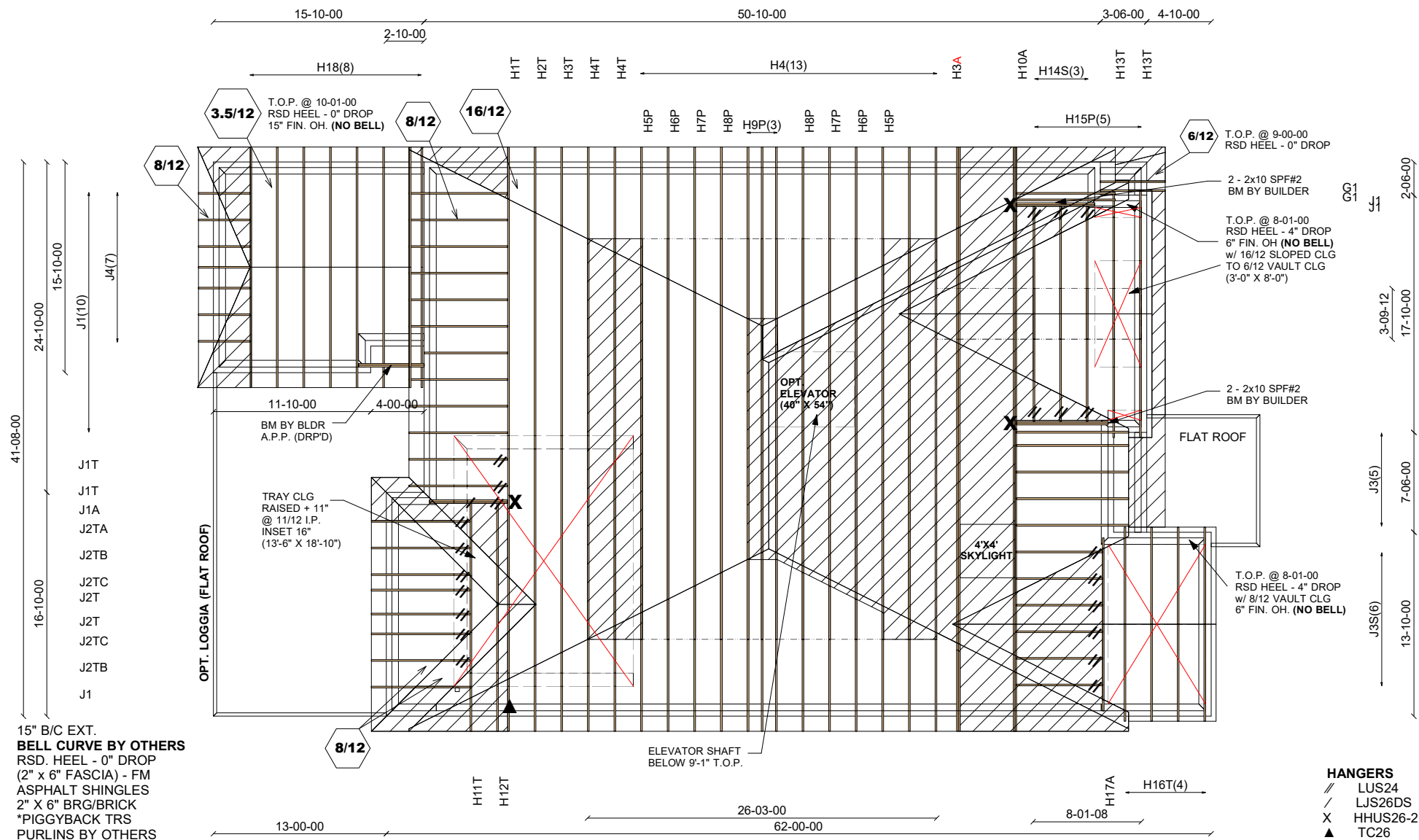


E22104417
E22104420 - E22104424
E22104462 - E22104486



HANGERS
// LUS24
/ LJS26DS
X HHUS26-2
▲ TC26

Mitek V. 8.5.3.233

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

CONVENTIONAL FRAMING BY OTHERS



Job Track: **45147**
Layout ID: **349184**
Plan Log: **118913**

Builder / Location:
GOLD PARK HOMES / VAUGHAN

Project: **PINE VALLEY PH 2**

Date: **10/5/2022** Designer: CAWHITE Ref: **292656**

Model / Elevation:
5005 / A SKYLIGHT

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

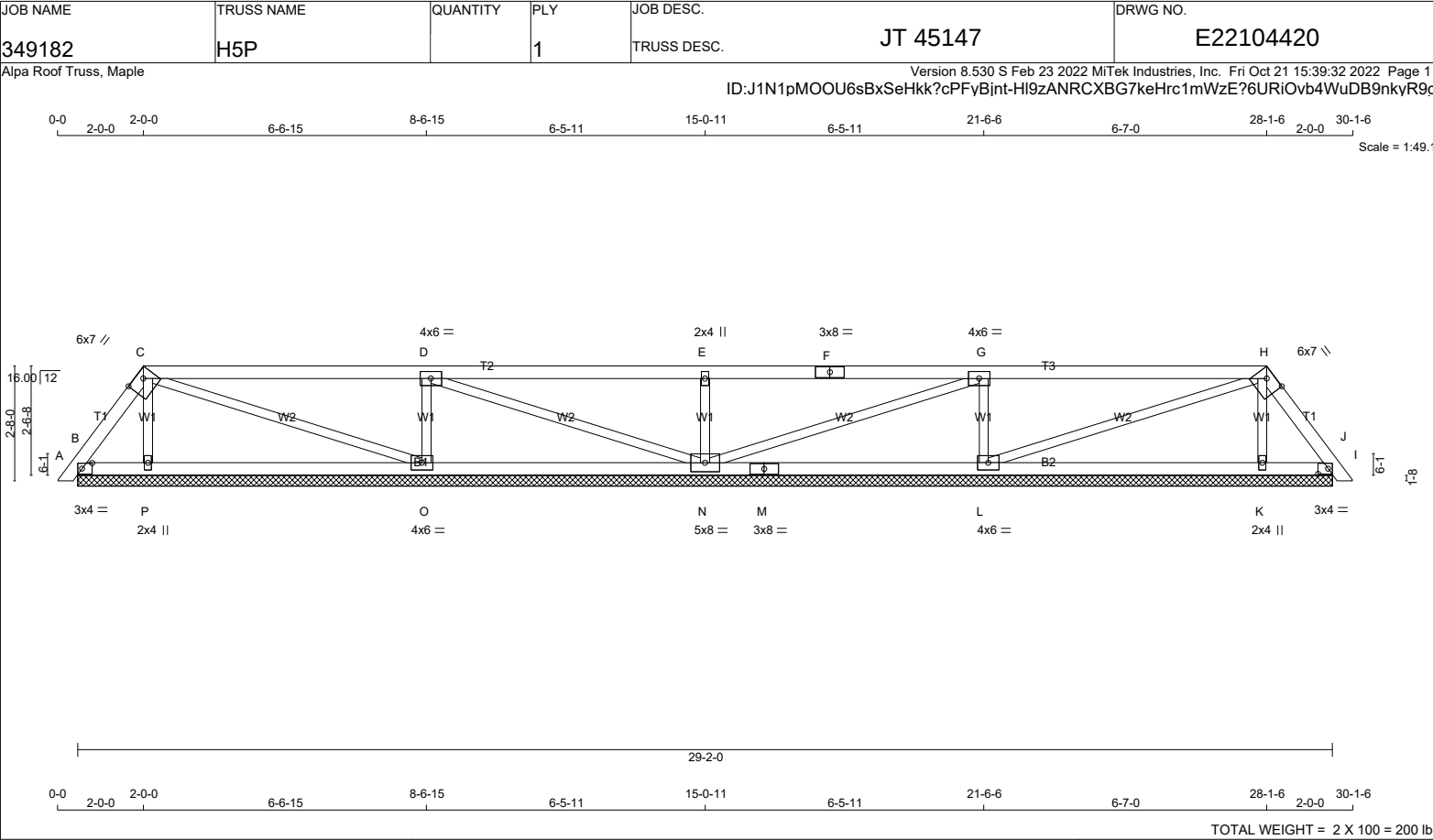
RESPONSIBILITIES

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.
349182	H7P		1	JT 45147	E22104422

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Oct 21 15:39:36 2022 Page 1
ID:J1N1pMOOU6sBxSeHkk?cPFyBjnt-AWOU0kVibPmYDFactrqS749m523frNW5pr9MwVvYr9c

0-0 4-0-0 4-0-0 7-4-14 11-4-14 7-3-10 18-8-8 7-4-14 26-1-6 4-0-0 30-1-6

Scale = 1:48.9

6x7 // 16-00 $\sqrt{12}$ 5-4-0 5-2-8 6-1

3x4 = N 2x4 // M 5x6 = L 3x8 = K 4x6 = J 2x4 // 3x4 =

29-2-0

0-0 4-0-0 4-0-0 7-4-14 11-4-14 7-3-10 18-8-8 7-4-14 26-1-6 4-0-0 30-1-6

TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 109 = 219 lb

LUMBER

N. L. G. A. RULES

CHORDS

SIZE

LUMBER

DESCR.

A - C

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

C - E

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

E - G

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

G - I

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

B - L

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

L - H

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

ALL WEBS

2x3

DRY

No.2

SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

PLATES (table is in inches)

JT

TYPE

PLATES

W

LEN

Y

X

B

TMB1-I

MT20

3.0

4.0

1.50

2.75

C

TTWW-h

MT20

6.0

7.0

Edge

2.75

D

TMW+w

MT20

2.0

4.0

E

TS-t

MT20

3.0

8.0

F

TMWWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

G

TTWW-h

MT20

6.0

7.0

Edge

2.75

H

TMB1-I

MT20

3.0

4.0

1.50

2.75

J

BMW1+w

MT20

2.0

4.0

K

BMWWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

L

BS-t

MT20

3.0

8.0

M

BMWWW-t

MT20

5.0

6.0

N

BMW1+w

MT20

2.0

4.0

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

BEARINGS

FACTORED

MAXIMUM FACTORED

INPUT

REQRD

GROSS REACTION

GROSS REACTION

BRG

BRG

JT

VERT

HORZ

DOWN

HORZ

UPLIFT

IN-SX

IN-SX

B

260

0

260

0

0

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

N

347

0

347

0

0

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

M

885

0

885

0

0

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

K

733

0

733

0

0

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

J

340

0

340

0

0

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

H

304

0

304

0

0

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

29-2.0 (13-2-8)

VALUE IN PARENTHESIS INDICATES EFFECTIVE BEARING LENGTH

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

1ST LCASE

MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS

JT

COMBINED

SNOW

LIVE

PERM.LIVE

WIND

DEAD

SOIL

B

182

132 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

50 / 0

0 / 0

N

253

125 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

128 / 0

0 / 0

M

628

402 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

225 / 0

0 / 0

K

522

320 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

202 / 0

0 / 0

J

248

121 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

127 / 0

0 / 0

H

212

155 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

57 / 0

0 / 0

BEARING MATERIAL TO BE SPF NO.2 OR BETTER AT JOINT(S) B, N, M, K, J, H

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.

1 LATERAL BRACE(S) AT 1/2 LENGTH OF C-M, F-M, G-K.

LOADING

TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4)

CHORDS

MAX. FACTORED

FACTORED

VERT. LOAD

LC1

MAX.

MAX.

MEMB.

MAX. FACTORED

MEMB.

FORCE (LBS)

(PLF)

CSI (LC)

UNBRAC

MEMB.

