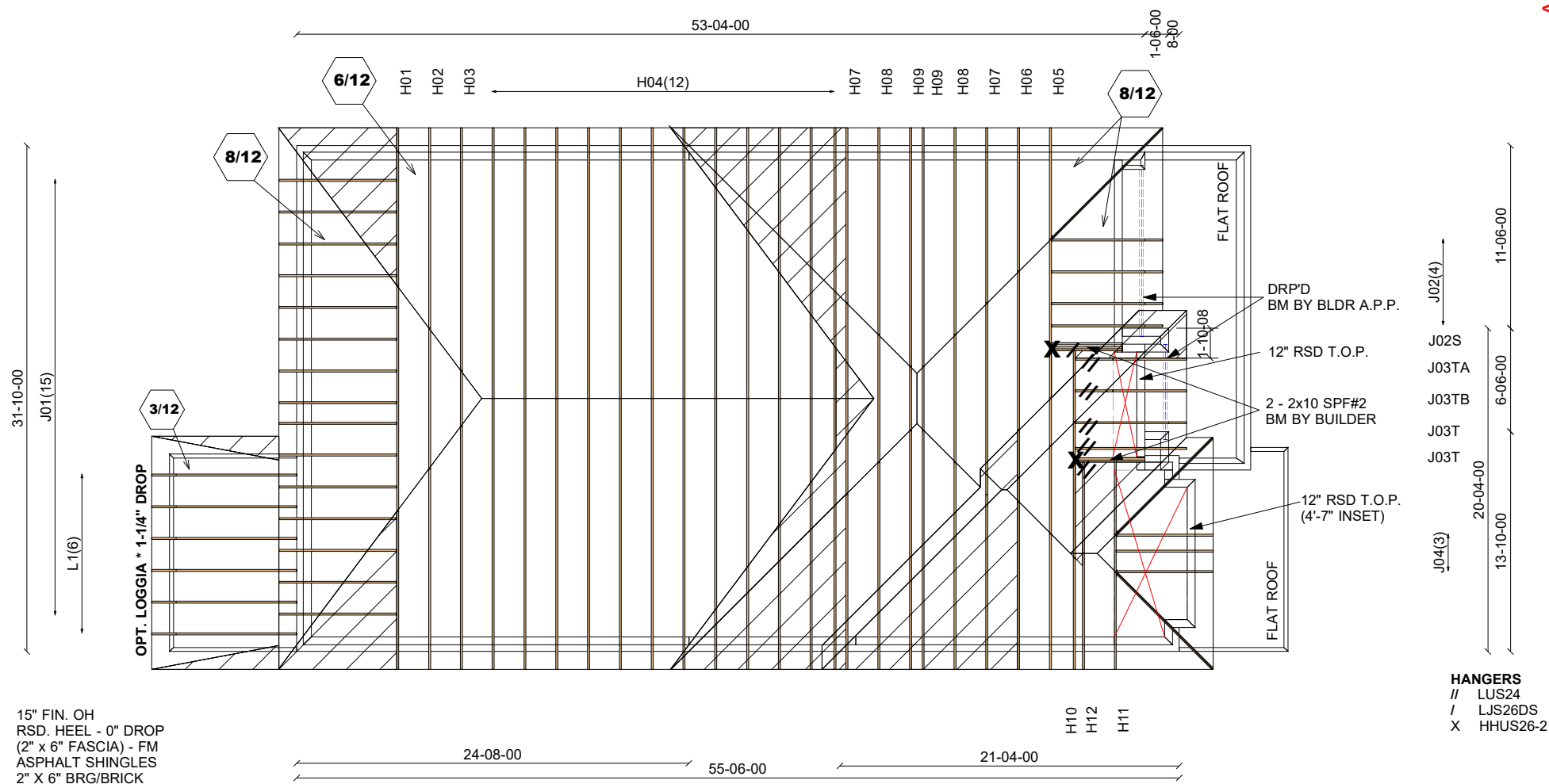




E22051948 - E22051966

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'

Mitek V. 8.2.0

CONVENTIONAL
FRAMING BY
OTHERS



Job Track: 45147

Layout ID: 343850

Plan Log: 117323

Builder / Location:

GOLD PARK HOMES / VAUGHAN

Project: PINE VALLEY PH 2

Date: 2022-04-29

Designer: AMANDA

Model / Elevation: "VALLEYVIEW"

STD OR OPT LOGGIA

4002 / C

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 UTILIZED 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.
2. 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.
2. 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.

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
343850	H01	1		JT 45147	E22051948

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Jun 17 14:44:27 2022 Page 1
ID:bPQrYX46K3qq6pCr0se18nyPxvK-5T gv3v908CiSkat7qb7SZ0Z?SR5qfJZnFzrJpz5MT

Scale = 1:5.0

TOTAL WEIGHT = 132 LT

N. L. G. A. RULES

CHORDS

SIZE

LUMBER

DESCR.

A - D

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

D - G

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

G - J

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

S - B

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

K - I

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

S - O

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

O - K

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

ALL WEBS

2x3

DRY

No.2

SPF

EXCEPT

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PLATES (table is in inches)

JT

TYPE

PLATES

W

LEN

Y

X

B

TMVW-p

MT20

4.0

10.0

1.00

5.25

C, F, H

C

TMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

D

TTWW-I

MT20

4.0

10.0

1.75

6.50

E

TMW+w

MT20

2.0

4.0

G

TTWW-I

MT20

4.0

10.0

1.75

6.50

I

TMVW-p

MT20

4.0

10.0

1.00

5.25

K

BMV1+p

MT20

4.0

6.0

L

BMWW-t

MT20

5.0

8.0

2.25

3.00

M

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

N

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

1.75

3.00

O

BS-t

MT18HS

3.25

12.0

P

BMWWWW-t

MT20

5.0

6.0

2.25

2.00

Q

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

R

BMWW-t

MT20

5.0

8.0

2.25

3.00

S

BMV1+p

MT20

4.0

6.0

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

BEARINGS

FACTORED

MAXIMUM FACTORED

INPUT

REQRD

GROSS REACTION

GROSS REACTION

BRG

BRG

VERT

HORZ

DOWN

HORZ

UPLIFT

IN-SX

IN-SX

JT

S

K

2912

2912

2912

0

0

0

0

0

0

5-8

5-8

3-15

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

1ST LCASE

MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS

JT

S

K

COMBINED

2077

2077

SNOW

1264 / 0

1264 / 0

LIVE

0 / 0

0 / 0

PERM.LIVE

0 / 0

0 / 0

WIND

0 / 0

0 / 0

DEAD

813 / 0

813 / 0

SOIL

0 / 0

0 / 0

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

BRACING

TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 2.23 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

MEMB.

MEMB.

MAX. FACTORED

MAX. FACTORED

FORCE

FORCE

(LBS)

(LBS)

VERT. LOAD

MAX.

MAX.

UNBRAC

MAX.

FACTORED

CSI (LC)

LC1

MAX.

MAX.

UNBRAC

MAX.

FACTORED

CSI (LC)

FROM

TO

LENGTH

FR-TO

A-B

B-C

C-D

D-E

E-F

F-G

G-H

H-I

I-J

S-B

K-I

S-R

R-Q

Q-P

P-O

O-N

N-M

M-L

L-K

0 / 28

-3940 / 0

-4206 / 0

-4621 / 0

-4621 / 0

-4624 / 0

-4205 / 0

-3941 / 0

0 / 28

-2840 / 0

-2840 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 3537

0 / 3746

0 / 4624

0 / 4624

0 / 3746

0 / 3537

0 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

-78.0

-153.5

-153.5

-153.5

-78.0

-78.0

-78.0

0.0

0.0

-36.4

-36.4

-36.4

-36.4

-36.4

-36.4

-36.4

-36.4

0.16

0.48

0.50

0.93

0.93

0.94

0.50

0.48

0.16

0.20

0.20

0.16

0.72

0.75

0.90

0.90

0.75

0.71

0.15

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(4)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(4)

10.00

3.15

3.02

2.27

2.23

2.23

3.02

3.15

10.00

6.17

6.17

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

FR-TO

-658 / 0

0 / 261

0 / 153

0 / 1291

-782 / 0

-4 / 0

-783 / 0

0 / 1296

0 / 153

0 / 261

-657 / 0

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0 / 3628

0.14

0.06

0.06

0.32

0.36

0.00

0.36

0.32

0.06

0.06

0.14

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.90

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPECIFIED LOADS:

TOP CH. LL = 21.0 PSF

DL = 6.0 PSF

BOT CH. LL = 0.0 PSF

DL = 7.4 PSF

TOTAL LOAD = 34.4 PSF

SPACING = 24.0 IN./C

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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

SIDE SETBACK = 8-4-10

END SETBACK = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

CORNER FRAMING TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE

- ADDTL 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 CBC 2018 , ABC 2019

- PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)

- CSA 086-14

- 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 (1.03")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.21")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.03")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 902 (0.41")

CSI: TC=0.94/1.00 (F-G:1) , BC=0.90/1.00 (N-P:1) , WB=0.90/1.00 (L-L:1) , SSI=0.37/1.00 (F-G: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 .

1) C1: A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED.	<u>CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS</u>		NAIL VALUES <table> <tr> <th>PLATE</th><th>GRIP(DRY)</th><th>SHEAR</th><th>SECTION</th></tr> <tr> <th>(PSI)</th><th>(PLI)</th><th>(PLI)</th><th>(PLI)</th></tr> <tr> <th>MAX</th><th>MIN</th><th>MAX</th><th>MIN</th></tr> <tr> <td>MT20</td><td>650</td><td>371</td><td>1747</td></tr> <tr> <td>MT18HS</td><td>586</td><td>403</td><td>2455</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1382</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3163</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3004</td></tr> </table> PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg. JSI GRIP= 0.89 (L) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.86 (O) (INPUT = 1.00)	PLATE	GRIP(DRY)	SHEAR	SECTION	(PSI)	(PLI)	(PLI)	(PLI)	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MT20	650	371	1747	MT18HS	586	403	2455				1382				3163				3004
PLATE	GRIP(DRY)	SHEAR	SECTION																																
(PSI)	(PLI)	(PLI)	(PLI)																																
MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN																																
MT20	650	371	1747																																
MT18HS	586	403	2455																																
			1382																																
			3163																																
			3004																																

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



The seal is circular with a black border. Inside the border, the text "LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" is written in a semi-circle at the top, and "PROVINCE OF ONTARIO" is written in a semi-circle at the bottom. In the center, the name "V. WIDYA" is printed above the license number "100225448", which is above the date "06/17/2022". A blue ink signature is written across the seal.

