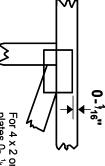
Symbols

PLATE LOCATION AND ORIENTATION



offsets are indicated Center plate on joint unless x, y and fully embed teeth Apply plates to both sides of truss Dimensions are in ft-in-sixteenths



edge of truss. plates 0- ¹/₁ℰ' from outside or 4 x 2 orientation, locate

connector plates required direction of slots in This symbol indicates the

* Plate location details available in MiTek 20/20 software or upon request.

PLATE SIZE

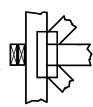
the length parallel to slots. to slots. Second dimension is width measured perpendicular The first dimension is the plate

LATERAL BRACING LOCATION



output. Use T or I bracing if indicated. Indicated by symbol shown and/or by text in the bracing section of the

BEARING



Min size shown is for crushing only number where bearings occur. reaction section indicates joint Indicates location where bearings (supports) occur. Icons vary but

Industry Standards:

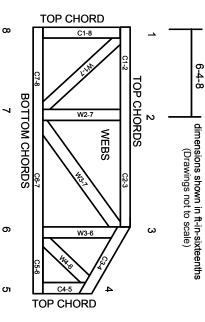
ANSI/TP11: National Design Specification for Metal Design Standard for Bracing.

Building Component Safety Information. Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction

DSB-89: BCSI:

Connected Wood Trusses. installing & Bracing of Metal Plate Guide to Good Practice for Handling,

Numbering System



JOINTS ARE GENERALLY NUMBERED/LETTERED CLOCKWISE AROUND THE TRUSS STARTING AT THE JOINT FARTHEST TO THE LEFT.

NUMBERS/LETTERS CHORDS AND WEBS ARE IDENTIFIED BY END JOINT

PRODUCT CODE APPROVALS

ICC-ES Reports:

ESR-1311, ESR-1352, ESR1988 ER-3907, ESR-2362, ESR-1397, ESR-3282

truss unless otherwise shown. Trusses are designed for wind loads in the plane of the

section 6.3 These truss designs rely on lumber values Lumber design values are in accordance with ANSI/TPI 1 established by others.

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MiTek Engineering Reference Sheet: MII-7473 rev. 10/03/2015

General Safety Notes

Damage or Personal Injury Failure to Follow Could Cause Property

- Ņ Additional stability bracing for truss system, e.g. diagonal or X-bracing, is always required. See BCSI.
- Truss bracing must be designed by an engineer. For wide truss spacing, individual lateral braces themselves bracing should be considered may require bracing, or alternative Tor I
- ω Never exceed the design loading shown and never stack materials on inadequately braced trusses.
- designer, erection supervisor, property owner and all other interested parties. Provide copies of this truss design to the building

4.

- Cut members to bear tightly against each other
- Place plates on each face of truss at each joint and embed fully. Knots and wane at joint locations are regulated by ANSI/TPI 1.

6 5

- Design assumes trusses will be suitably protected from the environment in accord with ANSI/TPI 1.
- Unless otherwise noted, moisture content of lumber shall not exceed 19% at time of fabrication.

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- Unless expressly noted, this design is not applicable for use with fire retardant, preservative treated, or green lumber.
- <u>,</u> Camber is a non-structural consideration and is the responsibility of truss fabricator. General practice is to camber for dead load deflection.
- 11. Plate type, size, orientation and location dimensions indicated are minimum plating requirements
- Lumber used shall be of the species and size, and in all respects, equal to or better than that
- Top chords must be sheathed or purlins provided at spacing indicated on design.
- Bottom chords require lateral bracing at 10 ft. spacing, or less, if no ceiling is installed, unless otherwise noted
- Connections not shown are the responsibility of others
- Do not cut or alter truss member or plate without prior approval of an engineer.
- Install and load vertically unless indicated otherwise.
- Use of green or treated lumber may pose unacceptable project engineer before use. environmental, health or performance risks. Consult with
- Review all portions of this design (front, back, words and pictures) before use. Reviewing pictures alone is not sufficient.
- 20. Design assumes manufacture in accordance with ANSI/TPI 1 Quality Criteria