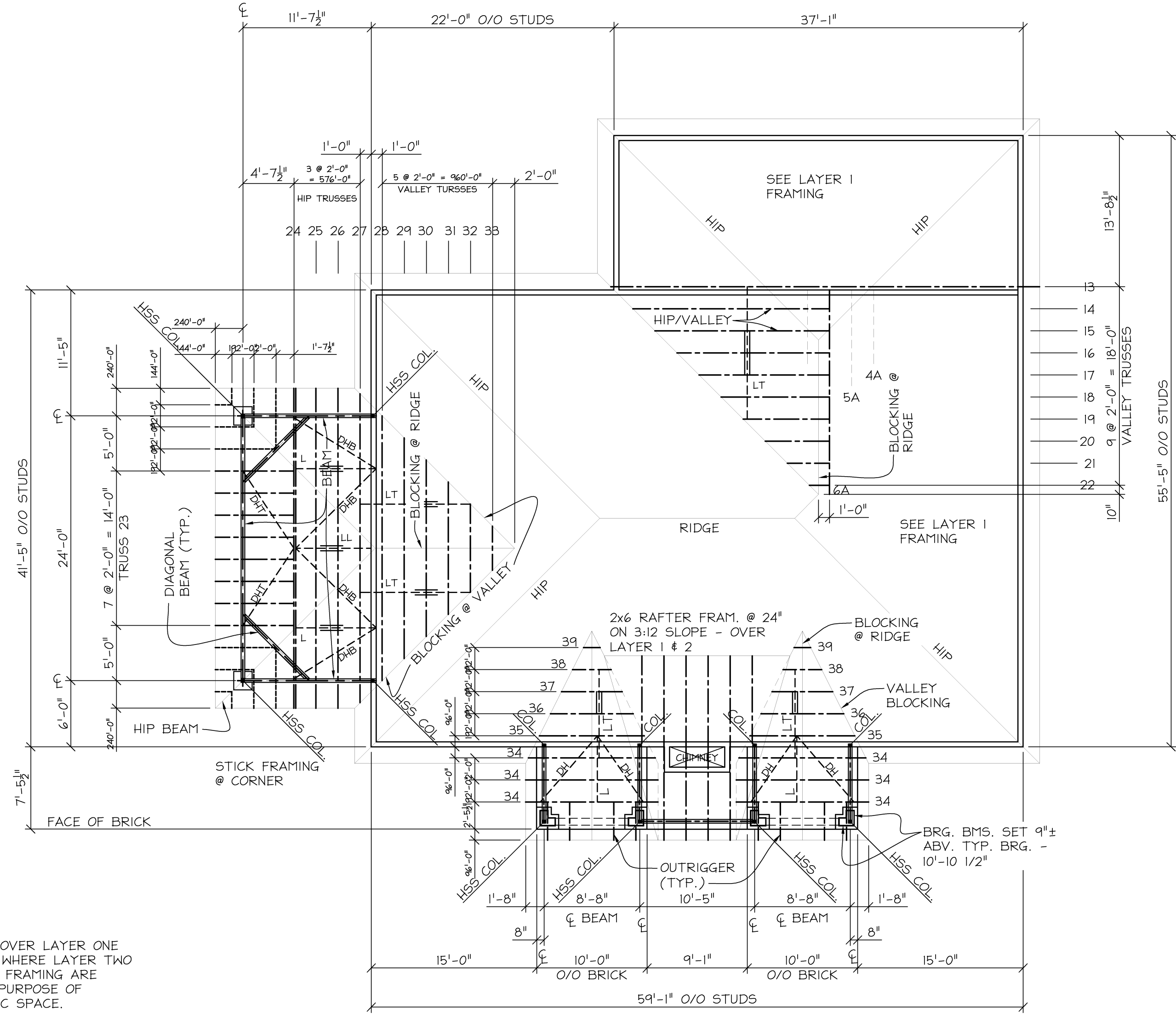


ROOF FRAMING PLAN - BUILDING "A"
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