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
343850	H04	1		JT 45147	E22051951

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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ID:bPQrYX46K3qq6pCr0se18nyPxvK-SQnZynzlrqr YVTqwNBI9dkSqTFaV2nJwXqc 1z5M

The diagram illustrates a symmetrical roof truss system. Key components include:

- Members:** T1, T2, F1, F2 (top chords); W1, W2, W3, W4, W5 (web members); D, E, F, G, H (diagonal bracing).
- Joints:** A through J, labeled at various connection points.
- Dimensions:** Horizontal spans are marked as 7-10-4, 7-7-12, 15-6-0, 7-7-12, 23-1-12, 7-10-4, and 31-0-0. Vertical heights are indicated as 9-0-8 and 1-3-8.
- Labels:** Material grades like 4x6 II, 3x8 II, 2x4 II, and 5x8 II are noted near specific members.

Scale = 1:52.4

TOTAL WEIGHT = 12 X 122 = 1463 LB

[illegible]

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
343850	H05	1		JT 45147	E22051952

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Jun 17 14:44:34 2022 Page 1
 ID:bPQrYX46K3qq6pCr0se18nyPxvK-OpvKNT YNI5iopcd1oDmF2poyHqdzrObOr9j3vz5M

Scale = 1:53.7

TOTAL WEIGHT = 171 lb

LUMBER

N. L. G. A. RULES

CHORDS

SIZE

LUMBER

DESCR.

A - C

2x4

DRY

1650F 1.5E

SPF

C - F

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

F - G

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

G - H

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

H - K

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

U - B

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

L - J

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

U - P

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

P - L

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

ALL WEBS

2x3

DRY

No.2

SPF

EXCEPT

F - O

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PLATES (table is in inches)

JT

TYPE

PLATES

W

LEN

Y

X

B

TMVW-t

MT20

6.0

10.0

2.50

4.75

C

TTWW-h

MT20

8.0

9.0

2.00

5.75

D

TMWWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

3.00

1.75

E

TMWWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

F

TTWW-I

MT20

8.0

9.0

Edge

G

TTW-h

MT20

5.0

8.0

1.50

4.00

H

TTWW-I

MT20

5.0

8.0

2.00

5.75

I

TMWWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

J

TMVW-p

MT20

5.0

6.0

1.50

3.00

L

BMV1+p

MT20

3.0

4.0

M

BMWW-t

MT20

5.0

6.0

2.50

2.75

N

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

O

BMWWW-t

MT20

6.0

10.0

3.00

4.00

P

BS-t

MT20

5.0

6.0

Q

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

R

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

10.0

S

BMWW-t

MT20

5.0

6.0

2.50

2.00

T

BMWW-t

MT20

5.0

8.0

2.50

2.25

U

BMV1+t

MT20

6.0

10.0

5.50

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

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

BEARINGS

FACTORED

GROSS REACTION

MAXIMUM FACTORED

INPUT

REQRD

JT

VERT

HORZ

DOWN

HORZ

UPLIFT

IN-SX

IN-SX

U

3475

0

3475

0

0

5-8

5-8

L

2566

0

2566

0

0

5-8

2-13

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

1ST LCASE

MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS

JT

COMBINED

SNOW

LIVE

PERM.LIVE

WIND

DEAD

SOIL

U

2477

1513 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

965 / 0

0 / 0

L

1827

1132 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

695 / 0

0 / 0

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

BEARING SIZE FACTOR = 1.15 AT JNT(S) U (BASED ON SUPPORT DEPTH = 1-8)

BRACING

TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 2.11 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 F-O

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)

CHORDS

MEMB.

MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)

FACTORED VERT. LOAD (PLF)

LC1 MAX. UNBRAC LENGTH

FR-TO

A-B

0 / 35

-78.0 -78.0

0.13 (1)

10.00

B-C

-4171 / 0

-78.0 -78.0

0.67 (1)

3.44

C-D

-4958 / 0

-153.5 -153.5

0.62 (1)

2.56

D-E

-5917 / 0

-153.5 -153.5

0.77 (1)

2.11

E-F

-5451 / 0

-78.0 -78.0

0.50 (1)

2.58

F-G

-3994 / 0

-78.0 -78.0

0.36 (1)

3.21

G-H

-3352 / 0

-78.0 -78.0

0.77 (1)

3.03

H-I

-2623 / 0

-78.0 -78.0

0.27 (1)

4.00

I-J

-2152 / 0

-78.0 -78.0

0.24 (1)

4.39

J-K

0 / 35

-78.0 -78.0

0.16 (1)

10.00

U-B

-3384 / 0

0.0 0.0

0.25 (1)

5.73

L-J

-2528 / 0

0.0 0.0

0.23 (1)

6.48

U-T

0 / 0

-36.4 -36.4

0.13 (4)

10.00

T-S

0 / 3455

-36.4 -36.4

0.49 (1)

10.00

S-R

0 / 4958

-36.4 -36.4

0.78 (1)

10.00

R-Q

0 / 5917

-18.5 -18.5

0.91 (1)

10.00

Q-P

0 / 5433

-18.5 -18.5

0.77 (1)

10.00

P-O

0 / 5433

-18.5 -18.5

0.77 (1)

10.00

O-N

0 / 2158

-18.5 -18.5

0.33 (1)

10.00

N-M

0 / 1804

-18.5 -18.5

0.28 (1)

10.00

M-L

0 / 0

-18.5 -18.5

0.03 (4)

10.00

WEBS

MEMB.

MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)

MAX. CSI (LC)

FR-TO

T-C

-537 / 0

0.21 (1)

C-S

0 / 2580

0.64 (1)

S-D

-1930 / 0

0.75 (1)

D-R

0 / 1650

0.41 (1)

R-E

0 / 403

0.10 (1)

E-Q

-888 / 0

0.48 (1)

Q-F

0 / 819

0.20 (1)

F-O

-3896 / 0

0.80 (1)

O-G

0 / 1881

0.47 (1)

O-H

0 / 1906

0.47 (1)

N-H

-352 / 0

0.31 (1)

N-I

0 / 592

0.15 (1)

M-I

-1052 / 0

0.37 (1)

B-T

0 / 3541

0.88 (1)

M-J

0 / 2107

0.52 (1)

FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)

JT

LOC.

LC1

MAX-

MAX+

FACE

DIR.

TYPE

HEEL

CONN.

C

5-5-9

-311

-311

FRONT

VERT

TOTAL

C1

R

12-4-7

-1743

-1743

FRONT

VERT

TOTAL

C1

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

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

DESIGN CRITERIA

*** SPECIAL LOADS ANALYSIS ***

GEOMETRY AND/OR BASIC LOADS CHANGED BY USER.

LOADS WERE DERIVED FROM USER INPUT

NO FURTHER MODIFICATIONS WERE MADE

SPECIFIED LOADS:

TOP

CH.

LL

=

21.0

PSF

DL

=

6.0

PSF

BOT

CH.

LL

=

0.0

PSF

DL

=

7.4

PSF

TOTAL LOAD

=

34.4

PSF

SPACING = 24.0 IN./C/C

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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

LEFT SETBACK = 5-5-9

RIGHT SETBACK = 6-11-9

END SETBACK = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

CORNER FRAMING TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

LOADS APPLIED TO FIRST 12-4-7 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER ***

ADDTL 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 CBCBC 2018 , ABC 2019

- PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)

- CSA 086-14

- 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 (1.03")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 999 (0.22")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.03")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 873 (0.43")

CSI: TC=0.77/1.00 (G-H:1), BC=0.91/1.00 (Q-R:1), WB=0.88/1.00 (B-T: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

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

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



JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
343850	H06	1		JT 45147	E22051953

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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 ID:bPQrYX46K3qq6pCr0se18nyPxxvK-s?Tiao?A8bDZPzBPbWk?nFM5DhHHilJlcVvGbLz5M

Scale = 1:53.1

TOTAL WEIGHT = 154 lb

LUMBER

N. L. G. A. RULES

CHORDS

SIZE

LUMBER

DESCR.

A - D

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

D - F

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

F - G

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

G - H

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

H - K

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

S - B

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

L - J

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

S - P

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

P - L

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

ALL WEBS

2x3

DRY

No.2

SPF

EXCEPT

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PLATES (table is in inches)

JT

TYPE

PLATES

W

LEN

Y

X

B

TMV+p

MT20

2.0

4.0

C

TMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

2.00

2.50

D

TTWW-I

MT20

4.0

6.0

2.00

4.25

E

TMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

F

TTWW-h

MT20

5.0

6.0

2.25

3.00

G

TTW-h

MT20

4.0

6.0

H

TTWW-I

MT20

4.0

6.0

2.00

4.00

I

TMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

2.00

2.75

J

TMV+p

MT20

2.0

4.0

L

BMVW1-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

1.75

3.00

M, O, Q, R

N

BMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

M

BMWWW-t

MT20

5.0

6.0

P

BS-t

MT20

3.0

8.0

S

BMVW1-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

1.75

3.00

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

BEARINGS

FACTORED

MAXIMUM FACTORED

INPUT

REQRD

GROSS REACTION

GROSS REACTION

BRG

BRG

JT

VERT

HORZ

DOWN

HORZ

UPLIFT

IN-SX

IN-SX

S

1622

0

1622

0

0

5-8

1-12

L

1622

0

1622

0

0

5-8

1-12

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

1ST LCASE

MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS

JT

COMBINED

SNOW

LIVE

PERM.LIVE

WIND

DEAD

SOIL

S

1154

719 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

435 / 0

0 / 0

L

1154

719 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

435 / 0

0 / 0

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

BRACING

TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 4.68 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.