FORCE (LBS)

MAX

CSI (LC)

FR-TO

FROM

TO

LENGTH

FR-TO

A-B

0 / 10

-78.0

-78.0

0.01 (1)

10.00

N- C

-231 / 0

0.09 (1)

B- C

-98 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.17 (1)

6.25

C- M

-106 / 0

0.06 (1)

C- D

0 / 37

-78.0

-78.0

0.58 (1)

10.00

M- D

-631 / 0

0.25 (1)

D- E

0 / 36

-78.0

-78.0

0.58 (1)

10.00

M- F

-104 / 0

0.06 (1)

E- F

0 / 36

-78.0

-78.0

0.58 (1)

10.00

K- F

-572 / 0

0.23 (1)

F- G

-50 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.58 (1)

6.25

K- G

-41 / 0

0.02 (1)

G- H

-152 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.17 (1)

6.25

J- G

-224 / 0

0.09 (1)

H- I

0 / 10

-78.0

-78.0

0.01 (1)

10.00

B- N

0 / 57

-18.5

-18.5

0.15 (4)

10.00

N- M

0 / 53

-18.5

-18.5

0.20 (4)

10.00

M- L

0 / 50

-18.5

-18.5

0.20 (4)

10.00

L- K

0 / 50

-18.5

-18.5

0.20 (4)

10.00

K- J

0 / 84

-18.5

-18.5

0.21 (4)

10.00

J- H

0 / 89

-18.5

-18.5

0.15 (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

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 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

CSI: TC=0.58/1.00 (D-F:1) , BC=0.21/1.00 (J-K:4) , WB=0.25/1.00 (D-M:1) , SSI=0.27/1.00 (F-G: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= 0.79 (C) (INPUT = 0.90)

JSI METAL= 0.16 (E) (INPUT = 1.00)

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



JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349182	H8P	1		JT 45147	E22104423

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Oct 21 15:39:37 2022 Page 1
ID:J1N1pMOOU6sBxSeHkk?cPFyBjnt-eiysE4VKMjuPqP9oPbMhgIizLSPUanSF2VvwSyyR9g

The structural drawing shows a roof truss system with the following details:

- Top View Dimensions:**
 - Span segments: 0-0, 5-0-0, 5-0-0, 6-8-14, 11-8-14, 6-7-10, 18-4-8, 6-8-14, 25-1-6, 5-0-0, 30-1-6.
 - Total Span: 29-2-0.
 - Scale: 1:49.8
- Side View Dimensions:**
 - Rise segments: 6-8-0, 6-6-8, 6-1.
 - Total Rise: 13'-3".
- Truss Members and Connections:**
 - Top Chords:** T1, T2, T3.
 - Bottom Chords:** B1, B2.
 - Vertical Posts:** W1, W2.
 - Diagonal Bracing:** D1, D2, D3.
 - End Gables:** E1, E2.
 - Connections:** C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.
- Member Labels:**
 - Top Chords: 5x6 //
 - Bottom Chords: 3x4 =
 - Vertical Posts: 2x4 ||
 - Diagonal Bracing: 3x8 =
 - End Gables: 4x6 =

TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 116 = 232 LB

LUMBER N. L. G. A. RULES CHORDS SIZE A - C 2x4 DRY No.2 C - E 2x4 DRY No.2 E - G 2x4 DRY No.2 G - I 2x4 DRY No.2 B - L 2x4 DRY No.2 L - H 2x4 DRY No.2 ALL WEBS 2x3 DRY No.2 DRY: SEASONED LUMBER. DESCR. SPF SPF SPF SPF SPF SPF SPF PLATES (table is in inches) JT TYPE PLATES W LEN Y X B TMB1-I MT20 3.0 4.0 1.50 2.75 C TTWW-h MT20 5.0 6.0 1.25 3.00 D TMW+w MT20 2.0 4.0 E TS-t MT20 3.0 8.0 F TMWW-t MT20 4.0 6.0 G TTWW-h MT20 5.0 6.0 1.25 3.00 H TMB1-I MT20 3.0 4.0 1.50 2.75 J BMW1+w MT20 2.0 4.0 K BMWW1-t MT20 4.0 6.0 L BS-t MT20 3.0 8.0 M BMWWW1-t MT20 5.0 6.0 N BMW1+w MT20 2.0 4.0	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 B 310 0 310 0 0 29-2-0 (13-2-8) N 332 0 332 0 0 29-2-0 (13-2-8) M 890 0 890 0 0 29-2-0 (13-2-8) K 638 0 638 0 0 29-2-0 (13-2-8) J 330 0 330 0 0 29-2-0 (13-2-8) H 369 0 369 0 0 29-2-0 (13-2-8) VALUE IN PARENTHESIS INDICATES EFFECTIVE BEARING LENGTH UNFACTORED REACTIONS 1ST LCASE MAX/MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS JT COMBINED SNOW LIVE PERM.LIVE WIND DEAD SOIL B 218 151 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 67 / 0 0 / 0 N 242 117 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 126 / 0 0 / 0 M 629 412 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 217 / 0 0 / 0 K 455 277 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 178 / 0 0 / 0 J 241 115 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 125 / 0 0 / 0 H 259 183 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 76 / 0 0 / 0 BEARING MATERIAL TO BE SPF NO.2 OR BETTER AT JOINT(S) B, N, M, K, J, H 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. 1 LATERAL BRACE(S) AT 1/2 LENGTH OF C-M, F-M, G-K. LOADING TOTAL LOAD CASES: (4) CHORDS WEBS MAX. FACTORED FACTORED MAX. FACTORED MEMB. FORCE VERT. LOAD LC1 MAX. MAX. MEMB. FORCE MAX (LBS) (PLF) CSI (LC) UNBRAC LENGTH (LBS) CSI (LC) FR-TO FROM TO FR-TO A-B 0 / 10 -78.0 -78.0 0.01 (1) 10.00 N-C -216 / 0 0.15 (1) B-C -95 / 0 -78.0 -78.0 0.27 (1) 6.25 C-M -139 / 0 0.08 (1) C-D 0 / 51 -78.0 -78.0 0.48 (1) 10.00 M-D -573 / 0 0.40 (1) D-E 0 / 50 -78.0 -78.0 0.48 (1) 10.00 M-F -143 / 0 0.08 (1) E-F 0 / 50 -78.0 -78.0 0.48 (1) 10.00 K-F -475 / 0 0.33 (1) F-G -53 / 0 -78.0 -78.0 0.48 (1) 6.25 K-G -57 / 0 0.03 (1) G-H -168 / 0 -78.0 -78.0 0.28 (1) 6.25 J-G -214 / 0 0.15 (1) H-I 0 / 10 -78.0 -78.0 0.01 (1) 10.00 B-N 0 / 56 -18.5 -18.5 0.14 (4) 10.00 N-M 0 / 52 -18.5 -18.5 0.17 (4) 10.00 M-L 0 / 53 -18.5 -18.5 0.17 (4) 10.00 L-K 0 / 53 -18.5 -18.5 0.17 (4) 10.00 K-J 0 / 95 -18.5 -18.5 0.17 (4) 10.00 J-H 0 / 99 -18.5 -18.5 0.15 (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 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 CSI: TC=0.48/1.00 (D-F:1) , BC=0.17/1.00 (J-K:4) , WB=0.40/1.00 (D-M:1) , SSI=0.25/1.00 (F-G: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= 0.17 (H) (INPUT = 1.00)
LATERAL BRACE(S) SHOWN SHALL BE 2X4 SPF#2 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Y. WIDYA 100225448 10/21/2022 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO		

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H1T	2		JT 45147	E22104463

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Oct 21 16:39:44 2022 Page 1
ID:HSVaWIIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-XePSFR9tvzLd3jP1CdZYMxbMbSILC KATA9HYNyR8

Scale = 1:70.0

NUMBER

N. L. G. A. RULES

CHORDS

SIZE

LUMBER

DESCR.

A - B

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

B - E

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

E - I

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

I - L

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

L - M

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

AB- A

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

O - M

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

AC- Y

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

Y - W

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

W - V

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

V - S

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

S - Q

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

Q - P

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

P - N

2x6

DRY

No.2

SPF

ALL WEBS

2x3

DRY

No.2

SPF

EXCEPT

W - F

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

F - V

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

V - G

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

V - H

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

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

CHORDS #ROWS

SURFACE SPACING (IN)

LOAD(PLF)

TOP CHORDS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS

A- B

1

12

SIDE(61.0)

L- M

1

12

TOP

B- E

2

12

SIDE(37.8)

E- I

2

12

SIDE(37.8)

I- L

2

12

TOP

AB- A

2

12

TOP

O- M

2

12

TOP

BOTTOM CHORDS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS

AC- Y

2

12

SIDE(10.0)

Y- W

2

12

SIDE(10.0)

W- V

2

12

SIDE(7.4)

V- S

2

12

SIDE(146.6)

S- Q

2

12

TOP

Q- P

2

12

TOP

P- N

2

12

TOP

WEBS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS

2x3

1

6

H- U

1

5

SIDE(335.3)

2x4

1

6

NAILS TO BE DRIVEN FROM ONE SIDE ONLY.

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

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)

JT

TYPE

PLATES

W

LEN

Y

X

A

TMWV-I

MT20

4.0

10.0

1.50

4.00

B

TTWW-I

MT20

6.0

10.0

3.00

8.25

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

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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

SIDE SETBACK = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

*** 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

DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

-OVERHANG NOT TO BE ALTERED OR CUT OFF.

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

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (1.36")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 999 (0.42")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.36")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 632 (0.77")

CANTILEVER DEFLECTION:

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/120 (0.19")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 478 (0.04")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/120 (0.19")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 258 (0.07")

CSI: TC=0.51/1.00 (G-H:1). BC=0.94/1.00 (U-V:1).

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

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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

SIDE SETBACK = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER ***

ADDTL USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL LOAD CASES.

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER ***

ADDTL USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL LOAD CASES.

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ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.36")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 632 (0.77")

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DESIGN CRITERIA

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER ***

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CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 632 (0.77")

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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ADDTL USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL LOAD CASES.

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.36")

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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 = 2-4-5

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 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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DL = 7.4 PSF

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SPACING = 24.0 IN./C

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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

SIDE SETBACK = 2-4-5

END SETBACK = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

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END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

LOADS APPLIED TO FIRST 21-2-0 OF SPAN MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder

START DISTANCE = 21-2-0

START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END DISTANCE = 25-1-8

END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.

- ADDTL LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

*** NON STANDARD GIRDER ***

ADDTL USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL LOAD CASES.

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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 = 2-4-5

END SETBACK = 5-10-8

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

CORNER FRAMING TYPE:

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



CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

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

DESIGN CRITERIA

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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 FLAT SECTION BASED ON A SLOPE
OF 2.00/12 MINIMUM

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip
SIDE SETBACK = 2-4-5
END SETBACK = 5-10-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
CORNER FRAMING TYPE: CONVENTIONAL
END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE
- ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.
LOADS APPLIED TO FIRST 21-2-0 OF SPAN
MEASURED FROM THE LEFT.

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder
START DISTANCE = 21-2-0
START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8
END DISTANCE = 25-1-8
END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.
- ADD'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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

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

THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH:

- PART 9 OF BCBC 2018 , ABC 2019
- PART 9 OF OBC 2012 (2019 AMENDMENT)
- CSA 086-14
- TPIC 2014

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

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

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= $L/360$ (1.36")
 CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = $L/999$ (0.42")
 ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= $L/360$ (1.36")
 CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = $L/632$ (0.77")

CANTILEVER DEFLECTION:
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= $L/120$ (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= $L/478$ (0.04")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= $L/120$ (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= $L/258$ (0.07")

CSI: TC=0.51/1.00 (G-H:1) , BC=0.94/1.00 (U-V:1) ,
WB=0.92/1.00 (F-W:1) , SSI=0.24/1.00 (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 .

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.