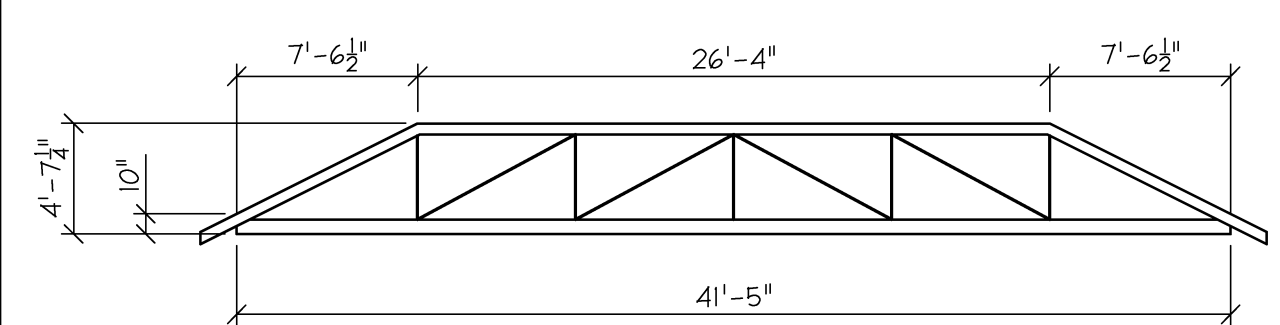
LAYER 1 - TRUSSES
STICK FRAMING
BLOCKING
BRG. @ 10'-1/2"

NOTE:
DECK CONTINUOUS OVER LAYER ONE
FRAMING @ AREAS WHERE LAYER TWO
AND LAYER THREE FRAMING ARE
INSTALLED - FOR PURPOSE OF
SUB-DIVIDING ATTIC SPACE.

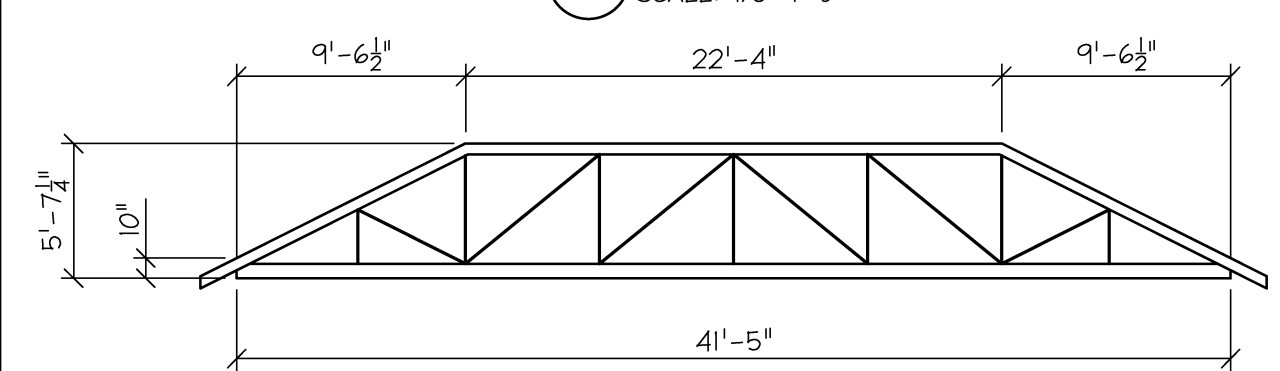


ROOF FRAMING PLAN - BUILDING "A"
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

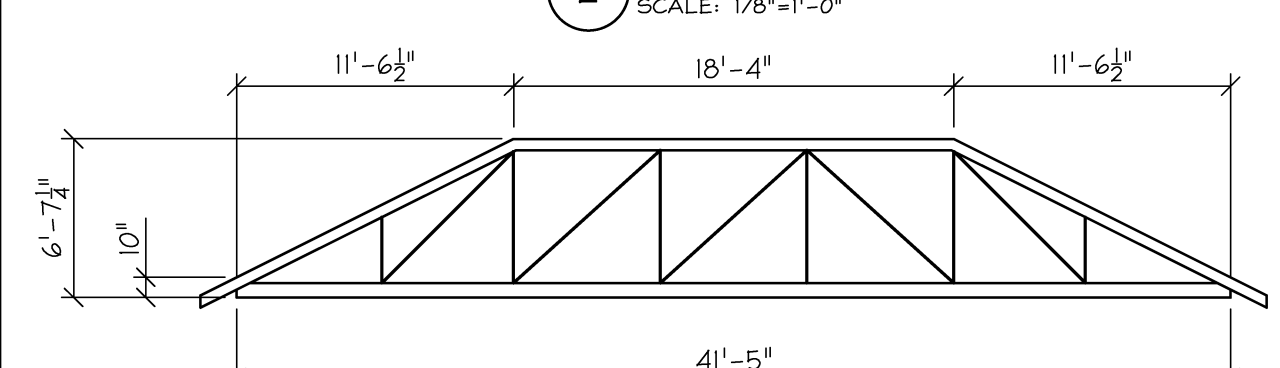
LAYER 2 - TRUSSES
INCLUDING CANOPY
& PORCHES
VALLEY TRUSSES SET
ON LAYER 1 FRAMING
LAYER 3 - 2x6 RAFTERS BETWEEN
FRONT GABLES



