

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OSHAWA

TRUE COPY

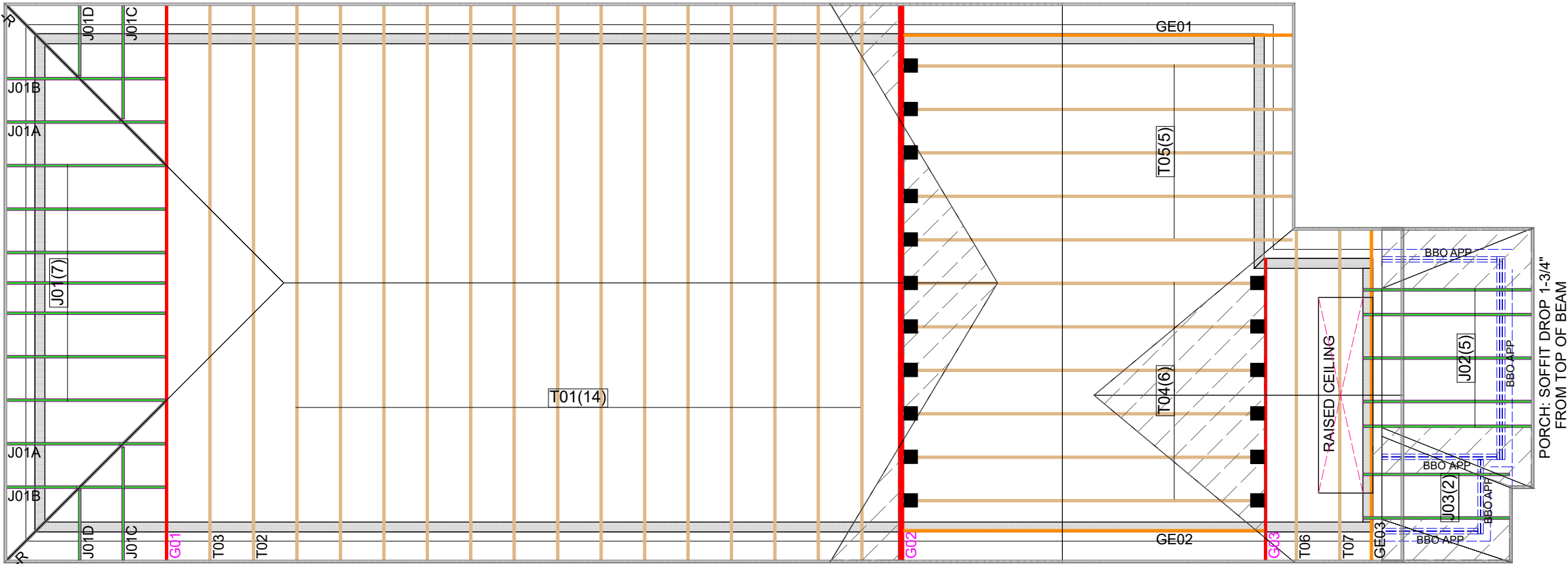
OF PERMIT PLANS

Nov 04 2023

PER: 

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL

MHP 23025



UPPER LEVEL: TOP OF PLATE FLUSH WITH U/S SOFFIT

Hanger Name	Symbol	QTY
LUS24	▲	0
LJS26DS	■	17



CONVENTIONAL
FRAMING BY OTHERS

ALL CONVENTIONAL FRAMING TO CONFORM WITH PART 9 OF THE OBC. ROOF RAFTERS THAT CROSS OVER TRUSSES TO BE MIN. 2x4 SPF @ 24" C/C WITH A 2x4 VERTICAL POST TO THE TRUSS BELOW. VERTICAL POSTS TO BE Laterally BRACED SO THAT UNBRACED LENGTH DOES NOT EXCEED 6'. DESIGN OF CONVENTIONAL FRAMING IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER.

JOB INFORMATION

Customer	GREENPARK GROUP
Job #	23-00087R0
Address	ZADORRA ESTATES ZADORRA ESTATES INC OSHAWA,ON
Model	RIVER 6-1
Sales Rep	RALPH MIRIGELLO
Designer	LI
Date	2023-07-04
Path	C:\MITEK\CA\JOBS\GREENPARK GROUP\ZADORRA ESTATES\MODELS\RIVER 6\RIVER 6-1\T-RIVE

DESIGN INFORMATION

Code	NBCC 2015
Bldg	Residential - HSB (NBCC Part 9)
TC LL	34.8 lb/ft²
TC DL	6.0 lb/ft²
BC LL	0.0 lb/ft²
BC DL	7.3 lb/ft²
Deflection	LL=L/360 TL=L/360
Spacing	24" O/C unless otherwise noted
Complies With	OBC 2012 (2019 Amendment) CSA O86-14 and TPIC 2014

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Hangers and Fasteners to be installed as per manufacturer

Refer to truss drawings in the Truss Engineering Package for ply-to-ply attachment notes

For site-framed valleys: top chords of all roof trusses must be laterally supported using 2x4 continuous bracing @24 O/C - all bracing must be anchored at ends as per TPIC Installation Guidelines

Read all notes on this page in addition to those shown on the KOTT Truss Engineering package

Field erection, handling and bracing are not the responsibility of KOTT, or KOTT Engineering

Unless noted otherwise, hurricane ties are to be installed at the bearings of all trusses > 40 ft clear span, and any girder or beam supporting trusses with a clear span >40 ft. See hanger legend for type.