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H1T		2	JT 45147	E22104463(2)

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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ID:HSVaWIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-XePSFR9tvzLd3jP1CdZYMxbMbSILC_KATA9HYNyR8nj

PLATES (table is in inches)						
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Y	X
C	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.50
D	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
E	TS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
F	TMWW+t	MT20	5.0	8.0	3.00	1.75
G	TMW+w	MT20	2.0	4.0		
H	TMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
I	TS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
J	TMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.50	2.75
K	TMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.50	2.25
L	TTWWWW+p	MT20	8.0	9.0	3.00	6.25
M	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	10.0	1.75	4.00
O	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	4.0		
P	BBWW-h	MT20	8.0	9.0	4.00	5.25
Q	BBW-l	MT20	8.0	9.0	0.50	4.50
R	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.25	2.25
S	BS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
T	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.50	2.25
U	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.50	2.75
V	BBWWW-p	MT20	10.0	12.0		
W	BBWW-h	MT20	10.0	12.0	3.75	8.00
X	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.50
Y	BS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
Z	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.25	2.00
AA	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
AB	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	4.0		

JSI GRIP= 0.90 (R) (INPUT = 0.90)
JSI METAL= 0.75 (Y) (INPUT = 1.00)

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



JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H2T	1		JT 45147	E22104464

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ID:HSVaWIIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-T0XCq7B7RabKJ1ZQJ2c0RMgieF0Aqu2SwUeOcGyR8n

Scale = 1:71.8

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JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H3A	2		JT 45147	E22104465

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Oct 21 16:39:48 2022 Page 1
 ID:HSVaWIIIDnhr?B6oewH9vbyNdlS-PPez5oCOzCr2YLipRTeUWnmYD3nQ8naIO7Uh9yR8

Scale = 1:69.9

TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 197 = 394 lb

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

DRY: SEASONED LUMBER.

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

CHORDS #ROWS		SURFACE SPACING (IN)		LOAD(PLF)
TOP CHORDS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS				
A-B	1	12		SIDE (11.6)
B-D	1	12		SIDE (19.5)
D-F	1	12		SIDE (19.5)
F-H	1	12		SIDE (19.5)
H-I	1	12		SIDE (11.6)
S-A	2	12		TOP
K-I	2	12		TOP
BOTTOM CHORDS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS				
T-P	1	12		SIDE (5.2)
P-N	1	12		SIDE (5.2)
N-J	1	12		SIDE (5.2)
WEBS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS				
2x3	1	6		
2x4	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)						
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Y	X
A	TMWV-t	MT20	4.0	10.0	2.00	4.00
B	TTWW-h	MT20	8.0	9.0	Edge 2.75	
C	CTMWV-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
D	TS-t	MT20	3.0	8.0		
E	TMW+w	MT20	2.0	4.0		
F	TS-t	MT20	3.0	8.0		
G	CTMWV-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
H	TTWW-h	MT20	8.0	9.0	Edge 2.75	
I	TMWV-t	MT20	4.0	10.0	2.00	4.00
K	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0		
L, M, Q, R						
L	BMWV-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
N	BS-t	MT20	3.0	8.0		
O	BMWVW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0		

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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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

SIDE SETBACK = 0-0

END SETBACK = 4-0-0

END WALL WIDTH = 0-0

CORNER FRAMING TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

END JACK TYPE: CONVENTIONAL

APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE

- ADD'TL 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 (1.36")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.10")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (1.36")

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

CANTILEVER DEFLECTION:

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/120 (0.19")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.00")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/120 (0.19")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 999 (0.01")

CSI: TC=0.92/1.00 (C-E:1) , BC=0.41/1.00 (O-Q:1) , WB=0.97/1.00 (C-Q:1) , SSI=0.24/1.00 (B-C: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)

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= 0.76 (I) (INPUT = 0.90)

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

A circular professional engineer seal for the Province of Ontario. The outer ring contains the text "LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" at the top and "PROVINCE OF ONTARIO" at the bottom. The center of the seal features the name "Y. WIDYA", the license number "100225448", and the expiration date "10/21/2022". A blue ink signature is written across the seal, overlapping the name and license number.

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H4T	1		JT 45147	E22104467

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Oct 21 16:39:52 2022 Page 1
ID:HSVvWIIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-lAuUxAFuOQLU1y0aqIiQhdwfhg6Q4h6LJQ5iqwyR8r

The diagram illustrates a complex roof truss system. Key features include:

- Dimensions:** Horizontal spans are labeled at the top and bottom (e.g., 1-6-8, 0-0, 5-4-5, etc.). Vertical heights are indicated on the left (3'-8", 9'-1-11") and right (3'-8", 11'-0").
- Members:** Various structural members are identified by labels like T1, W1, B1, etc., and their sizes (e.g., 8x9, 4x6, 3x8).
- Joints:** Joints are labeled with letters A through Z.
- Connections:** Symbols indicate different types of connections or fasteners.
- Scale:** Scale = 1:71.5
- Total Weight:** TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 237 = 473 LB

[illegible]

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



JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H10A		2	JT 45147	E22104468(2)

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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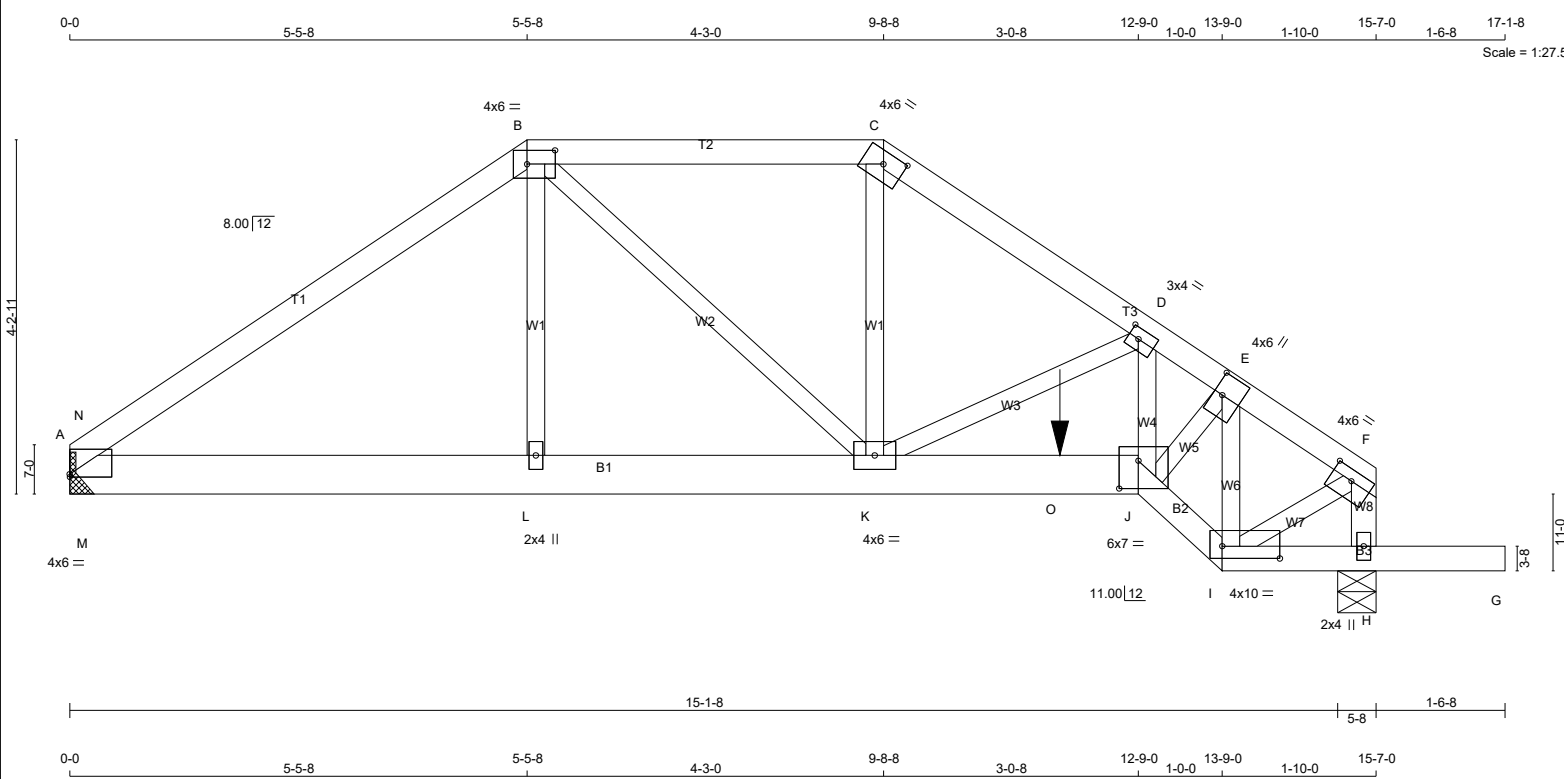
ID:HSVaWIIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdis-e8hN_tJ1rz_n7jvXTslbOhefShsHluu4SioTV7yR8nW

PLATES (table is in inches)						
JT	TYPE	PLATES	W	LEN	Y	X
K	TS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
L	TMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.00	1.50
M	TTWW-l	MT20	6.0	10.0	3.00	8.00
N	TMVW-t	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.25	2.00
P	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	4.0		
Q	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
R	BMWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0	2.00	2.50
S	BS-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
T	BMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.00	1.50
U	BMWWWW-t	MT20	5.0	6.0		
V	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
W	BSWW+l	MT20	6.0	7.0	4.50	2.75
X	BMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.00	1.50
Y	BMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0		
Z	BMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.00	1.75
AA	BMWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	2.75
AB	BMV1+p	MT20	3.0	4.0		

JSI GRIP= 0.89 (E) (INPUT = 0.90)
JSI METAL= 0.95 (W) (INPUT = 1.00)

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





LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. RULES				
CHORDS	SIZE	LUMBER	DESCR.	
A - B	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
B - C	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
C - F	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
H - F	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
A - J	2x6	DRY	No.2	SPF
J - I	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
I - G	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
A	TMB1-I	MT20	4.0	6.0	0.50
B	TTWW-I	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00 4.00
C	TTW-h	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.75 3.00
D	TMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0	1.50 1.50
E	TMWW+t	MT20	4.0	6.0	3.00 1.25
F	TMVW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	1.50 3.00
H	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0	
I	BBWW-I	MT20	4.0	10.0	1.75 8.25
J	BBWW-I	MT20	6.0	7.0	4.00 2.75
K	BMWWW-t	MT20	4.0	6.0	
L	BMW+w	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
A	1546	0	1546	0	0
H	1724	0	1724	0	0

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

UNFACTORED REACTIONS		1ST LCASE	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS				
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL
A	1101	679 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	422 / 0	0 / 0
H	1229	754 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	475 / 0	0 / 0

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

BRACING
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 4.16 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.	MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)	FACTORED VERT. LOAD (PLF)	LC1 MAX CSI (LC)	MAX. UNBRAC LENGTH	MEMB.	MAX. FACTORED FORCE (LBS)	MAX. FACTORED CSI (LC)
FR-TO		FROM TO			FR-TO		
A- N	-1991 / 0	-78.0 -78.0	0.33 (1)	4.37	L- B	0 / 600	0.15 (1)
N- B	-1847 / 0	-78.0 -78.0	0.40 (1)	4.52	B- K	0 / 123	0.03 (1)
B- C	-1625 / 0	-78.0 -78.0	0.32 (1)	4.80	K- C	0 / 800	0.20 (1)
C- D	-1938 / 0	-78.0 -78.0	0.18 (1)	4.65	K- D	-681 / 0	0.17 (1)
D- E	-2577 / 0	-78.0 -78.0	0.14 (1)	4.16	J- D	0 / 448	0.11 (1)
E- F	-1471 / 0	-78.0 -78.0	0.10 (1)	5.27	J- E	0 / 1462	0.36 (1)
H- F	-1479 / 0	0.0 0.0	0.16 (1)	6.70	I- E	-1674 / 0	0.28 (1)
					I- F	0 / 1346	0.33 (1)
A- M	0 / 1518	-112.0 -112.0	0.23 (1)	10.00	M- N	0 / 235	0.00 (1)
M- L	0 / 1518	-112.0 -112.0	0.42 (1)	10.00			
L- K	0 / 1535	-112.0 -112.0	0.38 (1)	10.00			
K- O	0 / 2205	-112.0 -112.0	0.53 (1)	10.00			
O- J	0 / 2205	-37.3 -37.3	0.53 (1)	10.00			
J- I	0 / 1563	-37.3 -37.3	0.28 (1)	10.00			
I- H	0 / 0	-37.3 -37.3	0.17 (1)	10.00			
H- G	0 / 0	-96.5 -96.5	0.17 (1)	10.00			

FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)				FACE	DIR.	TYPE	HEEL	CONN.
JT	LOC.	LC1	MAX- MAX+	FRONT	VERT	TOTAL	---	C1
O	11-9-12	-443	-443	---			---	

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 FLAT SECTION BASED ON A SLOPE OF 2.00/12 MINIMUM

GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder
START DISTANCE = 0-0
START SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8
END DISTANCE = 11-9-12
END SPAN CARRIED = 5-10-8
END WALL WIDTH = 0-0
APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD.
- ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL.