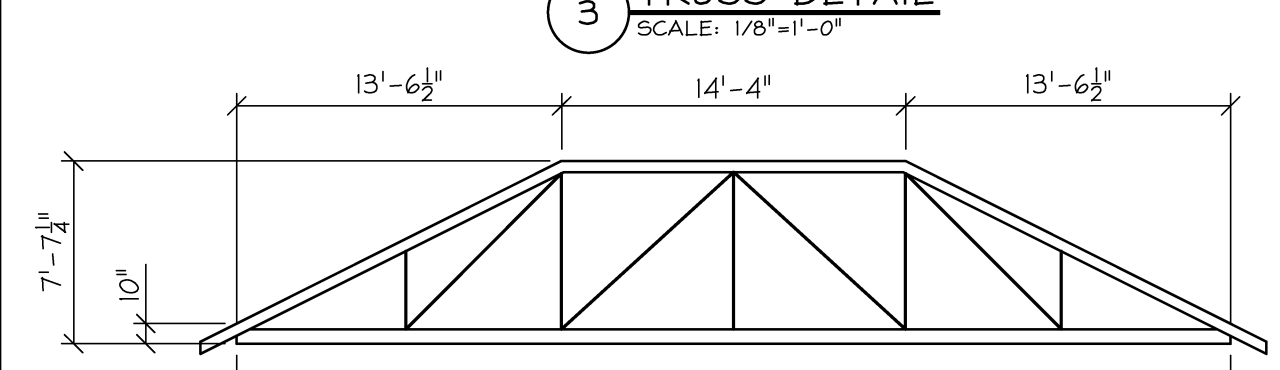
1 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



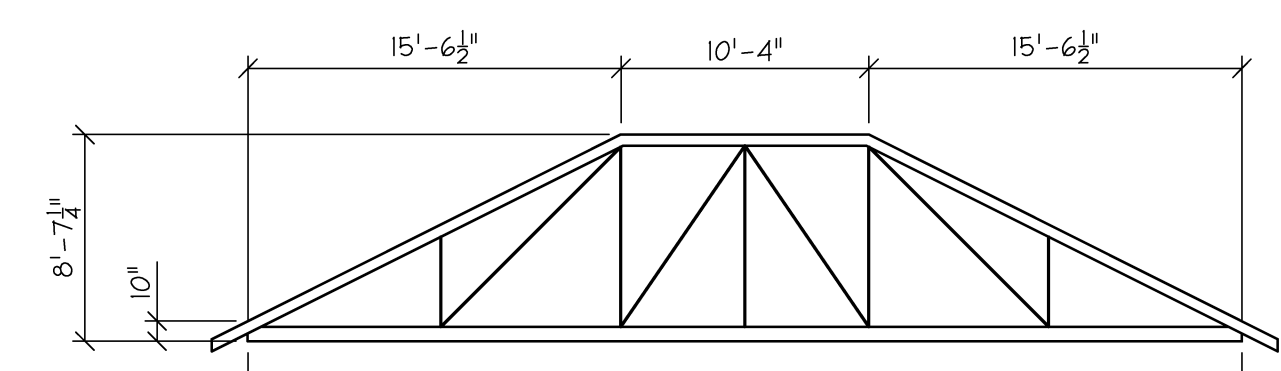
2 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



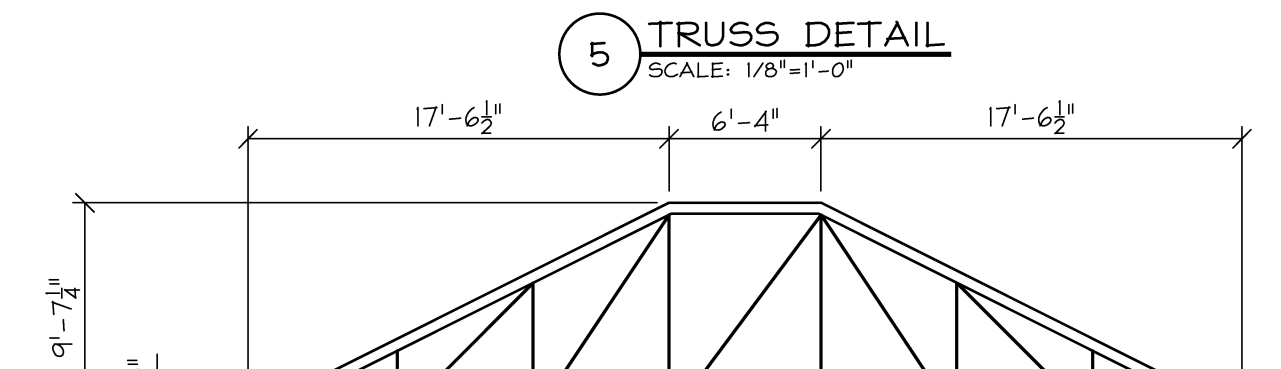
3 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



