

EWP DESIGN INC.

(905) 832-2250

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RESPONSIBILITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

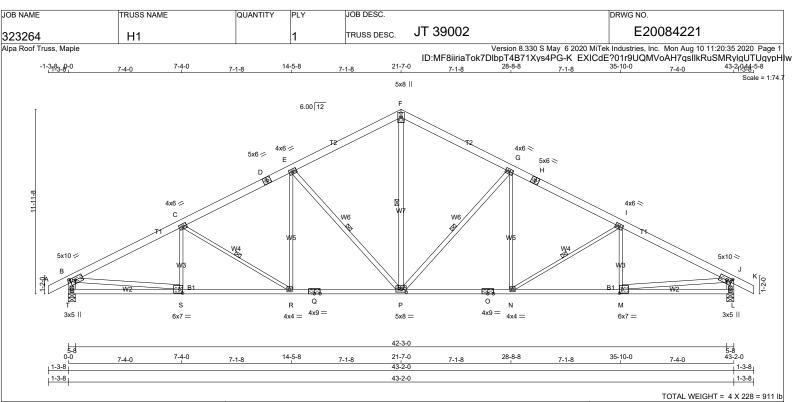
RESPONSIBILITIES

- 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.



LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. F	RULES			
CHORDS	SIZE		LUMBER	DESCR
A - D	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
D - F	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
F - H	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
H - K	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
T - B	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
L - J	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
T - Q	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
Q - O	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
0 - L	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
ALL WEBS	2x3	DRY	No.2	SPF
P - F	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
P - G	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
E - P	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
B - S	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
M - J	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PL	PLATES (table is in inches)									
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	Χ				
В	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	10.0	2.50	4.00				
C, I	E, G, I									
С	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0						
D	TS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0						
F	TTW+p	MT20	5.0	8.0						
Н	TS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0						
J	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	10.0	2.50	4.00				
L	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	5.0						
M	BMWW-t	MT20	6.0	7.0	3.00	2.25				
N	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0						
0	BS-t	MT20	4.0	9.0						
Ρ	BMWWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.25	4.00				
Q	BS-t	MT20	4.0	9.0						
R	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0						
S	BMWW-t	MT20	6.0	7.0	3.00	2.25				
Т	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	5.0						

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



DIMENSIONS, SUPPORTS AND LOADINGS SPECIFIED BY FABRICATOR TO BE VERIFIED BY BUILDING DESIGNER

BEA	RINGS						
	FACTOR	ED	MAXIMUN	I FACTO	DRED	INPUT	REQRD
	GROSS RE	ACTION	GROSS F	REACTIO	N	BRG	BRG
JT	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
Т	3270	0	3270	207	-400	5-8	5-2
L	3270	0	3270	0	-400	5-8	5-2

PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT T FOR 400 LBS FACTORED UPLIFT PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT L FOR 400 LBS FACTORED UPLIFT

PROVIDE FOR 207 LBS FACTORED HORIZONTAL REACTION AT JOINTT

UNFACTORED	REACTIONS
0.1.7.0.0.1.	

	1ST LCASE	MAX./	MIN. COMPO	NENT REACTION	NS		
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
Т	2431	1382 / 0	453 / 0	0/0	77 / -668	595 / 0	0/0
L	2431	1382 / 0	453 / 0	0/0	77 / -668	595 / 0	0/0
HORIZONTAL REACTIONS							
Т		0/0	0/0	0/0	148 / -148	0/0	0 / 0

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

MAX. UNBRACED TOP CHORD LENGTH = 3.50 FT.

MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 6.25 FT OR RIGID CEILING DIRECTLY APPLIED.

ALL PITCH BREAKS AND PERIMETER CORNER JOINTS MUST BE LATERALLY RESTRAINED

1 LATERAL BRACE(S) AT 1/2 LENGTH OF F-P, G-P, I-N, E-P, C-R.

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: (18)

	C H O R D S W E B S MAX. FACTORED FACTORED MAX. FACTORED						
	B. FORCE	VERT. LOAD			MEMB		
IVI							
-D -		(PLF)					CSI (LC)
FR-T	-	FROM TO					
A-B	0 / 38					-281 / 2323	0.37 (1)
B- C		-105.2 -105				-1572 / 378	0.95 (3)
C- D	-4287 / 550	-105.2 -105			N- G	-35 / 739	0.17 (3)
D- E	-4287 / 550	-105.2 -105	5.2 0.54	(2) 3.77	N- I	-887 / 237	0.42(3)
E-F	-3310 / 499	-105.2 -105	5.2 0.47	(2) 4.25	M- I	-253 / 200	0.08 (8)
F- G	-3310 / 499	-105.2 -105	5.2 0.47	(3) 4.25	E- P	-1572 / 378	0.95 (2)
G- H	-4287 / 550	-105.2 -105	5.2 0.54	(3) 3.77	R-E	-35 / 739	0.17 (2)
H- I	-4287 / 550	-105.2 -105	5.2 0.54	(3) 3.77	C-R	-887 / 236	0.42(2)
I- J	-4930 / 571	-105.2 -105	5.2 0.59	(3) 3.50	S-C	-253 / 200	0.08 (7)
J- K	0 / 38	-105.2 -105			B-S		0.72 (1)
T- B	-3151 / 438		0.0 0.20		M- J	-404 / 4457	0.72 (1)
L- J			0.0 0.20				(-/
				(.,			
T-S	-197 / 217	-39.5 -39	9.5 0.38	(17) 6.25			
S-R		-39.5 -39					
R- Q			9.5 0.86				
Q-P			9.5 0.86				
P- 0		-39.5 -39					
O- N				(1) 6.25			
N- M			9.5 0.97				
M- L	-5 / 11			(17) 10.00			
	3711	55.0	0.00	(, 10.00			

TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING AS PER NBCC 4.1.6.2.(8)

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPECIFIED LOADS: 30.1 PSF CH. LL = DL LL 6.0 PSF PSF = вот CH. DL PSF TOTAL LOAD

<u>24.0</u> SPACING = IN. C/C

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 4, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:

- PART 4 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019 PART 4 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)
- CSA 086-14 - TPIC 2014

DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

- SLOPE REDUCTION FACTOR USED - PERCENTAGE OF GROUND SNOW LOAD IS USER-DEFINED.

(80 % OF 27.2 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) TIMES IMPORTANCE FACTOR EQUALS 30.1 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.44") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.25") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/180 (2.88") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.37")

CSI: TC=0.59/1.00 (B-C:2), BC=0.97/1.00 (R-S:1), WB=0.95/1.00 (E-P:2) , SSI=0.28/1.00 (B-C:2)

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

SNOW LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 1.00 WIND LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 1.00 LIVE LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 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

NAIL VALUES

PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR (PSI) (PLI) (PLI)

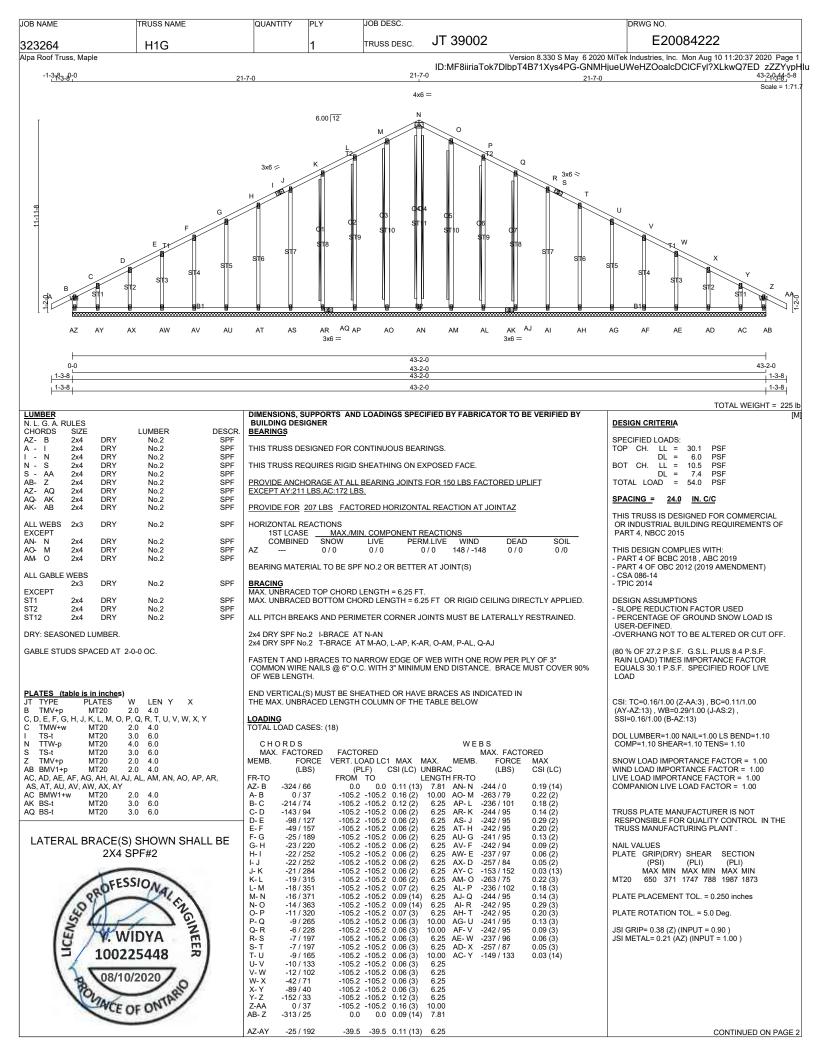
MAX MIN MAX MIN MAX MIN MAX MIN

MT20 650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.86 (B) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.86 (M) (INPUT = 1.00)



JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY PLY JOB DESC. DRWG NO. 1 TRUSS DESC. JT 39002 E20084222(2)

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:20:37 2020 Page 2 ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-GNMHjueUWeHZOoalcDClCFyl?XLkwQ7ED_zZZYypHlu

 PLATES (table is in inches)

 JT TYPE
 PLATES
 W
 LEN Y
 X

 AZ BMV1+p
 MT20
 2.0
 4.0

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (18)

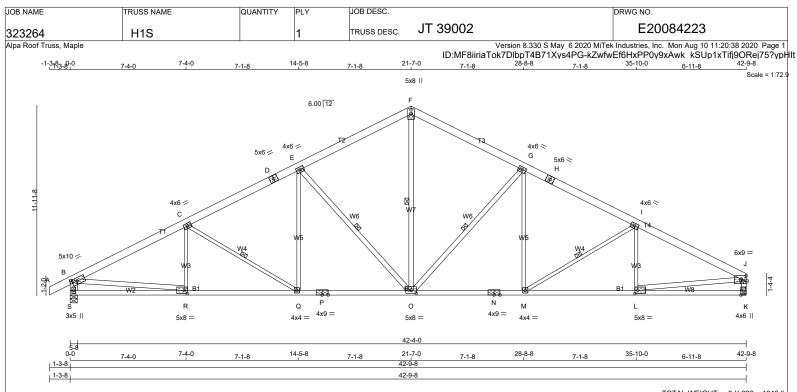
CHORDS WEBS MAX. FACTORED FACTORED VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX MAX. MAX. FACTORED FORCE MA МЕМВ. MEMB. VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX MAX. (PLF) CSI (LC) UNBRAC ENGTH - 39.5 - 39.5 0.04 (14) 6.25 - 39.5 - 39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25 MAX CSI (LC) (LBS) CSI (LC) UNBRAC LENGTH FR-TO (LBS) AY-AX AX-AW AW-AV -30 / 193 -35 / 194 -39 / 195 AV-AU AU-AT AT-AS -42 / 196 -44 / 196 -46 / 197 AR-AQ AR-AQ AQ-AP AP-AO AO-AN -48 / 197 -49 / 198 -49 / 198 -51 / 198 -52 / 198 AN-AM AM-AL -52 / 198 -51 / 198 -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25 6.25 -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.04 (14) -39.5 0.04 (14) -39.5 0.11 (14) AL-AK AK-AJ -49 / 197 -49 / 197 -39.5 -39.5 6.25 6.25 -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 -48 / 196 AJ-AI 6.25 AI-AH AH-AG -46 / 196 -44 / 195 -41 / 193 6.25 AG-AF 6.25 AF-AE AE-AD -39 / 190 -39.5 -39.5 6.25 AD-AC AC-AB -38 / 188 -36 / 183 -39.5 6.25

TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING

WIND LOAD APPLIED IS DERIVED FROM REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT (30-0-0) FT-IN-SX REFERENCE HEIGHT ABOVE GRADE AND USING EXTERNAL PEAK COEFFICIENTS, CpCg, BASED ON THE (MAIN WIND FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM).INTERNAL WIND PRESSURE IS BASED ON DESIGN (CATEGORY 2). BUILDING MAY BE LOCATED ON (ROUGH TERRAIN) AT MINIMUM (1.000) MILES DISTANCE FROM OPEN TERRAIN., AND TRUSS IS DESIGNED TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST (0-0) FT-IN-SX AWAY FROM EAVE.TRUSS UPLIFT IS BASED ON TOP AND BOTTOM CHORD DEAD LOADS OF 6.0 PSF AND 7.4 PSF RESPECTIVELY.

