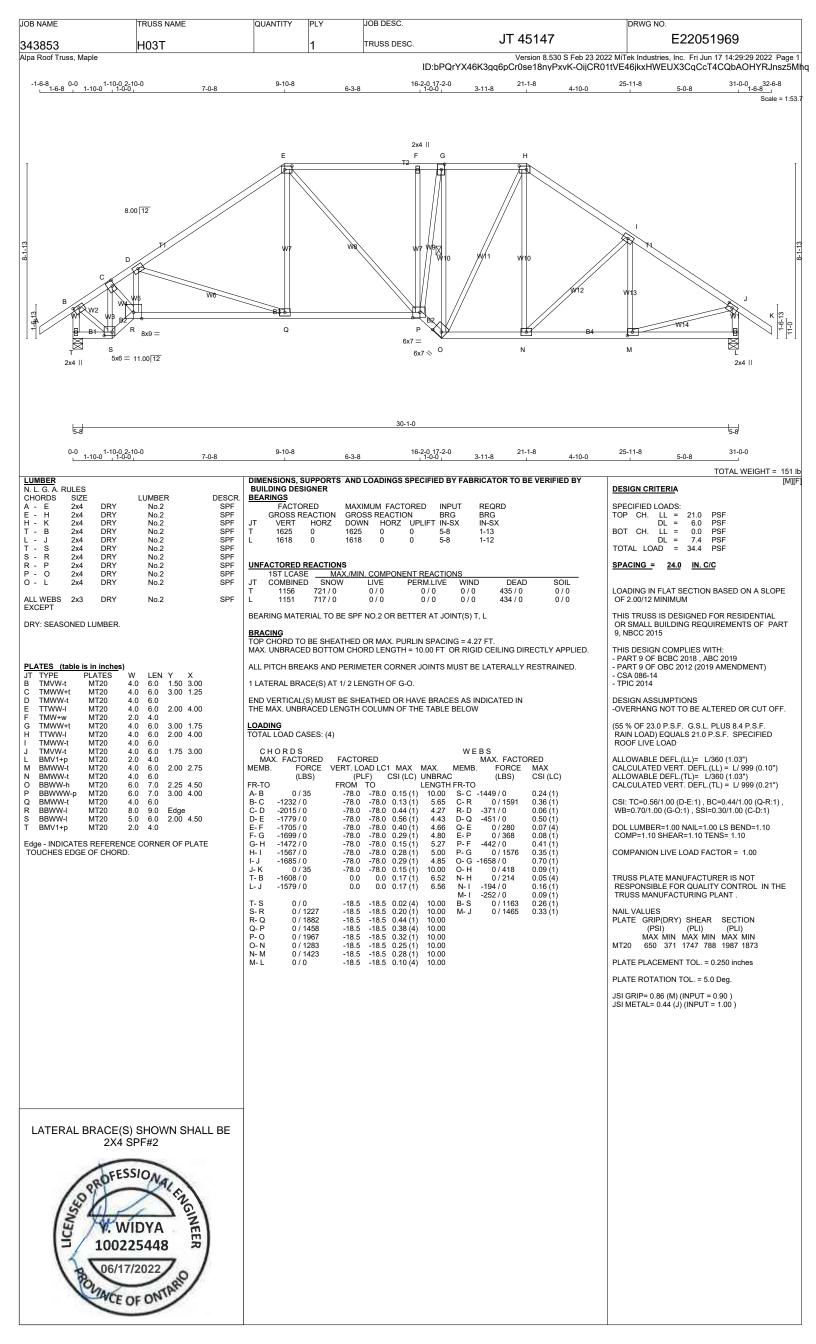
PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.90 (H) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.71 (R) (INPUT = 1.00)

LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 SPF#2







JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY PLY JOB DESC DRWG NO. JT 45147 E22051970 343853 J01T TRUSS DESC Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Jun 17 14:29:31 2022 Page 1 ID:bPQrYX46K3gq6pCr0se18nyPxvK-K5rysh371rKqy24gefW?8dvebGrSueghkswQslz5Mhq Roof Truss Manle -1-6-8 0-0 1-10-0 2-10-0 5-10-8 1-10-0 2x4 || E P 3x4 / 8.00 12 D 3x4 // ВЗ 11-0 3x4 = 11.00 12 5-5-0 1-10-0 2-10-0 TOTAL WEIGHT = 6 X 32 = 194 lb LUMBER N. L. G. A CHORDS **DESIGN CRITERIA** DESCR. SPF SPF SPF SPF SPF SPF SIZE 2x4 2x4 2x4 2x4 2x4 DRY DRY DRY DRY 21.0 6.0 0.0 7.4 34.4 2x4 2x4 DRY DRY No.2 No.2 A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT F. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT F = 1-8. SPACING = 24.0 IN. C/C THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 9, NBCC 2015
 UNFACTORED REACTIONS

 1ST LCASE
 MAX/MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS

 JT
 COMBINED
 SNOW
 LIVE
 PERM.LIVE
 WIND
 THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:
- PART 9 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019
- PART 9 OF DBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)
- CSA 086-14
- TPIC 2014 SOIL 0/0 0/0 DEAD 0/0 201 / 0 114 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 6.0 6.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 3.0 5.0 4.0 2.0 BRACING
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 6.25 FT.
MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 10.00 FT OR RIGID CEILING DIRECTLY APPLIED. DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS -OVERHANG NOT TO BE ALTERED OR CUT OFF. 2.00 4.50 (55 % OF 23.0 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 21.0 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD ALL PITCH BREAKS AND PERIMETER CORNER JOINTS MUST BE LATERALLY RESTRAINED. LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4) ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.20")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.00")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.20")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/999 (0.01") CHORDS MAX. FACTORED FACTORED VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX RED

ADA LC1 MAX MAX. MEMB.
LF) CSI (LC) UNBRAC

TO LENGTH FR-TO

-78.0 0.04 (1) 7.81 B- H

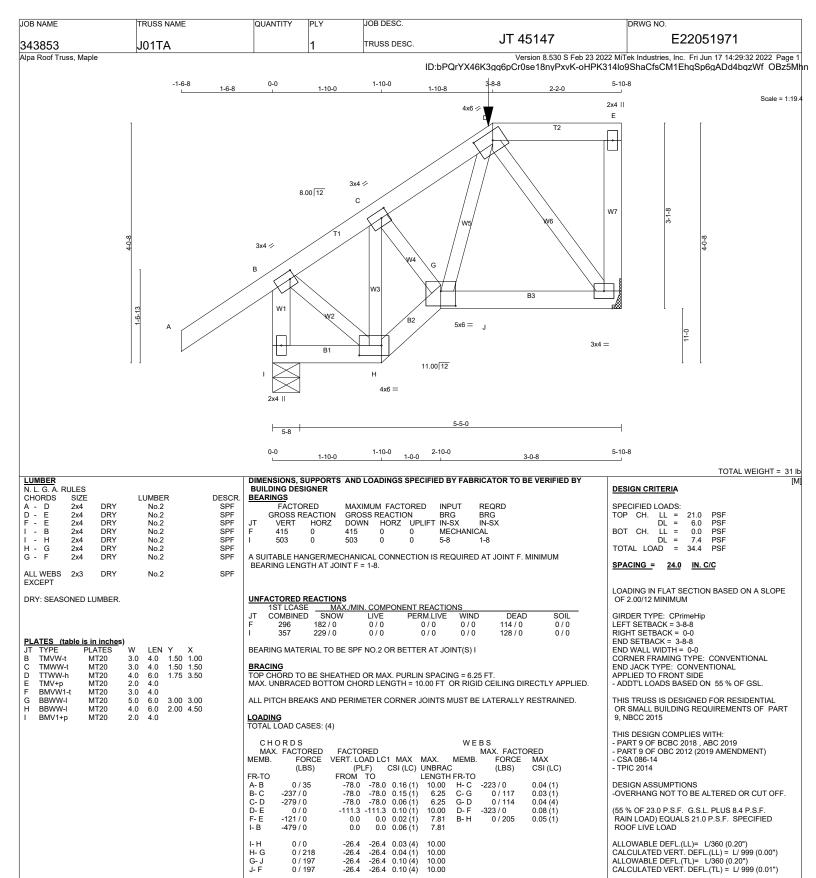
-78.0 0.15 (1) 10.00 H- C

-78.0 0.09 (1) 6.25 G- D

-78.0 0.09 (1) 6.25 D- F

0.0 0.03 (1) 7.81 MEMB. FORCE (LBS) MAX CSI (LC) VERT. LOAD I
(PLF)
FROM TO
0.0 (
-78.0 -78
-78.0 -78
-78.0 -78
-78.0 -78
0.0 (CSI: TC=0.15/1.00 (A-B:1) , BC=0.07/1.00 (F-G:4) , WB=0.06/1.00 (D-F:1) , SSI=0.09/1.00 (B-C:1) (LBS) FR-TO 0 / 129 -138 / 0 0 / 144 0 / 49 -238 / 0 0.03 (1) 0.02 (1) 0.03 (1) 0.02 (4) 0.06 (1) -410 / 0 0 / 35 -170 / 0 -187 / 0 -12 / 0 -93 / 0 I- B A- B B- C C- D D- E F- E COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00 0 / 0 0 / 138 0 / 188 -18.5 -18.5 0.02 (4) -18.5 -18.5 0.03 (1) -18.5 -18.5 0.07 (4) I- H H- G G- F 10.00 10.00 10.00 TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT. PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg. JSI GRIP= 0.39 (B) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.09 (B) (INPUT = 1.00) LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 SPF#2 PROFESSIONAL CACE NO. WIDYA

06/17/2022 ONACE OF ONTARIO



CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

LOC. 3-8-8

JT D

FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)
JT LOC. LC1 MAX- MAX+
D 3-8-8 -106 -106 ---

MAX--106

LC1 -106

1) C1: A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED.

HEEL

TOTAL

CONN.

CSI: TC=0.16/1.00 (A-B:1) , BC=0.10/1.00 (F-G:4) , WB=0.08/1.00 (D-F:1) , SSI=0.10/1.00 (D-E:1)

TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT.