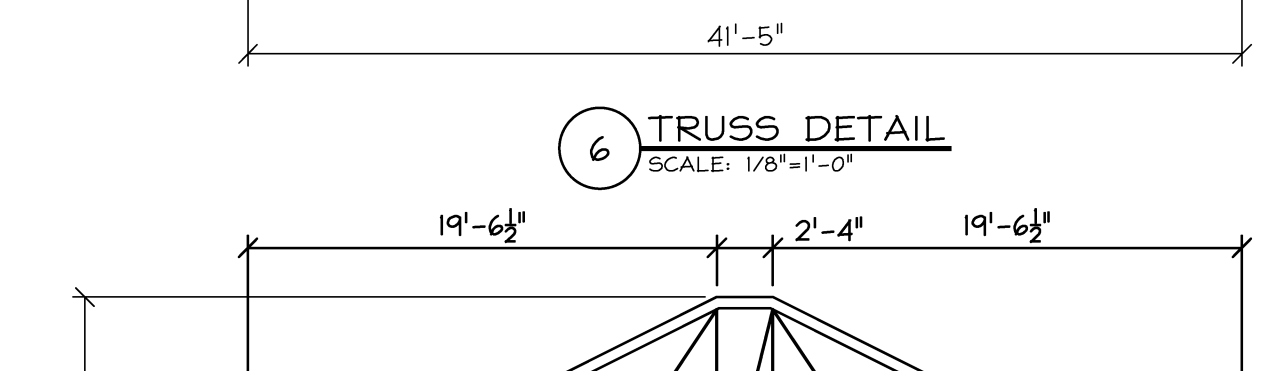
4 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



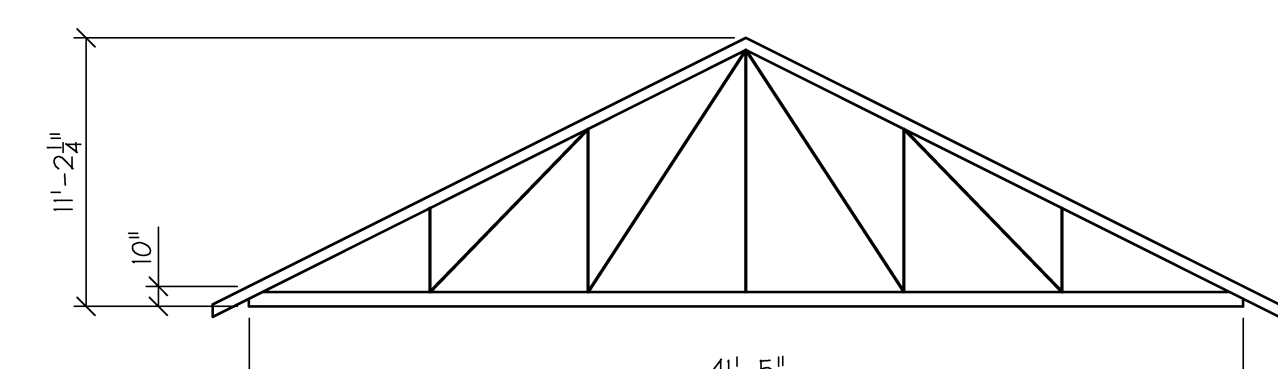
5 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



6 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



7 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



8 TRUSS DETAIL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

TRUSS TYPE DIAGRAMS

General Notes

- Height or vertical dimensions as shown on truss diagrams are based on the heel dimension at 10'. Heel dimension measured at the outside face of wood blocking at truss bearing on walls and at steel beams where occur.
- Length of trusses supported by multi-layered girder truss shall be determined by thickness of girder truss as located by control dimension.
- Multi-layered girder truss shall have dimensions as controlled by lowest elevated truss layer. Top of flat chord if applicable shall be beveled to roof slope.
- Certain truss diagrams are shown with overhang to be cut as required for field conditions at sub fascia.
- Web member layout shall be determined by verticals placed at points of slope change of the top chord and equal spacing in either direction as shown and diagonals adjoining verticals as shown.