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

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

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

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

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

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/360 (0.52")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 999 (0.04")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.52")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 999 (0.08")

CANTILEVER DEFLECTION:
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(LL)= L/120 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 999 (0.00")
ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/120 (0.19")
CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 999 (0.00")

CSI: TC=0.40/1.00 (B-N:1) , BC=0.53/1.00 (J-K:1) , WB=0.36/1.00 (E-J:1) , SSI=0.38/1.00 (A-N:1)

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

COMPANION LIVE LOAD FACTOR = 1.00

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

NAIL VALUES
PLATE GRIP(DRY) SHEAR SECTION
(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 (E) (INPUT = 0.90)
JSI METAL= 0.51 (E) (INPUT = 1.00)

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



JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	H18	1		JT 45147	E22104476

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

Version 8.530 S Feb 23 2022 MiTek Industries, Inc. Fri Oct 21 16:40:10 2022 Page 1
ID:HSVaWIIIdnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-mezHiKTbnycxBIjO1j41ePQqvDxDgclirj?SDSfStyR8r

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

- Top Chords:** Labeled T1, with a vertical height dimension of 3.50' at the peak.
- Bottom Chords:** Labeled W2, W3, and W4.
- Vertical Members:** W4 connects the top and bottom chords at the center peak.
- Diagonal Bracing:** Indicated by dashed lines between joints.
- Supports:** Joints B, F, H, I, and J are shown at the base, supported by 4x6 posts.
- Dimensions:** Horizontal spans are marked as 5-8, 7-6-0, 7-6-0, and 15-0-0. Vertical heights are 11-5 and 3-1-9.
- Labels:** Various labels like C, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z are used to identify specific parts or joints.

Scale = 1:27.8

TOTAL WEIGHT = 8 X 55 = 437 lb

LUMBER

N. L. G. A. RULES

CHORDS

SIZE

LUMBER

DESCR.

A - D

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

D - G

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

J - B

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

H - F

2x4

DRY

No.2

SPF

J - H

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

C

TMV+p

MT20

2.0

4.0

B

CTMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

2.00

2.75

D

TTW+p

MT20

3.0

4.0

2.25

1.50

E

TMWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

2.00

2.75

F

TMV+p

MT20

2.0

4.0

H

BMVW1-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

I

BMWWW-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

J

BMVW1-t

MT20

4.0

6.0

BEARINGS

FACTORED

GROSS REACTION

GROSS REACTION

INPUT

REQRD

JT

VERT

HORZ

DOWN

UPLIFT

IN-SX

IN-SX

J

941

0

941

0

0

5-8

1-8

H

941

0

941

0

0

5-8

1-8

UNFACTORED REACTIONS

1ST LCASE

MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS

JT

COMBINED

SNOW

LIVE

PERM.LIVE

WIND

DEAD

SOIL

J

668

426 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

242 / 0

0 / 0

H

668

426 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

0 / 0

242 / 0

0 / 0

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

BRACING

TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 5.44 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

MAX. FACTORED

FACTORED

WEBS

MAX. FACTORED

MEMB.

FORCE (LBS)

VERT. LOAD (PLF)

LC1 MAX. (LC)

MAX. UNBRAC LENGTH

MEMB.

FORCE (LBS)

MAX. (LC)

FR-TO

FROM

TO

FR-TO

FROM

TO

A-B

0 / 17

-78.0

-78.0

0.15 (1)

10.00

I-D

0 / 322

0.08 (1)

B-C

0 / 8

-78.0

-78.0

0.15 (1)

10.00

I-E

-163 / 13

0.05 (1)

C-D

-1293 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.18 (1)

5.44

C-I

-163 / 13

0.05 (1)

D-E

-1293 / 0

-78.0

-78.0

0.18 (1)

5.44

J-C

-1521 / 0

0.47 (1)

E-F

0 / 8

-78.0

-78.0

0.15 (1)

10.00

E-H

-1521 / 0

0.47 (1)

F-G

0 / 17

-78.0

-78.0

0.15 (1)

10.00

J-B

-244 / 0

0.0

0.0

0.03 (1)

7.81

H-F

-244 / 0

0.0

0.0

0.03 (1)

7.81

J-I

0 / 1381

-20.1

-20.1

0.48 (4)

10.00

I-H

0 / 1381

-20.1

-20.1

0.48 (4)

10.00

FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)

JT

LOC.

LC1

MAX-

MAX+

FACE

DIR.

TYPE

HEEL

CONN.

D

7-6-0

-164

-164

FRONT

VERT

TOTAL

C1

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

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

GIRDER TYPE: CPrimeHip

SIDE SETBACK = 7-6-0

END SETBACK = 2-4-2

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 (0.50")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL) = L/ 999 (0.04")

ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.50")

CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL) = L/ 999 (0.12")

CSI: TC=0.18/1.00 (D-E:1) , BC=0.48/1.00 (I-J:4) ,

WB=0.47/1.00 (C-J:1) , SSI=0.14/1.00 (B-C: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

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

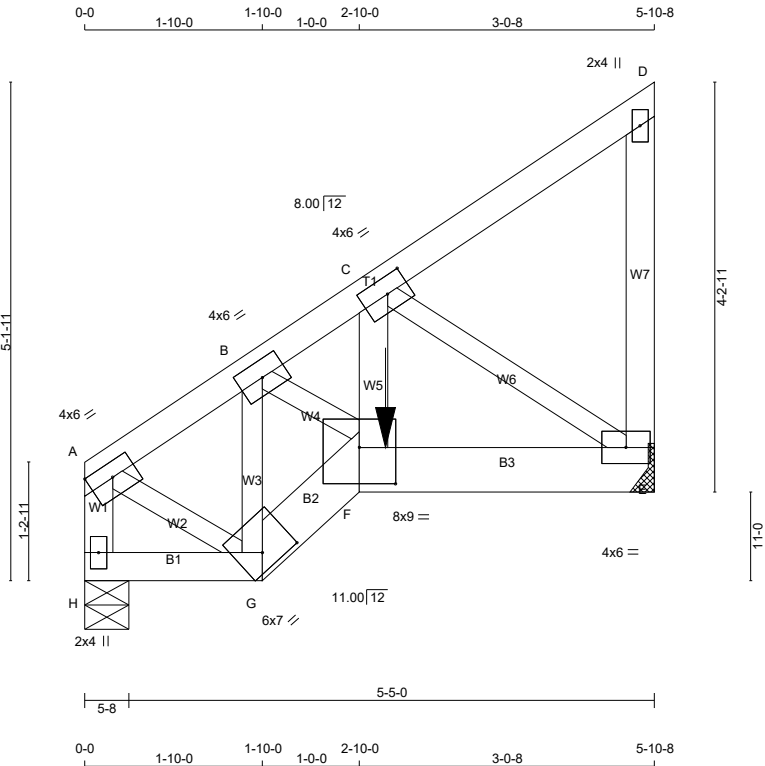


JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	J1A		2	TRUSS DESC. JT 45147	E22104478

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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ID:HSVaWIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-AdfQLMV34t?V2B7cPDbL13IR98LeVGCR8BhJ3CyR8nG



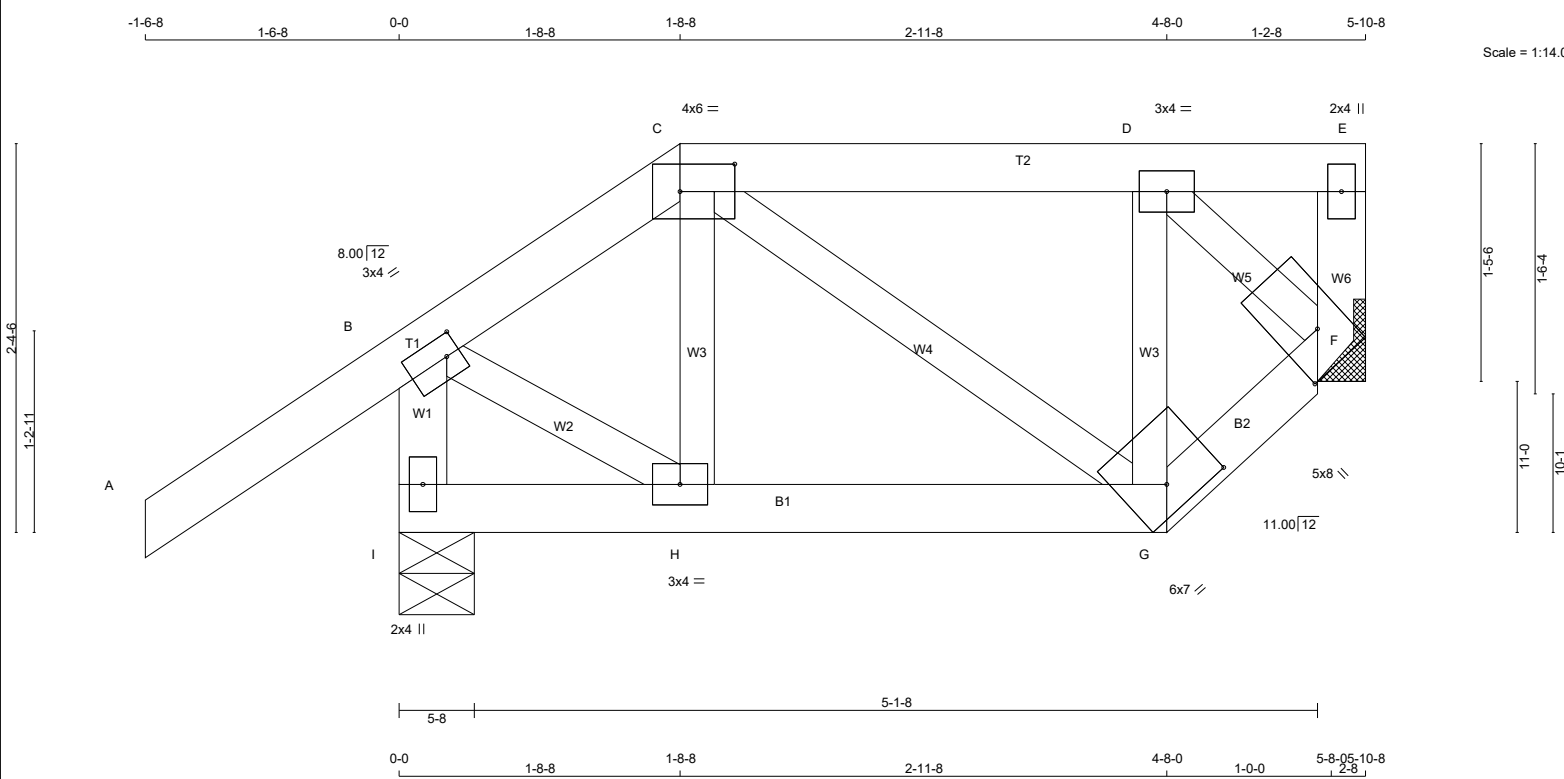
TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 32 = 63 lb