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





LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. F	RULES			
CHORDS	SIZE		LUMBER	DESCR
A - D	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
D - F	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
F - H	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
H - J	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
S - B	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
K - J	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
S - P	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
P - N	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
N - K	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
ALL WEBS	2x3	DRY	No.2	SPF
EXCEPT	04	DDV	N- O	CDE
E - 0	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
0 - F	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
O - G	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
B - R	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
L - J	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

<u> </u>	PLATES (table is in inches)									
J.	T TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X				
В	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	10.0	2.50	4.00				
С	, E, G, I									
С	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0						
D	TS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0						
F	TTW+p	MT20	5.0	8.0						
Н	TS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0						
J	TMVW-p	MT20	6.0	9.0	2.75	Edge				
K	BMV1+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	Edge	0.50				
L	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.50	2.25				
M	I BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0						
Ν	BS-t	MT20	4.0	9.0						
0	BMWWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.25	4.00				
Ρ	BS-t	MT20	4.0	9.0						
Q	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0						
R	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.50	2.25				
S	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	5.0						

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

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



DIMENSIONS, SUPPORTS AND LOADINGS SPECIFIED BY FABRICATOR TO BE VERIFIED BY BUILDING DESIGNER

BEA	RINGS						
	FACTOR	RED	MAXIMUN	M FACTO	ORED	INPUT	REQRD
	GROSS RE	ACTION	GROSS F	REACTIO	N	BRG	BRG
JΤ	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
S	3243	0	3243	220	-398	5-8	5-1
<	3096	0	3096	0	-360	MECHANIC	CAL

A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT K. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT K = 3-8

PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT S FOR 398 LBS FACTORED UPLIFT PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT K FOR 360 LBS FACTORED UPLIFT

PROVIDE FOR 220 LBS FACTORED HORIZONTAL REACTION AT JOINTS

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

	1ST LUASE	: <u>MAX./</u>	MIN. COMPO	NENT REACTION	INS		
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
S	2410	1371 / 0	449 / 0	0/0	77 / -664	590 / 0	0/0
K	2310	1287 / 0	449 / 0	0/0	81 / -626	573 / 0	0/0
	RIZONTAL RE	EACTIONS					
S		0/0	0/0	0/0	157 / -127	0/0	0 / 0

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

MAX. UNBRACED TOP CHORD LENGTH = 3.52 FT.
MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 6.25 FT OR RIGID CEILING DIRECTLY APPLIED.

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

1 LATERAL BRACE(S) AT 1/2 LENGTH OF C-Q, E-O, F-O, G-O, I-M.

TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING AS PER NBCC 4.1.6.2.(8)

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: (18)

	CHORDS WEBS MAX. FACTORED MAX. FACTORED								
MEMB.	FORCE								
	(LBS)	(PI	LF) (CSI (LC)	UNBRAG	2	(LBS)	CSI (LC)	
FR-TO		FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO			
A-B	0 / 38	-105.2	-105.2	0.08(2)	10.00	R- C	-249 / 202	0.08 (7)	
B- C	-4880 / 566	-105.2	-105.2	0.59(2)	3.52	C-Q	-890 / 237	0.42 (2)	
	-4233 / 545								
D- E	-4233 / 545	-105.2	-105.2	0.54(2)	3.79	E- 0	-1573 / 378	0.95(2)	
E-F	-3253 / 491	-105.2	-105.2	0.47 (2)	4.29	0- F	-277 / 2274	0.37 (1)	
F- G	-3254 / 494	-105.2	-105.2	0.48 (3)	4.28	0- G	-1509 / 369	0.91 (3)	
	-4178 / 534						-21 / 664		
	-4178 / 534			0.54 (3)			-738 / 213	0.35 (3)	
I- J	-4674 / 540	-105.2	-105.2	0.51 (3)	3.65	L-I	-355 / 162		
	-3124 / 436								
	-2984 / 396								
S-R	-210 / 188	-39.5	-39.5	0.38 (17) 6.25				
R-Q	-608 / 4389								
	-407 / 3789								
P- 0		-39.5							
O- N	-237 / 3742								
	-237 / 3742								
	-388 / 4204								
	-7 / 14								
				- (,				

JSI GRIP= 0.85 (B) (INPUT = 0.90)

	TOTAL WEIGHT =	6 X 223 =	1340 lb
			[M]
SIGN CRITERIA	\		

DE

SPECIFIED LOADS: 30.1 PSF TOP CH. LL = DL LL 6.0 PSF PSF вот CH. DL PSF TOTAL LOAD

24.0 IN. C/C

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 4, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:

- PART 4 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019 - PART 4 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)

- CSA 086-14 - TPIC 2014

DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

- SLOPE REDUCTION FACTOR USED - PERCENTAGE OF GROUND SNOW LOAD IS USER-DEFINED.

(80 % OF 27.2 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) TIMES IMPORTANCE FACTOR EQUALS 30.1 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.43") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.24") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/180 (2.85") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.35")

CSI: TC=0.59/1.00 (B-C:2) , BC=0.96/1.00 (Q-R:1) , WB=0.95/1.00 (E-O:2) , SSI=0.28/1.00 (B-C:2)

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

SNOW LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 1.00 WIND LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 1.00 LIVE LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 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

NAIL VALUES

PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR (PSI) (PLI) (PLI)

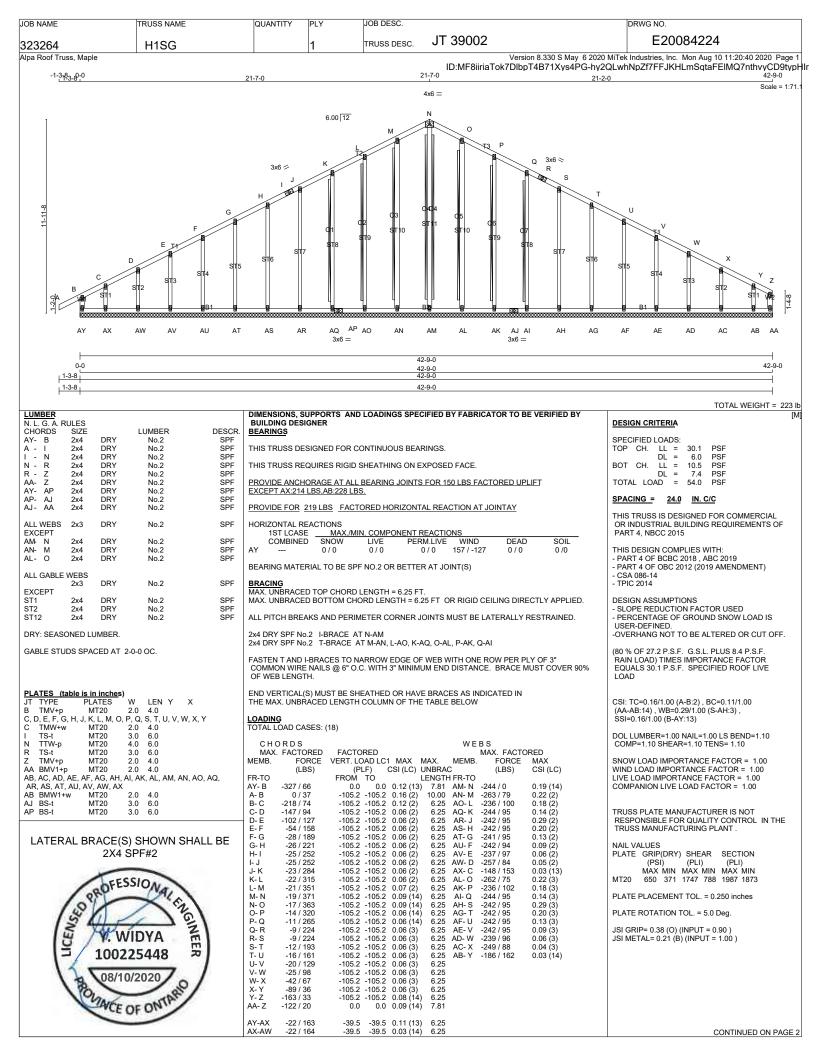
MAX MIN MAX MIN MAX MIN MAX MIN

MT20 650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI METAL= 0.85 (N) (INPUT = 1.00)



 JOB NAME
 TRUSS NAME
 QUANTITY
 PLY
 JOB DESC.
 DRWG NO.

 323264
 H1SG
 1
 TRUSS DESC.
 JT 39002
 E20084224(2)

 Alpa Roof Truss, Maple
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ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-hy2QLwhNpZf7FFJKHLmSqtaFEIMQ7nthvyCD9typHlr

 PLATES (table is in inches)

 JT TYPE
 PLATES
 W LEN Y X

 AY BMV1+p
 MT20
 2.0
 4.0

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (18)

CHORDS WEBS MAX. FACTORED MB. FORCE FACTORED VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX MAX. MAX. FACTORED FORCE MA МЕМВ. MEMB. MAX CSI (LC) VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX MAX.

(PLF) CSI (LC) UNBRAG.