1 LATERAL BRACE(S) AT 1/2 LENGTH OF F-N, I-L.

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)

CHORDS

MAX. FACTORED

FACTORED

VERT. LOAD

LC1

MAX

UNBRAC

MEMB.

FORCE (LBS)

FROM

TO

CS1 (LC)

MAX.

MEMB.

FORCE (LBS)

MAX

CS1 (LC)

FR-TO

A-B

0 / 35

-78.0

-78.0

0.15

(1)

10.00

C-R

0 / 75

0.03

(4)

B-C

0 / 17

-78.0

-78.0

0.16

(1)

10.00

R-D

0 / 108

0.04

(4)

C-D

-1670 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.16

(1)

5.01

D-Q

0 / 718

0.16

(1)

D-E

-1823 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.29

(1)

4.69

Q-E

-484 / 0

0.34

(1)

E-F

-1832 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.29

(1)

4.68

E-O

0 / 20

0.01

(4)

F-G

-1498 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.12

(1)

5.27

O-F

0 / 84

0.03

(4)

G-H

-1254 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.04

(1)

5.71

F-N

-1313 / 0

0.43

(1)

H-I

-1438 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.22

(1)

5.23

N-G

0 / 652

0.15

(1)

I-J

0 / 22

-78.0

-78.0

0.25

(1)

10.00

N-H

0 / 433

0.10

(1)

J-K

0 / 35

-78.0

-78.0

0.15

(1)

10.00

M-H

0 / 196

0.07

(4)

S-B

-241 / 0

0.0

0.0

0.03

(1)

7.81

M-I

0 / 102

0.03

(4)

L-J

-261 / 0

0.0

0.0

0.04

(1)

7.81

S-C

-1869 / 0

0.83

(1)

I-L

-1705 / 0

0.54

(1)

S-R

0 / 1321

-18.5

-18.5

0.34

(4)

10.00

R-Q

0 / 1374

-18.5

-18.5

0.36

(4)

10.00

Q-P

0 / 1823

-18.5

-18.5

0.34

(1)

10.00

P-O

0 / 1823

-18.5

-18.5

0.34

(1)

10.00

O-N

0 / 1831

-18.5

-18.5

0.33

(1)

10.00

N-M

0 / 1178

-18.5

-18.5

0.49

(4)

10.00

M-L

0 / 1109

-18.5

-18.5

0.48

(4)

10.00

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPECIFIED LOADS:

TOP

CH.

LL

=

21.0

PSF

DL

=

6.0

PSF

BOT

CH.

LL

=

0.0

PSF

DL

=

7.4

PSF

TOTAL LOAD

=

34.4

PSF

SPACING = 24.0 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 9, NBCC 2015

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:

- PART 9 OF CBC 2018, ABC 2019

- PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)

- CSA 086-14

- 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 (1.03")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.08")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.03")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 999 (0.21")

CSI: TC=0.29/1.00 (E-F:1) , BC=0.49/1.00 (M-N:4) , WB=0.83/1.00 (C-S:1) , SSI=0.19/1.00 (D-E: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

MT20 650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

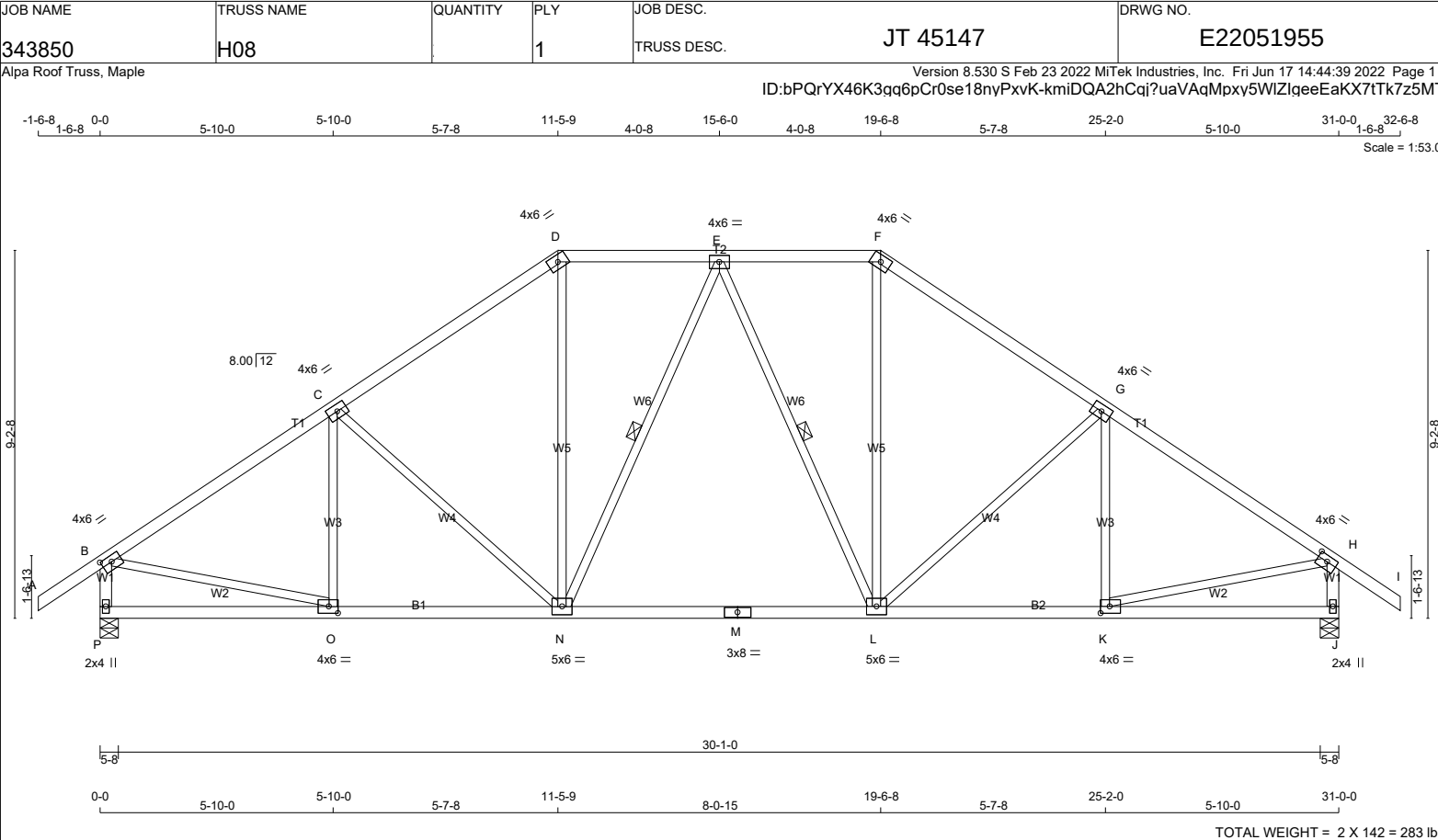
JSI GRIP= 0.89 (C) (INPUT = 0.90)

JSI METAL= 0.58 (P) (INPUT = 1.00)

[M][F]

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





JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
343850	H10	1		JT 45147	E22051957

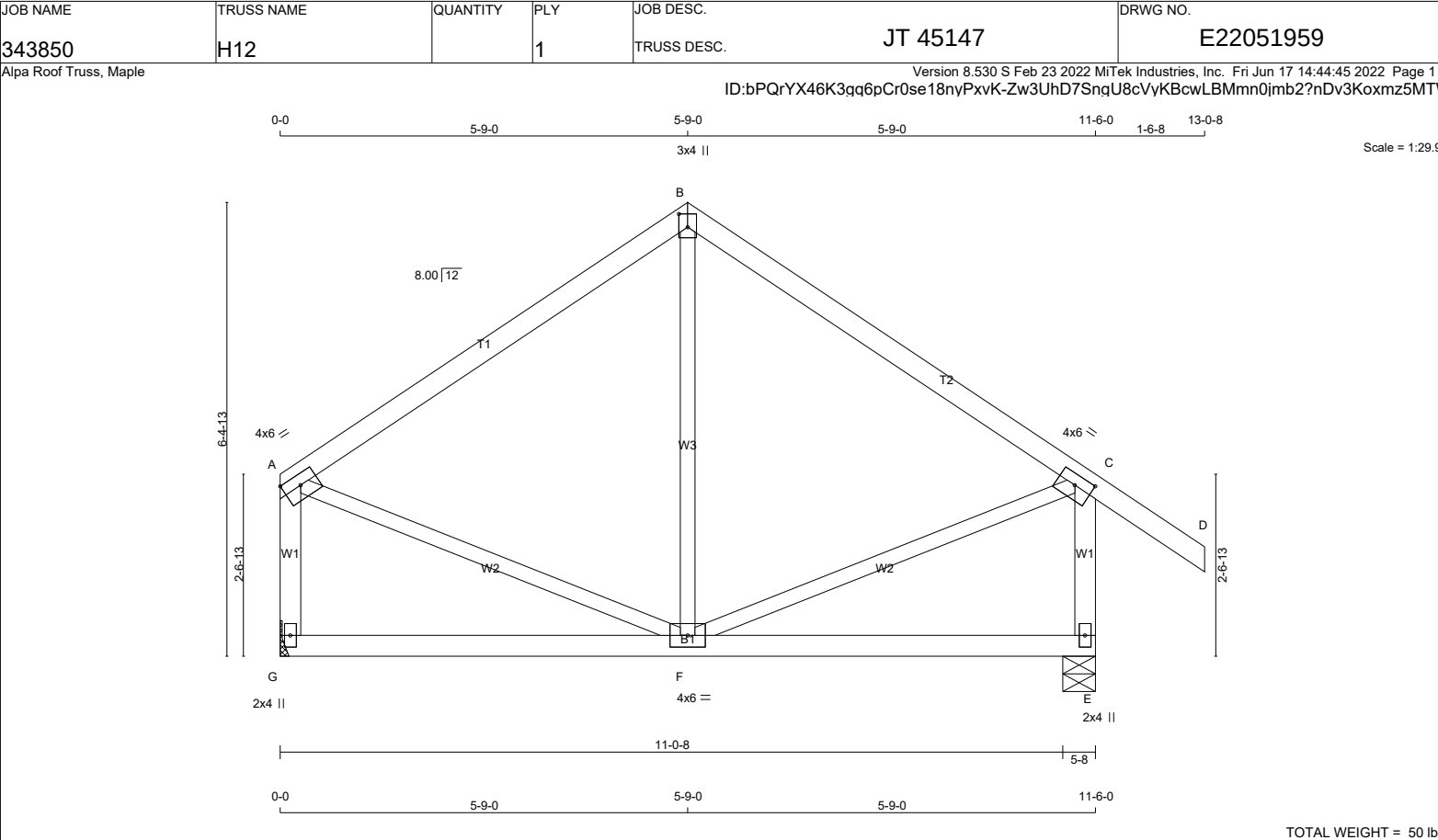
Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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ID:bPQrYX46K3qq6pCr0se18nyPxxK-9L0L2C5ZUI5ai2EIVUMeZk8EIVbCrZVnD558LRz5M