LUMBER N. L. G. A. RULES CHORDS SIZE LUMBER DESCR. H - A 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF A - D 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF E - D 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF H - G 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF G - F 2x6 DRY No.2 SPF F - E 2x6 DRY No.2 SPF ALL WEBS 2x3 DRY No.2 SPF EXCEPT F - C 2x4 DRY No.2 SPF DRY: SEASONED LUMBER. DESIGN CONSISTS OF <u>2</u> TRUSSES BUILT SEPARATELY THEN FASTENED TOGETHER AS FOLLOWS: CHORDS #ROWS SURFACE SPACING (IN) LOAD(PLF) TOP CHORDS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS H- A 1 12 TOP A- D 1 12 TOP D- E 1 12 TOP BOTTOM CHORDS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS H- G 1 12 TOP G- F 2 12 SIDE(61.0) F- E 2 12 SIDE(163.8) WEBS : (0.122"x3") SPIRAL NAILS 2x3 1 6 F- C 1 2 SIDE(239.1) NAILS TO BE DRIVEN FROM ONE SIDE ONLY. GIRDER NAILING ASSUMES NAILED HANGERS ARE FASTENED WITH MIN. 3-0 INCH NAILS. 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) JT TYPE PLATES W LEN Y X A TMVW-t MT20 4.0 6.0 1.75 Edge B TMWW-t MT20 4.0 6.0 C TMWW-t MT20 4.0 6.0 2.00 2.75 D TMV+p MT20 2.0 4.0 E BMVW1-t MT20 4.0 6.0 F BBWW-l MT20 8.0 9.0 4.50 4.50 G BBWW-h MT20 6.0 7.0 2.00 4.00 H BMV1+p MT20 2.0 4.0 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									
BEARINGS									
	FACTORED		MAXIMUM FACTORED		INPUT		REQRD		
	GROSS REACTION		GROSS REACTION		BRG		BRG		
JT	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX		
H	1341	0	1341	0	0	5-8	1-8		
E	1767	0	1767	0	0	MECHANICAL			
A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT E. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT E = 1-8.									
UNFACTORED REACTIONS									
	1ST LCASE	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS							
JT	COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD	SOIL		
H	956	583 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	372 / 0	0 / 0		
E	1260	769 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	491 / 0	0 / 0		
BEARING MATERIAL TO BE SPF NO.2 OR BETTER AT JOINT(S) H									
BRACING									
TOP CHORD TO BE SHEATHED OR MAX. PURLIN SPACING = 5.85 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			
	MAX. FACTORED	FACTORED				MAX. FACTORED			
MEMB.	FORCE (LBS)	VERT. LOAD (PLF)	LC1 MAX	MAX. UNBRAC	MEMB.	FORCE (LBS)	MAX		
			CSI (LC)	LENGTH			CSI (LC)		
FR-TO		FROM TO			FR-TO				
H- A	-1324 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.07 (1)	7.81	A- G	0 / 1210	0.15 (1)	
A- B	-1342 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.05 (1)	6.25	G- B	-1455 / 0	0.12 (1)	
B- C	-2319 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.05 (1)	5.85	B- F	0 / 1262	0.16 (1)	
C- D	-6 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.05 (1)	10.00	F- C	0 / 2242	0.20 (1)	
E- D	-102 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.01 (1)	7.81	C- E	-2127 / 0	0.23 (1)	
H- G	0 / 0	-18.5	-18.5	0.01 (4)	10.00				
G- F	0 / 1424	-18.5	-18.5	0.09 (1)	10.00				
F- E	0 / 1781	-346.1	-346.1	0.26 (1)	10.00				
FACTORED CONCENTRATED LOADS (LBS)									
JT	LOC.	LC1	MAX-	MAX+	FACE	DIR.	TYPE	HEEL	CONN.
F	3-1-4	-1544	-1544	---	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 GIRDER TYPE: CStdGirder START DISTANCE = 3-1-4 START SPAN CARRIED = 15-7-0 END DISTANCE = 5-10-8 END SPAN CARRIED = 15-7-0 END WALL WIDTH = 0-0 APPLIED TO FRONT SIDE OF BOTTOM CHORD. - ADDT'L LOADS BASED ON 55 % OF GSL. *** NON STANDARD GIRDER *** ADDT'L USER-DEFINED LOADS APPLIED TO ALL LOAD CASES. THIS TRUSS IS DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL OR SMALL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF PART 9, NBCC 2015 THIS DESIGN COMPLIES WITH: - PART 9 OF 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 (0.20") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(LL)= L/ 999 (0.01") ALLOWABLE DEFL.(TL)= L/360 (0.20") CALCULATED VERT. DEFL.(TL)= L/ 999 (0.02") CSI: TC=0.07/1.00 (A-H:1) , BC=0.26/1.00 (E-F:1) , WB=0.23/1.00 (C-E:1) , SSI=0.17/1.00 (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 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= 0.83 (C) (INPUT = 0.90) JSI METAL= 0.25 (C) (INPUT = 1.00)
--



TOTAL WEIGHT = 26 lb

LUMBER				
N. L. G. A. RULES				
CHORDS	SIZE		LUMBER	DESCR.
A - C	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
C - E	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
F - E	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
I - B	2x4	DRY	No.2	SPF
I - G	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	TTWW-I	MT20	4.0	6.0	2.00	4.00
D	TMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0		
E	TMV+p	MT20	2.0	4.0		
F	BVMW1+I	MT20	5.0	8.0	2.75	2.75
G	BBWW-h	MT20	6.0	7.0	2.00	4.00
H	BMWW-t	MT20	3.0	4.0		
I	BMV1+p	MT20	2.0	4.0		

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	
I		427	0	427	0	0	5-8	1-8	
F		266	0	266	0	0	MECHANICAL		

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

UNFACTORED REACTIONS							
		1ST LCASE	MAX./MIN. COMPONENT REACTIONS				
JT		COMBINED	SNOW	LIVE	PERM.LIVE	WIND	DEAD
I		302	201 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	101 / 0
F		190	114 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	76 / 0

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

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				
MEMB.	MAX. FACTORED	FACTORED	VERT. LOAD	LC1 MAX	MAX. UNBRAC	MEMB.	MAX. FACTORED	MAX	
	FORCE	(PLF)		CSI (LC)	LENGTH		FORCE	CSI (LC)	
FR-TO	(LBS)	FROM TO				FR-TO	(LBS)		
A- B	0 / 35	-78.0	-78.0	0.15 (1)	10.00	H- C	-18 / 28	0.01 (4)	
B- C	-202 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.14 (1)	6.25	C- G	-11 / 22	0.00 (1)	
C- D	-156 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.07 (1)	6.25	G- D	-118 / 0	0.02 (1)	
D- E	0 / 0	-78.0	-78.0	0.07 (1)	10.00	B- H	0 / 156	0.04 (1)	
F- E	-10 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.00 (1)	7.81	D- F	-183 / 0	0.03 (1)	
I- B	-417 / 0	0.0	0.0	0.04 (1)	7.81				
I- H	0 / 0	-18.5	-18.5	0.03 (4)	10.00				
H- G	0 / 138	-18.5	-18.5	0.05 (4)	10.00				
G- F	0 / 206	-18.5	-18.5	0.04 (1)	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 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

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 (0.20")
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=0.15/1.00 (A-B:1) , BC=0.05/1.00 (G-H:4) , WB=0.04/1.00 (B-H:1) , SSI=0.10/1.00 (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
MT20 650 371 1747 788 1987 1873

PLATE PLACEMENT TOL. = 0.250 inches

PLATE ROTATION TOL. = 5.0 Deg.

JSI GRIP= 0.48 (B) (INPUT = 0.90)
JSI METAL= 0.11 (B) (INPUT = 1.00)

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

JOB NAME	TRUSS NAME	QUANTITY	PLY	JOB DESC.	DRWG NO.
349184	J2TB	1		JT 45147	E22104482

Alpa Roof Truss, Maple

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ID:HSVaWIIDnhr?B6oeweH9vbyNdls-XASJO3ZCvQdo8y?aBrmAWk6?Fu940AaPAHTO4IPyR8n

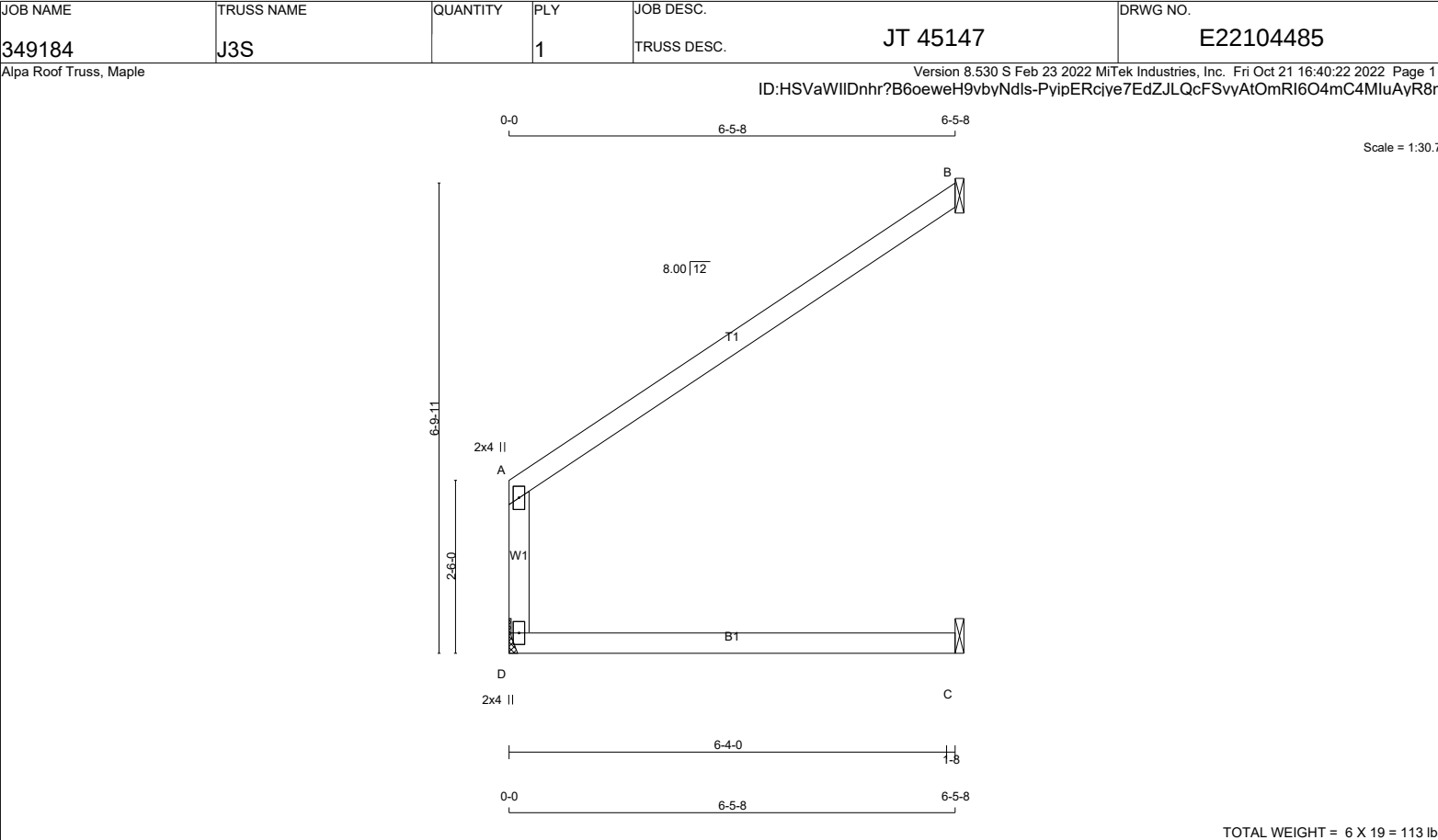
Scale = 1:18.4

TOTAL WEIGHT = 2 X 29 = 58 lb

[illegible]

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

A circular professional engineer seal for the Province of Ontario. The outer ring contains the text "LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" at the top and "PROVINCE OF ONTARIO" at the bottom. The center of the seal features the name "Y. WIDYA", the license number "100225448", and the expiration date "10/21/2022". A blue ink signature is written across the seal, overlapping the text and the outer ring.



LUS — Double-Shear Joist Hangers

SIMPSON
Strong-Tie

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:

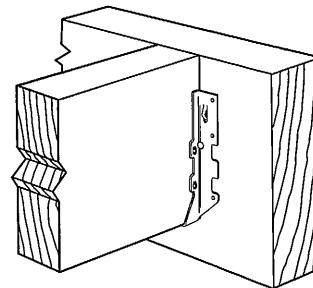
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14 and CSA O86:19.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these loads.