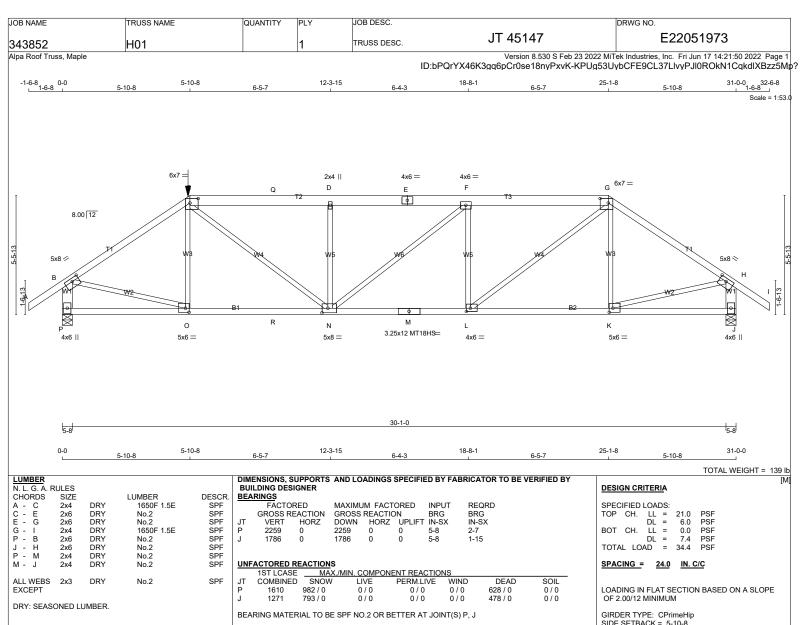
DOL LUMBER=1.00 NAIL=1.00 LS BEND=1.00 COMP=1.00 SHEAR=1.00 TENS= 1.00

COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg. JSI GRIP= 0.62 (B) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.12 (B) (INPUT = 1.00)

LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 SPF#2





PLATES (table is in inch

FL/	ATES (table	is ill lilches	,			
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X
В	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	1.75	3.75
С	TTWW-I	MT20	6.0	7.0	2.50	4.50
D	TMW+w	MT20	2.0	4.0		
Ε	TS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
F	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
G	TTWW-I	MT20	6.0	7.0	2.50	4.50
Н	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	1.75	3.75
J	BMV1+p	MT20	4.0	6.0		
K	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.25	2.00
L	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	2.25
M	BS-t	MT18HS	3.25	12.0		
N	BMWWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.50	3.25
0	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.25	2.00
Р	BMV1+n	MT20	4.0	6.0		

BRACING
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 4.29 FT.
MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 10.00 FT OR RIGID CEILING DIRECTLY APPLIED.

ALL PITCH BREAKS AND PERIMETER CORNER JOINTS MUST BE LATERALLY RESTRAINED.

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

CHORDS					WEBS						
	MAX	(. FACTORED	FACTO	RED				MAX. FACTO	RED		
	MEMB.	FORCE	VERT. LC	AD LC1	1 MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	FORCE	MAX		
		(LBS)	(PL	_F) (CSI (LC)	UNBRAC)	(LBS)	CSI (LC)		
	FR-TO		FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO				
	A- B	0 / 35	-78.0	-78.0	0.13(1)	10.00	O- C	-200 / 104	0.09(1)		
	B- C	-2487 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.59(1)	4.29	C-N	0 / 1005	0.25(1)		
	C-Q	-2864 / 0	-153.5	-153.5	0.46(1)	4.43	N- D	-682 / 0	0.30(1)		
	Q-D	-2864 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.46(1)	4.43	N-F	0 / 302	0.07(1)		
	D- E	-2864 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.36(1)	4.57	L-F	-715 / 0	0.31(1)		
	E-F	-2864 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.36(1)	4.57	L- G	0 / 1331	0.33(1)		
	F- G	-2628 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.27(1)	4.84	K- G	-213 / 10	0.10(1)		
	G- H	-1898 / 0					B- O	0 / 2121	0.53(1)		
	H- I	0 / 35	-78.0	-78.0	0.13(1)	10.00	K- H	0 / 1619	0.40(1)		
	P-B	-2176 / 0									
	J- H	-1745 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.13(1)	7.48					
	P- 0	0/0									
	0- R	0 / 2078									
	R- N	0 / 2078			0.57 (4)						
	N- M	0 / 2628									
	M- L	0 / 2628									
	L- K										
	K- J	0/0	-18.5	-18.5	0.18 (4)	10.00					
	FACTO	RED CONCENT	RATED LO	Dads (L	BS)						

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

1) C1: A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED.

MAX--334

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip
SIDE SETBACK = 5-10-8
END SETBACK = 5-10-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
CORNER FRAMING TYPE: CONVENTIONAL
END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE
-ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.
LOADS APPLIED TO FIRST 9-9-0 OF SPAN
MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 9, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:
- PART 9 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019
- PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)

(55 % OF 23.0 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 21.0 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.03") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.11") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.03") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.21")

CSI: TC=0.59/1.00 (B-C:1) , BC=0.57/1.00 (N-O:4) , WB=0.53/1.00 (B-O:1) , SSI=0.27/1.00 (C-D:1)

DOL LUMBER=1.00 NAIL=1.00 LS BEND=1.00 COMP=1.00 SHEAR=1.00 TENS= 1.00

COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00

AUTOSOLVE HEELS OFF

HEEL

CONN.

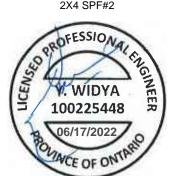
TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT .

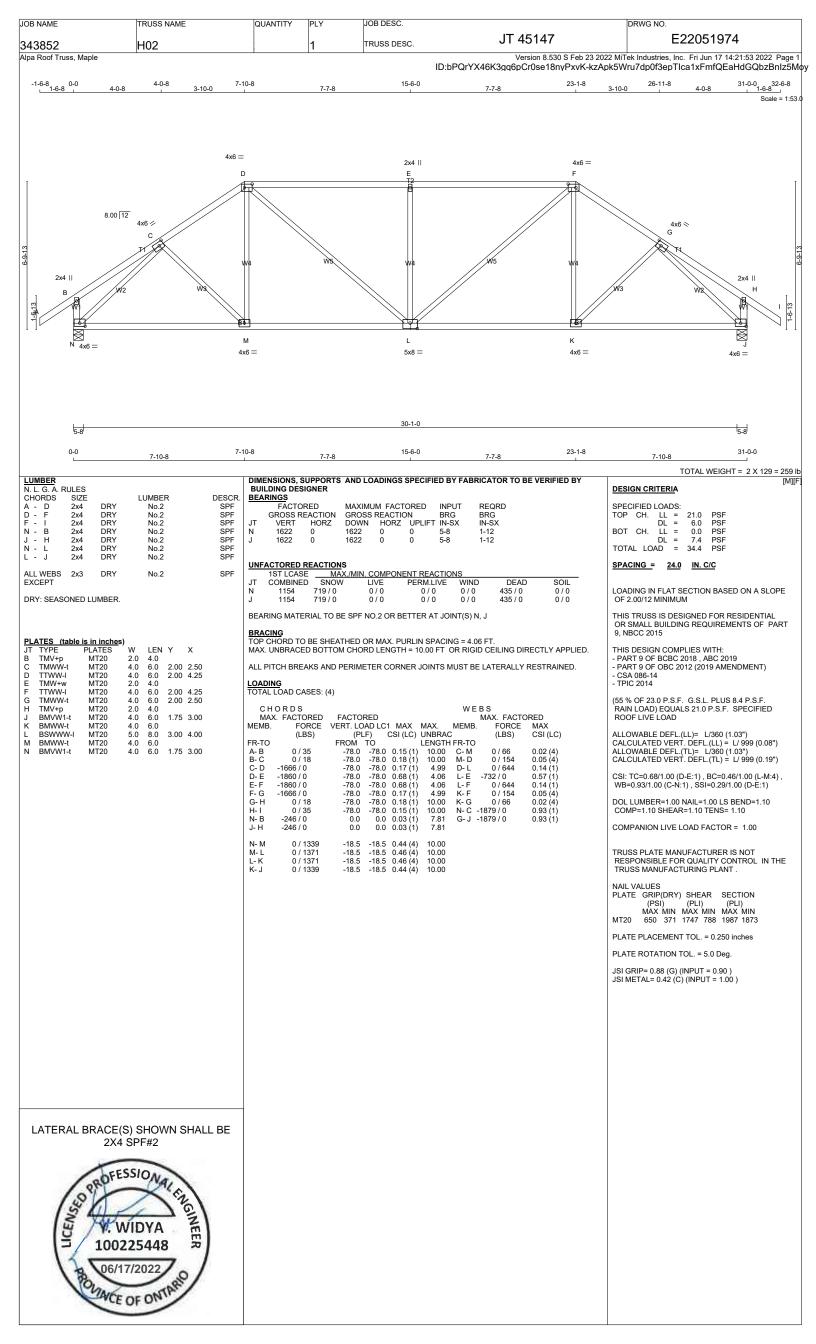
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

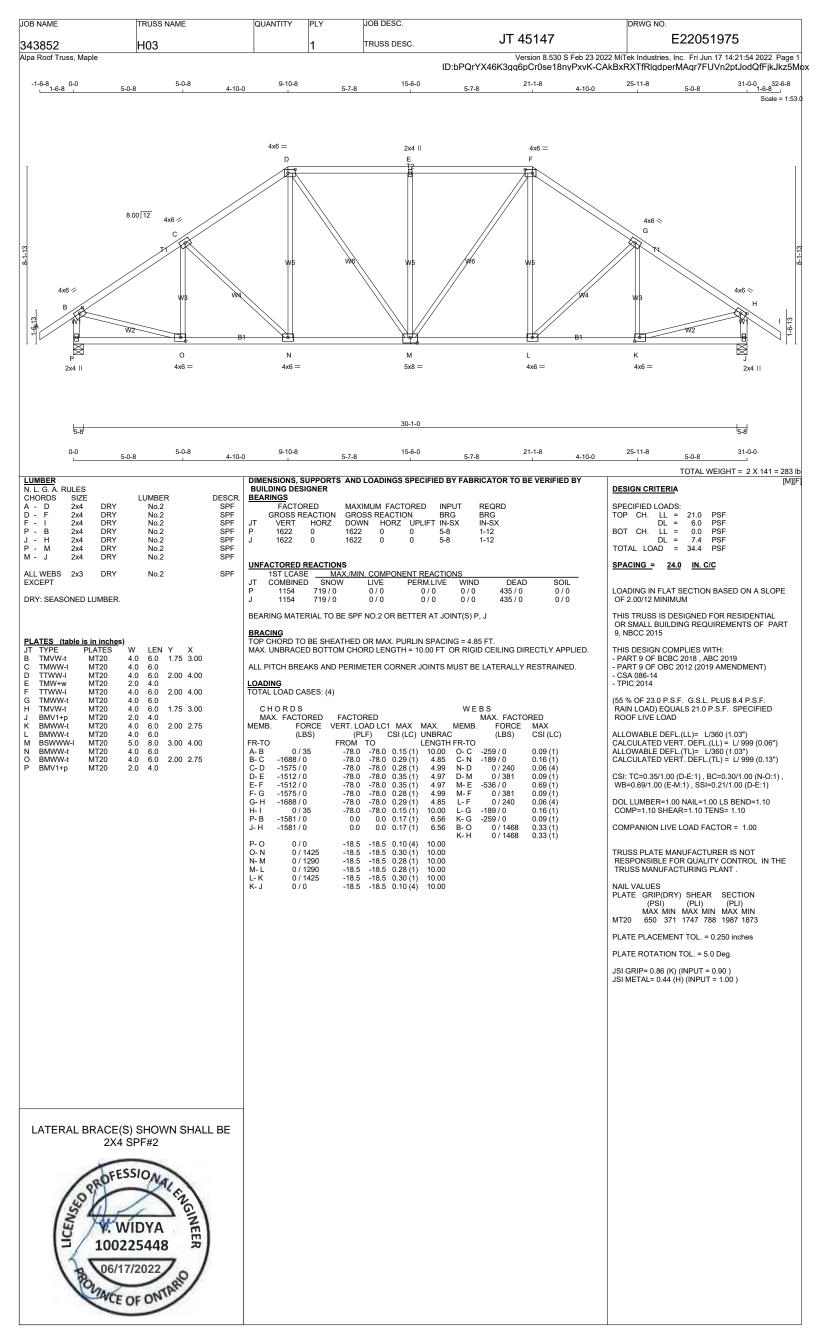
PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