Scale: 3/8"=1'

TOTAL WEIGHT = 97 lb





JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
343850	J02		1	TRUSS DESC.	E22051961

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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ID:bPQrYX46K3qq6pCr0se18nyPxxK-VJBE5v8iJHksrp6il1ypGnr8vWQIWwfWNMpv0fz5MT

Scale: 1/2"=1'

TOTAL WEIGHT = 4 X 21 = 83 LB

LUMBER

N. L. G. A. RULES
CHORDS SIZE
G - B 2x4 DRY No.2
A - D 2x4 DRY No.2
G - E 2x4 DRY No.2

ALL WEBS 2x3 DRY No.2
EXCEPT
F - C 2x4 DRY No.2

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PLATES (table is in inches)

JT TYPE PLATES W LEN Y X
B TMVW-t MT20 3.0 4.0 1.50 1.00
C TMW+w MT20 2.0 4.0
F BMWW1-t MT20 3.0 4.0
G BMV+p MT20 2.0 4.0

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

BEARINGS

	FACTORED GROSS REACTION		MAXIMUM FACTORED GROSS REACTION		INPUT BRG	REQRD BRG
JT	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT IN-SX	IN-SX
D	116	0	143	0	-13	1-8
E	5	0	39	0	-18	1-8
F	540	0	540	0	6-0	1-8

SEE MITEK STANDARD DETAIL MSD2015-H FOR CONNECTION TO JOINT(S) D , E

PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT D FOR 150 LBS. FACTORED UPLIFT

PROVIDE ANCHORAGE AT BEARING JOINT E FOR 150 LBS. FACTORED UPLIFT

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

1ST LCASE	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS						
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
D	80	80 / -18	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	18 / 0	0 / 0
E	7	8 / -23	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	22 / 0	0 / 0
F	382	250 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	132 / 0	0 / 0

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

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: (7)

CHORDS				WEBS			
MEMB.	MAX. FORCE (LBS)	FACTORED VERT. LOAD (PLF)	LC1 MAX. CSI (LC)	MAX. UNBRAC LENGTH	MEMB.	MAX. FORCE (LBS)	FACTORED MAX. CSI (LC)
FR-TO		FROM	TO		FR-TO		
G-B	-102 / 16	0.0	0.0	0.01 (5)	7.81	B-F	0 / 17
A-B	0 / 26	-78.0	-78.0	0.09 (5)	10.00	F-C	-374 / 0
B-C	0 / 39	-78.0	-78.0	0.31 (1)	10.00		0.04 (1)
C-D	-29 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.30 (1)	6.25		
G-F	0 / 0	-18.5	-18.5	0.29 (5)	10.00		
F-E	0 / 0	-18.5	-18.5	0.29 (5)	10.00		

CANTILEVER ANALYSIS HAS BEEN CONSIDERED IN THIS DESIGN

PATTERN-LOADING CHECK APPLIED TO THIS TRUSS.

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPECIFIED LOADS:
TOP CH. LL = 21.0 PSF
DL = 6.0 PSF
BOT CH. LL = 0.0 PSF
DL = 7.4 PSF
TOTAL LOAD = 34.4 PSF

SPACING = 24.0 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

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 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.03")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 999 (0.03")

CANTILEVER DEFLECTION:
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/120 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 271 (0.07")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/120 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 182 (0.11")

CSI: TC=0.31/1.00 (B-C:1) , BC=0.29/1.00 (F-G:5) , WB=0.04/1.00 (C-F:1) , SSI=0.14/1.00 (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

AUTOSOLVE RIGHT HEEL ONLY

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
MT20 650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

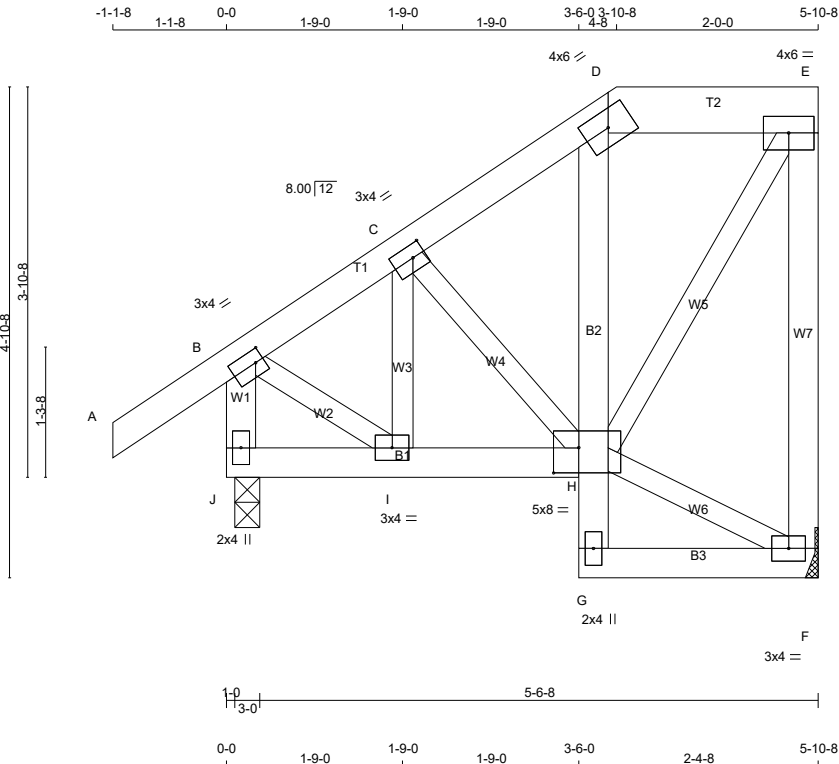
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.35 (F) (INPUT = 0.90)
JSI METAL= 0.19 (C) (INPUT = 1.00)

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





LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. RULES				
CHORDS	SIZE	LUMBER	DESCR.	
A - D	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
D - E	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
F - E	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
J - B	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
J - H	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
G - D	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
G - F	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
ALL WEBS EXCEPT	2x3	DRY	No.2	SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PLATES (table is in inches)						
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Y	X
B	TMVW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50	1.00
C	TMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50	1.50
D	TTV-h	MT20	4.0	6.0		
E	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
F	BMVW1-t	MT20	3.0	4.0		
G	BMV+p	MT20	2.0	4.0		
H	BVMWWW-I	MT20	5.0	8.0	3.00	3.00
I	BMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0		
J	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0		

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

JT	FACTORED GROSS REACTION		MAXIMUM FACTORED GROSS REACTION		INPUT BRG		REQRD BRG	
	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX	
F	283	0	283	0	0	MECHANICAL		
J	377	0	377	0	0	3-0	1-8	

A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT F. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT F = 1-8.

UNFACTORED REACTIONS	
1ST LCASE	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS
JT	COMBINED
F	202
J	267

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

BRACING
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 6.25 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.

LOADING				
TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)				
C H O R D S				
MEMB.	MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)	FACTORED VERT. (PLF)	FACTORED LC1 MAX CSI (LC)	MAX. UNBRAC LENGTH
FR-TO		FROM	TO	FR-TO
A- B	0 / 26	-78.0	-78.0 0.08 (1)	10.00
B- C	-205 / 0	-78.0	-78.0 0.03 (1)	6.25
C- D	-144 / 0	-78.0	-78.0 0.03 (1)	6.25
D- E	-114 / 0	-78.0	-78.0 0.02 (1)	6.25
F- E	-260 / 0	0.0	0.0 0.09 (1)	7.81
J- B	-362 / 0	0.0	0.0 0.04 (1)	7.81
J- I	0 / 0	-18.5	-18.5 0.01 (4)	10.00
I- H	0 / 179	-18.5	-18.5 0.04 (1)	10.00
G- H	0 / 23	0.0	0.0 0.01 (1)	10.00
H- D	-70 / 0	0.0	0.0 0.01 (1)	7.81
G- F	0 / 6	-18.5	-18.5 0.03 (4)	10.00

W E B S		
MEMB.	MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)	MAX CSI (LC)
I- C	-63 / 6	0.01 (1)
C- H	-99 / 0	0.02 (1)
H- F	-6 / 0	0.00 (1)
B- I	0 / 204	0.05 (1)
H- E	0 / 212	0.05 (1)

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPECIFIED LOADS:			
TOP CH.	LL	=	21.0 PSF
	DL	=	6.0 PSF
BOT CH.	LL	=	0.0 PSF
	DL	=	7.4 PSF
TOTAL LOAD	=	34.4	PSF

SPACING = 24.0 IN. C/C

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

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 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 (0.20")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL(LL) = L/ 999 (0.00")
ALLOWABLE DEFL(TL)= L/360 (0.20")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL(TL) = L/ 999 (0.00")

CSI: TC=0.09/1.00 (E-F:1) , BC=0.04/1.00 (H-I:1) ,
VWB=0.05/1.00 (E-H:1) , SSI=0.06/1.00 (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
MT20	650	371	1747