Installation:

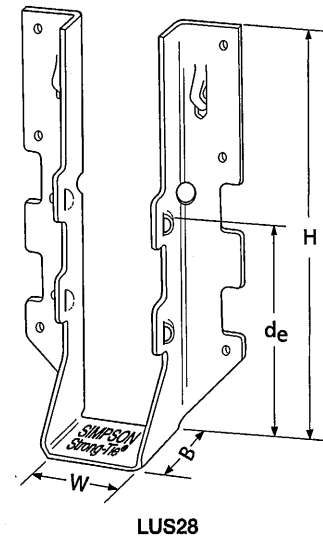
- Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3½" long common wire,
10d = 0.148" x 3" long common wire
- Double-shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

Options:

- These hangers cannot be modified

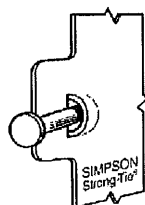


Typical LUS
Installation



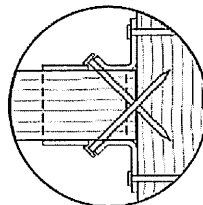
Model No.	Ga.	Dimensions (in.)				Fasteners		Factored Resistance (lb.)			
								D-Fir-L		S-P-F	
		W	H	B	d _o ¹	Face	Joist	Uplift (K _o =1.15)	Normal (K _o =1.00)	Uplift (K _o =1.15)	Normal (K _o =1.00)
LUS24	18	1⅞	3⅞	1¼	1⅝	(4) 10d	(2) 10d	710	1630	645	1155
LUS24-2	18	3⅞	3⅞	2	1⅝	(4) 16d	(2) 16d	835	2020	590	1435
LUS26	18	1⅞	4¾	1¼	3⅝	(4) 10d	(4) 10d	1420	2170	1290	1630
LUS26-2	18	3⅞	4¾	2	4	(4) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	2595	1545	1920
LUS26-3	18	4⅝	4¾	2	3¼	(4) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	2595	1545	2340
LUS28	18	1⅞	6⅝	1¼	3¾	(6) 10d	(6) 10d	1420	2520	1290	1790
LUS28-2	18	3⅞	7	2	4	(6) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	3325	1545	2575
LUS28-3	18	4⅝	6¼	2	3¼	(6) 16d	(4) 16d	1720	3325	1545	2375
LUS210	18	1⅞	7⅞	1¼	3⅞	(8) 10d	(4) 10d	1420	2785	1290	2210
LUS210-2	18	3⅞	9	2	6	(8) 16d	(6) 16d	2580	4500	2320	3195
LUS210-3	18	4⅝	8⅞	2	5¼	(8) 16d	(6) 16d	2580	3345	2320	2375

1. d_o 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).

US Patent
5,603,580



Double-shear nailing top view.



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HUS/LJS — Double-Shear Joist Hangers

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:

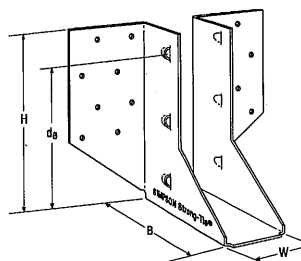
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14 and CSA O86:19.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these loads.

Installation:

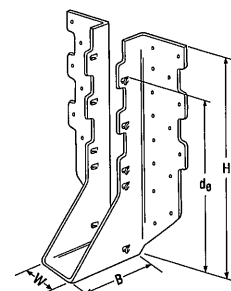
- Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3½" long common wire
- Double-shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

Options:

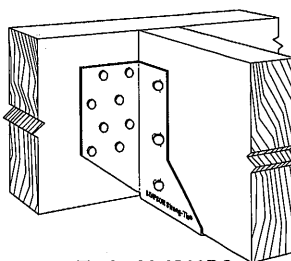
- See current catalogue for options



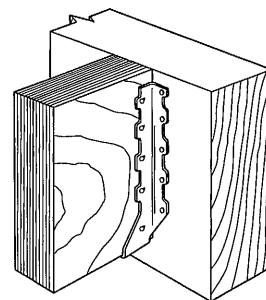
LJS26DS



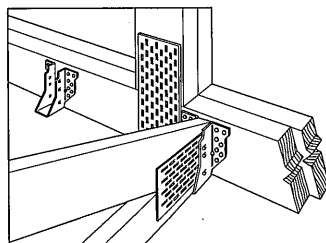
HUS210
(HUS26, HUS28, similar)



Typical LJS26DS
Installation



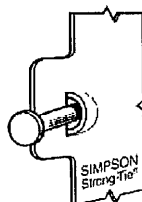
Typical HUS
Installation



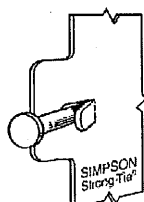
Typical HUS Installation
(Truss designer to provide fastener quantity for connecting multiple members together)

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	1⅞	5	3½	4⅝	(16) 16d	(6) 16d	2055	4265	1460	4115
HUS26	16	1⅝	5⅝	3	3⅞	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2705	4940	2065	3875
HUS28	16	1⅝	7⅞	3	6⅞	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3605	5365	2675	4345
HUS210	16	1⅝	9⅞	3	7⅞	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4505	5795	4010	4740
HUS1.81/10	16	1⅞	9	3	8	(30) 16d	(10) 16d	4505	6450	4010	5200

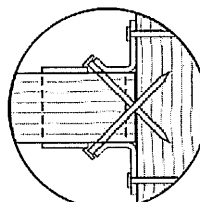
1. d_e is the distance from the seat of the hanger to the highest joist nail.



Dome double-shear nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).
US Patent 5,603,580



Double-shear nailing side view. Do not bend tab back.



Double-shear nailing top view.



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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:

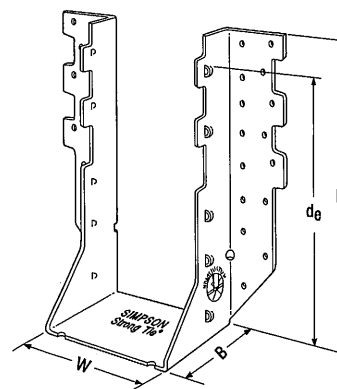
- Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14 and CSA O86:19.
- Uplift resistances have been increased 15%. No further increase is permitted.
- Wood shear is not considered in the factored resistances given. The specifier must ensure that the joist and header capacities are capable of withstanding these loads.

Installation:

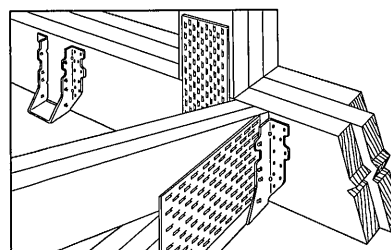
- Use all specified fasteners
- Nails: 16d = 0.162" dia. x 3½" long common wire
- Double-shear nails must be driven at an angle through the joist or truss into the header to achieve the table loads
- Not designed for welded or nailer applications

Options:

- See current catalogue for options



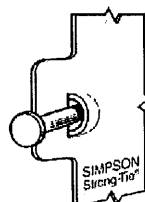
HHUS410



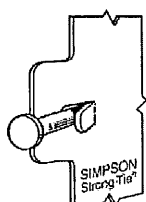
Typical HHUS Installation
(Truss designer to provide fastener quantity for connecting multiple members together)

Model No.	Ga.	Dimensions (in.)				Fasteners		Factored Resistance (lb.)			
		W	H	B	d _g ¹	Face	Joist	D-Fir-L		S-P-F	
								Uplift (K _g =1.15)	Normal (K _g =1.00)	Uplift (K _g =1.15)	Normal (K _g =1.00)
HHUS26-2	14	3 1/16	5 1/16	3	3 1/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2850	7335	2065	5205
HHUS28-2	14	3 1/16	7 1/32	3	6 3/32	(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 1/16	9	3	7 1/16	(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 5/8	5 1/32	3	3 1/16	(14) 16d	(6) 16d	2540	7335	2065	5205
HHUS48	14	3 5/8	7 1/8	3	6 1/8	(22) 16d	(8) 16d	3765	8945	2267	6345
HHUS410	14	3 5/8	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

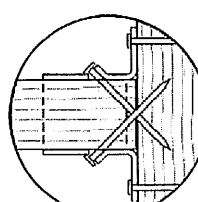
1. d_g is the distance from the seat of the hanger to the highest joist nail.



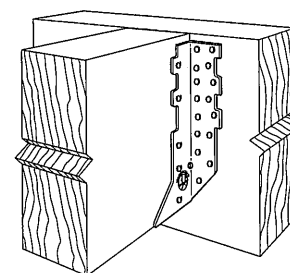
Dome double-shear nailing prevents tabs breaking off (available on some models).
US Patent 5,603,580



Double-shear nailing side view. Do not bend tab back.



Double-shear nailing top view.



Typical HHUS Installation



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TC — Truss Connectors

SIMPSON

Strong-Tie

The TC truss connector is an ideal connector for scissor trusses and can allow horizontal movement up to 1¼". The TC also attaches trusses to top plates or sill plates to resist uplift forces, and is typically used on one or both ends of truss as determined by the building designer.

Material: 16 gauge

Finish: G90 galvanized

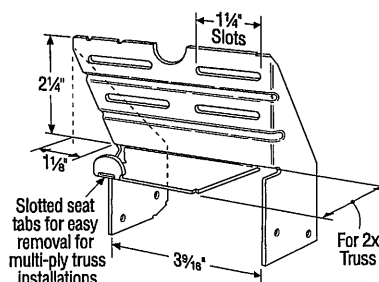
Design: Factored resistances are in accordance with CSA O86-14 and CSA O86:19

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.

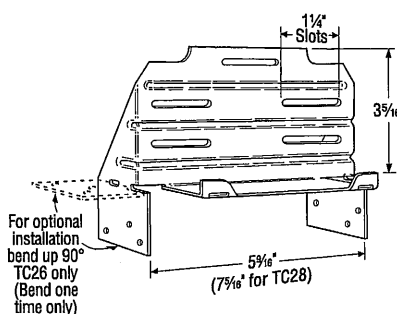
Optional TC Installation:

- 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.



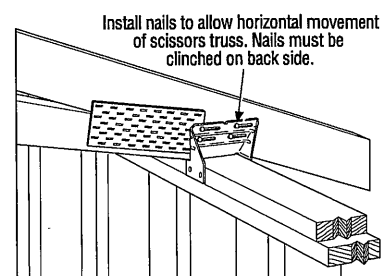
TC24

US Patent 4,932,173

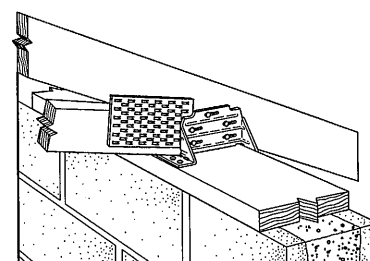


TC26

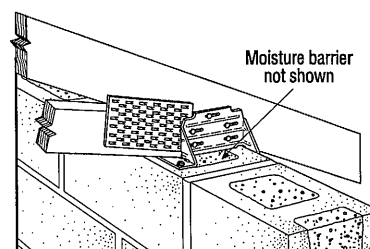
(TC28 Similar)



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

Model No.	Fasteners		Factored Resistance	
	Truss	Wall Plates	D.Fir-L	S-P-F
			Uplift (K ₀ =1.15)	Uplift (K ₀ =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

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

1. Factored resistances have been increased 15% for earthquake or wind loading; no further increase allowed; reduce where other loads govern.
2. Grout strength is 15 MPa minimum.
3. Optional TC26 installation with 10d nails requires minimum 3" top plate thickness.
4. TC26 fastened to grouted concrete block with (6) — ¾" x 2¼" Titen screws has a factored uplift resistance of 275 lb.

