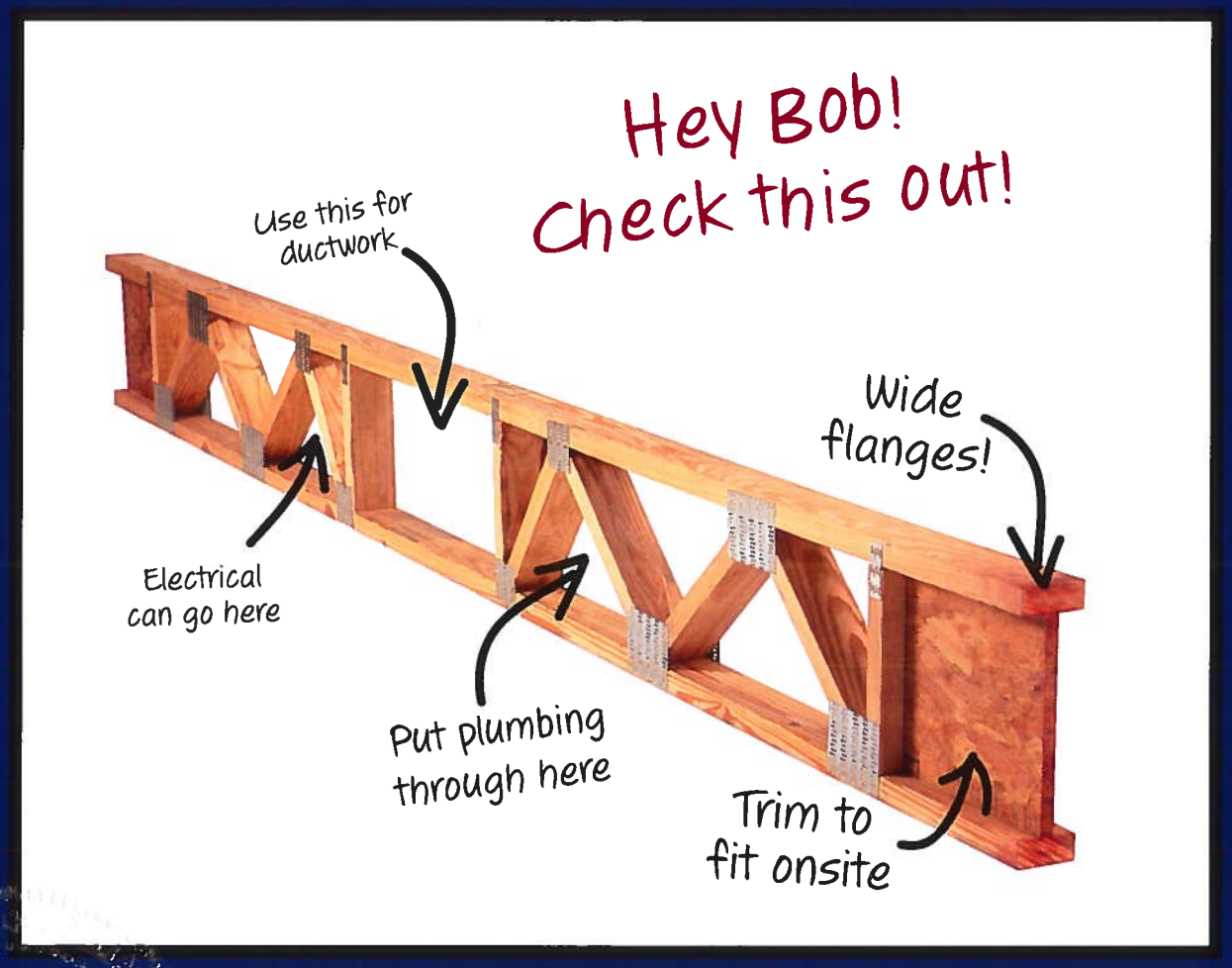
TrimJoist



If Bob tries TrimJoist, he'll find out why TrimJoist is the best choice for floor truss products.

IT'S CONTRACTOR-FRIENDLY.
The end sections can be trimmed onsite.

IT SAVES MONEY AND TIME.
With strut-webbing, there's no need for subcontractors to cut holes.

IT'S STRONGER.
You don't weaken the joist with holes.

IT HAS WIDE FLANGES.
With 3.5-inch flanges on the top and bottom, subfloor application is simple. Nailing and gluing are easier.

IT COMES WITH A TEAM OF ENGINEERS.
Just call our toll-free number for custom engineering.