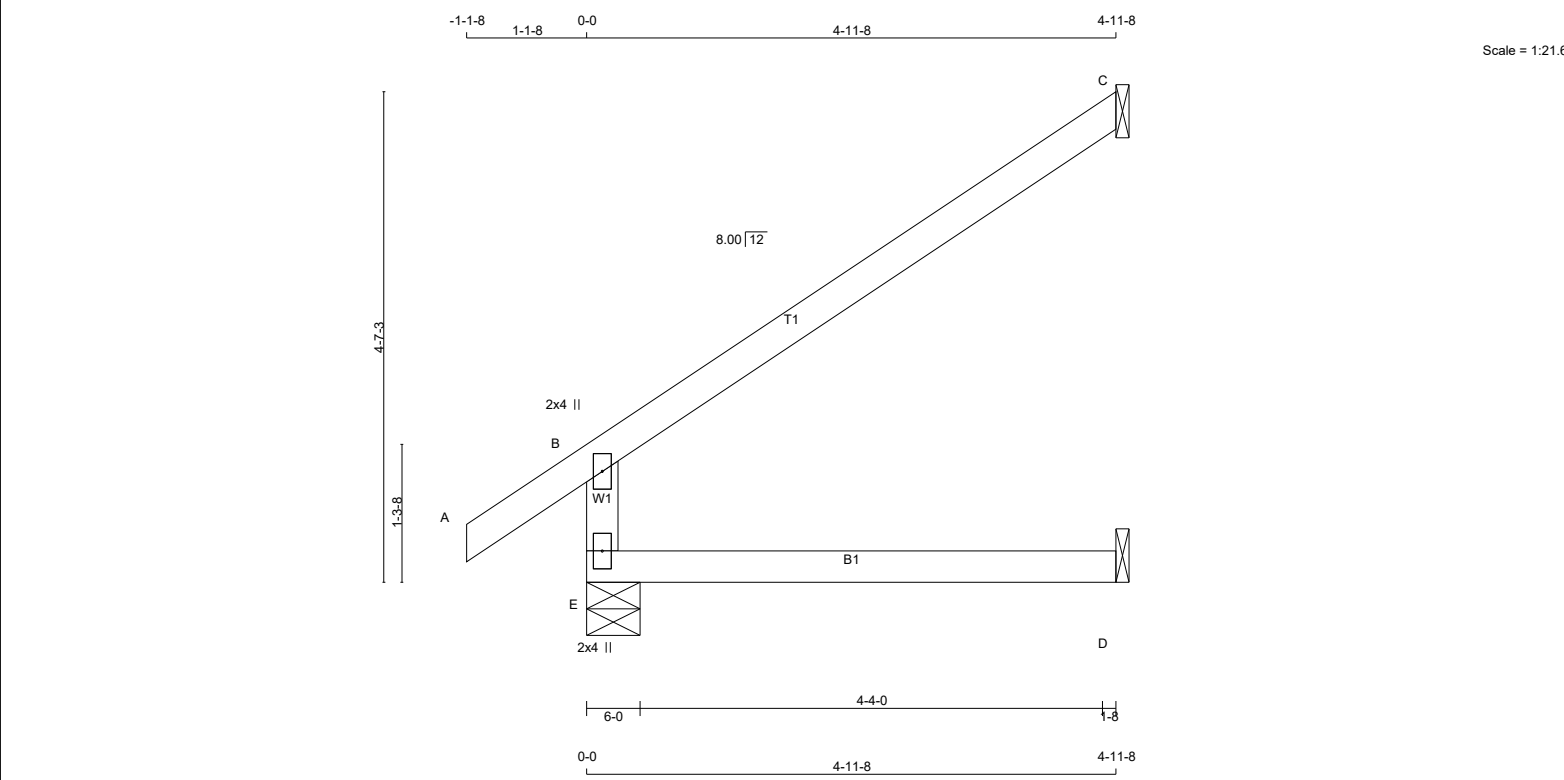
PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.63 (B) (INPUT = 0.90)
JSI METAL= 0.10 (B) (INPUT = 1.00)

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





TOTAL WEIGHT = 3 X 15 = 46 lb

LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. RULES				
CHORDS	SIZE		LUMBER	DESCR.
E - B	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
A - C	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
E - D	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.				

PLATES (table is in inches)					
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Y X
B	TMV+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	
E	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	

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

JT	FACTORED GROSS REACTION		MAXIMUM FACTORED GROSS REACTION		INPUT BRG		REQRD BRG	
	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX	
E	389	0	389	0	0	6-0	2-0	
C	145	0	145	0	0	1-8	1-8	
D	39	0	43	0	0	1-8	1-8	

SEE MITEK STANDARD DETAIL MSD2015-H FOR CONNECTION TO JOINT(S) C , D

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

JT	1ST LCASE COMBINED	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS					
		SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
E	275	181 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	94 / 0	0 / 0
C	100	78 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	22 / 0	0 / 0
D	31	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	31 / 0	0 / 0

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

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					W E B S				
MEMB.	MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)	FACTORED VERT. (PLF)	LOAD LC1	MAX CSI (LC)	MAX. UNBRAC LENGTH	MEMB. FR-TO	MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)	MAX CSI (LC)	
FR-TO		FROM	TO						
E- B	-336 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.08 (4)	7.81				
A- B	0 / 26	-78.0	-78.0	0.08 (1)	10.00				
B- C	-27 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.33 (1)	6.25				
E- D	0 / 0	-18.5	-18.5	0.09 (4)	10.00				

DESIGN CRITERIA

SPECIFIED LOADS:
TOP CH. LL = 21.0 PSF
DL = 6.0 PSF
BOT CH. LL = 0.0 PSF
DL = 7.4 PSF
TOTAL LOAD = 34.4 PSF

SPACING = 24.0 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

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 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.00")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 999 (0.02")

CSI: TC=0.33/1.00 (B-C:1) , BC=0.09/1.00 (D-E:4) ,
WB=0.00/1.00 (n/a:0) , SSI=0.16/1.00 (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 RIGHT HEEL ONLY

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
MT20 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= 0.17 (B) (INPUT = 1.00)

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



LUS – Double Shear Joist Hangers



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:

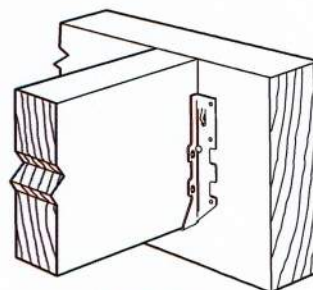
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these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

Installation:

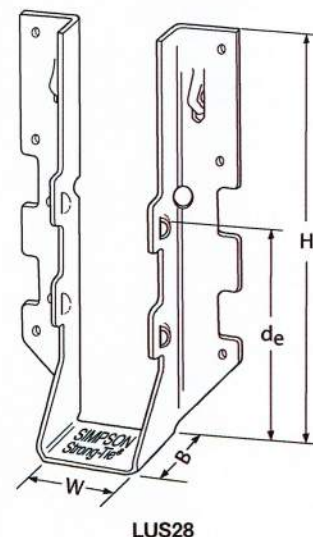
- Use all specified fasteners.
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3½" long common wire, 10d = 0.148" x 3" long common wire.
- Double shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads.
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications.

Options:

- These hangers cannot be modified



Typical LUS Installation



LUS28

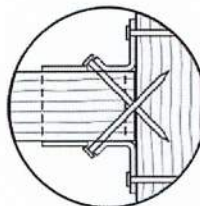
Model No.	Ga.	Dimensions (in.)				Fasteners		Factored Resistance (lb.)			
		W	H	B	d _e ¹	Face	Joist	D.Fir-L		S-P-F	
								Uplift (K _o =1.15)	Normal (K _o =1.00)	Uplift (K _o =1.15)	Normal (K _o =1.00)
LUS24	18	1½	3½	1¾	1½	(4) 10d	(2) 10d	710	1630	645	1155
LUS24-2	18	3½	3½	2	1½	(4) 16d	(2) 16d	835	2020	590	1435
LUS26	18	1½	4¾	1¾	3½	(4) 10d	(4) 10d	1420	2170	1290	1630
LUS26-2	18	3½	4¾	2	4	(4) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	2595	1545	1920
LUS26-3	18	4½	4¾	2	3¼	(4) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	2595	1545	2340
LUS28	18	1½	6½	1¾	3¾	(6) 10d	(6) 10d	1420	2520	1290	1790
LUS28-2	18	3½	7	2	4	(6) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	3325	1545	2575
LUS28-3	18	4½	6¼	2	3¼	(6) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	3325	1545	2375
LUS210	18	1½	7½	1¾	3¾	(8) 10d	(4) 10d	1420	2785	1290	2210
LUS210-2	18	3½	9	2	6	(8) 16d	(6) 16d	2580	4500	2320	3195
LUS210-3	18	4½	8¾	2	5¼	(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.



LIMIT
STATES
DESIGN

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.