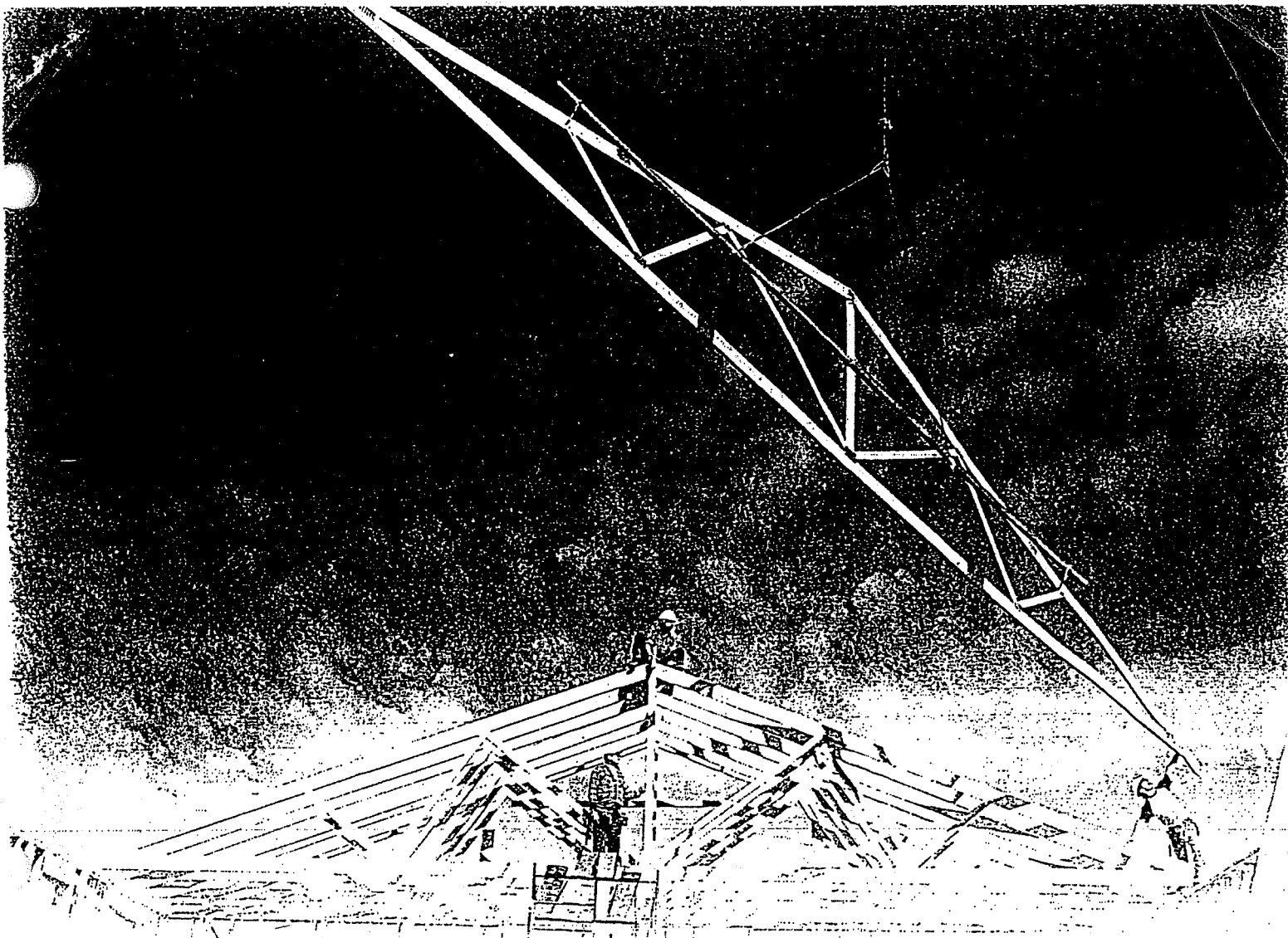


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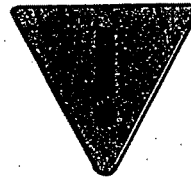
Wood Truss Installation

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

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1 Unloading & Lifting.....	5
2 Job Site Handling.....	5
3 Hoisting.....	6
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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.

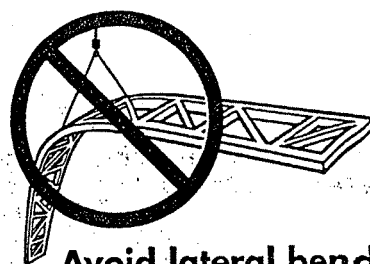
Special Design Requirements

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

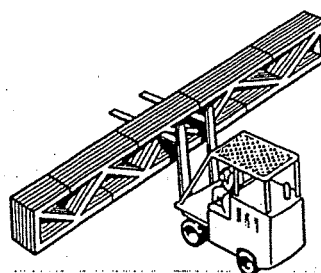
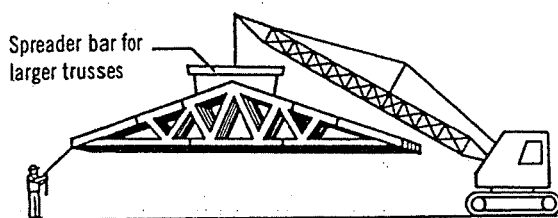
Beginning with the unloading process, and throughout all phases of construction, care must be taken to avoid lateral bending of trusses, which can cause damage to the lumber and metal connector plates at the joints.



Avoid lateral bending

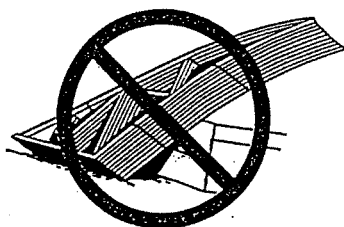
- Use special care in windy weather.
- If using a crane within 10 feet of an electric line, contact the local power company.
- If using a crane within 5 miles of an airport, contact the airport 30 days prior to erection to learn about any safety regulations that must be followed.

2 Job Site Handling



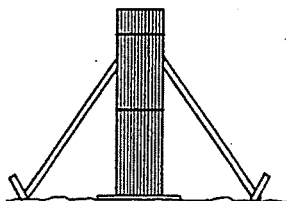
All trusses should be picked up at the top chords in a vertical position only

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.



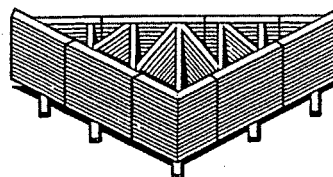
Do not store unbraced bundles upright

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.

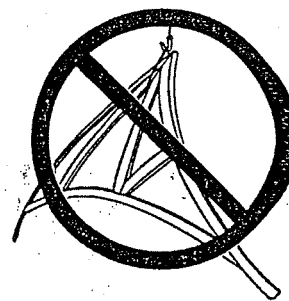


Care should be exercised when removing banding to avoid damaging trusses.

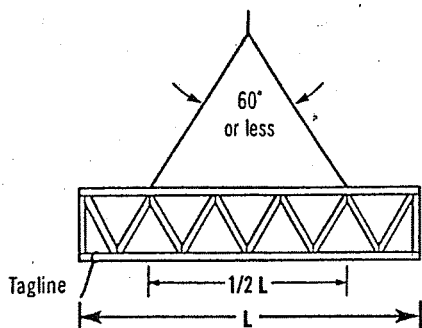
During long term storage, trusses shall be protected from the environment in a manner that provides for adequate ventilation of the trusses. If tarpaulins or other material is used, the ends shall be left open for ventilation. Plastic is not recommended, since it can trap moisture.

3 Hoisting

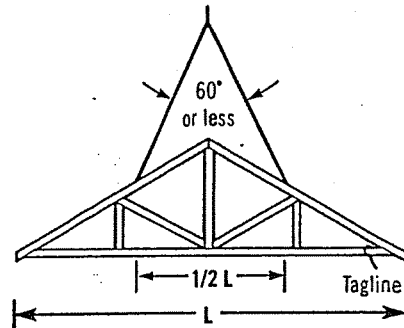
All trusses that are erected one at a time shall be held safely in position by the erection equipment until such time as all necessary bracing has been installed and the ends of the trusses are securely fastened to the building.



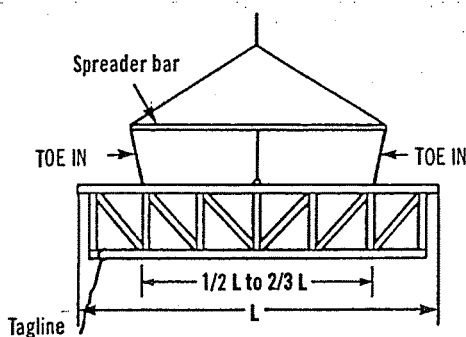
Avoid lateral bending



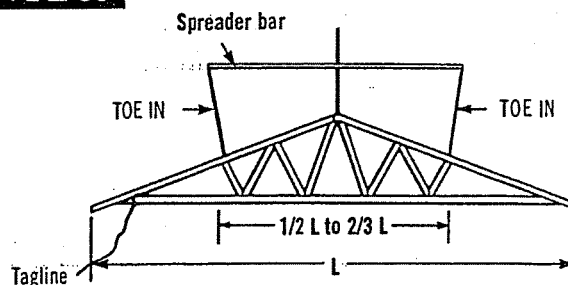
$L \leq 30'$



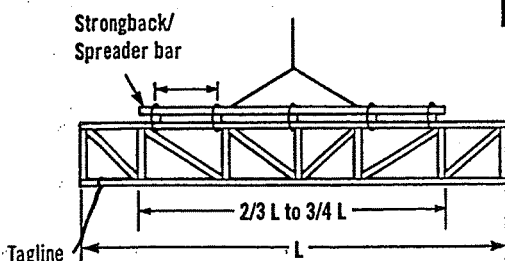
Truss sling is acceptable where these criteria are met.



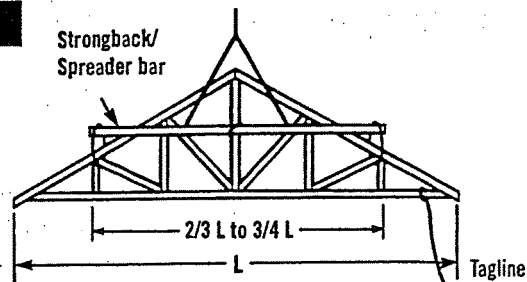
$30' < L \leq 60'$



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.



$L > 60'$



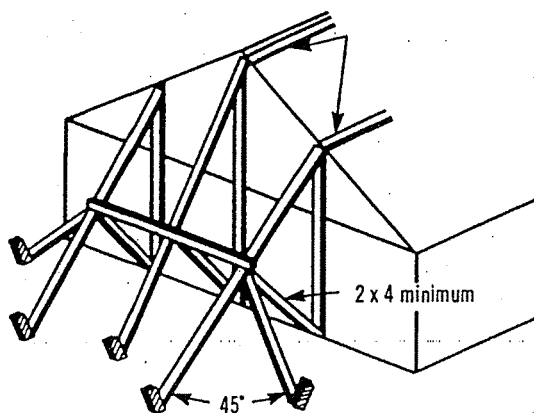
For lifting trusses with spans in excess of 60 feet, it is recommended that a strongback/spreader bar be used as illustrated. The strongback/spreader bar should be attached to the top chord and web members at intervals of approximately 10 feet. Further, the strongback/spreader bar should be at or above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