TrimJoist
ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS

1 800 844-8281
www.trimjoist.com

U.S. Patent 5,761,872 • U.S. Patent 6,139,667 • Additional Patents Pending

The *uniform load* span charts below indicate the maximum design spans (including a 1½" minimum bearing at each end) for each family of *Trim*Joist floor joists. Each chart is divided into columns which represent common design loadings and rows which show typical spacings. Most residential designs require a minimum of 55 psf loading. Floors used for heavy traffic and/or heavy floor coverings (e.g. Tile) should be designed at 60 psf minimum. All loads are broken down into *Live, Top-dead* and *Bottom-dead* components. For example, the 55 psf column is really 40 psf live plus 10 psf top-dead plus 5 psf bottom-dead for a total of 55 psf. Dead loads are the weight of construction materials and are always present for the whole life of the structure. Live loads, on the other hand, are transient and are never constant over the life of the structure. Select the appropriate column based on the *dead* loads of your construction materials. These charts are for *uniformly loaded, clear span, simply supported* joists. For special applications requiring concentrated loads, asymmetric continuous loads, cantilevers, or special bearing conditions please consult a *Trim*Joist representative or authorized dealer. The TPDS computer program can be used to analyze almost any loading and/or bearing condition.

11 ¼" Deep

Loading / Spacing	55 PSF (40/10/5)	60 PSF (40/10/10)
12	24′- 0" L/497	24′- 0" L/497
16	22′- 0" L/485	22′- 0" L/485
19.2	21′- 2" L/453	21′- 2" L/453
24	19′- 7" L/455	19′- 7" L/455

16" Deep

Loading / Spacing	55 PSF (40/10/5)	60 PSF (40/10/10)
12	28′- 0" L/676	28′- 0" L/676
16	28′- 0" L/507	28′- 0" L/507
19.2	27′- 4" L/453	27′- 4" L/453
24	25′- 5" L/450	25′- 5" L/450

14" Deep

Spacing		
12	26′- 0" L/633	26′- 0" L/633
16	26′- 0" L/475	26′- 0" L/475
19.2	24′-10" L/453	24′-10" L/453
24	23′- 0" L/452	22′- 0" L/517

18" Deep

Spacing		
12	30′- 0" L/710	30′- 0" L/710
16	30′- 0" L/532	30′- 0" L/532
19.2	29′-10" L/451	29′-10" L/451
24	27′- 7" L/468	27′- 3" L/473

Notes on Span Charts:

1. Spans are based on uniformly loaded joists and include allowances for repetitive use members.
2. Live loads of 40 psf are assumed, Additional dead loads should be chosen based on construction materials.
3. All *Trim*Joist floor joists have a TOP orientation and should not be installed upside-down.
4. Stiffness factors (L/xxx) assume a minimum ¾-inch span-rated subfloor that has been both *glued* and *nailed*.
5. Limit total reaction (per end) to that indicated in the Maximum Reaction Table at the right.
6. Do not apply center supports, cantilevers, concentrated, or asymmetrical continuous loads without first consulting a *Trim*Joist representative.

Maximum Reaction Table

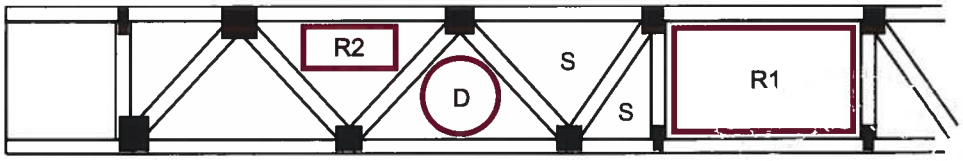
Width	1½	3½	5½
Max	3000	3500	4000

Width is the width of the loaded wall above, or the bearing wall width whichever is less.

A Note About Floor Stiffness: Floor performance is greatly influenced by joist stiffness. Experience has shown that a floor system designed to minimum code acceptance may not meet the expectations of discerning owners. *Trim*Joist Corporation strongly recommends that floor spans be limited to those indicated in the charts above. The numbers in these charts far exceed minimum code requirements and are based on both gluing *and* nailing the subfloor. In cases where the subfloor is nailed only, spans remain the same, but the stiffness must be reduced by 20%. For optimal performance use screws in lieu of nails.

Opening Sizes

	J12	J14	J16	J18
H	11¼"	14"	16"	18"
D	5"	8"	9"	10"
R1	8x16	10x24	12x24	14x24
R2	4x9	4x10 6x6	4x12 6x8	4x14 6x10 8x8



1. All sizes given are in inches and denote maximum expected clearance.
2. Rectangular opening (R1) is provided at centerline of stock length.
3. Only opening D available in 4' stock length (one opening only).
4. Only opening R1 available in 6' and 8' stock length.
5. Openings R2 & D not applicable in shaded areas (s).

Good Framing Practice...

DO Install *Trim*Joists right side up. TOP is stamped on the top of each joist.

DO Make sure that each *Trim*Joist bears on the bottom flange beneath the *Trim*End section or beneath the first metal plate if the *Trim*End section has been removed.

DO Use strongback stiffeners. Although not required for structural performance, strongback adds additional resistance to impact loadings.

DO Provide appropriate bearing width at each end of the *Trim*Joist. The required width can be found in the Maximum Reaction Table above. Use vertical web stiffeners where reactions exceed these values.