NOTES

- Stick framing at hip corners typically shall include 2 x 8 hip ridge (notch at overhang as required) and 2 x 6 rafters at 24" c/c necessary blocking at bearing plate. Ridge beam and rafters shall have necessary metal hanger at top and hurricane H3 anchor clip at bearing plate.
- Wood trusses shall be designed and fabricated in accordance with the latest specifications of the Truss Plate Institute and meeting the requirements of these construction documents.
 - Trusses shall be prefabricated in a properly equipped permanent manufacturing facility under strict rules of quality control.
 - Necessary camber shall be built into the trusses by properly positioning members in the fabricating jig.
 - Truss connector plates shall be manufactured from only prime commercial quality galvanized steel minimum 20-gauge thickness with min. yield of 33,000 psi and ultimate tensile strength of 48,000 psi with corrosion resistant coating of 1.25 oz. per square foot commercial class hot dipped galvanized before stamping.
 - Multi-layered or girder trusses shall be bolted together in the fabrication shop with size and spacing of bolts thru all truss members as required. Girder truss size is controlled by dimensions of lowest level layer with top of flat members beveled to roof slope.
 - Truss web member design shall be for single member sized to eliminate web member bracing if practicable. If web member bracing must be utilized, such shall be provided by truss fabricator and installed by Contractor.
 - Truss members shall be minimum 2 x 4 for web and 2 x 6 for top and bottom chords.
 - Truss shall be designed for the following minimum loads:

Top chord live load.....	25 PSF
Top chord dead load.....	15 PSF
Bottom chord dead load.....	10 PSF
Total load.....	50 PSF

 Live load deflection shall be 1/360 of span, maximum.
- NO STRESS INCREASE FOR SHORT DURATION LOADING WILL BE ALLOWED IN TRUSS DESIGN.
- All standard and girder trusses shall have both ends secured, either by anchor clip at bearing condition, or by hanger at truss to girder or truss to truss condition. Valley and/or hip valley trusses secured to deck or other framing directly nailed or valley truss clips at installers option. See hanger and anchor notes item J.
- Permanent truss bracing shall be in accordance with the Truss Plate Institute and as shown on the Drawings. Bracing shall be minimum 2 x 4 and secured to trusses with two 16d nails at each intersection. Continuous lateral bracing shall allow lengths to lap, side to side, for at least two trusses.
- Metal hanger and anchor clips shall be as selected from Simpson Strong-Tie Company, Inc. Items shall be minimum of 18 gauge of types generally indicated as follows:
 - Seismic/hurricane clip H3 for anchor of framing at bearing
 - Contractors option for anchor of rafter at bearing, in lieu of additional wood blocking, to be a variable pitch connector VPA 2.
 - Contractors option for anchor of valley and/or hip valley trusses to roof deck or to other framing to be Valley Truss Clip VTC 2. Use of clip might avoid need for bevel cut of bottom chord and change vertical dimension. Coordinate with truss fabricator.
 - Rafter hanger on ledger blocking to be B-series for 2 x 10 at 6/12 slope.
 - Hip beam hanger at girder or double truss, skewed 45° L or R slope (4.243/12 (6/12 at 45°) to be Series UHU.
 - Standard truss, to girder truss for bottom-support at heel only to be adjustable truss hanger THA Series and for bottom support at other than heel, having top chord/web to be THA Series at bottom and framing angle A35 at top.

ROOF FRAMING LEGEND & NOTES

- STANDARD TRUSS
TYPE X AS INDICATED
- TRUSS TYPE X
OVER STANDARD TRUSS SYSTEM
- GIRDER TRUSS X AS NOTED
MULTI-LAYER AS REQUIRED
- BEAM X AS NOTED
- LATERAL BRACING CONTINUOUS 2 X 4
- CONNECT AT EACH TRUSS AND @ WALL
 - L DENOTES LOCATION @ TOP & BOTTOM CHORD
 - LT DENOTES TOP CHORD ONLY
 - LB DENOTES BOTTOM CHORD ONLY
 - LW DENOTES WEB MEMBER ONLY
- DIAGONAL HORIZONTAL 2 X 4 BRACING @ APPROX. 45° OR AS INDICATED
 - DH DENOTES BOTH TOP & BOTTOM
 - DHT DENOTES TOP ONLY
 - DHB DENOTES BOTTOM ONLY
- DIAGONAL VERTICAL 2 X 4 "X" BRACING - EITHER SIDE OF WEB MEMBER @ LOCATION OF LATERAL BRACING AS INDICATED OVER 3 TRUSSES (MIN.) AND @ WEB MEMBERS REQUIRING LATERAL BRACING FOR TRUSS DESIGN TO PREVENT BUCKLING.