FROM TO LENGTH
-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25

-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25

-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25

-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25

-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25

-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25

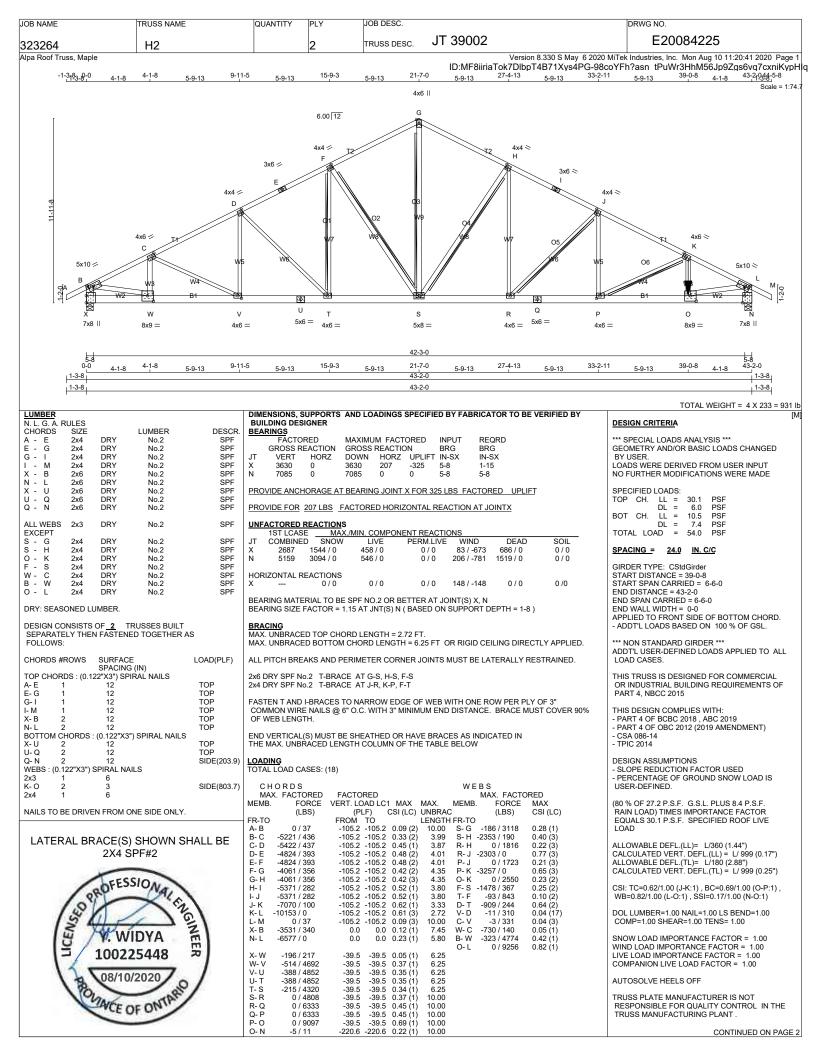
-39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25 (LBS) CSI (LC) UNBRAC LENGTH FR-TO (LBS) -23 / 166 AW-AV AV-AU AU-AT -26 / 166 -29 / 167 -32 / 168 -34 / 168 -36 / 169 AT-AS AS-AR AR-AQ -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) AQ-AP AP-AO AO-AN -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 -38 / 169 -38 / 169 6.25 -39 / 169 -41 / 170 -41 / 170 6.25 AN-AM AM-AL -39.5 -39.5 6.25 6.25 AL-AK AK-AJ -40 / 169 -40 / 168 -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25 6.25 AJ-AI AI-AH -40 / 168 -40 / 168 -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) 6.25 6.25 -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.03 (14) -39.5 0.04 (14) -39.5 0.11 (14) -40 / 167 AH-AG -39.5 6.25 AG-AF AF-AE AE-AD -39.5 -39.5 -39.5 -39 / 166 -39 / 165 6.25 -38 / 164 -38 / 162 6.25 6.25 AD-AC AC-AB -37 / 160 -39.5 6.25 AB-AA -35 / 153

TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING AS PER NBCC 4.1.6.2.(8)

WIND LOAD APPLIED IS DERIVED FROM REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT {30-0-0} FT-IN-SX REFERENCE HEIGHT ABOVE GRADE AND USING EXTERNAL PEAK COEFFICIENTS, CPC9, BASED ON THE {MAIN WIND FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM}.INTERNAL WIND PRESSURE IS BASED ON DESIGN (CATEGORY 2). BUILDING MAY BE LOCATED ON (ROUGH TERRAIN) AT MINIMUM {1.000} MILES DISTANCE FROM OPEN TERRAIN., AND TRUSS IS DESIGNED TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST {0-0} FT-IN-SX AWAY FROM EAVE.TRUSS UPLIFT IS BASED ON TOP AND BOTTOM CHORD DEAD LOADS OF 6.0 PSF AND 7.4 PSF

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





JOB DESC. JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY PLY DRWG NO. JT 39002 E20084225(2) TRUSS DESC. 323264 H2 Alpa Roof Truss, Maple Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:20:41 2020 Page 2

GIRDER NAILING ASSUMES NAILED HANGERS ARE FASTENED WITH MIN. 3-0 INCH NAILS.

PLATES (table is in inches)											
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X					
В	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	10.0	2.25	4.00					
С	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.50					
D,	F, H, J										
D	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0	2.00	1.25					
E	TS-t	MT20	3.0	6.0							
G	TTW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	Edge						
1	TS-t	MT20	3.0	6.0							
K	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.50					
L	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	10.0	2.25	4.00					
N	BMV1+p	MT20	7.0	8.0		1.50					
0	BMWW-t	MT20	8.0	9.0	4.25						
Р	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.75					
Q	BS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0							
R	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
S	BMWWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0							
Т	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0							
U	BS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0							
V	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.75					
W	BMWW-t	MT20	8.0	9.0	4.25	4.50					
X	BMV1+p	MT20	7.0	8.0	5.50						

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

FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)
JT LOC. LC1 MAX- MAX+
O 39-0-8 -1114 -1247 ---DIR. TYPE HEEL CONN. FRONT VERT DEAD C1 C1 39-0-8 -2322 FRONT SNOW

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

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

TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING AS PER NBCC 4.1.6.2.(8)

WIND LOAD APPLIED IS DERIVED FROM REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT WIND LOAD APPLIED IS DERIVED FROM REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT { 30-0-0} FT-IN-SX REFERENCE HEIGHT ABOVE GRADE AND USING EXTERNAL PEAK COEFFICIENTS, CpCg, BASED ON THE (MAIN WIND FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM).INTERNAL WIND PRESSURE IS BASED ON DESIGN (CATEGORY 2). BUILDING MAY BE LOCATED ON {ROUGH TERRAIN, AT MINIMUM {1.000} MILES DISTANCE FROM OPEN TERRAIN., AND TRUSS IS DESIGNED TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST {0-0} FT-IN-SX AWAY FROM EAVE.TRUSS UPLIFT IS BASED ON TOP AND BOTTOM CHORD DEAD LOADS OF 6.0 PSF AND 7.4 PSF RESPECTIVELY. NAIL VALUES

ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-98coYFh?asn_tPuWr3HhM56Jp9Zgs6vq7cxniKypH|q

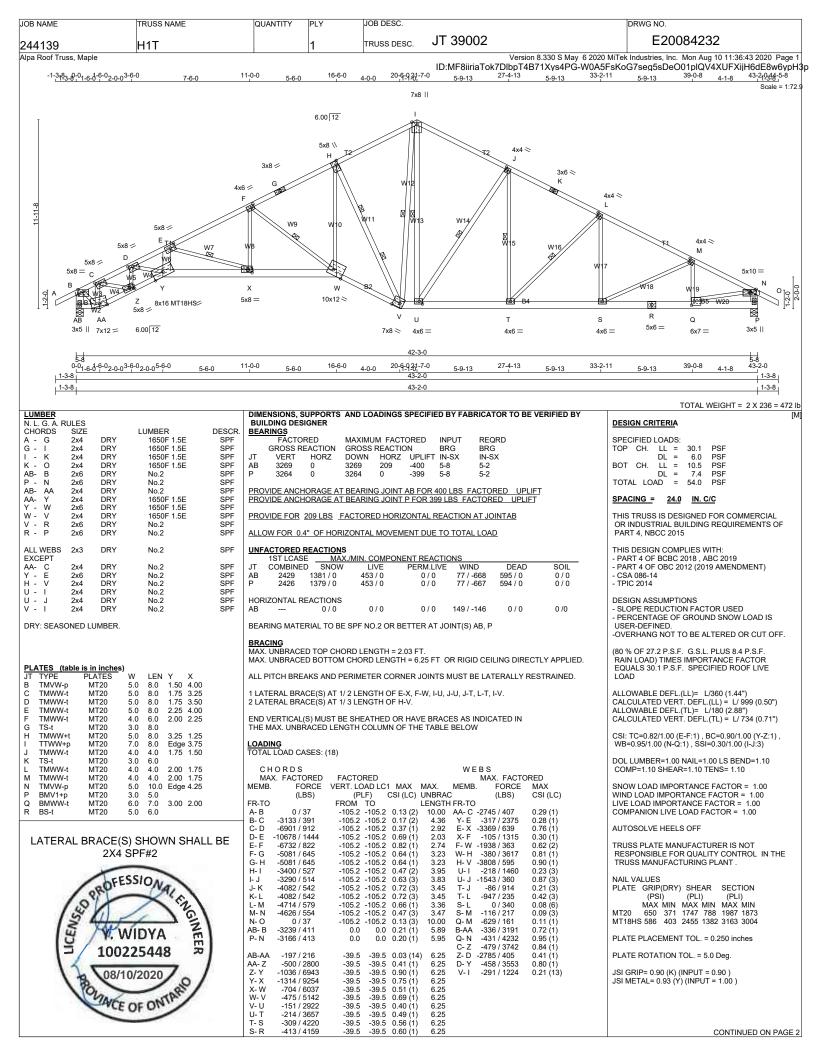
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.86 (B) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.74 (B) (INPUT = 1.00)

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





JOB DESC. JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY PLY DRWG NO. JT 39002 E20084232(2) TRUSS DESC. 244139 H1T Alpa Roof Truss, Maple Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:36:43 2020 Page 2

 PLATES
 (table is in inches)

 JT
 TYPE
 PLATES

 S
 BMWW-t
 MT20

 T
 BMWW-t
 MT20
 LEN Y 6.0 6.0 6.0 2.0 8.0 3.0 W 4.0 Х 4.0 4.0 7.0 BMWW-t BBWW-h MT20 MT20 2.00 2.50 3.00 5.25 7.0 8.0 3.00 5.25 10.0 12.0 3.75 8.00 5.0 8.0 2.25 3.00 8.0 16.0 Edge 5.0 8.0 1.75 3.25 7.0 12.0 1.75 5.50 W X Y Z BBWW-h BMWW-t BBWW-h MT20 MT20 MT18HS BMWW-t BBWW-m MT20 MT20

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

3.0 5.0

MT20

AA BBWW-n AB BMV1+p

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (18)

CHORDS WEBSMAX. FACTORED FACTORED MB. FORCE VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX MAX. MAX. FACTORED FORCE MA MEMB. MEMB. MAX CSI (LC) (PLF) CSI (LC) UNBRAC FROM TO LENGTH FR-TO -39.5 -39.5 0.60 (1) 6.25 -39.5 -39.5 0.08 (1) 10.00 (LBS) (LBS) -413 / 4159 R-Q Q-P -5 / 11

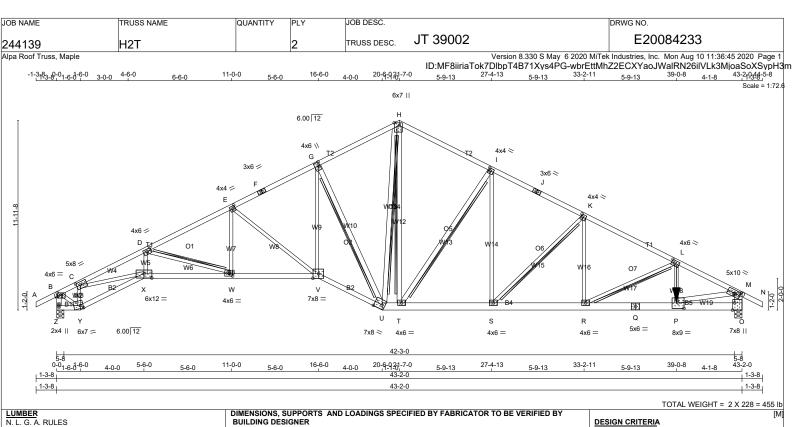
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TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING AS PER NBCC 4.1.6.2.(8)

WIND LOAD APPLIED IS DERIVED FROM REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT {30-0-0} FT-IN-SX REFERENCE HEIGHT ABOVE GRADE AND USING EXTERNAL PEAK COEFFICIENTS, CpCg, BASED ON THE (MAIN WIND FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM).INTERNAL WIND PRESSURE IS BASED ON DESIGN (CATEGORY 2). BUILDING MAY BE LOCATED ON (ROUGH TERRAIN) AT MINIMUM {1.000} MILES DISTANCE FROM OPEN TERRAIN., AND TRUSS IS DESIGNED TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST {0-0} FT-IN-SX AWAY FROM EAVE. TRUSS UPLIFT IS BASED ON TOP AND BOTTOM CHORD DEAD LOADS OF $6.0~\mathrm{PSF}$ AND $7.4~\mathrm{PSF}$ RESPECTIVELY.

LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE





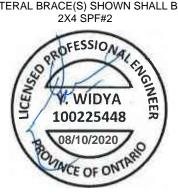
LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. F	RULES			
CHORDS	SIZE		LUMBER	DESCF
A - F	2x4	DRY	1650F 1.5E	SPF
F - H	2x4	DRY	1650F 1.5E	SPF
H - J	2x4	DRY	1650F 1.5E	SPF
J - N	2x4	DRY	1650F 1.5E	SPF
Z - B	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
O - M	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
Z - Y	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
Y - X	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
X - V	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
V - U	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
U - Q	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
Q - O	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
ALL WEBS	2x3	DRY	No.2	SPF
EXCEPT				
T - H	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
T - I	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
P - M	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
U - H	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
G - U	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

DESIGN CONSISTS OF <u>2</u> TRUSSES BUILT SEPARATELY THEN FASTENED TOGETHER AS FOLLOWS:

CHORE	S #ROWS		LOAD(PLF)
		SPACING (IN)	
TOP CH	HORDS : (0.1	22"X3") SPIRAL NAI	LS
A-F	1	12	TOP
F- H	1	12	TOP
H- J	1	12	TOP
J- N	1	12	TOP
Z-B	1	12	TOP
O- M	2	12	TOP
вотто	M CHORDS	: (0.122"X3") SPIRAL	. NAILS
Z-Y	1	` 12	TOP
Y-X	1	12	TOP
X-V	1	12	TOP
V- U	1	12	TOP
U-Q	2	12	TOP
Q- O	2	7	SIDE(414.5)
WEBS:	(0.122"X3")	SPIRAL NAILS	(- /
L- P	1	2	SIDE(620.6)
1			= ()

LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE



BEA	RINGS						
	FACTORED		MAXIMUM FACTORED			INPUT	REQRD
	GROSS RE	ACTION	GROSS F	REACTIO	BRG	BRG	
JΤ	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
Z	3633	0	3633	209	-326	5-8	2-11
C	7083	0	7083	0	0	5-8	5-8

PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT Z FOR 326 LBS FACTORED UPLIFT

PROVIDE FOR 209 LBS FACTORED HORIZONTAL REACTION AT JOINTZ

ALLOW FOR 0.3" OF HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT DUE TO TOTAL LOAD

		1ST LCASE	MAX.	MIN. COMPO	NENT REACTION	ONS		
	JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
	Z	2689	1545 / 0	458 / 0	0/0	83 / -674	686 / 0	0/0
	0	5157	3092 / 0	546 / 0	0/0	206 / -781	1519 / 0	0/0
HORIZONTAL REACTIONS								
ı	Z		0/0	0/0	0 / 0	149 / -146	0 / 0	0 /0

BEARING MATERIAL TO BE SPF NO.2 OR BETTER AT JOINT(S) Z, O BEARING SIZE FACTOR = 1.15 AT JNT(S) O (BASED ON SUPPORT DEPTH = 1-8)

BRACING
MAX. UNBRACED TOP CHORD LENGTH = 3.14 FT.
MAX. UNBRACED BOTTOM CHORD LENGTH = 6.25 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-W, K-S, L-R 2x6 DRY SPF No.2 T-BRACE AT H-T, I-T, H-U, G-U

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%

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: (18)

	HORDS		WEBS						
MA	X. FACTORED	FACTOR	ΞD				MAX. FACTO	RED	
MEMB	. FORCE	VERT. LOA	D LC	1 MAX	MAX.	MEMB	. FORCE	MAX	
							(LBS)	CSI (LC)	
FR-TO)	FROM T				FR-TO)		
A-B	0 / 37	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.07(2)	10.00	Y- C	-3174 / 381	0.25 (1)	
B- C	-3596 / 332						-685 / 7744	0.96(1)	
C- D	-11800 / 1115	-105.2 -	105.2	0.41(1)	3.14	X- D	-229 / 2521	0.31(1)	
D-E	-7651 / 601	-105.2 -	105.2	0.37 (1)	3.86	D-W	-3668 / 584	0.59 (1)	
E-F	-5998 / 451	-105.2 -	105.2	0.30(1)	4.32	W-E	-77 / 1309	0.16 (1)	
F- G	-5998 / 451	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.30(1)	4.32	E-V	-1972 / 335	0.91(2)	
G- H	-4153 / 374	-105.2 -	105.2	0.24(2)	5.05	V- G	-277 / 4024	0.50(1)	
H- I	-4044 / 360	-105.2 -	105.2	0.32(3)	5.02	T- H	-81 / 2131	0.19 (3)	
l- J	-5371 / 281	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.37 (3)	4.46	T- I	-2399 / 187	0.41 (3)	
J- K	-5371 / 281	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.37(3)	4.46	S-I	0 / 1867	0.23(3)	
K-L	-7065 / 99	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.38(3)	4.01	S-K	-2292 / 0	0.77(3)	
L- M	-10150 / 0	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.32(3)	3.45	R-K	0 / 1710	0.21(3)	
M- N	0 / 37	-105.2 -1	105.2	0.07(3)	10.00	R-L	-3259 / 0	0.66(3)	
Z-B	-3603 / 337	0.0	0.0	0.20(1)	6.18	P-L	0 / 2551	0.32(2)	
O- M	-6576 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.23(1)	5.80	B- Y	-289 / 3726	0.46(1)	
						P- M	0 / 9253	0.82(1)	
Z-Y	-197 / 216	-39.5	-39.5	0.02 (14)	6.25	U- H	-292 / 1225	0.11(2)	
Y-X	-448 / 3178	-39.5	-39.5	0.34(1)	6.25	G- U	-4166 / 501	0.66(1)	
X-W	-1066 / 10374	-39.5	-39.5	1.00 (1)	6.25				
W-V	-508 / 6868	-39.5	-39.5	0.69(1)	6.25				
V- U	-277 / 6038	-39.5	-39.5	0.59(1)	6.25				
U- T	-14 / 3595	-39.5	-39.5	0.25(1)	6.25				
T-S	0 / 4808	-39.5	-39.5	0.36(1)	10.00				

*** SPECIAL LOADS ANALYSIS *** GEOMETRY AND/OR BASIC LOADS CHANGED BY USER

LOADS WERE DERIVED FROM USER INPUT NO FURTHER MODIFICATIONS WERE MADE

SPECIFIED LOADS:

LOADS. LL = 30.1 DL = 6.0 LL = 10.5 DI = 7.4 CH. BOT CH. PSF TOTAL LOAD 54.0 PSF

SPACING = 24.0 IN. C/C

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder START DISTANCE = 39-0-8 START SPAN CARRIED = 6-6-0 END DISTANCE = 43-2-0 END SPAN CARRIED = 6-6-0 END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD. - ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 100 % OF GSL.

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

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 4, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:
- PART 4 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019
- PART 4 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)

- TPIC 2014

DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS - SLOPE REDUCTION FACTOR LISED

- PERCENTAGE OF GROUND SNOW LOAD IS USER-DEFINED

-OVERHANG NOT TO BE ALTERED OR CUT OFF.

(80 % OF 27.2 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) TIMES IMPORTANCE FACTOR EQUALS 30.1 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.44") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.35") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/180 (2.88") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.51")

CSI: TC=0.41/1.00 (C-D:1), BC=1.00/1.00 (W-X:1), WB=0.96/1.00 (C-X:1) , SSI=0.17/1.00 (O-P:1)

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

SNOW LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 1.00 WIND LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 1.00 LIVE LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR = 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

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

JOB DESC JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY PLY DRWG NO. JT 39002 E20084233(2) TRUSS DESC. 244139 H2T

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:36:45 2020 Page 2 ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-wbrEttMhZ2ECXYaoJWalRN26ilVLk3MjoaSoXSypH3m

2x3 2x4

NAILS TO BE DRIVEN FROM ONE SIDE ONLY.

GIRDER NAILING ASSUMES NAILED HANGERS ARE FASTENED WITH MIN. 3-0 INCH NAILS.

PLATES (table is in inches)

		e is ill lilicites				
	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X
В	TMVW-p	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.25	3.00
С	TMWW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.25	3.00
D	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	3.00
Ε	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0	2.00	1.75
F	TS-t	MT20	3.0	6.0		
G	TMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.75	1.00
Н	TTWW+p	MT20	6.0	7.0	Edge	3.75
1	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0	2.00	1.25
J	TS-t	MT20	3.0	6.0		
K	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0	2.00	1.25
L	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.50
M	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	10.0	2.25	4.50
0	BMV1+t	MT20	7.0	8.0	Edge	1.50
Р	BMWW-t	MT20	8.0	9.0	4.25	4.50
Q	BS-t	MT20	5.0	6.0		
	S, T					
R		MT20	4.0	6.0		
U	BBWW-h	MT20	7.0	8.0	3.25	5.75
V	BBWW-I	MT20	7.0	8.0	Edge	4.25
W	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	2.25
Χ	BBWW-I	MT20	6.0	12.0	3.25	6.00
Υ	BBWW-m	MT20	6.0	7.0	2.25	2.00
Z	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0		

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

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (18)

	R D S FACTORED	FACTO	RED			WEI	B S MAX. FACTO	RED
MEMB.	FORCE	VERT. LO	AD LC1	I MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	FORCE	MAX
	(LBS)	(PL	_F) (CSI (LC)	UNBRAC	2	(LBS)	CSI (LC)
FR-TO	, ,	FROM	TÓ		LENGTH	FR-TO	, ,	
S-R	0 / 6328	-39.5	-39.5	0.45 (1)	10.00			
R-Q	0 / 9094	-39.5	-39.5	0.69(1)	10.00			
Q-P	0 / 9094	-39.5	-39.5	0.69(1)	10.00			
P- 0	-5 / 11	-220.6	-220.6	0.21 (1)	10.00			

FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)

JT	LOC.	LC1	MAX-	MAX+	FACE	DIR.	TYPE	HEEL	CONN.
Р	39-0-8	-1114	-1247		FRONT	VERT	DEAD		C1
Р	39-0-8	-2322	-2322		FRONT	VERT	SNOW		C1

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

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

TRUSS HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR UNBALANCED LOADING AS PER NBCC 4.1.6.2.(8)

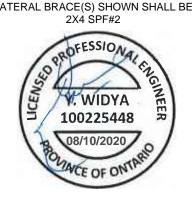
WIND LOAD APPLIED IS DERIVED FROM REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT {30-0-0} FT-IN-SX REFERENCE HEIGHT ABOVE GRADE AND USING EXTERNAL PEAK COEFFICIENTS, CpCg, BASED ON THE (MAIN WIND FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM).INTERNAL WIND PRESSURE IS BASED ON DESIGN (CATEGORY 2). BUILDING MAY BE LOCATED ON (ROUGH TERRAIN) AT MINIMUM (1.000) MILES DISTANCE FROM OPEN TERRAIN, AND TRUSS IS DESIGNED TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST {0-0} FT-IN-SX AWAY FROM EAVE.TRUSS UPLIFT IS BASED ON TOP AND BOTTOM CHORD DEAD LOADS OF 6.0 PSF AND 7.4 PSF PESPECTIVE! Y RESPECTIVELY.