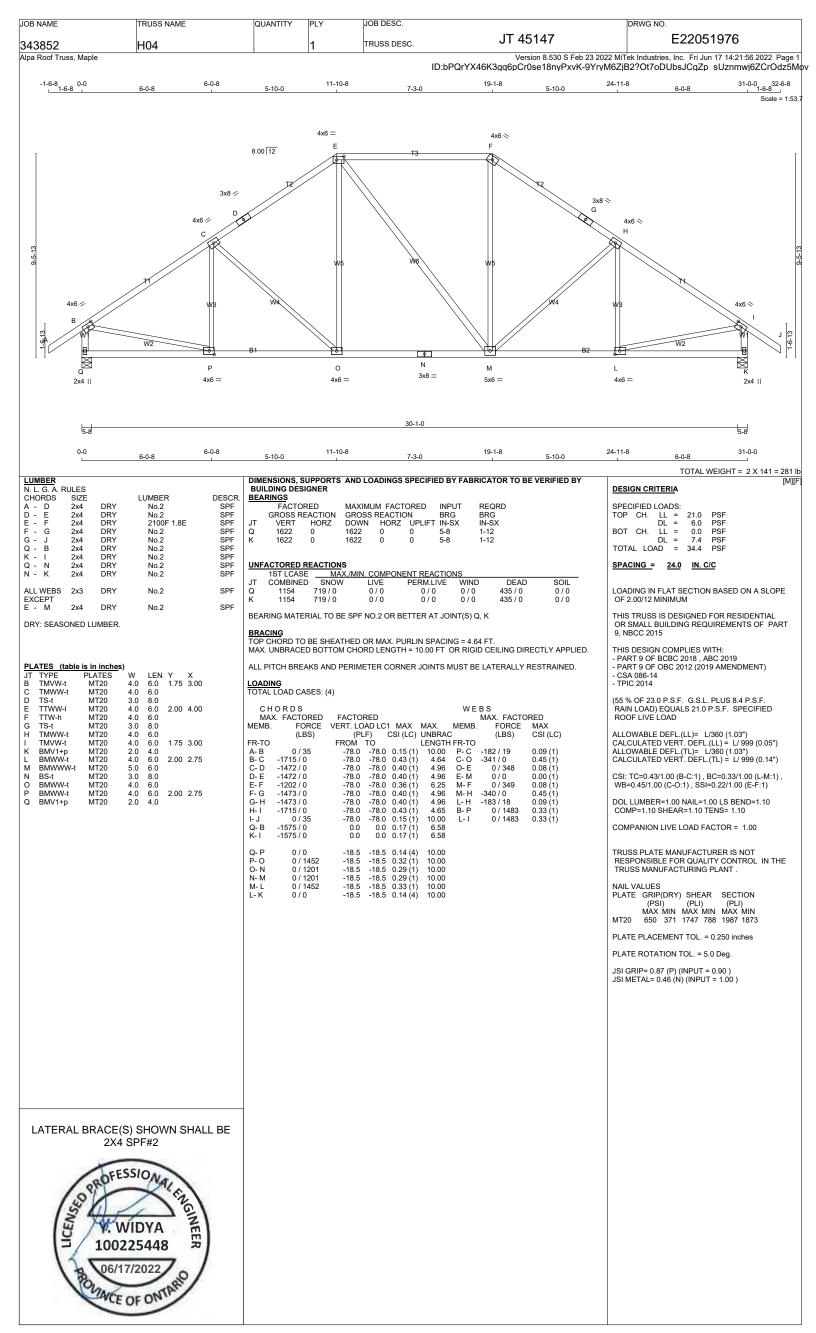
JSI GRIP= 0.64 (O) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.50 (M) (INPUT = 1.00)

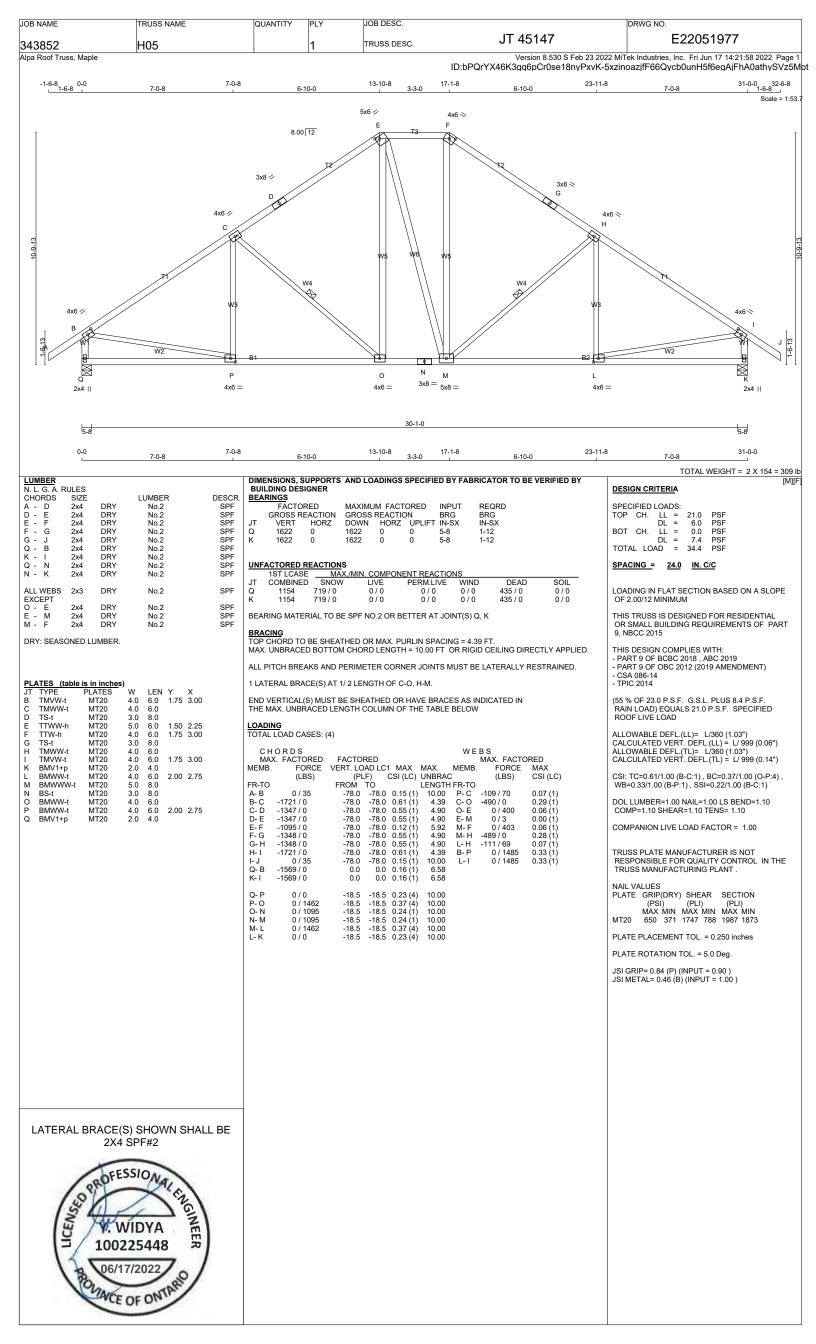
LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 SPF#2

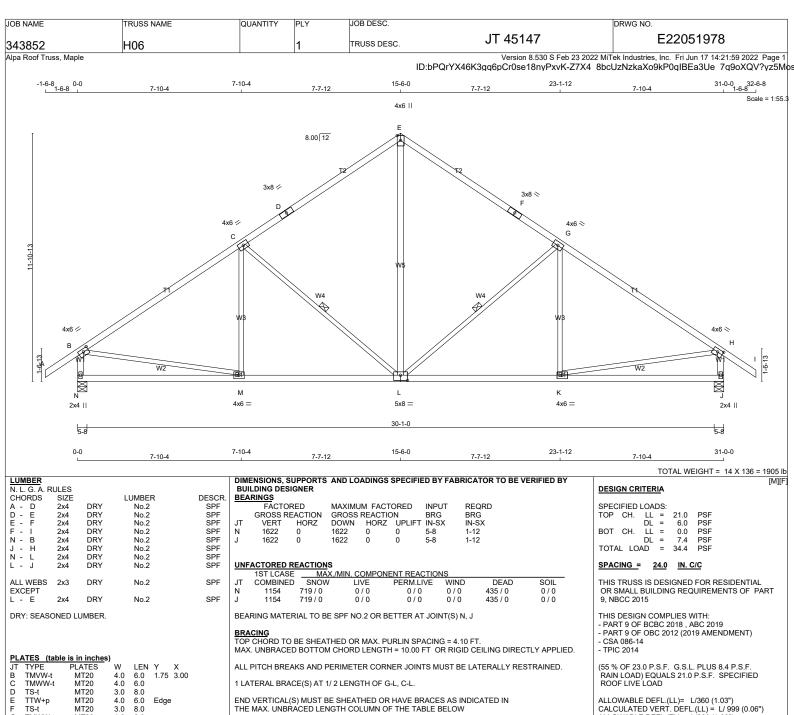












TEATED (table is in inches)										
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X				
В	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	3.00				
С	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0						
D	TS-t	MT20	3.0	8.0						
Е	TTW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	Edge					
F	TS-t	MT20	3.0	8.0						
G	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0						
Н	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	3.00				
J	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0						
K	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0						
L	BSWWW-I	MT20	5.0	8.0	3.00	4.00				
M	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0						
N	BMV1+n	MT20	2.0	4.0						

Edge - INDICATES REFERENCE CORNER OF PLATE TOUCHES EDGE OF CHORD.