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T-SPECLUS20 3/20 exp. 6/22

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strongtie.com

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:

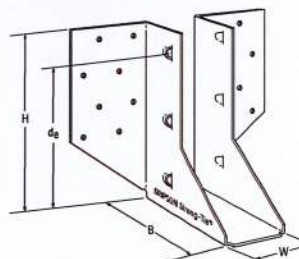
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86 -14.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these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

Installation:

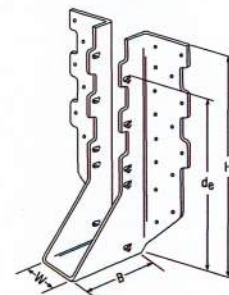
- Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3½" long common wire
- Double shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

Options:

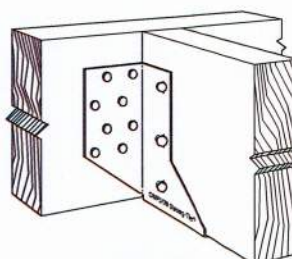
- See current catalogue for options



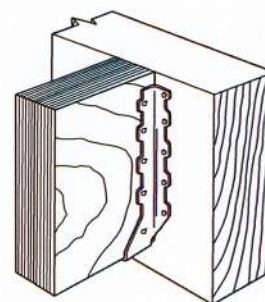
LJS26DS



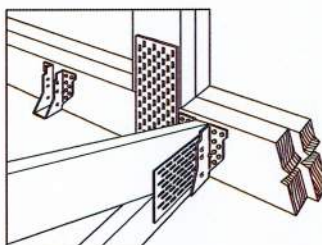
HUS210
(HUS26, HUS28, similar)



Typical LJS26DS
Installation



Typical HUS
Installation



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

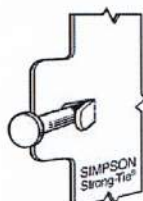
Model No.	Ga.	Dimensions (in.)					Fasteners		Factored Resistance (lb.)			
		W	H	B	d _e ¹	Face	Joist		D.Fir-L		S-P-F	
									Uplift (K ₀ =1.15) lb.	Normal (K ₀ =1.00) lb.	Uplift (K ₀ =1.15) lb.	Normal (K ₀ =1.00) lb.
LJS26DS	18	1½	5	3½	4%	(16) 16d	(6) 16d		2055	4265	1460	4115
HUS26	16	1½	5½	3	3½	(14) 16d	(6) 16d		2705	4940	2065	3875
HUS28	16	1½	7½	3	6½	(22) 16d	(8) 16d		3605	5365	2675	4345
HUS210	16	1½	9½	3	7½	(30) 16d	(10) 16d		4505	5795	4010	4740
HUS1.81/10	16	1½	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d		4505	6450	4010	5200

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

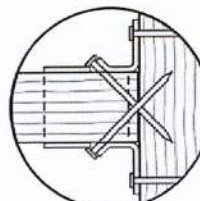


Dome Double Shear Nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).

U.S. Patent 5,603,580



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



Double Shear Nailing Top View.



LIMIT
STATES
DESIGN

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HHUS – Double Shear Joist Hangers

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:

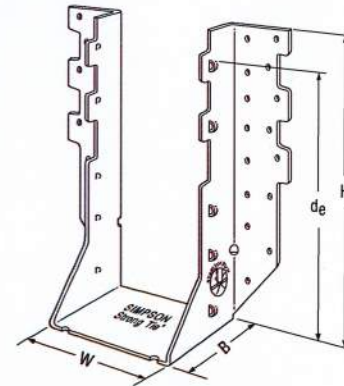
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these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

Installation:

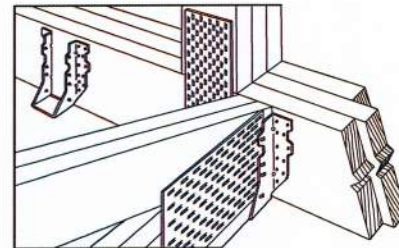
- Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3 1/2" long common wire
- Double shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

Options:

- See current catalogue for options



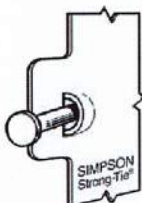
HHUS410



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

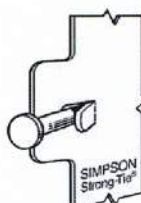
Model No.	Ga.	Dimensions (in.)				Fasteners		Factored Resistance (lb.)			
		W	H	B	d _e ¹	Face	Joist	D.Fir-L		S-P-F	
								Uplift (K ₀ =1.15)	Normal (K ₀ =1.00)	Uplift (K ₀ =1.15)	Normal (K ₀ =1.00)
HHUS26-2	14	3 1/16	5 13/16	3	3 15/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2850	7335	2065	5205
HHUS28-2	14	3 1/16	7 1/32	3	6 5/32	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3765	8940	2675	6345
HHUS210-2	14	3 1/16	9 3/32	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	6 1/8	8 29/32	3	7 27/32	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	4235	7210
HHUS46	14	3 3/8	5 13/32	3	3 15/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2540	7335	2065	5205
HHUS48	14	3 3/8	7 1/8	3	6 1/8	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3765	8940	2675	6345
HHUS410	14	3 3/8	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	9855	4235	7000
HHUS5.50/10	14	5 1/2	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	4235	7210
HHUS7.25/10	14	7 1/4	9	3 3/16	7 29/32	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4670	10155	3370	7210

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

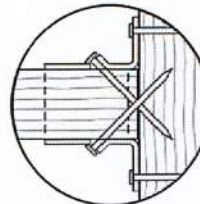


Dome Double Shear Nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).

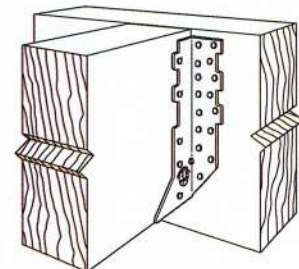
U.S. Patent 5,603,580



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



Double Shear Nailing Top View.



Typical HHUS Installation



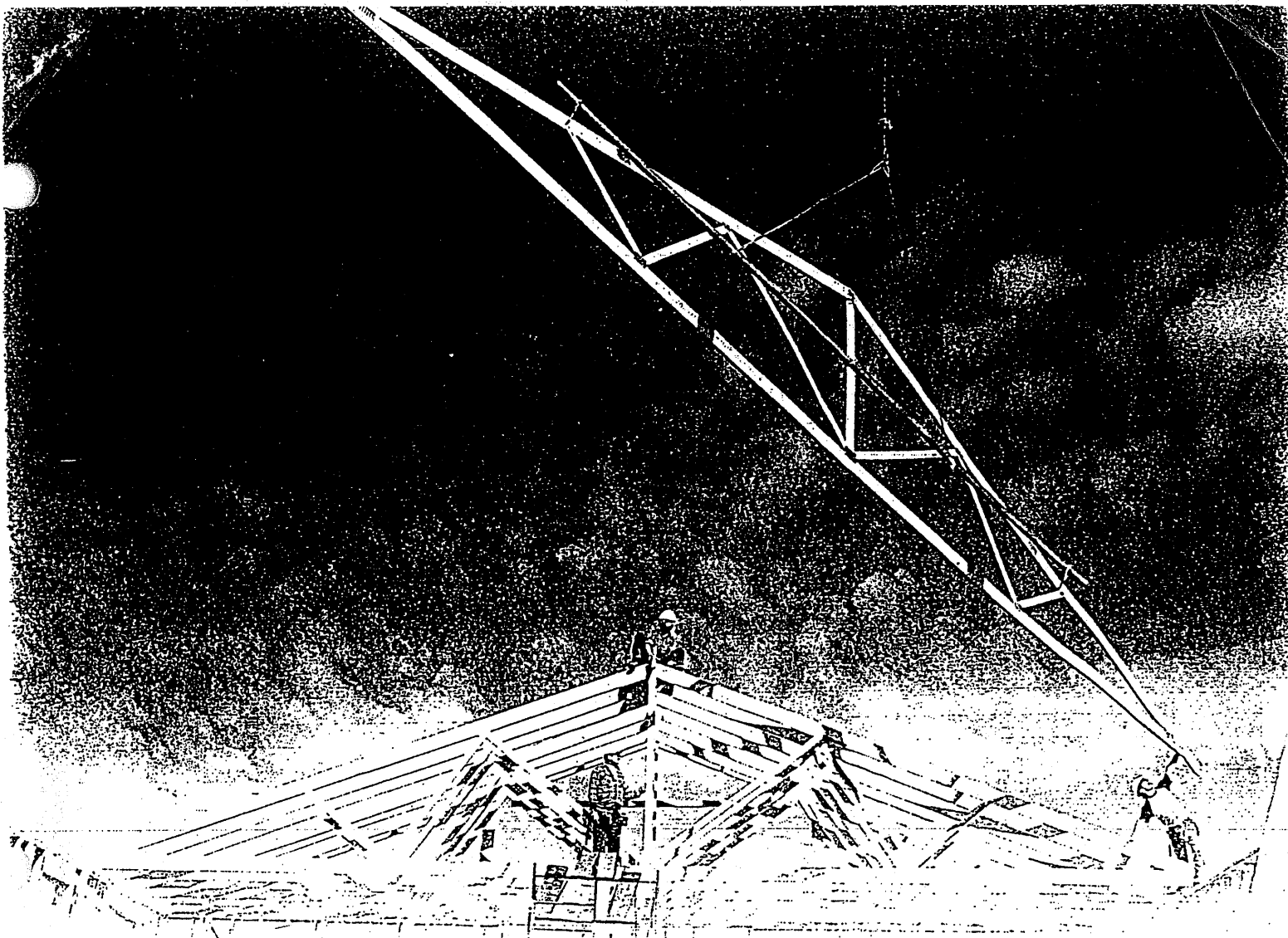
LIMIT
STATES
DESIGN

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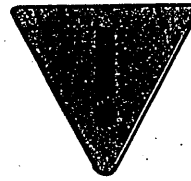
Wood Truss Installation

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

Table of Content

Warning.....	4
1 Unloading & Lifting.....	5
2 Job Site Handling.....	5
3 Hoisting.....	6
4 Beginning the Erection Process.....	7
5 Erection Tolerance.....	8
6 Bracing.....	8
7 Bracing Requirements for 3 Planes of Roof.....	9
8 Stacking Materials.....	10
Caution Notes.....	11

Warning



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

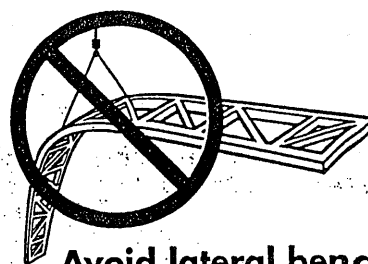
Special design requirements, such as wind bracing, portal bracing, seismic bracing, diaphragms, shear walls, or other load transfer elements and their connections to wood trusses must be considered separately by the building designer, who shall determine size, location, and method of connections for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

1

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.