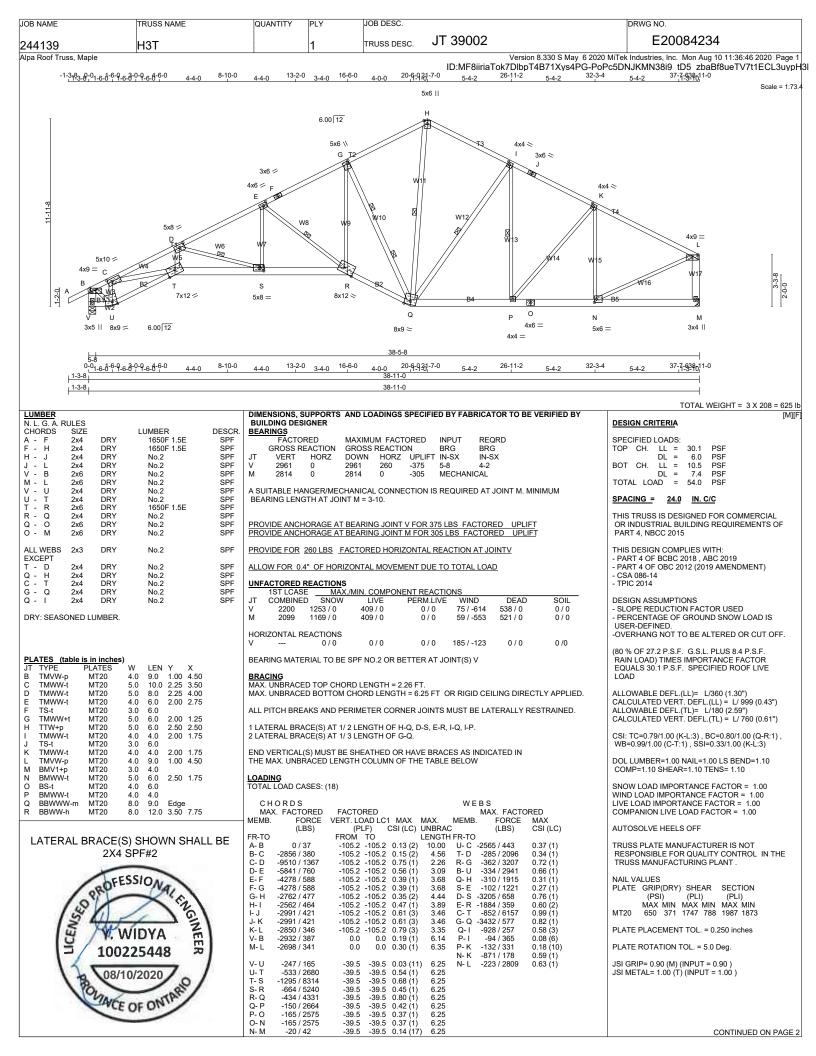
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg

JSI GRIP= 0.90 (Z) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.88 (Q) (INPUT = 1.00)

LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE





JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.			DRWG NO.
244139	нзт		1	TRUSS DESC.	JT 39002		E20084234(2)
Alpa Roof Truss, Maple	•	1		1	ID·MF8iiriaTo		ek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:36:46 2020 Page 2 DN.IKMN38i9 tD5 zbaBf8ueTV7t1FCI 3uvpH3l
Alpa Roof Truss, Maple PLATES (table is in inches) JT TYPE PLATES V S BMWW-1 MT20 5 T BBWW-n MT20 8 V BMV1+p MT20 3 Edge - INDICATES REFERENCE TOUCHES EDGE OF CHORD.	V LEN Y X .0 8.0 2.50 2.75 .0 12.0 Edge 6.25 .0 9.0 Edge 3.75 .0 5.0 E CORNER OF PLATE	AS PER NBCC 4 WIND LOAD AP {30-0-0} FT-IN-5 COEFFICIENTS WIND PRESSU {ROUGH TERR IS DESIGNED	EN CHECKED 1.1.6.2.(8) PLIED IS DERI SX REFERENC S, CPC9, BASEI RE IS BASED (AIN) AT MINIM TO BE LOCATE P AND BOTTO!	FOR UNBALANCED VED FROM REFERE E HEIGHT ABOVE G D ON THE (MAIN WII DN DESIGN (CATEG UM (1.00) MILES D O AT LEAST (0-0) F O AT LEAST (0-0) F	ID:MF8iiriaTol LOADING ENCE VELOCITY PRES RADE AND USING EX: ND FORCE RESISTING ORY 2). BUILDING MA ISTANCE FROM OPEN	K7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-PoPc5 SURE OF { 9.2} PSF AT TERNAL PEAK 3 SYSTEM, INTERNAL Y BE LOCATED ON ITERRAIN., AND TRUSS EAVE.TRUSS LEPLIFT IS	` '
W. W. 1002:	SIONAL CROWN						

08/10/2020

JOB DESC JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY DRWG NO. JT 39002 E20084238 TRUSS DESC. 323265 H5

Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:56:31 2020 Page 1 ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-CmWboQjdFSgwppFkobssVU9szqUjccqIW6lZAiypGnE

3x4 <

8-9-8 2-0-0 -1-3-8₁₋₃₋₈ 0-0 1-10-8 1-10-8 2-0-0 3-10-8 6-4-0 10-9-8 1-10-8 12-8-0 -3-83-11-8 2<u>-5-8</u> 3x6 ||

4x6 \\ 4x6 \\ 4x6 // 4x6 // G C 16.00 12 4x6 || 4x6 || 5x6 = 4x4 <> 8.00 12

Ŋ 2x4 || 5-8 12-8-0 1-10-8 1-10-8 2-0-0 3-10-8 6-4-0 2-0-0 10-9-8 1-10-8 12-8-0 1-3-8 1-3-8 12-8-0 1-3-8

TOTAL WEIGHT = 73 lb

Scale = 1:49 5

LUMBER N. L. G. A. RULES CHORDS SIZE LUMBER DESCR DRY DRY No.2 No.2 SPF ACDEF C D 2x4 E F 2x4 2x4 DRY No.2 No.2 SPF G I 2x4 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF SPF SPF DRY DRY В 2x4 No.2 H DRY DRY No.2 No.2 SPF М -J 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF ALL WEBS 2x3 DRY No.2 SPF EXCEPT

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

PL/	ATES	(table	is	in	inches)	
IT	TVDE		J	Ι Λ	TEC	١

JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X
В	TMVW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.00
С	TTWW+m	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	1.00
D	TTWW+m	MT20	4.0	6.0		
Е	TTW+p	MT20	3.0	6.0		
F	TTWW+m	MT20	4.0	6.0		
G	TTWW+m	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	1.00
Н	TMVW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.00
J	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	Edge	
K	BMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50	1.50
L	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0	2.00	1.50
M	BBWWW-p	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.75	3.00
N	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	4.0	2.00	1.50
0	BMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50	1.50
Р	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	Edge	

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

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



DIMENSIONS, SUPPORTS AND LOADINGS SPECIFIED BY FABRICATOR TO BE VERIFIED BY BUILDING DESIGNER BEARINGS

	111100						
	FACTOR	RED	MAXIMUN	M FACTO	DRED	INPUT	REQRD
	GROSS RE	ACTION	GROSS F	REACTIO	BRG	BRG	
JT	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
Ρ	774	0	774	0	0	5-8	1-8
J	774	0	774	0	0	5-8	1-8

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

	1ST LCASE	MAX./N	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS							
JΤ	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL			
Р	547	361 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	187 / 0	0/0			
J	547	361 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	187 / 0	0/0			

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

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.

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. LO	AD LC1	I MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	FORCE	MAX	
	(LBS)	(PL	.F)	CSI (LC)	UNBRAG)	(LBS)	CSI (LC)	
FR-TO		FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO			
A- B	0 / 48	-84.9	-84.9	0.12(1)	10.00	O- C	-263 / 0	0.06(1)	
B- C	-516 / 0						0 / 690	0.16(1)	
C- D	-719 / 0						-826 / 0	0.13(1)	
D-E	-866 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.07(1)	6.25	D- M	-238 / 0	0.04(1)	
E-F	-866 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.07(1)	6.25	M- E	0 / 1169	0.26(1)	
F- G	-719 / 0	-84.9					-238 / 0	0.04(1)	
G- H	-516 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.09(1)	6.25	L-F	-826 / 0	0.13(1)	
H- I	0 / 48	-84.9	-84.9	0.12(1)	10.00	L- G	0 / 690	0.16 (1)	
P-B	-762 / 0	0.0				K- G	-263 / 0	0.06 (1)	
J- H	-762 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.11 (1)	7.81	B- O	0 / 313	0.07 (1)	
						K- H	0 / 313	0.07 (1)	
P- 0	0/3	-18.5							
O- N	0 / 326	-18.5	-18.5	0.07(1)	10.00				
N- M	0 / 911	-18.5	-18.5	0.17 (1)	10.00				
M- L	0 / 911	-18.5	-18.5	0.17(1)	10.00				
L- K	0 / 326	-18.5	-18.5	0.07(1)	10.00				
K-J	0/3	-18.5	-18.5	0.02(4)	10.00				
1									

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPEC	ILIED	LUA	SPECIFIED LUADS.									
TOP	CH.	LL	=	23.3	PSF							
		DL	=	6.0	PSF							
BOT	CH.	LL	=	0.0	PSF							
		DL	=	7.4	PSF							
TOTA	L LO	AD	=	36.7	PSF							

SPACING = <u>24.0</u> IN. C/C

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

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART

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

DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

-OVERHANG NOT TO BE ALTERED OR CUT OFF.

(55 % OF 27.2 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 23.3 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.42") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.04") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.42") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.07")

CSI: TC=0.12/1.00 (H-I:1), BC=0.17/1.00 (M-N:1), WB=0.26/1.00 (E-M:1), SSI=0.07/1.00 (C-D: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.

NAIL VALUES PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR SECTION (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= 0.83 (M) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.37 (J) (INPUT = 1.00)

JOB DESC JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY DRWG NO. JT 39002 E20084239 TRUSS DESC. 323265 H6 Alpa Roof Truss, Maple Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:56:32 2020 Page 1 ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-gy4z?mjF0monRzqwMJN52hi TEr2L6uRlmV6i8ypGnD -1-3-8 1-3-8 0-0 8-9-8 12-8-0₁₋₃₋₈13-11-8 3-10-8 3-10-8 4-11-0 Scale = 1:42 4x6 \\ 4x6 // D 16.00 12 4x6 || 4x6 II 4x6 II W2 3x4 > 8.00 12 2x4 II

LUMBER N. L. G. A. RULES CHORDS SIZE LUMBER DESCR CHORD A - C C - D D - F K - B G - E DRY DRY No.2 No.2 SPF 2x4 2x4 2x4 DRY No.2 No.2 SPF 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF DRY SPF - G 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF ALL WEBS 2x3 No.2 SPF EXCEPT

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PL	PLATES (table is in inches)											
JΤ	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	Χ						
В	TMVW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.00						
С	TTWW+m	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	1.00						
D	TTWW+m	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75	1.00						
Е	TMVW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.00						
G	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	Edge							
Н	BMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50	1.50						
1	BBWW+p	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.50	2.00						
J	BMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50	1.50						
K	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	Edge							

Edge - INDICATES REFERENCE CORNER OF PLATE TOUCHES EDGE OF CHORD

DIMENSIONS, SUPPORTS AND LOADINGS SPECIFIED BY FABRICATOR TO BE VERIFIED BY BUILDING DESIGNER

11-9-0

6-4-0

12-8-0

12-8-0

8-9-8

DEP	KINGS						
	FACTO	RED	MAXIMU	IM FACT	INPUT	REQRE	
	GROSS R	EACTION	GROSS	REACTIO	BRG	BRG	
JΤ	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
K	774	0	774	0	0	5-8	1-8
G	774	0	774	0	0	5-8	1-8

3-10-8

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

3-10-8

	1ST LCASE	MAX./I	MIN. COMPO	NENT REACTION	NS		
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
K	547	361 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	187 / 0	0/0
G	547	361 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	187 / 0	0/0

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

|₅₋₈| 0-0

1-3-8

1-3-8

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.