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

MAX			WEBS DRED MAX. FACTORED OAD LC1 MAX MAX. MEMB. FORCE MAX							
MEMB.										
							(LBS)	CSI (LC)		
FR-TO										
A- B	0 / 35	-78.0	-78.0	0.15(1)	10.00	L-E	0 / 888	0.14(1)		
B- C	-1715 / 0					L- G	-603 / 0	0.44(1)		
C- D	-1244 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.70(1)	4.76	K- G	-56 / 109	0.04(1)		
D- E	-1244 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.70(1)	4.76	C-L	-603 / 0	0.44 (1)		
E-F		-78.0					-56 / 109	0.04(1)		
F- G	-1244 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.70(1)	4.76	B- M	0 / 1479	0.33 (1)		
G- H	-1715 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.79(1)	4.10	K- H	0 / 1479	0.33 (1)		
H- I	0 / 35	-78.0	-78.0	0.15(1)	10.00					
N- B	-1565 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.16(1)	6.59					
J- H	-1565 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.16(1)	6.59					
N- M	0/0	-18.5	-18.5	0.31(4)	10.00					
M- L	0 / 1461	-18.5	-18.5	0.46(4)	10.00					
L- K	0 / 1461	-18.5	-18.5	0.46 (4)	10.00					
K- J	0/0	-18.5	-18.5	0.31 (4)	10.00					

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.03")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.06")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.03")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.19")

CSI: TC=0.79/1.00 (B-C:1) , BC=0.46/1.00 (L-M:4) , WB=0.44/1.00 (C-L:1) , SSI=0.25/1.00 (B-C:1)

DOL LUMBER=1.00 NAIL=1.00 LS BEND=1.10 COMP=1.10 SHEAR=1.10 TENS= 1.10

COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00

TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT.

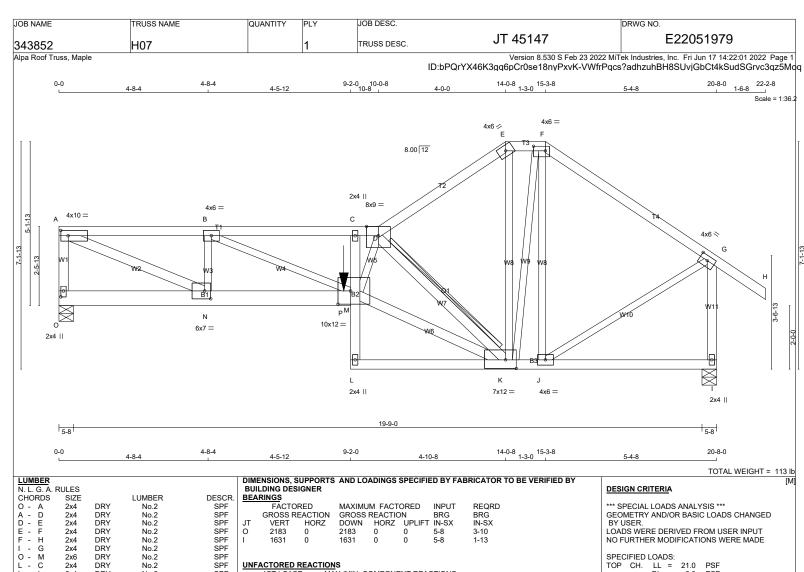
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.89 (M) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.47 (H) (INPUT = 1.00)

LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 ŚPF#2





DESCR.
SPF
SPF
SPF
SPF
SPF
SPF
SPF
SPF DRY DRY DRY DRY DRY DRY DRY DRY DRY No.2 SPF SPF SPF SPF 2x4 DRY No.2 No.2

PL/	PLATES (table is in inches)										
JT	TYPE F	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X					
Α	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	10.0	2.00	2.75					
В	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
С	TMV+p	MT20	2.0	4.0							
D	TTWW-I	MT20	8.0	9.0	Edge						
Е	TTW-h	MT20	4.0	6.0							
F	TTWW-I	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	4.50					
G	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	3.00					
1	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0							
J	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
K	BMWWWW*-I	MT20	7.0	12.0	3.25	4.00					
L	BMV+p	MT20	2.0	4.0							
M	BVMWWW-I	MT20	10.0	12.0	5.00	4.75					
N	BMWW-t	MT20	6.0	7.0	3.00	2.25					
0	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	2.25	1.00					

Edge - INDICATES REFERENCE CORNER OF PLATE TOUCHES EDGE OF CHORD.

	1ST LCASE	MAX./N	IIN. COMPO	NENT REACTION	NS		
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
0	1537	1046 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	491 / 0	0/0
1	1155	749 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	405 / 0	0/0

BEARING MATERIAL TO BE SPF NO.2 OR BETTER AT JOINT(S) O, I

BRACING
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 2.49 FT.
MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 7.81 FT OR RIGID CEILING DIRECTLY APPLIED.

ALL PITCH BREAKS AND PERIMETER CORNER JOINTS MUST BE LATERALLY RESTRAINED.

2x4 DRY SPF No.2 T-BRACE AT D-K

FASTEN T AND I-BRACES TO NARROW EDGE OF WEB WITH ONE ROW PER PLY OF 3° COMMON WIRE NAILS @ 6° O.C. WITH 3° MINIMUM END DISTANCE. BRACE MUST COVER 90% OF WEB LENGTH.

END VERTICAL(S) MUST BE SHEATHED OR HAVE BRACES AS INDICATED IN THE MAX. UNBRACED LENGTH COLUMN OF THE TABLE BELOW

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

	СН	ORDS						WE	BS		
	MAX	(. FACTO	RED	FACTO	RED				MAX. FACT	FORED	
	MEMB.	FO	RCE	VERT. LC	OAD LC	1 MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	. FORCE	MAX	
		(LB	S)	(PI	LF)	CSI (LC)	UNBRAG	2	(LBS)	CSI	(LC)
	FR-TO			FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO			
	O- A	-1916 / 0		0.0		0.25(1)		A- N			(1)
	A-B	-3930 / 0		-78.0	-78.0	0.53 (1)	3.08	N- B	-989 / 0	0.17	(1)
	B- C	-5148 / 0		-78.0	-78.0	0.72(1)	2.49	B- M	0 / 1338	0.33	(1)
	C- D	-5055 / 0		-78.0	-78.0	0.32(1)	2.87	M- K	0 / 4578	0.81	(1)
	D- E	-1396 / 0		-78.0	-78.0	0.28 (1)	5.16	M- D	0 / 2375	0.59	(1)
ı	E-F	-1156 / 0		-78.0	-78.0	0.04(1)	5.87	D-K	-4542 / 0	0.99	(1)
	F- G	-1200 / 0		-78.0	-78.0	0.50(1)	5.15	K-E	0 / 570	0.14	(1)
	G- H	0/3	5	-78.0	-78.0	0.16(1)	10.00	K-F	0 / 872	0.22	(1)
	I- G	-1595 / 0		0.0	0.0	0.35(1)	6.50	J- F	-447 / 0	0.40	(1)
								J- G	0 / 1159	0.29	(1)
	O- N	0/0		-135.1	-135.1	0.19(1)	10.00				
	N- P	0/3	930	-135.1	-135.1	0.80(1)	10.00				
ı	P- M	0/3	930	-18.5	-18.5	0.80(1)	10.00				
ı	L- M	0 / 4	4	0.0	0.0	0.30(1)	10.00				
ı	M- C	-65 / 2	1	0.0	0.0	0.29(1)	7.81				
ı	L- K	0/9	4	-18.5	-18.5	0.11(4)	10.00				
	K- J	0/9	91	-18.5	-18.5	0.29(1)	10.00				
	J- I	0/0		-18.5	-18.5	0.15 (4)	10.00				
	FACTO	RED CON	ICENTE	RATED LO	DADS (I	LBS)					
	JT	LOC.	LC1	MAX-	MAX	(+ É	ACE I	DIR.	TYPE	HEEL	CONN
ı	Р	8-11-7	-649	-649		FR	ONT VI	ERT	TOTAL		C1

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

1) C1: A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED.

21.0 6.0 0.0 7.4 34.4

SPACING = 24.0 IN. C/C

LOADING IN ALL FLAT SECTIONS BASED ON A SLOPE OF 2.00/12 MINIMUM

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder
START DISTANCE = 0-0
START SPAN CARRIED = 4-4-8
END DISTANCE = 8-11-7
END SPAN CARRIED = 4-4-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.
- ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 200 % OF GSL.
(DEFINED BY USER)

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER *** ADDT'L USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL LOAD CASES.