Unless noted otherwise, for Part 9 bldgs, all trusses are to be anchored to the top of supporting walls as follows: trusses with a clear span <40 ft use 3-1/4" nails @ each bearing; trusses with a clear span >40 ft use 3-1/4" nails @ each bearing in addition to the appropriate hurricane tie.

KOTT Inc.
14 Anderson Blvd.
Uxbridge, ON
905.642.4400





General Guidelines for Truss Manufacturer and Installer on Reading Truss Component Drawings



**Read Carefully Prior to
Manufacture and Installation**

Note: It is important that all information on the truss component drawing is understood by all interested parties. If clarification is required, please contact your truss supplier prior to installation of the trusses

Standard Design Loading:

Standard loading is indicated on the drawing legend for the top and bottom chords, for snow, live and dead loads where indicated. Actual panel UDL is further indicated for individual panels in the body of the truss drawing.

Non-Standard Loading:

Additional uniform loading is included in individual panel loading. Concentrated loads are noted in a separate table in the body of the drawing.

Reactions:

Factored gross reactions are indicated as Maximum Factored Reactions, not necessarily for the load case outlined on the drawing. Includes vertical, horizontal and uplift.

Lumber size and Grade:

The member size and grade is indicated in the lumber table. The truss must be manufactured with the same size and species noted but may be an equal or better grade than indicated.

Plates sizes:

Plate sizes are noted as Width x Length, where the plate slot direction is parallel to the plate length. Plate sizes indicated are the minimum required and may be increased.

Plate location:

Plates are centred on the joint unless an x-y offset is indicated. If clarification of placement is required prior to manufacture or during inspection, additional detail on plate placement is available from the truss manufacturer.

Bearing:

In most cases, input bearing size (input by designer) and minimum required bearing are indicated on the drawing. In cases where the bearing capacity has been enhanced by using a bearing block, bearing enhancer or flush plate, the bearing required will match the input bearing even where the required bearing might be less than what is indicated

Ply to ply connection:

Where the truss is designed for 2 or more plys, the individual truss plys must be fastened together. A nailing chart will be included which includes nails size, type, spacing and rows for each member. For 4 ply trusses, bolts or structural screws may also be noted

Building Code:

The truss will be designed as Part 9, Part 4 or Farm and will be noted in the legend. In certain cases, wind loading will also be required and will be outlined on the drawing, including information pertaining to location, building height, exposure class and opening size. TPIC requires that some non-triangulated frames such as attic trusses and gambrel arches be designed Part 4 even though the building itself might meet the requirements of Part 9.

Chord Bracing:

Minimum spacing for bracing for the top and bottom chord is clearly indicated. This can also be achieved when suitable sheathing is directly connected to the top chord and when a suitable ceiling is directly connected to the bottom chord. For large cantilevers where there is typically not a directly connected ceiling, care should be taken to meet the bracing criteria noted. The base truss for piggyback situations must have 2x4 purlins (max truss spacing 24" o/c) connected at a maximum of 24" o/c along the flat top chord section. Additional x-bracing may be required in the plane of the purlins.

Web Bracing:

Requirements for individual web bracing will be indicated on the drawing. This will either be a lateral brace or T-brace. Where a T-brace is specified, size, grade and nailing requirement will be noted. For a lateral brace, a 1x4 minimum is required. Note: The building designer is responsible for ensuring adequate load transfer from the individual lateral braces into the overall structure.

Design Results:

Axial forces for load case 1 are indicated on the drawing. Other load case results can be supplied upon request. Maximum stress indices are also indicated for both the lumber and plates. Maximum deflection is indicated, both allowable and calculated.

Manufacturing tolerances:

Tolerances for plate placement as outlined in TPIC Appendix G are noted on each truss component drawing.

Failure to follow these guidelines could cause property damage and personal injury

1. Additional stability bracing for truss system, e.g. diagonal or xbracing is always required. Consult **BCSI-CANADA** for installation requirements (copies available from your truss supplier or from www.sbcindustry.com)

2. Truss bracing must be designed by an engineer. Individual lateral braces shown in truss drawings must be incorporated into overall structure through connection to diaphragm or other means.

3. Never exceed the design loading shown and never stack building materials on inadequately braced trusses

4. Provide copies of truss component drawings to the building department, erection supervisor, property owner and all other interested parties (e.g. Building designer where required)

5. Cut members to bear tightly against one another

6. Place plates on each face of truss at each joint and embed fully, using proper roller or hydraulic press. Knots and wane at joint locations are regulated by TPIC Appendix G

7. Design assumes trusses will be suitably protected from the environment in accordance with TPIC

8. Unless otherwise noted, MC of lumber shall not exceed 19% at time of manufacture

9. Unless expressly noted, this design is not applicable for fire retardant, preservative treatment or green lumber nor for use in a corrosive environment

10. Connections not shown are the responsibility of others

11. Do not cut or alter truss members or plates without prior approval of an engineer

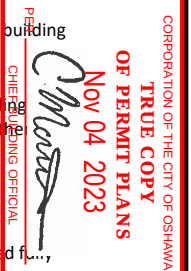
12. Install and load vertically unless otherwise noted

13. Review all portions of this design including all notes. Reviewing pictures alone is not sufficient

14. Design assumes manufactured in accordance with TPIC Quality criteria as outlined in Appendix G

16. Building designer must review individual component drawings to ensure they are suitable for the structure

15. Not designed for solar panels unless specifically noted



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