ALL PITCH BREAKS AND PERIMETER CORNER JOINTS MUST BE LATERALLY RESTRAINED

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

CHORDS				WEBS					
MAX.	FACTORED	FACTO	FACTORED			MAX. FACTORED			
MEMB.	FORCE	VERT. LO	AD LC1	MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	FORCE	MAX	
	(LBS)	(PL	.F) (CSI (LC)	UNBRAC)	(LBS)	CSI (LC)	
FR-TO		FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO			
A-B	0 / 48	-84.9	-84.9	0.12(1)	10.00	J- C	-131 / 8	0.05(1)	
B- C	-621 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.17(1)	6.25	C-I	0 / 322	0.07(1)	
C- D	-563 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.27 (1)	6.25	I- D	0 / 322	0.07(1)	
D- E	-621 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.17(1)	6.25	H- D	-131 / 8	0.05(1)	
E-F	0 / 48	-84.9	-84.9	0.12(1)	10.00	B- J	0 / 372	0.08(1)	
K-B	-744 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.10(1)	7.81	H- E	0 / 372	0.08(1)	
G-E	-744 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.10(1)	7.81				
K- J	0 / 4	-18.5	-18.5	0.06(4)	10.00				
J- I	0 / 436	-18.5	-18.5	0.10(1)	10.00				
I- H	0 / 436	-18.5	-18.5	0.10(1)	10.00				
H- G	0 / 4	-18.5	-18.5	0.06(4)	10.00				

DESIGN CRITERIA

5-8 12-8-0

1-3-8

3-10-8

SPECIFIED LOADS: LL = DL = LL = DL = 23.3 PSF CH. 6.0 PSF PSF

вот CH. PSF TOTAL LOAD

SPACING = 24.0 IN. C/C

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

TOTAL WEIGHT = 68 lb

THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART

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

- TPIC 2014

(55 % OF 27.2 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 23.3 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.42") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.01") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.42") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 999 (0.02")

CSI: TC=0.27/1.00 (C-D:1) , BC=0.10/1.00 (H-I:1) , WB=0.08/1.00 (E-H:1) , SSI=0.16/1.00 (C-D: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.

NAIL VALUES PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR SECTION (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= 0.61 (H) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.36 (G) (INPUT = 1.00)

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



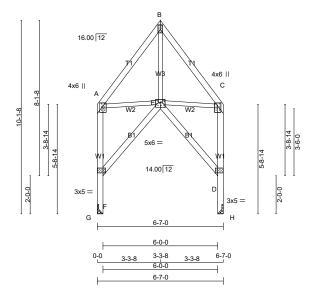
JOB DESC JOB NAME TRUSS NAME QUANTITY PLY DRWG NO. JT 39002 E20084240 TRUSS DESC. 323265 H7

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple Version 8.330 S May 6 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Mon Aug 10 11:56:32 2020 Page 1 ID:MF8iiriaTok7DlbpT4B71Xys4PG-gy4z?mjF0monRzqwMJN52hi1eEs?L7hRlmV6i8ypGnD

3-3-8 6-7-0 3-3-8

Scale = 1:60.3

3x5 II



LUMBER N. L. G. A. RULES CHORDS SIZE LUMBER DESCR A - B B - C 2x4 DRY DRY No.2 No.2 SPF 2x4 2x4 2x4 DRY No.2 No.2 SPF Ė 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF D SPF ALL WEBS 2x3 DRY No.2 SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

BVM-p

PLATES (table is in inches) TYPE TMVW+p PLATES LEN Y Y X 2.00 2.00 2.00 Edge 2.00 2.00 1.75 Edge 3.00 3.00 6.0 5.0 6.0 5.0 6.0 MT20 4.0 TTW+p TMVW+p MT20 4.0 BVM-p BBWWW-p 3.0

MT20

MT20

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Edge}}$ - INDICATES REFERENCE CORNER OF PLATE TOUCHES EDGE OF CHORD.

5.0

3.0 5.0 1.75 Edge

DIMENSIONS, SUPPORTS AND LOADINGS SPECIFIED BY FABRICATOR TO BE VERIFIED BY BUILDING DESIGNER

BEARINGS											
	FACTO	RED	MAXIMU	M FACT	ORED	INPUT	REQRD				
	GROSS R	EACTION	GROSS	REACTIO	BRG	BRG					
JT	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX				
G	340	0	340	0	0	MECHANIC	CAL				
Н	340	0	340	0	0	MECHANIC	CAL				

A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT G, H. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT G = 3-8, JOINT H = 3-8.

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

	1ST LCASE	MAX./I	MIN. COMPO	NENT REACTION	NS		
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
G	242	153 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	88 / 0	0/0
Н	242	153 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	88 / 0	0/0

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.

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

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

C H O R D S MAX. FACTORED FACTORED					W E B S MAX. FACTORED				
MEMB.	FORCE	VERT. LO		I MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	FORCE	MAX	
	(LBS)	(PL	.F) (CSI (LC)	UNBRAC		(LBS)	CSI (LC)	
FR-TO		FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO			
A-B	-253 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.13(1)	6.25	E-B	0 / 115	0.03 (4)	
B- C	-253 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.13(1)	6.25	A-E	0 / 141	0.03(1)	
G-F	-340 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.04(1)	7.81	E- C	0 / 141	0.03(1)	
F- A	-327 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.07(1)	7.81				
H- D	-340 / 0	0.0		0.04(1)					
D- C	-327 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.07 (1)	7.81				
F- E E- D	0 / 25 0 / 25			0.04 (4) 0.04 (4)					

TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 45 = 90 lb

DESIGN CRITERIA

TOTAL LOAD

SPECIFIED LOADS: PSF LL = DL = LL = 23.3 CH. 6.0 PSF PSF BOT CH. DL 7.4 36.7 PSF

SPACING = <u>24.0</u> IN. C/C

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

(55 % OF 27 2 P.S.F. G.S.I. PLUS 8 4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 23.3 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.22") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.00") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.22") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.01")

CSI: TC=0.13/1.00 (A-B:1) , BC=0.04/1.00 (E-F:4) , WB=0.03/1.00 (B-E:4) , SSI=0.07/1.00 (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

AUTOSOLVE HEELS OFF

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

NAIL VALUES

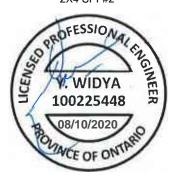
PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR SECTION (PSI) (PLI) (PLI)
MAX MIN MAX MIN MAX MIN
650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

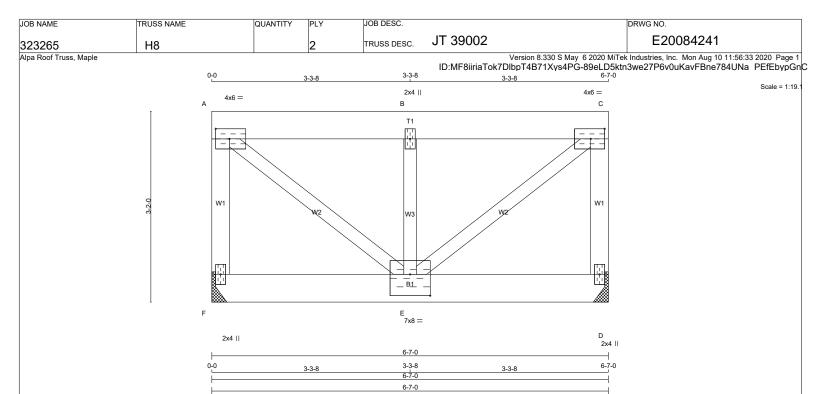
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.21 (B) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.11 (C) (INPUT = 1.00)

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





LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. R	ULES			
CHORDS	SIZE		LUMBER	DESCR.
F - A	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
A - C	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
D - C	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
F - D	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
ALL WEBS DRY: SEASO	2x3 ONED L	DRY UMBER.	No.2	SPF

DESIGN CONSISTS OF 2 TRUSSES BUILT SEPARATELY THEN FASTENED TOGETHER AS FOLLOWS:

CHORD	S #ROWS		LOAD(PLF)
		SPACING (IN)	
TOP CH	ORDS: (0.1	22"X3") SPIRAL NAILS	
F- A	1	12	TOP
C- D	1	12	TOP
A- C	2	12	TOP
BOTTO	M CHORDS	: (0.122"X3") SPIRAL NAILS	
F- D	2	5	SIDE(477.0)
WEBS:	(0.122"X3")	SPIRAL NAILS	
2x3	` 1 ′	6	

NAILS TO BE DRIVEN FROM ONE SIDE ONLY.

TOP - COMPONENTS ARE LOADED FROM THE TOP AND MUST BE PLACED ON TOP EDGE OF ALL PLIES FOR THE LOAD TO BE TRANSFERRED TO EACH PLY

SIDE - PLF SHOWN IS THE EQUIVALENT UDL APPLIED TO ONE SIDE THAT THE CORRESPONDING NAILING PATTERN SHALL BE CAPABLE OF TRANSFERING. REMAINING PLF MUST BE APPLIED ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OR ON THE TOP.

PLATES (table is in inches)

JΤ	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Υ	X	
Α	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.75	
В	TMW+w	MT20	2.0	4.0			
С	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.75	
D	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0			
Е	BMWWW-t	MT20	7.0	8.0	4.25	4.00	
F	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0			

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



DIMENSIONS, SUPPORTS AND LOADINGS SPECIFIED BY FABRICATOR TO BE VERIFIED BY BUILDING DESIGNER

BEA	RINGS						
	FACTO	RED	MAXIMU	M FACT	ORED	INPUT	REQRD
	GROSS R	EACTION	GROSS	REACTIO	N	BRG	BRG
JΤ	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
=	3480	0	3480	0	0	MECHANIC	CAL
)	3480	0	3480	0	0	MECHANIC	CAL

A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT F. D. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT F = 2-3, JOINT D = 2-3.

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

	1ST LCASE	MAX./N	<u>/IIN. COMPO</u>	NENT REACTION	NS			
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL	
F	2471	1568 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	902 / 0	0/0	
D	2471	1568 / 0	0/0	0/0	0/0	902 / 0	0/0	

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.