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 9, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:
- PART 9 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019
- PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)
- CSA 086-14 CSA 086-1 TPIC 2014

(55 % OF 23.0 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 21.0 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.69") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 999 (0.22") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.69") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 596 (0.42")

CSI: TC=0.72/1.00 (B-C:1) , BC=0.80/1.00 (M-N:1) , WB=0.99/1.00 (D-K:1) , SSI=0.54/1.00 (M-N:1)

DOL LUMBER=1.00 NAIL=1.00 LS BEND=1.00 COMP=1.00 SHEAR=1.00 TENS= 1.00

COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00

TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT . NAIL VALUES
PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR SECTION
(PCI) (PLI)

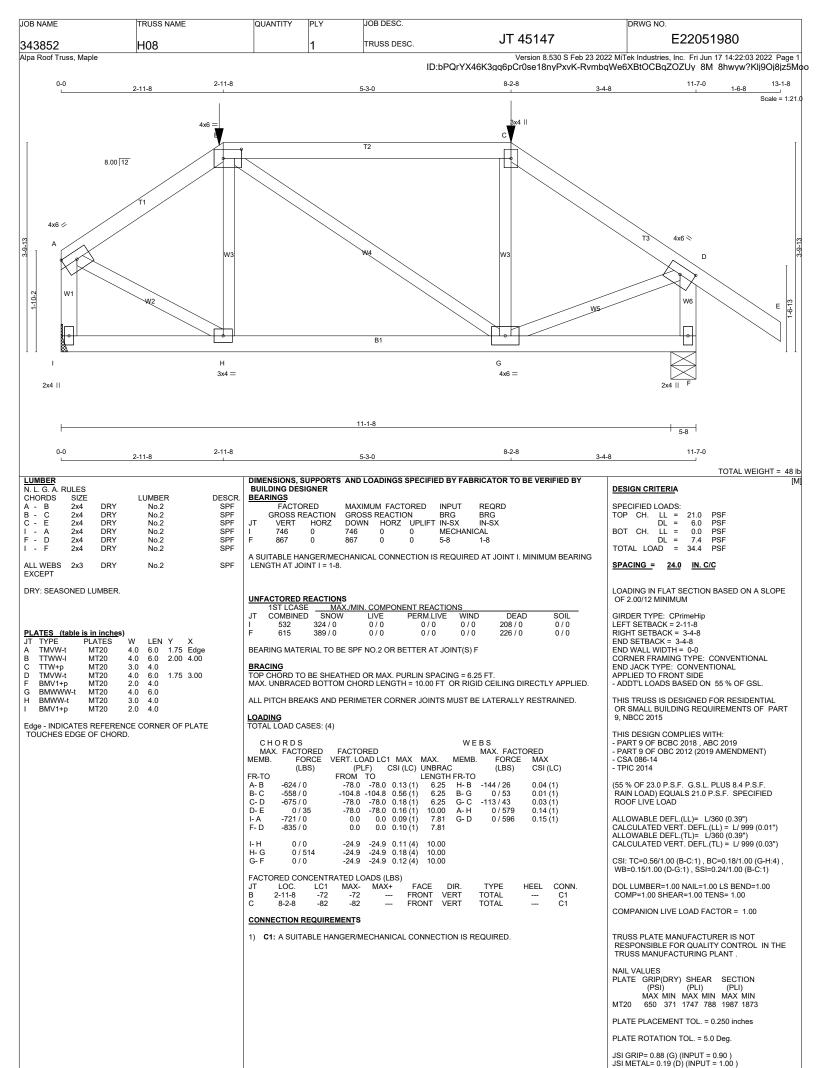
(PSI) (PLI) (PLI) MAX MIN MAX MIN MAX MIN 650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.90 (K) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.77 (N) (INPUT = 1.00)

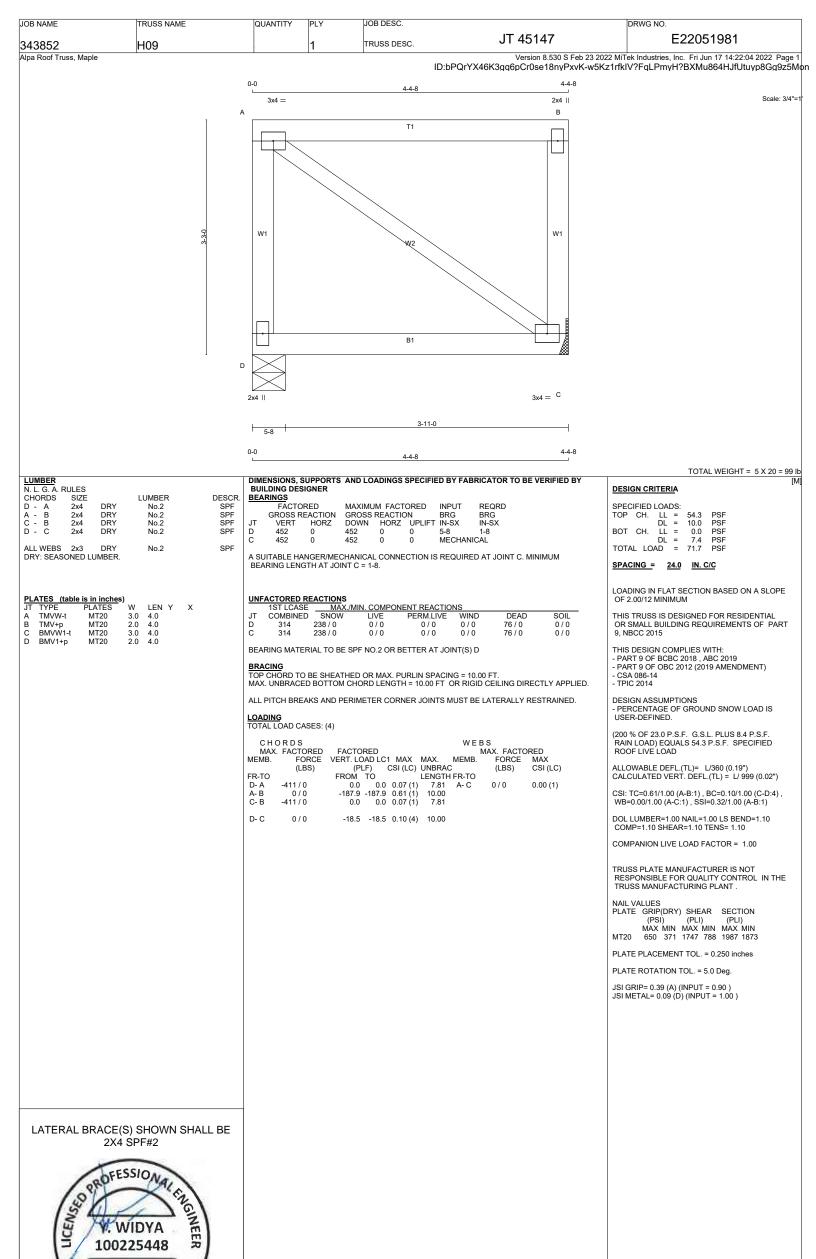
LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 ŚPF#2