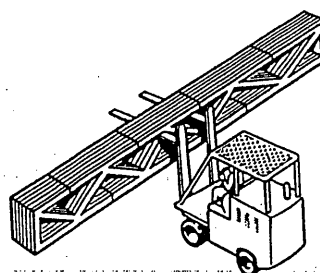
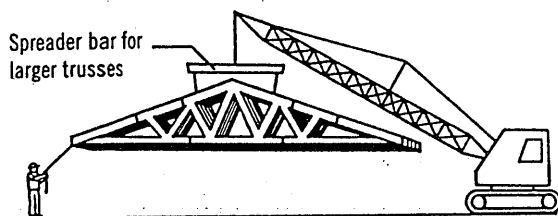


Avoid lateral bending

- 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.

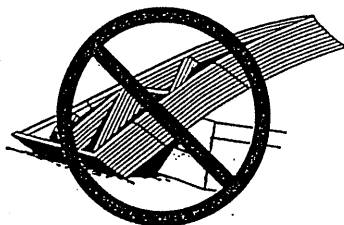
2

Job Site Handling



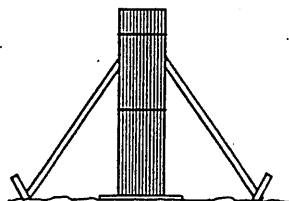
All trusses should be picked up at the top chords in a vertical position only

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.



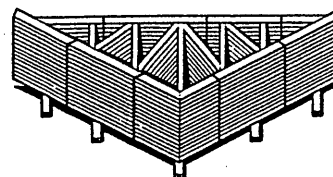
Do not store unbraced bundles upright

If trusses are stored vertically they shall be braced in a manner that will prevent tipping or topping. Generally cutting 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.

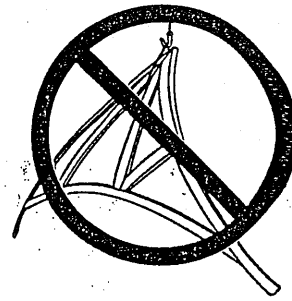


Care should be exercised when removing banding to avoid damaging trusses.

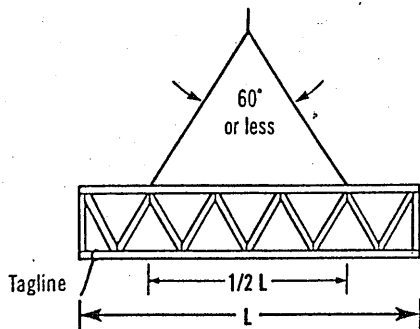
During long term storage, trusses shall be protected from the environment in a manner that provides for adequate ventilation of the trusses. If tarpaulins or other material is used, the ends shall be left open for ventilation. Plastic is not recommended, since it can trap moisture.

3 Hoisting

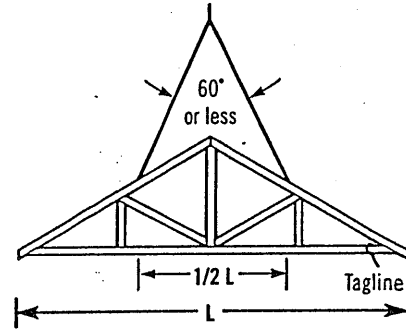
All trusses that are erected one at a time shall be held safely in position by the erection equipment until such time as all necessary bracing has been installed and the ends of the trusses are securely fastened to the building.



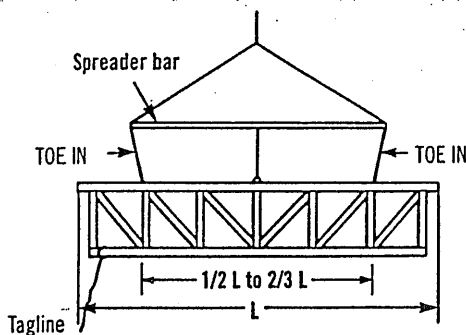
Avoid lateral bending



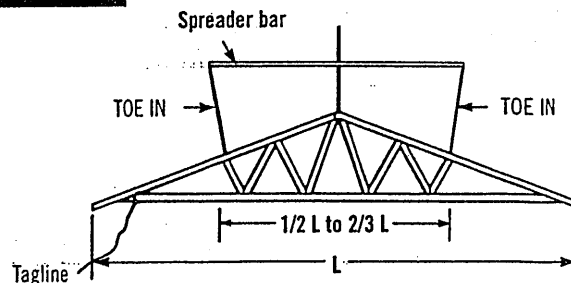
$L \leq 30'$



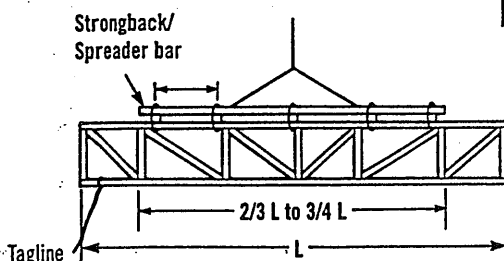
Truss sling is acceptable where these criteria are met.



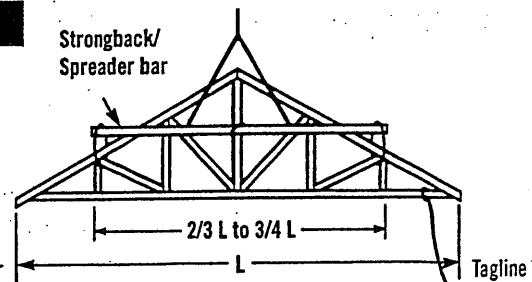
$30' < L \leq 60'$



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.



$L > 60'$



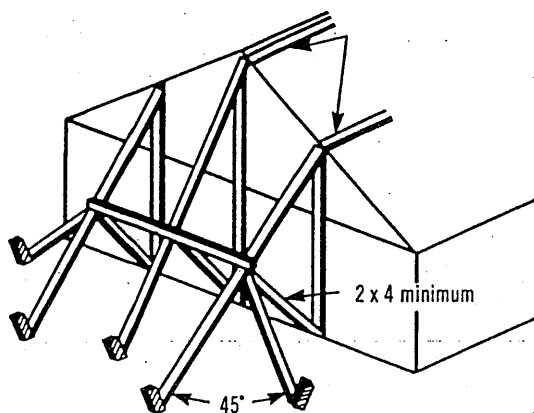
For lifting trusses with spans in excess of 60 feet, it is recommended that a strongback/spreader bar be used as illustrated. The strongback/spreader bar should be attached to the top chord and web members at intervals of approximately 10 feet. Further, the strongback/spreader bar should be at or above 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.

4 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

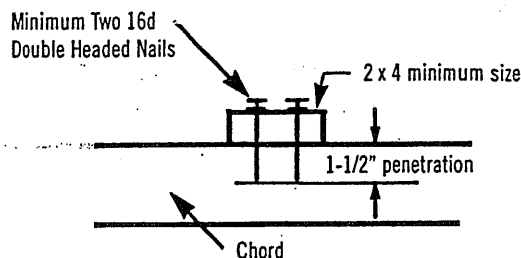
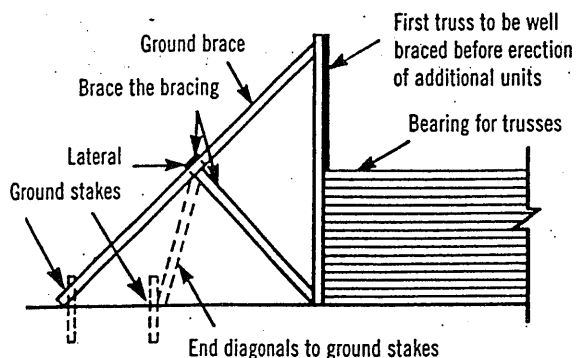
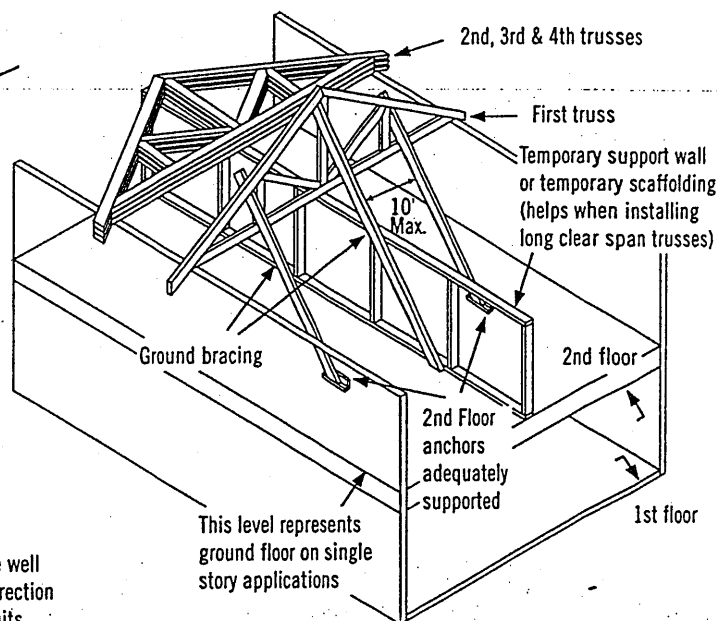
One satisfactory method ties the first unit of trusses off to a series of braces that are attached to a stake driven into the ground and securely anchored. The ground brace itself should be supported as shown below or it is apt to buckle. Additional ground braces in the opposite direction, inside the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



Note: Locate ground braces for first truss directly in line with all rows of top chord continuous lateral bracing (either temporary or permanent).

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.