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

LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

СН	ORDS					WE	BS	
MAX	X. FACTORED	FACTO	RED				MAX. FACTO	RED
MEMB.	FORCE	VERT. LC	DAD LC1	I MAX	MAX.	MEMB.	FORCE	MAX
	(LBS)	(P	LF)	CSI (LC)	UNBRAG	2	(LBS)	CSI (LC)
FR-TO		FROM	TO		LENGTH	FR-TO		
F- A	-2184 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.17 (1)	7.54	A-E	0 / 3140	0.39(1)
A-B	-2425 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.09(1)	6.25	E-B	-181 / 0	0.02(1)
B- C	-2425 / 0	-84.9	-84.9	0.09(1)	6.25	E-C	0 / 3140	0.39(1)
D- C	-2184 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.17(1)	7.54			
F-E	0/0	-972.4	-972.4	0.37(1)	10.00			
E- D	0/0	-972.4	-972.4	0.37(1)	10.00			

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPEC	IFIED	LOAL	JS:		
ГОР	CH.	LL	=	23.3	PSF
		DL	=	6.0	PSF

PSF PSF BOT CH. LL = 0.0 DL 7.4 36.7 PSF TOTAL LOAD

SPACING = 24.0 IN. C/C

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

TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 37 = 73 lb

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder START DISTANCE = 0-0 START SPAN CARRIED = 38-11-0 END DISTANCE = 6-7-0 END SPAN CARRIED = 38-11-0 END WALL WIDTH = 0-0 APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD. - ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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

(55 % OF 27.2 P.S.F. G.S.L. PLUS 8.4 P.S.F. RAIN LOAD) EQUALS 23.3 P.S.F. SPECIFIED ROOF LIVE LOAD

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.22")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/999 (0.02")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.22")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/999 (0.04")

CSI: TC=0.17/1.00 (A-F:1), BC=0.37/1.00 (D-E:1), WB=0.39/1.00 (A-E:1) , SSI=0.63/1.00 (E-F: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

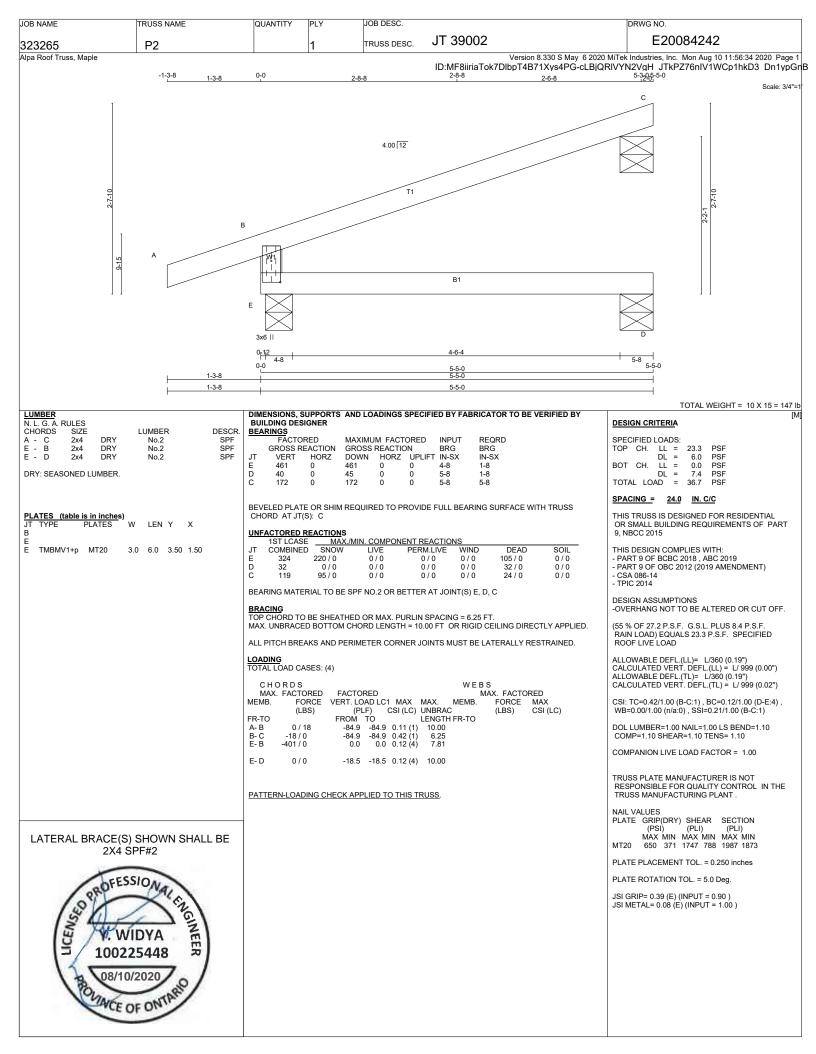
TRUSS PLATE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE TRUSS MANUFACTURING PLANT

NAIL VALUES

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.87 (C) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.33 (A) (INPUT = 1.00)



H - Seismic and Hurricane Ties

SIMPSON
Strong-Tie

The H connector series provides wind and seismic ties for trusses and rafters.

Material: 18 gauge Finish: G90 galvanized

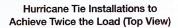
Design: • Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14

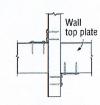
 Factored resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.

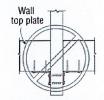
Installation: • Use all specified fasteners

- Nails: 8d = 0.131" dia. x 2½" long common wire, 8d x 1½" = 0.131" x 1½ long, 10d x 1½" = 0.146" x 1½" long
- H1 can be installed with flanges facing outwards
- · Hurricane ties do not replace solid blocking

Factored resistances for more than one direction for a single connection cannot be added together. A factored load which can be divided into components in the directions given must be evaluated as follows: Factored Shear/Resisting Shear + Factored Tension/Resisting Tension \leq 1.0.

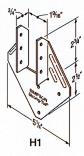




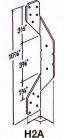


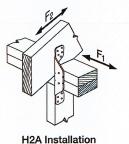
Install diagonally across from each other for minimum 2x truss.

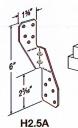
Nailing into both sides of a single ply 2x truss may cause the wood to split.



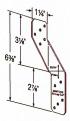




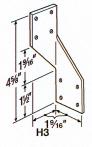


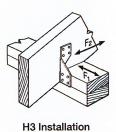


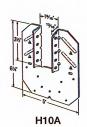


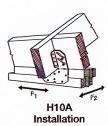












H2.5T

(Nails into both top plates)

			Contonoro		Factored Resistance (lb.)						
			Fasteners			D.Fir-L		S-P-F			
Model	Ga.				11	Nor	mal	Unite	Nor	mal	
No.	1	To Rafter	To Plates	To Studs	Uplift	F ₁	F ₂	Uplift	F ₁	F ₂	
					(K ₀ =1.15)			(K _D =1.15)			
H1	18	(6) 8d x 1½"	(4) 8d	-	740	685	300	680	485	215	
H2A	18	(5) 8d x 1½"	(2) 8d x 1½"	(5) 8d x 1½"	830	220	75	590	155	55	
H2.5A	18	(5) 8d	(5) 8d		805	160	160	755	160	160	
H2.5T	18	(5) 8d	(5) 8d	_	835	175	240	740	160	210	
Н3	18	(4) 8d	(4) 8d		740	180	265	615	125	190	
H10A	18	(9) 10d x 1½"	(9) 10d x 11/2"		1735	795	410	1505	565	290	

- Factored resistances have been increased 15% for earthquake or wind loading with no further increase allowed.
- 2. Factored resistances are for one anchor. A minimum rafter thickness of 2½" must be used when framing anchors are installed on each side of the joist and on the same side of the plate.
- When cross-grain bending or cross-grain tension cannot be avoided, mechanical reinforcement to resist such forces should be considered.
- 4. Hurricane ties are shown installed on the outside of the wall for clarity. Installation on the inside of the wall is acceptable. For a Continuous Load Path, connections must be on same side of the wall.





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HUS/LJS - Double Shear Joist Hangers

SIMPSON Strong-Tie

All 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: See table Finish: G90 galvanized

Design:

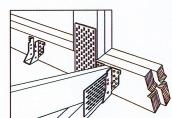
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86 -14.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these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

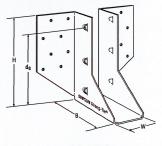
Installation:

Options:

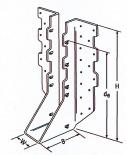
- Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 31/2" long common wire
- Double shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

See current catalogue for options

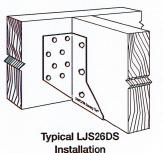




LJS26DS

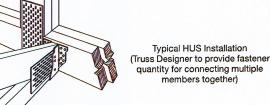


HUS210 (HUS26, HUS28, similar)



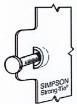
Typical HUS

Installation



		Di	mensi	ons (i	n.)	Fas	teners	Factored Resistance (lb.)				
Madal								D.F	ir-L	S-I	P-F	
Model No.	Ga.	W	Н	В	d _e ¹	Face	Joist	Uplift (K _D =1.15)	Normal (K _D =1.00)	Uplift (K _D =1.15)	Normal (K _D =1.00)	
								lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
LJS26DS	18	19/16	5	3½	45/8	(16) 16d	(6) 16d	2055	4265	1460	4115	
HUS26	16	15/8	53/8	3	315/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2705	4940	2065	3875	
HUS28	16	15/8	73/32	3	63/32	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3605	5365	2675	4345	
HUS210	16	15/8	93/32	3	731/32	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4505	5795	4010	4740	
HUS1.81/10	16	113/16	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4505	6450	4010	5200	

1. de 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** Side View. Do not bend tab back



Double Shear Nailing Top View.





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T-SPECHUS20 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

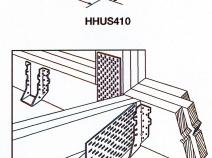
Design:

- 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

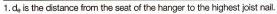
Typical HHUS Installation (Truss Designer to provide fastener quantity for connecting multiple members together)



Options:

· See current catalogue for options

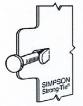
			imensio	na (in)		Footo	noro	F	actored Re	sistance (II	b.)			
Model		U	mensio	ms (m.)		rasie	rastellers		Fasteners D.Fir-L			S-P-F		
No.	Ga.						1	Uplift	Normal	Uplift	Normal			
		W	Н	В	d _e ¹	Face	Joist	$(K_0=1.15)$	$(K_0=1.00)$	(K _D =1.15)	$(K_0=1.00)$			
HHUS26-2	14	35/16	5 13/16	3	3 15/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2850	7335	2065	5205			
HHUS28-2	14	35/16	77/32	3	6 5/32	(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	4 11/16	9	3	7 15/16	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	9670	4235	6865			
HHUS210-4	14	61/8	829/32	3	7 27/32	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	4235	7210			
HHUS46	14	35/8	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	35/8	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			



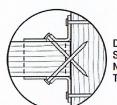


Dome Double Shear Nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).

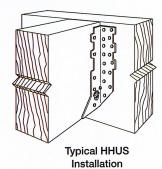
U.S. Patent 5,603,580



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



Double Shear Nailing Top View.







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T-SPECHHUS20 3/20 exp. 6/22

(800) 999-5099 strongtie.com

TC - Truss Connectors

SIMPSON
Strong-Tie

The TC truss connector is an ideal connector for scissor trusses and can allow horizontal movement up to 11/4". The TC also attaches plated trusses to top plates or sill plates to resist uplift forces. Typically used on one or both ends of truss as determined by the building designer.

Material: 16 gauge Finish: G90 galvanized

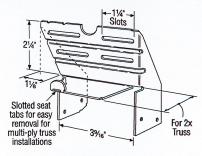
Design: Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA 086-14

Installation:

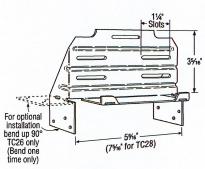
- Use all specified fasteners.
- Nails: 10d = 0.148" dia. x 3" long common wire, 10d x 1½ = 0.148" dia. x 1½" long.
- Drive 10d nails into the truss at the inside end of the slotted holes (inside end is towards the centre of the truss) and clinch on the back side. Do not seat these nails into the truss–allow room under the nail head for movement of the truss with respect to the wall.