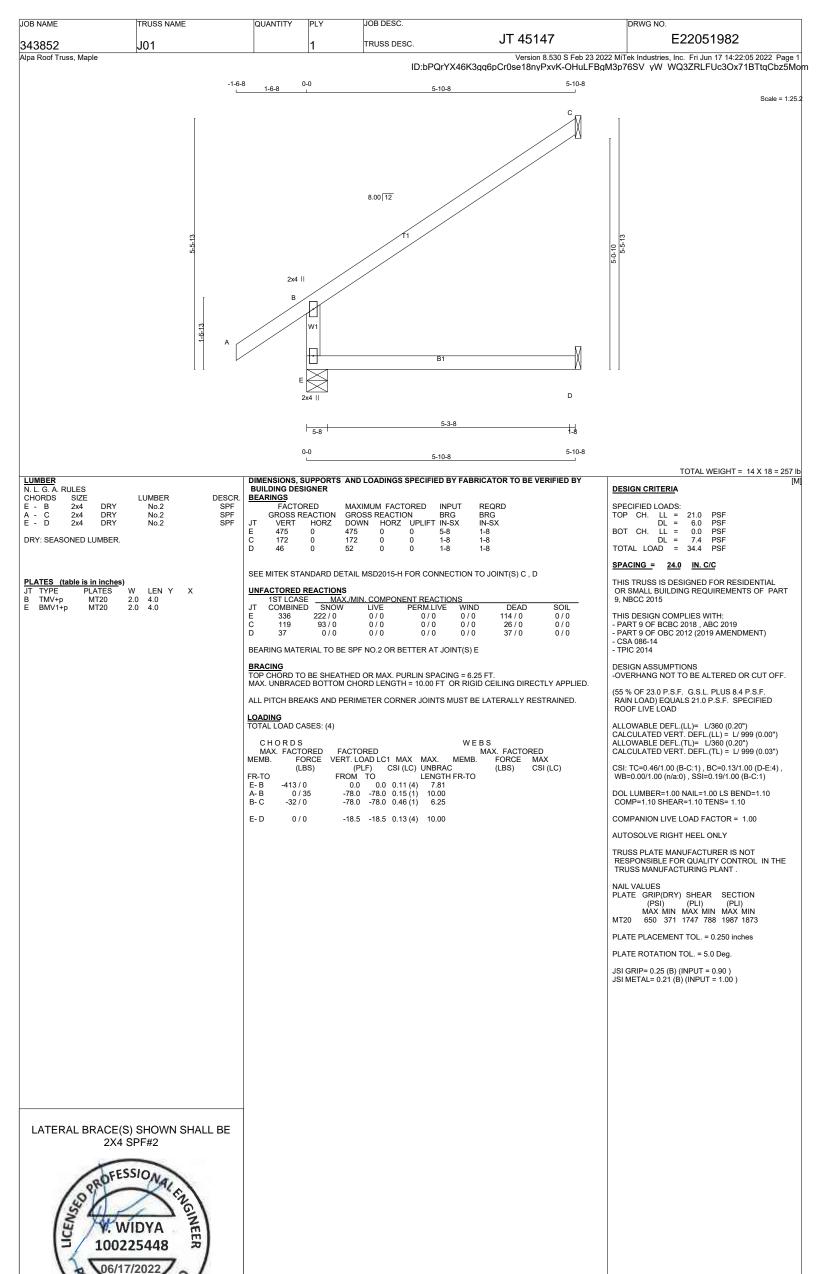


LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE

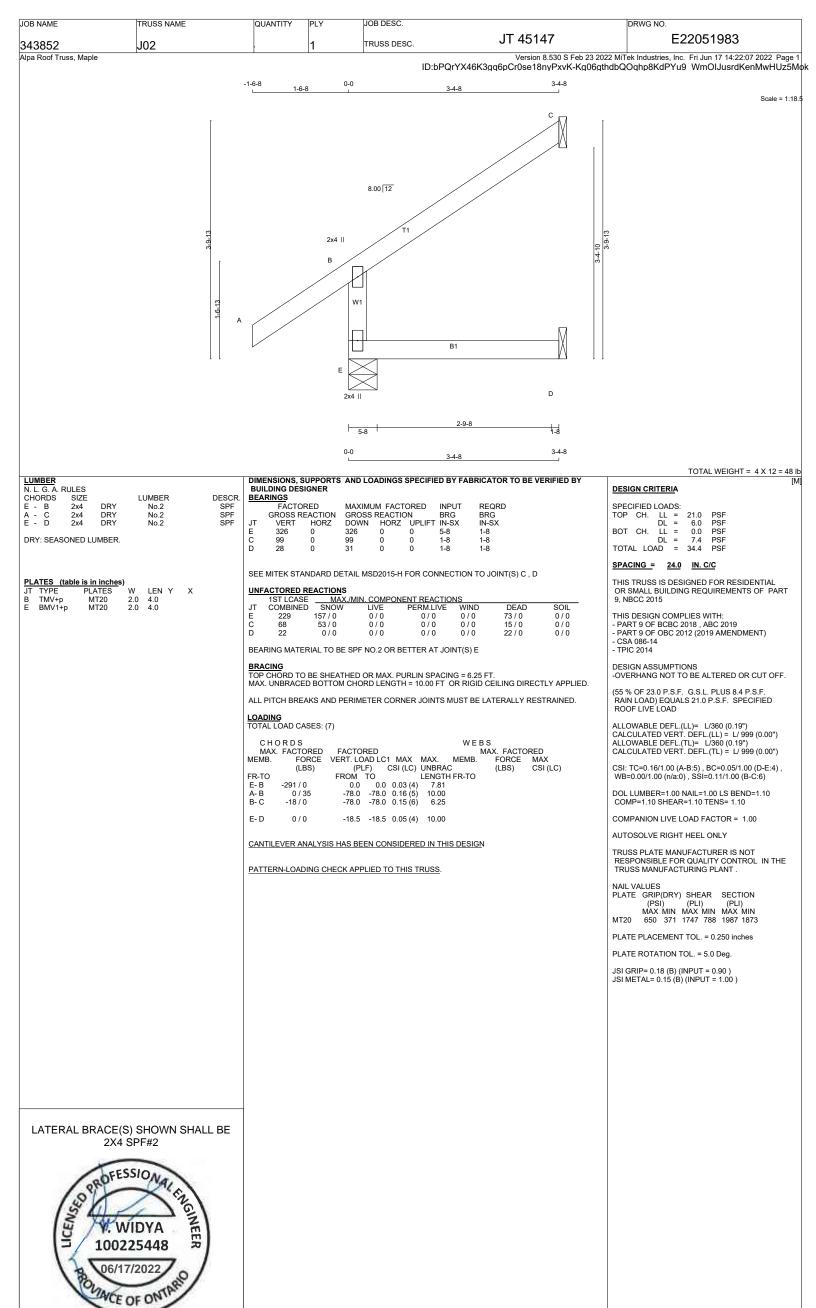


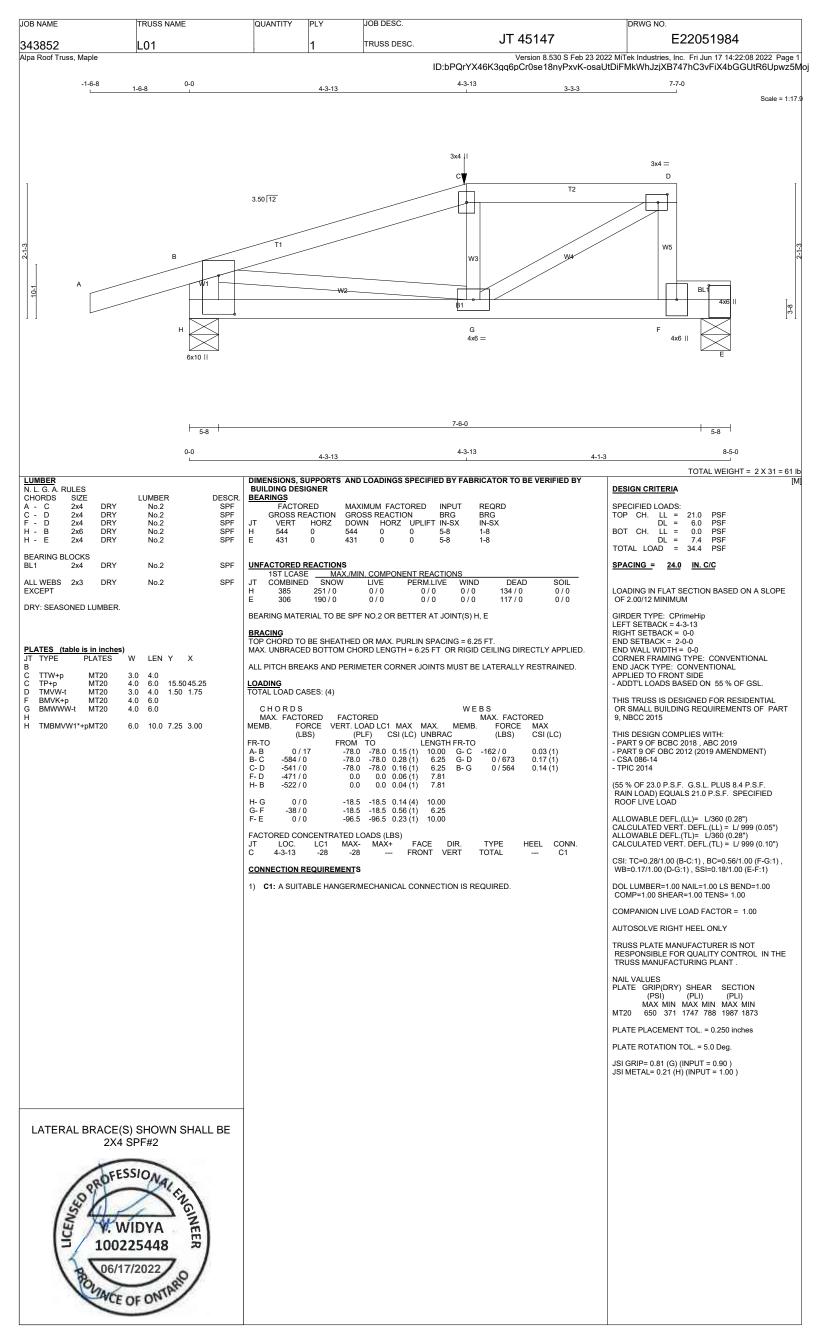


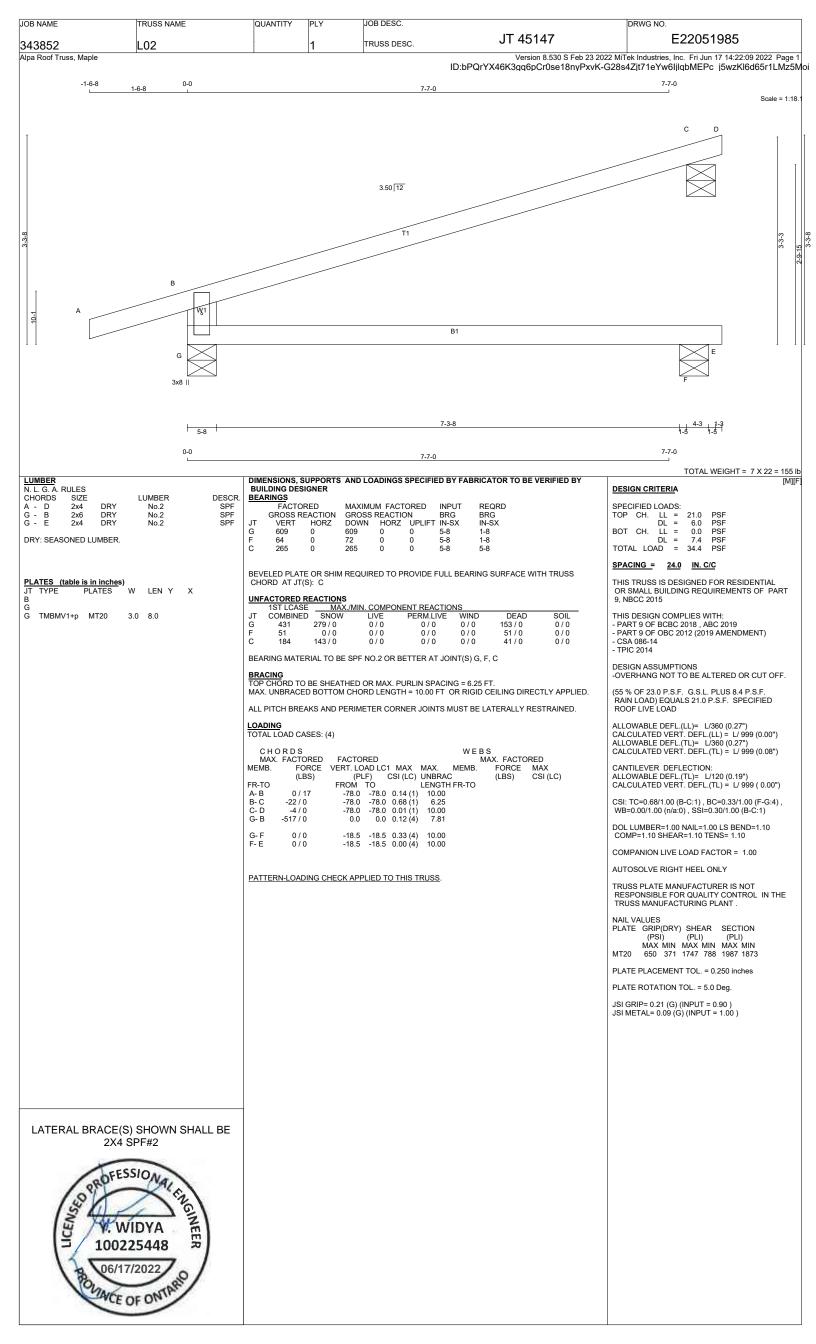
06/17/2022 ONACE OF ONTARIO



OVACE OF ONTARIO







LUS - Double Shear Joist Hangers

SIMPSON Strong-Tie

LUS28

All LUS hangers have double shear nailing. This patented innovation distributes the load through two points on each joist nail for greater strength. It also allows the use of fewer nails, faster installation and the use of common nails for all connections.

Material: 18 gauge Finish: G90 galvanized

Design:

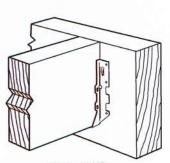
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these loads.

Installation:

- · Use all specified fasteners.
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3½" long common wire, 10d = 0.148" x 3" long common wire.
- Double shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads.
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications.