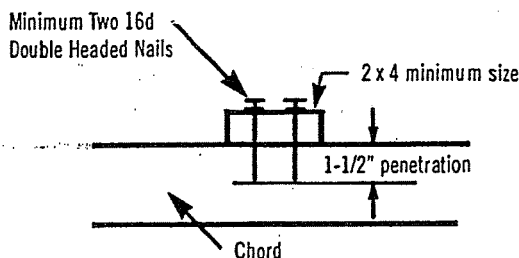
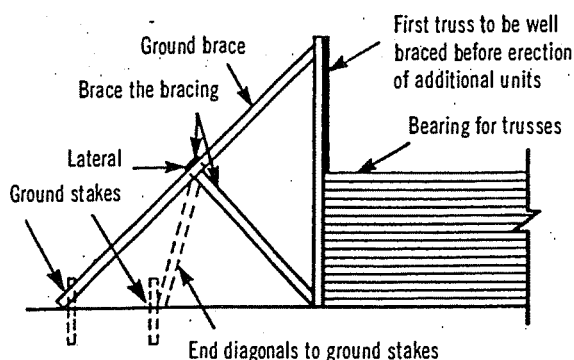
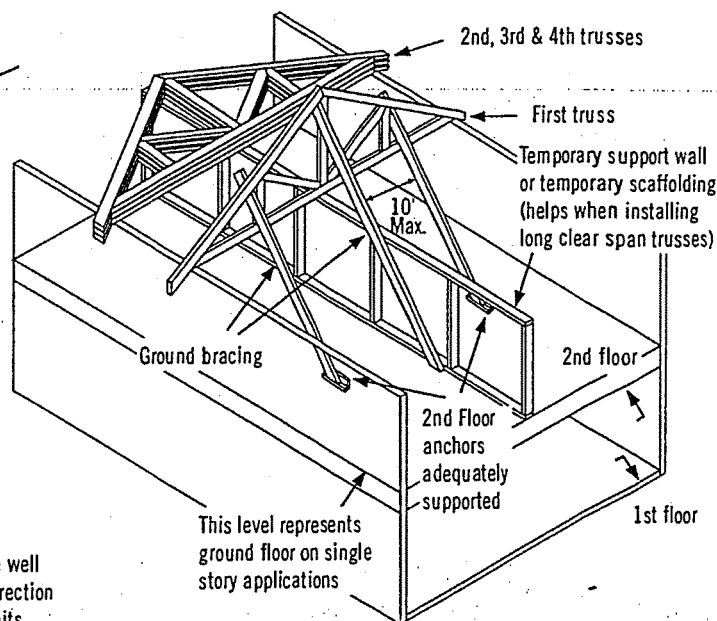
One satisfactory method ties the first unit of trusses off to a series of braces that are attached to a stake driven into the ground and securely anchored. The ground brace itself should be supported as shown below or it is apt to buckle. Additional ground braces in the opposite direction, inside the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

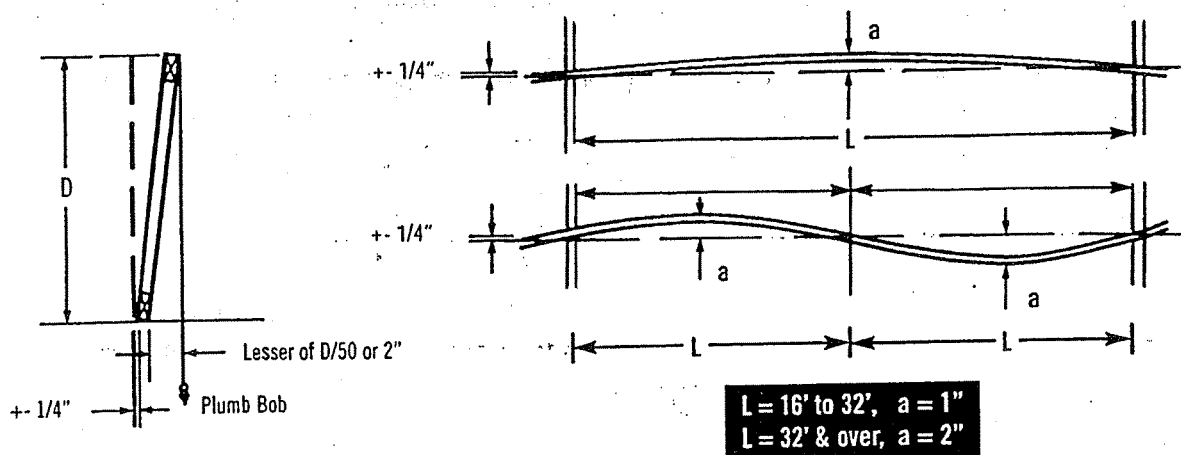


Inadequate size of bracing material or inadequate fastening is a major cause of erection dominoing.

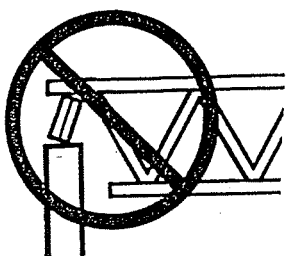
5 Erection Tolerance

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



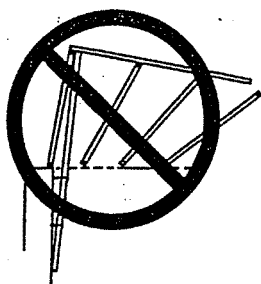
Do not install trusses on temporarily connected supports



Do not walk on unbraced trusses



Do not walk on trusses or gable ends lying flat

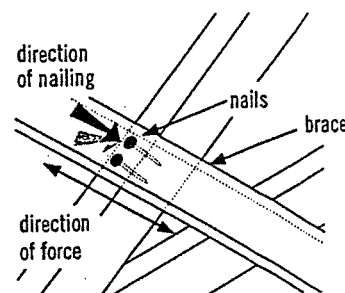


Nails in withdrawal (parallel to force)

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.



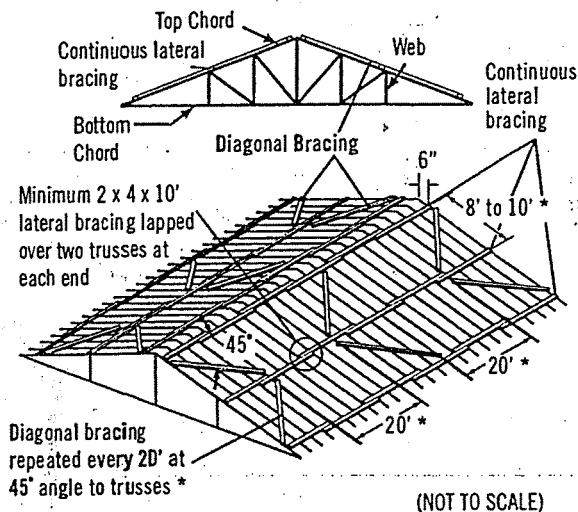
Well nailed (perpendicular to force)

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.

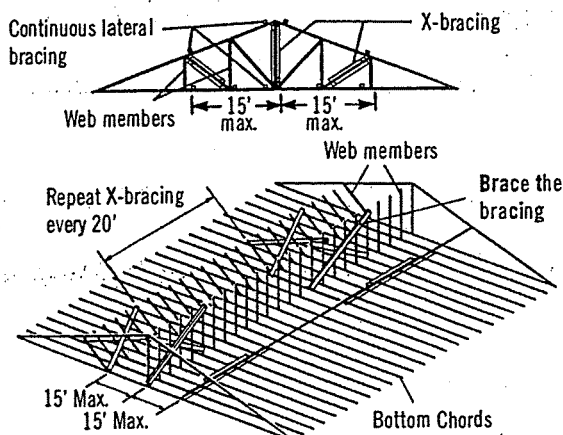


Exact spacing between trusses should be maintained as bracing is installed to avoid the hazardous practice of removing bracing to adjust spacing. This act of "adjusting spacing" can cause trusses to topple if connections are removed at the wrong time.

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.

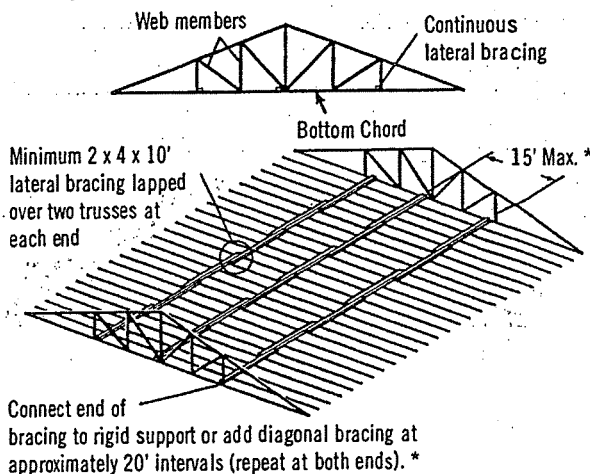
X-bracing should be installed on vertical web members wherever possible, at or near lateral bracing. Plywood or OSB may be substituted for X-bracing.



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

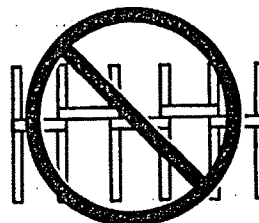
2) Bottom Chord Plane

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

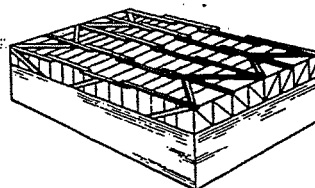


* Long spans, heavy loads or other spacing configurations may require closer spacing between lateral bracing and closer intervals between diagonals. Consult the building designer or HIB and DSB (Recommended Design Specification for Temporary Bracing of Metal-Plate Connected Wood Trusses) for details.

Diagonal or cross-bracing is very important!



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

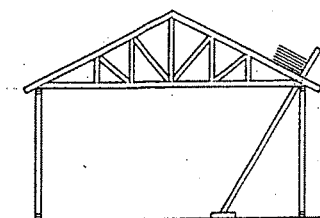
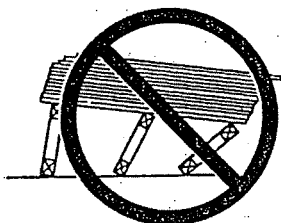


Bracing requirements using the same principles apply to parallel chord trusses

8 Stacking Materials

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

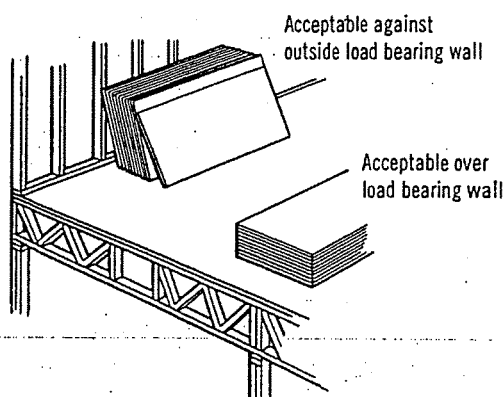
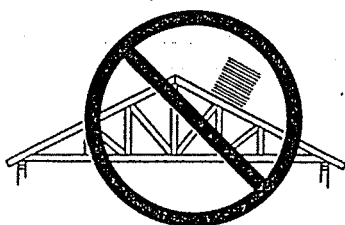
Never stack materials on unbraced or inadequately braced trusses



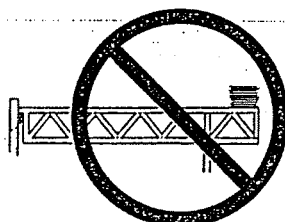
Platform must be rigidly braced

Proper distribution of construction materials is a must during construction.

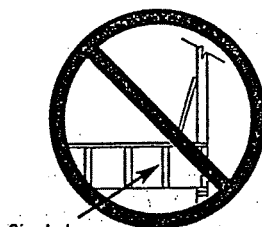
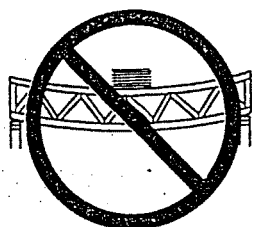
Never stack materials near a peak



Never stack materials on the cantilever of a truss

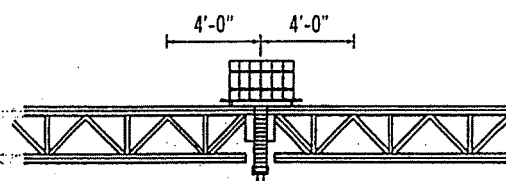


Always stack materials over two or more trusses.



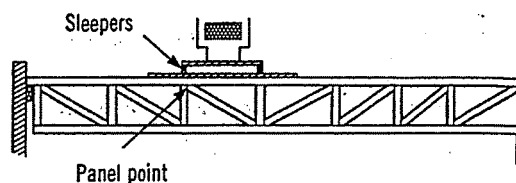
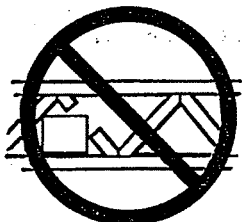
Single truss

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.



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.

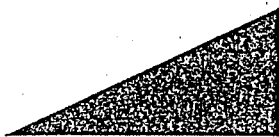
Cutting of nonstructural overhangs is considered a part of normal erection and shall be done by the builder or erection contractor.

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