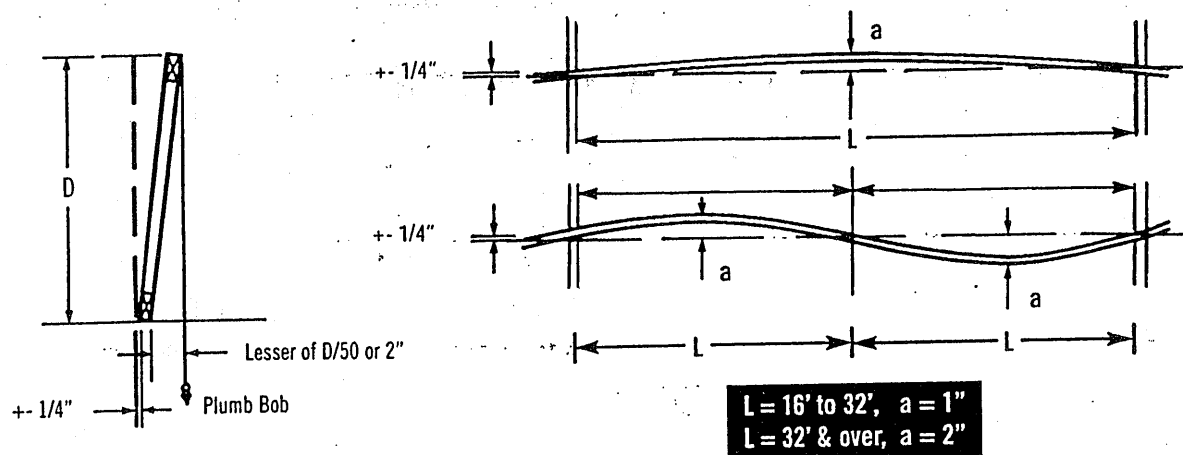


Inadequate size of bracing material or inadequate fastening is a major cause of erection dominoing.

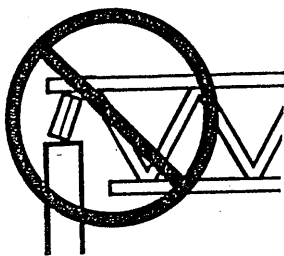
5 Erection Tolerance

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.

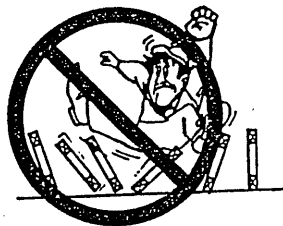
When sheathing, make sure nails are driven into the top chord of the trusses.



6 Bracing



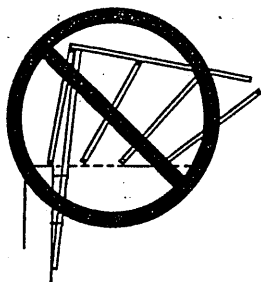
Do not install trusses on temporarily connected supports



Do not walk on unbraced trusses



Do not walk on trusses or gable ends lying flat

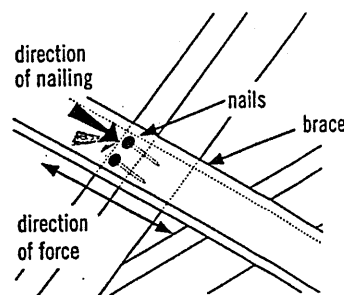


Nails in withdrawal (parallel to force)

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.



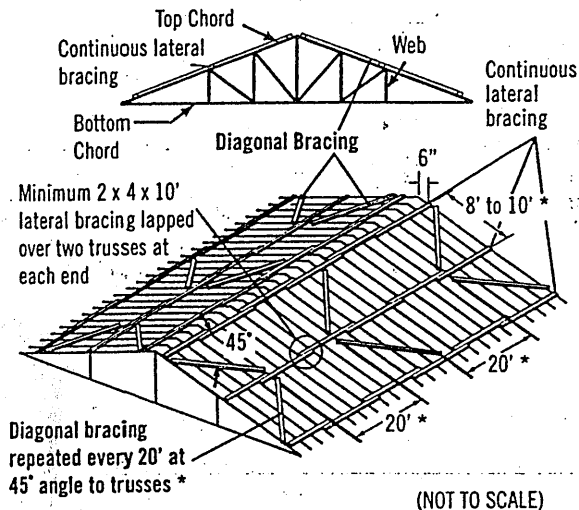
Well nailed (perpendicular to force)

7 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.

1) Top Chord Plane

Most important to the builder or erection contractor is bracing in the plane of the top chord. Truss top chords are susceptible to lateral buckling before they are braced or sheathed.

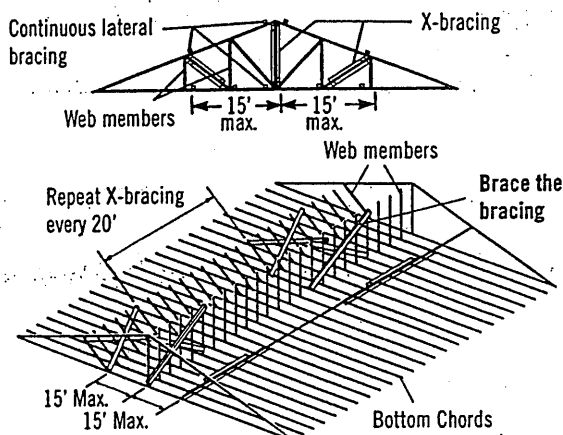


Exact spacing between trusses should be maintained as bracing is installed to avoid the hazardous practice of removing bracing to adjust spacing. This act of "adjusting spacing" can cause trusses to topple if connections are removed at the wrong time.

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.

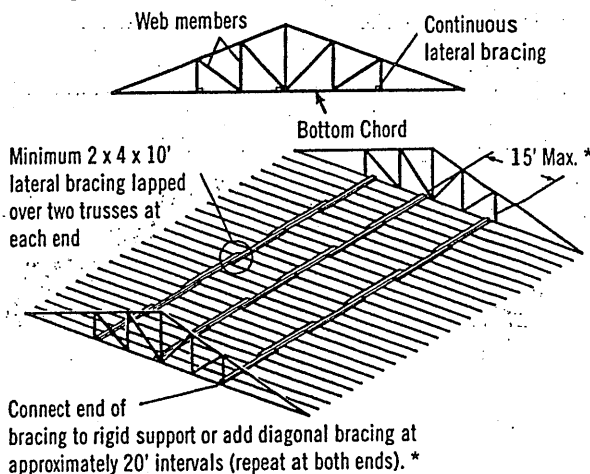
X-bracing should be installed on vertical web members wherever possible, at or near lateral bracing. Plywood or OSB may be substituted for X-bracing.



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

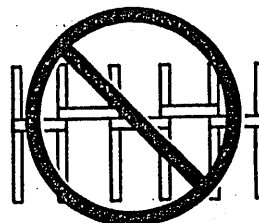
2) Bottom Chord Plane

In order to hold proper spacing on the bottom chord, temporary bracing is recommended on the top of the bottom chord.

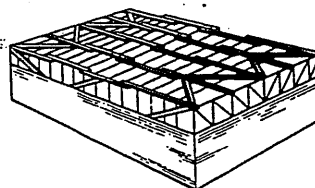


* Long spans, heavy loads or other spacing configurations may require closer spacing between lateral bracing and closer intervals between diagonals. Consult the building designer or HIB and DSB (*Recommended Design Specification for Temporary Bracing of Metal-Plate Connected Wood Trusses*) for details.

Diagonal or cross-bracing is very important!



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

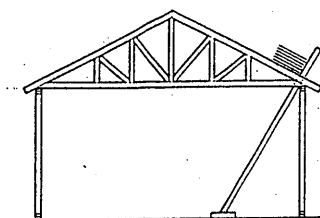
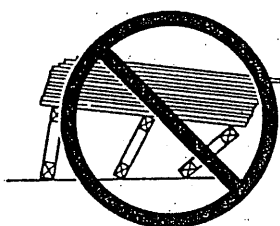


Bracing requirements using the same principles apply to parallel chord trusses

8 Stacking Materials

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

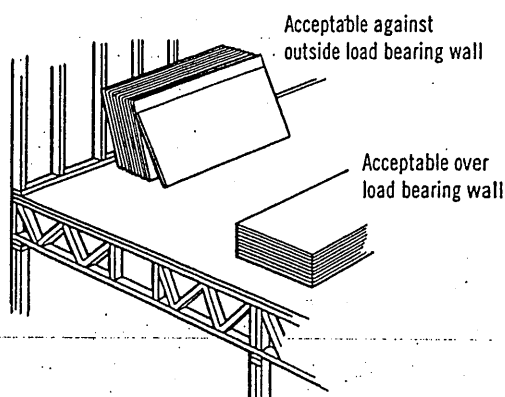
Never stack materials on unbraced or inadequately braced trusses



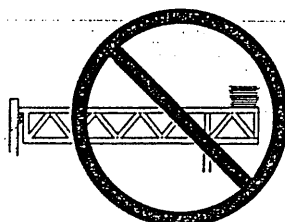
Platform must be rigidly braced

Proper distribution of construction materials is a must during construction.

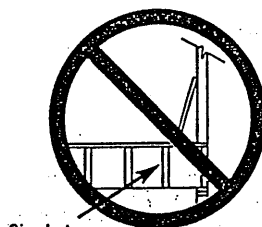
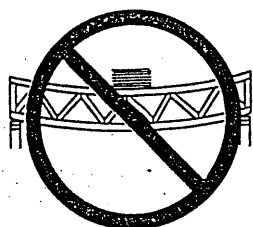
Never stack materials near a peak



Never stack materials on the cantilever of a truss

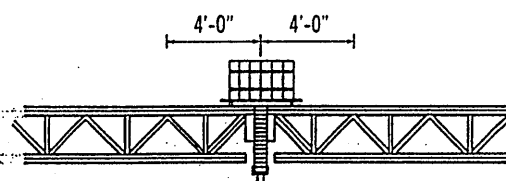


Always stack materials over two or more trusses.



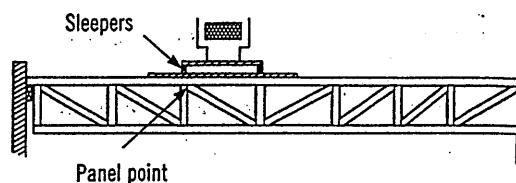
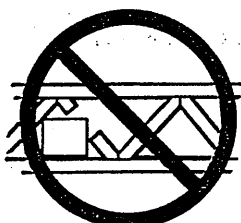
Single truss

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

Panel point

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 responsible 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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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