Options:

· These hangers cannot be modified



Typical LUS Installation

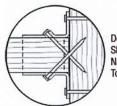
							accesses.v	Factored Resistance (lb.)				
Madel			Dimensi	ons (in	.)	Fasteners		D.Fir-L		S-P-F		
Model No.	Ga.			_				Uplift	Normal	Uplift	Normal	
		W	н	В	d _e ¹	Face	Joist	$(K_0=1.15)$	(K ₀ =1.00)	(K ₀ =1.15)	(K _D =1.00)	
LUS24	18	19/16	31/8	13/4	1 15/16	(4) 10d	(2) 10d	710	1630	645	1155	
LUS24-2	18	31/8	31/8	2	1 13/16	(4) 16d	(2) 16d	835	2020	590	1435	
LUS26	18	19/16	43/4	13/4	35/8	(4) 10d	(4) 10d	1420	2170	1290	1630	
LUS26-2	18	31/8	41/8	2	4	(4) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	2595	1545	1920	
LUS26-3	18	45/8	43/16	2	31/4	(4) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	2595	1545	2340	
LUS28	18	19/16	6%	13/4	33/4	(6) 10d	(6) 10d	1420	2520	1290	1790	
LUS28-2	18	31/8	7	2	4	(6) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	3325	1545	2575	
LUS28-3	18	45/8	61/4	2	31/4	(6) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	3325	1545	2375	
LUS210	18	19/16	7 13/16	13/4	37/8	(8) 10d	(4) 10d	1420	2785	1290	2210	
LUS210-2	18	31/8	9	2	6	(8) 16d	(6) 16d	2580	4500	2320	3195	
LUS210-3	18	45/8	83/16	2	51/4	(8) 16d	(6) 16d	2580	3345	2320	2375	

^{1.} d_e is the distance from the seat of the hanger to the highest joist nail.



Dome Double Shear Nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).

U.S. Patent 5,603,580



Double Shear Nailing Top View.





This technical bulletin is effective until June 30, 2022, and reflects information available as of April 1, 2020. This information is updated periodically and should not be relied upon after June 30, 2022. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for current information and limited warranty or see strongtie.com.

© 2020 Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc.

T-SPECLUS20 3/20 exp. 6/22

(800) 999-5099 strongtie.com

HHUS - Double Shear Joist Hangers

SIMPSON Strong-Tie

All HHUS hangers have double shear nailing. This patented innovation distributes the load through two points on each joist nail for greater strength. It also allows the use of fewer nails, faster installation and the use of common nails for all connections. Do not bend or remove tabs.

Material: 14 gauge Finish: G90 galvanized

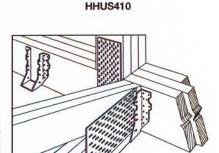
Design:

- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these loads.

Installation:

- · Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 31/2" long common wire
- Double shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

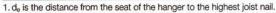
Typical HHUS Installation (Truss Designer to provide fastener quantity for connecting multiple members together)



Options:

· See current catalogue for options

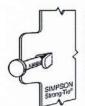
				/:- \		Foot		Factored Resistance (lb.)				
Model		U	Dimensions (in.)			Fasteners		D.Fir-L		S-P-F		
No.	Ga.		l	_		_		Uplift	Normal	Uplift	Normal	
		W	Н	В	d _e ¹	Face	Joist	$(K_0=1.15)$	$(K_0=1.00)$	$(K_0=1.15)$	(K _D =1.00)	
HHUS26-2	14	35/16	5 13/16	3	3 15/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2850	7335	2065	5205	
HHUS28-2	14	35/16	77/32	3	65/32	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3765	8940	2675	6345	
HHUS210-2	14	35/16	93/32	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	9660	4235	7000	
HHUS210-3	14	411/16	9	3	7 15/16	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	9670	4235	6865	
HHUS210-4	14	61/8	8 29/32	3	7 27/32	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	4235	7210	
HHUS46	14	3%	5 13/32	3	3 15/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2540	7335	2065	5205	
HHUS48	14	3%	71/8	3	61/8	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3765	8940	2675	6345	
HHUS410	14	3%	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	9855	4235	7000	
HHUS5.50/10	14	51/2	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	4235	7210	
HHUS7.25/10	14	71/4	9	35/16	7 29/32	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	3370	7210	



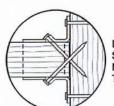


Dome Double Shear Nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).

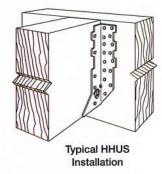
U.S. Patent 5,603,580



Double Shear Nailing Side View. Do not bend tab back.



Double Shear Nailing Top View.





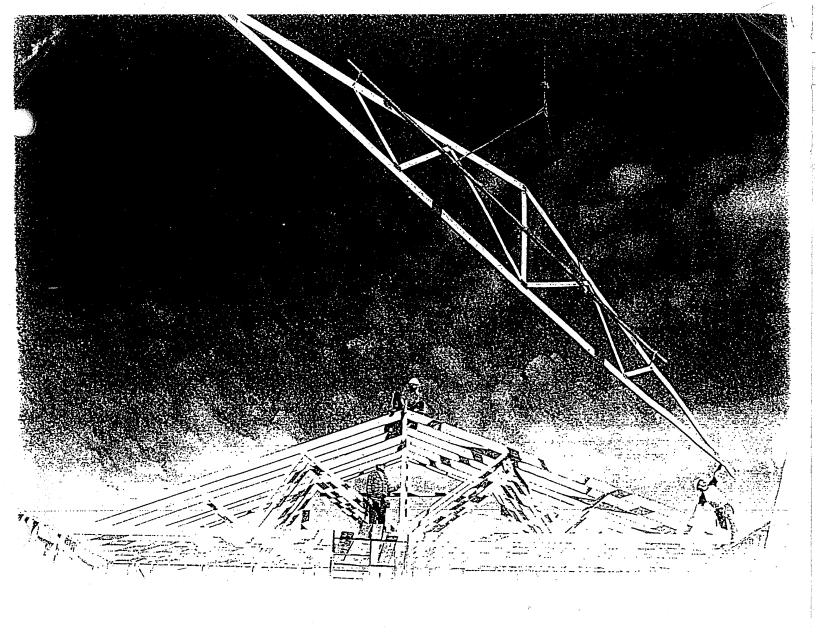


This technical bulletin is effective until June 30, 2022, and reflects information available as of April 1, 2020. This information is updated periodically and should not be relied upon after June 30, 2022. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for current information and limited warranty or see strongtie.com.

© 2020 Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc.

T-SPECHHUS20 3/20 exp. 6/22

(800) 999-5099 strongtie.com



Wood Truss Installation

A Guide to proper handling, erecting and bracing metal plate connected wood trusses

Table of Content

War	ning	4
	Unloading & Lifting	5
2	Job Site Handling	5
3	Hoisting	6
4	Beginning the Erection Process	
5	Erection Tolerance	8
6	Bracing	8
7	Bracing Requirements for 3 Planes of Roof	9
8	Stacking Materials	10
Caut	tion Notes	11

Warning W

General

Familiarity with the Construction Design Documents, the Truss Design Drawings, and Truss Placement Plans (if required by the Construction Design Documents) is required to properly erect, brace, and connect the trusses to the building system.

All of the care and quality involved in the design and manufacture of wood trusses can be jeopardized if the trusses are not properly handled, erected, and braced.

The consequences of improper handling, erecting, and bracing may be a collapse of the structure, which at best is a substantial loss of time and materials, and at worst is a loss of life. The majority of truss accidents occur during truss installation and not as a result of improper design or manufacture.

Prior to truss erection, the builder/erector shall meet with the erection crew for a safety and planning meeting, making sure each crew member understands his or her roles and responsibilities during the erection process.

Temporary Erection Bracing

Trusses are not marked in any way to identify the frequency, or location of temporary erection bracing.

All temporary bracing shall comply with the latest edition of *Commentary and Recommendations for Handling, Installing & Bracing Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses* (HIB), published by the Truss Plate Institute, and/or as specified in the **Construction Design Documents** prepared by the building designer.

Permanent Truss Bracing

Permanent bracing for the roof or floor trusses is the responsibility of the building designer and should be shown on the **Construction Design Documents**. Permanent bracing locations for individual compression members of a wood truss are shown on the **Truss Design Drawings**, and shall be installed by the building or erection contractor. This bracing is needed for the proper performance of individual trusses within the roof or floor system. The design and connection of the bracing to the truss and then to the overall building system is the responsibility of the building designer, and is in addition to the permanent bracing plan, which is also specified by the building designer.

Special Design Requirements

Special design requirements, such as wind bracing, portal bracing, seismic bracing, diaphragms, shear walls, or other load transfer elements and their connections to wood trusses must be considered separately by the building designer, who shall determine size, location, and method of connections for all bracing as needed to resist these forces.

Unloading & Lifting

Never handle trusses flat

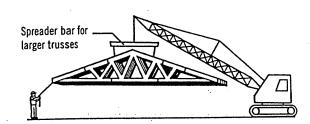
Beginning with the unloading process, and throughout all phases of construction, care must be taken to avoid lateral bending of trusses, which can cause damage to the lumber and metal connector plates at the joints.

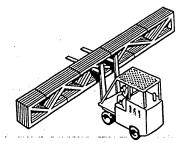


- Use special care in windy weather.
- If using a crane within 10 feet of an electric line, contact the local power company.
- If using a crane within 5 miles of an airport, contact the airport 30 days prior to erection to learn about any safety regulations that must be followed.

2

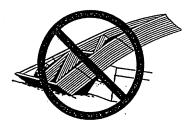
Job Site Handling





All trusses should be picked up at the top chords in a vertical position only

Proper banding and smooth ground allow for unloading of trusses without damage. This should be done as close to the building site as possible to minimize handling. **Do not** break banding until installation begins. Hand erection of trusses is allowed, provided excessive lateral bending is prevented.



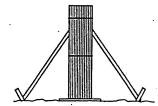
Do not store unbraced bundles upright

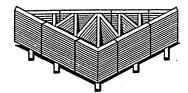
If trusses are stored vertically they shall be braced in a manner that will prevent tipping or topping. Generally cuting of the banding is done just prior to installation.



Do not store on uneven ground

If trusses are stored horizontally, blocking should be used on eight to ten foot centers, or as required, to minimize lateral bending and moisture gain.





Care should be exercised when removing banding to avoid damaging trusses.

During long term storage, trusses shall be protected from the environment in a manner that provides for adequate ventilation of the trusses. If tarpaulins or other material is used, the ends shall be left open for ventilation. Plastic is not recommended, since it can trap moisture.

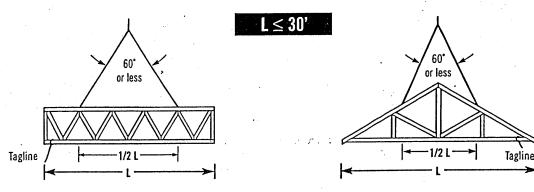
3

Hoisting

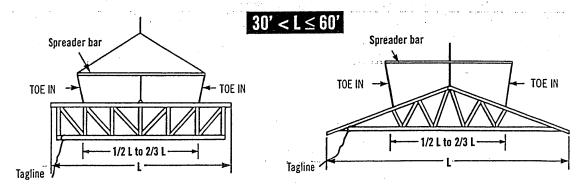
All trusses that are erected one at a time shall be held safely in position by the erection equipment until such time as all necessary bracing has been installed and the ends of the trusses are securely fastened to the building.