DO Use *Trim*Joist approved hangers for flush-mounted bearing conditions. These may be purchased from your local *Trim*Joist dealer.

DO Use an appropriately rated sub-floor that has been both glued and nailed/screwed to the top flange of the *Trim*Joist.

DO Consult your *Trim*Joist dealer or representative about special loading or bearing conditions not addressed in this Application Guide.

DO NOT cut any part of the *Trim*Joist except for the *Trim*End sections which are specifically designed to be field cut.

DO NOT remove, cut or alter any metal plate connector on the *Trim*Joist without first consulting a factory engineer.

DO NOT install the *Trim*Joist upside down without first consulting a *Trim*Joist factory engineer.

DO NOT use a *Trim*Joist as a header or beam except as may be instructed by a *Trim*Joist engineer.

DO NOT allow the *Trim*Joist to be supported by the top flange. All support must be from under the bottom flange.

DO NOT depend on "toe nailing" to provide adequate support capacity for flush-mounted framing. Consult your local *Trim*Joist dealer or a *Trim*Joist factory engineer for proper hanger selection.

DO NOT apply special support or load conditions without first consulting a *Trim*Joist representative.

COLUMBIA COUNTY 9-1-1 ADDRESSING

P. O. Box 1787, Lake City, FL 32056-1787
PHONE: (386) 758-1125 * FAX: (386) 758-1365 * Email: ron_croft@columbiacountyfla.com

Addressing Maintenance

To maintain the Countywide Addressing Policy you must make application for a 9-1-1 Address at the time you apply for a building permit. The established standards for assigning and posting numbers to all principal buildings, dwellings, businesses and industries are contained in Columbia County Ordinance 2001-9. The addressing system is to enable Emergency Service Agencies to locate you in an emergency, and to assist the United States Postal Service and the public in the timely and efficient provision of services to residents and businesses of Columbia County.

DATE ISSUED: 19 December 2005

ENHANCED 9-1-1 ADDRESS:

277 SE MORNING GLORY CT (LAKE CITY, FL 32025)

Addressed Location 911 Phone Number: NOT AVAIL.

OCCUPANT NAME: NOT AVAIL.

OCCUPANT CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY APPRAISER PARCEL NUMBER: 03-4S-17-07490-001

Other Contact Phone Number (If any):

Building Permit Number (If known):

Remarks:

Address Issued By: _____
Columbia County 9-1-1 Addressing / GIS Department

NOTICE: THIS ADDRESS WAS ISSUED BASED ON LOCATION INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE REQUESTER. SHOULD, AT A LATER DATE, THE LOCATION INFORMATION BE FOUND TO BE IN ERROR, THIS ADDRESS IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY
9-1-1 ADDRESSING
APPROVED

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PHONE: (386) 758-1125 * FAX: (386) 758-1365 * Email: ron_croft@columbiacountyfla.com

Posting of Address Numbers in accordance with Ordinance 2001-9, Section 5:

A. Principal Buildings (residence, apartment building or "In Town" business) shall display the assigned address number made of Arabic numerals not less than 3 inches in height and 1 ½ inches in width of a contrasting color to the background on which affixed, as near to the front entrance as possible and practical so that the number is visible and legible from the sidewalk (if any), the public or private way on which the principal building fronts and the opposite side of the public or private way, day or night.

B. Private Lane and Long Driveways: for any principal building (residence, apartment building or business) (except malls or shopping centers) located so that the address number is not clearly legible and visible from the public or private way, shall post an additional set of numbers at the intersection of the driveway to the principal building at the public or private way. The additional address number shall be made up of Arabic numerals not less than 3 inches in height and 1-1/2 inches in width. Numbers shall be contrasting in color with the background on which they are affixed, visible day or night, and placed upon a post or other structure which displays the number so it is visible and legible to emergency services personnel approaching from either direction along the public or private way.

C. Industrial and Commercial Structures in Low Density Areas: All industrial and commercial structures located in low-density development areas (areas in which small residential style address numbers are not visible from the public or private way) shall display address numbers of not less than 10 inches in height. The numbers shall contrast in color with the background on which they are affixed and shall be visible and legible day or night from the public or private way. When possible, the number shall be displayed beside or over the main entrances of the structure.

D. Apartment Buildings and High-Rises: All apartment buildings and high-rises style principal buildings shall display address numbers above or to the side of the primary entrance to the Addressed location. Numbers shall contrast with the color of the background to which they are affixed, and shall be at least 6 inches in height and visible and legible day or night. Apartment numbers for individual units within the complex shall be displayed on, above, or to the side of the doorway of each unit. Assigned number shall be displayed on each separate front entrance in the case of a principal building which is occupied by more than one business of family dwelling unit.

E. Any different numbers, which might be mistaken for or confused with the numbers assigned in accordance with the "Numbering System", shall be removed upon proper display of the assigned address number.

F. The responsibility of placement and maintenance of the building address numbers is that of the occupant or property owner.