Optional TC Installation:

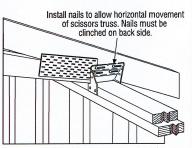
 Bend one flange up 90°. Drive specified nails into the top and face of the top plates or install Titen® screws into the top and face of masonry wall. See optional load tables and installation details.



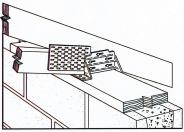
TC24 U.S. Patent 4,932,173



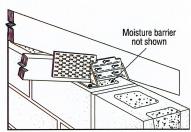
TC26 (TC28 Similiar)



Typical TC24 Installation



Optional TC26 Installation for Grouted Concrete Block using a Wood Nailer (8", 10", 12" Wall Installation Similar)



Optional TC26 Installation for Grouted Concrete Block using Titen Screws

	Fast	eners	Factored I	Resistance	
Madal			D.Fir-L	S-P-F	
Model No.	Truss	Wall Plates	Uplift (K _D =1.15)	Uplift (K _D =1.15)	
			lb.	lb.	
TC24	(4) 10d	(4) 10d	605	430	
TC26	(5) 10d	(6) 10d	1015	720	
TC28	(5) 10d	(6) 10d	1015	720	

Optional TC Installation Table

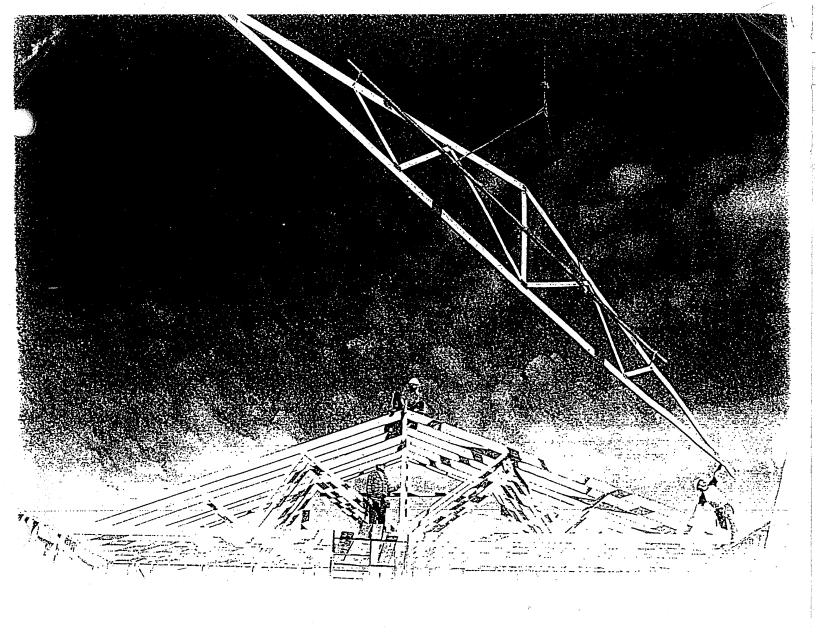
	Fas	steners	Factored F	Resistance	
			D.Fir-L	S-P-F Uplift (K ₀ =1.15)	
Model No.	Truss	Wall Plates	Uplift (K _D =1.15)		
			lb.	lb.	
TOOC	(5) 10d	(6) 10d x 1½"	810	660	
TC26	(5) 10d	(6) 10d	930	660	

- Factored resistances have been increased 15% for earthquake or wind loading; no further increase allowed; reduce where other loads govern.
- Grout strength is 15 MPa minimum.
- Optional TC26 installation with 10d nails requires minimum 3" top plate thickness.
- 4. TC26 fastened to grouted concrete block with (6) ¾6" x 2¼" Titen screws has a factored uplift resistance of 275 lb.





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Wood Truss Installation

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

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War	ning	4
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5	Erection Tolerance	8
6	Bracing	8
7	Bracing Requirements for 3 Planes of Roof	9
8	Stacking Materials	10
Caul	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

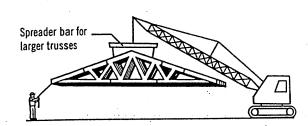
Beginning with the unloading process, and throughout all phases of construction, care must be taken to avoid lateral bending of trusses, which can cause damage to the lumber and metal connector plates at the joints.

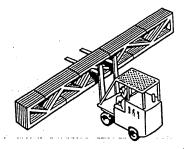


- Use special care in windy weather.
- If using a crane within 10 feet of an electric line, contact the local power company.
- If using a crane within 5 miles of an airport, contact the airport 30 days prior to erection to learn about any safety regulations that must be followed.

2

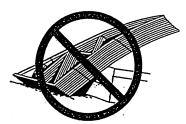
Job Site Handling





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.



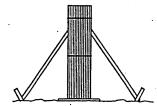
Do not store unbraced bundles upright

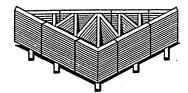
If trusses are stored vertically they shall be braced in a manner that will prevent tipping or topping. Generally cuting of the banding is done just prior to installation.



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.

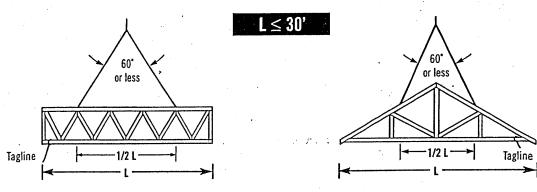
3

Hoisting

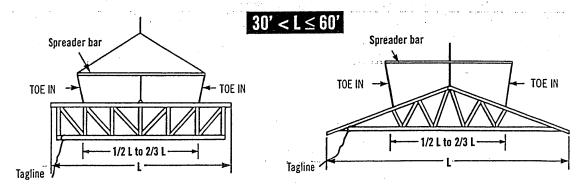
All trusses that are erected one at a time shall be held safely in position by the erection equipment until such time as all necessary bracing has been installed and the ends of the trusses are securely fastened to the building.



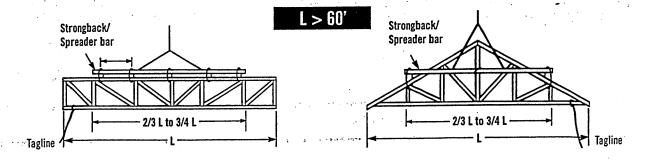
Avoid lateral bending



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

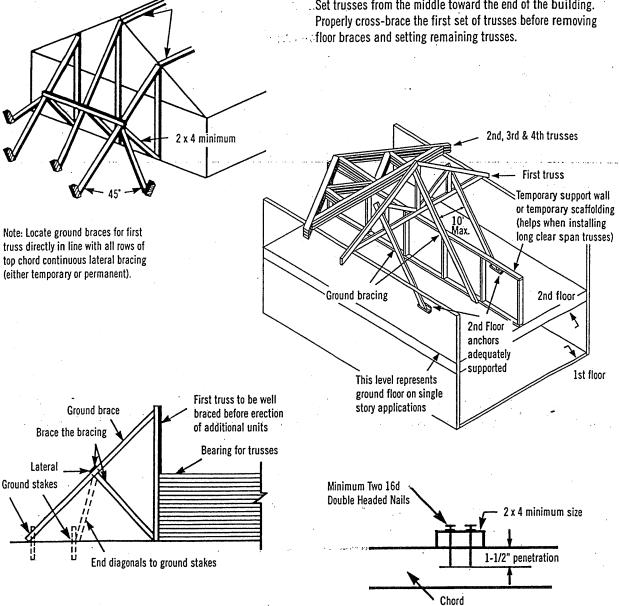
It is important for the builder or erection contractor to provide substantial bracing for the first truss erected. The two or more trusses making up the rest of the first set are tied to and rely upon the first truss for stability. Likewise, after this first set of trusses is adequately cross-braced, 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.

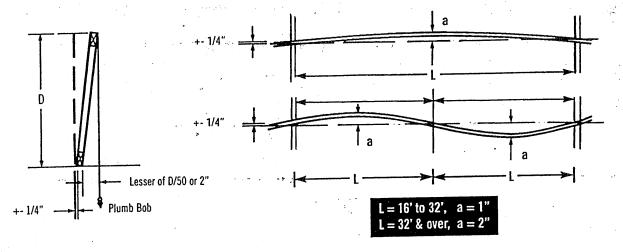


Inadequate size of bracing material or inadequate fastening is a major cause of erection dominoing.

Erection Tolerance

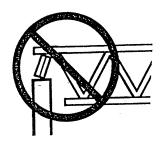
Complying with erection tolerances is critical to achieving an acceptable roof or floor line, and to accomplishing effective bracing. Setting trusses within tolerance the first time will prevent the need for the hazardous practice of respacing or adjusting trusses when roof sheathing or roof purlins 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

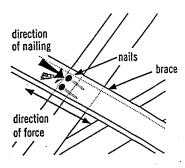
All anchors, hangers, tie-downs, seats, bearing ledgers, etc., that are part of the supporting structure shall be accurately and properly placed and permanently attached before truss installation begins. No trusses shall ever be installed on anchors or ties that have temporary connections to the supporting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



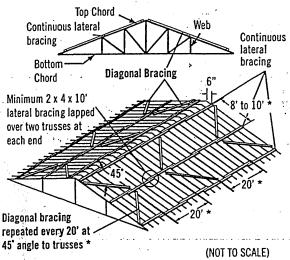
Well nailed (perpendicular to force)

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 trusses are the second contraction of the co

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.

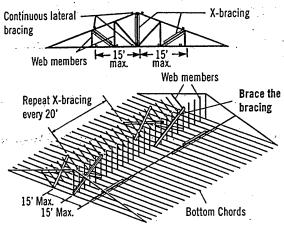


Exact spacing between trusses should be maintained as bracing is installed to avoid the hazardous practice of removing bracing to adjust spacing. This act of "adjusting spacing" can cause trusses to topple if connections are removed at the wrong time.

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.

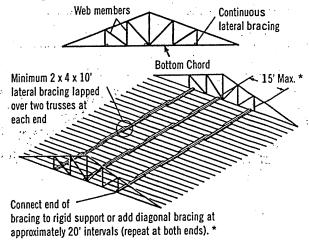
X-bracing should be installed on vertical web members wherever possible, at or near lateral bracing. Plywood or OSB may be substituted for X-bracing.



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

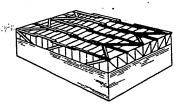


* Long spans, heavy loads or other spacing configurations may require closer spacing between lateral bracing and closer intervals between diagonals. Consult the building designer or HIB and DSB (Recommended Design Specification for Temporary Bracing of Metal-Plate Connected Wood Trusses) for details.

Diagonal or cross-bracing is very important!



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



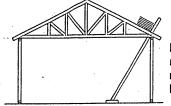
Bracing requirements using the same principles apply to parallel chord trusses

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.

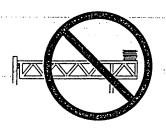
Never stack materials near a peak



Acceptable against outside load bearing wall

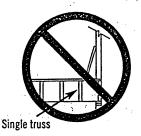
Acceptable over load bearing wall

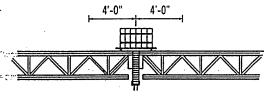
Never stack materials on the cantilever of a truss



Always stack materials over two or more trusses.





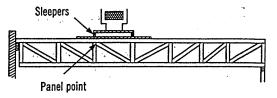


Never overload small groups or single trusses. Position load over as many trusses as possible.

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.

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