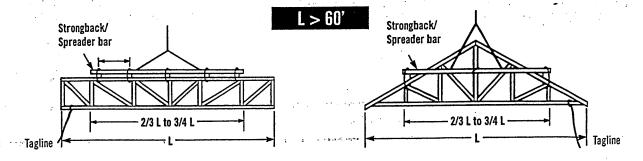
Avoid lateral bending



Truss sling is acceptable where these criteria are met.



Use spreader bar in all other cases. It should be noted that the lines from the ends of the spreader bar "TOE IN"; if these lines should "TOE OUT" the truss may fold in half.



For lifting trusses with spans in excess of 60 feet, it is recommended that a strongback/spreader bar be used as illustrated. The strongback/spreader bar should be attached to the top chord and web members at intervals of approximately 10 feet. Further, the strongback/spreader bar should be at or above the mid-height of the truss to prevent overturning. The strongback/spreader bar can be of any material with sufficient strength to safely carry the weight of the truss and sufficient rigidity to adequately resist bending of the truss.

Beginning the Erection Process

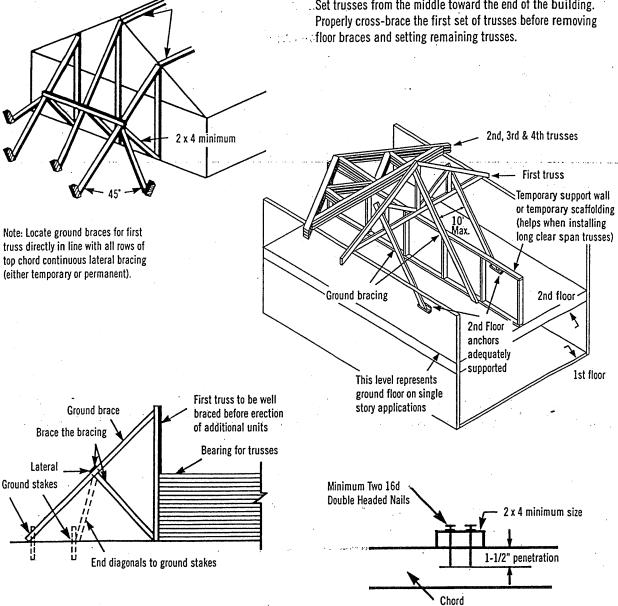
It is important for the builder or erection contractor to provide substantial bracing for the first truss erected. The two or more trusses making up the rest of the first set are tied to and rely upon the first truss for stability. Likewise, after this first set of trusses is adequately cross-braced, the remaining trusses installed rely upon this first set for stability. Thus, the performance of the truss bracing system depends to a great extent on how well the first group of trusses is braced.

Ground Brace - Exterior

One satisfactory method ties the first unit of trusses off to a series of braces that are attached to a stake driven into the ground and securely anchored. The ground brace itself should be supported as shown below or it is apt to buckle. Additional ground braces in the opposite direction, inside the building, are also recommended.

Ground Brace - Interior

Another satisfactory method where height of building or ground conditions prohibit bracing from the exterior is to tie the first truss rigidly in place from the interior at the floor level, provided the floor is substantially completed and capable of supporting the ground bracing forces. Securely fasten the first truss to the middle of the building. Brace the bracing similar to exterior ground bracing shown at left. Set trusses from the middle toward the end of the building. Properly cross-brace the first set of trusses before removing floor braces and setting remaining trusses.

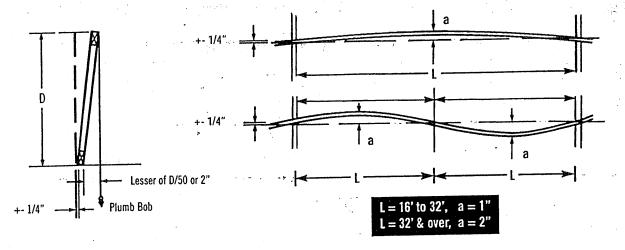


Inadequate size of bracing material or inadequate fastening is a major cause of erection dominoing.

Erection Tolerance

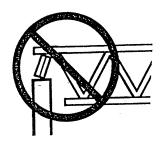
Complying with erection tolerances is critical to achieving an acceptable roof or floor line, and to accomplishing effective bracing. Setting trusses within tolerance the first time will prevent the need for the hazardous practice of respacing or adjusting trusses when roof sheathing or roof purlins are installed. Trusses leaning or bowing can cause nails to miss the top chords when sheathing is applied, and create cumulative stresses on the bracing, which is a frequent cause of dominoing.

When sheathing, make sure nails are driven into the top chord of the trusses.



6

Bracing



Do not install trusses on temporarily connected supports



Nails in withdrawal (parallel to force)



Do not walk on unbraced trusses

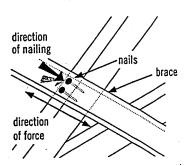
All anchors, hangers, tie-downs, seats, bearing ledgers, etc., that are part of the supporting structure shall be accurately and properly placed and permanently attached before truss installation begins. No trusses shall ever be installed on anchors or ties that have temporary connections to the supporting structure.

Nailing scabs to the end of the building to brace the first truss is not recommended.

All nailing of bracing should be done so that nails are driven perpendicular to the direction of force, as shown at right.



Do not walk on trusses or gable ends lying flat



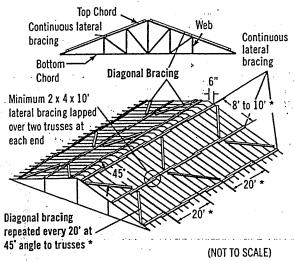
Well nailed (perpendicular to force)

Bracing Requirements for 3 Planes of Roof

Temporary erection bracing must be applied to three planes of the roof system to ensure stability. Plane 1) Top Chord (sheathing), Plane 2) Bottom Chord (ceiling plane), and Plane 3) Web Member plane or vertical plane perpendicular to trusses. See the content of the conte

1) Top Chord Plane

in the plane of the top chord. Truss top chords are susceptible - bracing is recommended on the top of the bottom chord. to lateral buckling before they are braced or sheathed.

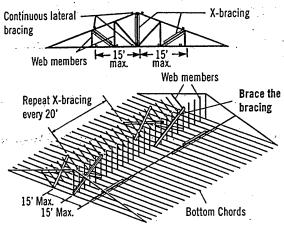


Exact spacing between trusses should be maintained as bracing is installed to avoid the hazardous practice of removing bracing to adjust spacing. This act of "adjusting spacing" can cause trusses to topple if connections are removed at the wrong time.

3) Web Member Plane

"X" bracing, as shown, is critical in preventing trusses from leaning or dominoing. Repeat as shown to create a succession of rigid units.

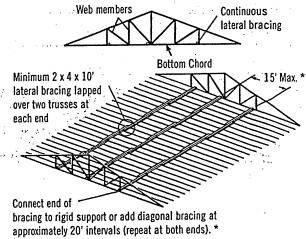
X-bracing should be installed on vertical web members wherever possible, at or near lateral bracing. Plywood or OSB may be substituted for X-bracing.



Note: Top chords and some web members are not shown, in order to make drawings more readable.

2) Bottom Chord Plane

Most important to the builder or erection contractor is bracing almorder to hold proper spacing on the bottom chord, temporary

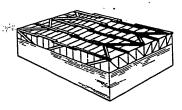


* Long spans, heavy loads or other spacing configurations may require closer spacing between lateral bracing and closer intervals between diagonals. Consult the building designer or HIB and DSB (Recommended Design Specification for Temporary Bracing of Metal-Plate Connected Wood Trusses) for details.

Diagonal or cross-bracing is very important!



Do not use short blocks to brace individual trusses without a specific bracing plan detailing their use



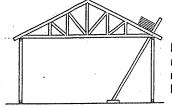
Bracing requirements using the same principles apply to parallel chord trusses

Stacking Materials

Do not proceed with building completion until all bracing is securely and properly in place

Never stack materials on unbraced or inadequately braced trusses





Platform must be rigidly braced

Proper distribution of construction materials is a must during construction.

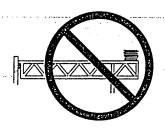
Never stack materials near a peak



Acceptable against outside load bearing wall

Acceptable over load bearing wall

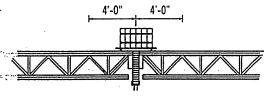
Never stack materials on the cantilever of a truss



Always stack materials over two or more trusses.







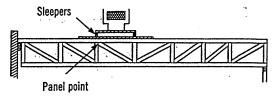
Never overload small groups or single trusses. Position load over as many trusses as possible.

ngle /

Roofing and mechanical contractors are cautioned to stack materials only along outside supporting members or directly over inside supporting members. Trusses are not designed for dynamic loads (i.e., moving vehicles). Extreme care should be taken when loading and stacking construction materials (rolled roofing, mechanical equipment, etc.) on the roof or floor system.

Never cut any structural member of a truss.





Sleepers for mechanical equipment should be located at panel points (joints) or over main supporting members, and only on trusses that have been designed for such loads.

Caution Notes

Errors in building lines and/or dimensions, or errors by others shall be corrected by the contractor or eresponsible construction trade subcontractor or supplier before erection of trusses begins.

Cutting of nonstructural overhangs is considered a part of normal erection and shall be done by the builder or erection contractor.

Any field modification that involves the cutting, drilling, or relocation of any structural truss member or connector plate shall not be done without the approval of the truss manufacturer or a licensed design professional.

The methods and procedures outlined are intended to ensure that the overall construction techniques employed will put floor and roof trusses safely in place in a completed structure. These recommendations for bracing wood trusses originate from the collective experience of leading technical personnel in the wood truss industry, but must, due to the nature of responsibilities involved, be presented only as a guide for use by a qualified building designer, builder, or erection contractor. Thus, the Wood Truss Council of America expressly disclaims any responsibility for damages arising from the use, application, or reliance on the recommendations and information contained herein.

[Selected text and figures referenced or reproduced from HIB and DSB by permission of the Truss Plate Institute, Madison, WI.]

THE CANADIAN WOOD TRUSS ASSOCIATION



L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES FABRICANTS DE FERMES DE BOIS

1400 Blair Place, Suite 210, Ottawa, ON K1J 9B8 Tel.: 613-747-5544 Fax: 613-747-6264



Wood Truss Council of America

One WTCA Center 6300 Enterprise Lane, Madison, Wi 53719-1140 Tel.: 608-274-4849 Fax: 608-274-3329 Wtca@woodtruss.com www.woodtruss.com