# BUILDER/CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>Drawing Validity</u> — These drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification are based on the order documents as of the date of these drawings. These documents describe the material supplied by the manufacturer as of the date of these drawings. Any changes to the order documents after the date on these drawings may void these drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for notifying the building authority of all changes to the order documents which result in changes to the drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification.

<u>Builder Acceptance of Drawings</u> — Approval of the manufacturer's drawings and design data affirms that the manufacturer has correctly interpreted and applied the requirements of the order documents and constitutes Builder/Contractor acceptance of the manufacturer's interpretations of the order documents and standard prospecifications, including its design, fabrication and quality criteria standards and tolerances. (AISC code of standard practice Sept 86 Section 4.2.1) (Mar 05 Section 4.4.1) product

<u>Code Official Approval</u> — It is the responsibility of the Builder/Contractor to ensure that all project plans and specifications comply with the applicable requirements of any governing building authority. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for securing all required approvals and permits from the appropriate agency as required.

Builder is responsible for State, Federal and OSHA safety compliance — The Builder/Contractor is responsible applying and observing all pertinent safety rules and regulations and OSHA standards as applicable. for

<u>Building Erection</u> — The Builder/Contractor is responsible for all erection of the steel and associated work in compliance with the Metal Building Manufacturers drawings. Temporary supports, such as temporary guys, braces, false work or other elements required for erection will be determined, furnished and installed by the erector. (AISC Code of Standard Practice Sept 86 Section 7.9.1) (Mar 05 Section 7.10.3)

<u>Discrepancies</u> — Where discrepancies exist between the Metal Building plans and plans for other trades, the Metal Building plans will govern. (AISC Code of Standard Practice Sept 86 Section 3.3) (Mar 05 Section 3.3)

<u>Materials by Others</u> — All interface and compatibility of any materials not furnished by the manufacturer are the responsibility of and to be coordinated by the Builder/Contractor or A/E firm. Unless specific design criteria concerning any interface between materials if furnished as a part of the order documents, the manufacturers assumptions will govern.

Modification of the Metal Building from Plans — The Metal Building supplied by the manufacturer has been designed according to the Building Code and specifications and the loads shown on this drawing. Modification of the building configuration, such as removing wall panels or braces, from that shown on these plans could affect the structural integrity of the building. The Metal Building Manufacturer or a Licensed Structural Engineer should be consulted prior to making any changes to the building configuration shown on these drawings. The Metal Building Manufacturer will assume no responsibility for any loads applied to the building not indicated on these drawings.

Foundation Design — The Metal Building Manufacturer is not responsible for the design, materials and workmanship of the foundation. Anchor rod plans prepared by the manufacturer are intended to show only location, diameter and projection of the anchor rods required to attach the Metal Building System to the foundation. It is the responsibility of the end customer to ensure that adequate provisions are made for specifying rod embedment, bearing values, tie rods and or other associated items embedded in the concrete foundation, as well as foundation design for the loads imposed by the Metal Building System, other imposed loads, and the bearing capacity of the soil and other conditions of the building site. (MBMA 06 Sections 3.2.2 <u>ک</u>

## PROJECT NOTES

minimum.
HSS and 4
requiremen
of 55 ksi. Material properties of steel bar, plate, and sheet used in the fabrication of built-up structural framing members conform to ASTM A529, ASTM A572, ASTM A1011 SS, or ASTM A1011 HSLAS with a minimum yield point of 50 ksi. Material properties of hot rolled structural shapes conform to ASTM A992, ASTM A529, or ASTM A572 with a minimum specified yield point of 50 ksi. Hot rolled angles, or other than flange braces, conform to ASTM 36 minimum. Hollow structural shaped conform to ASTM A500 grade b, minimum yield point is 42 ksi for round HSS and 46 ksi for rectangular HSS. Material properties of cold form light gage steel members conform to the requirements of ASTM A1011 SS Grade 55 or ASTM A1011 HSLAS Class 1 Grade 55, with a minimum yield point of the requirements.

The manufacturer does not assume any responsibility for the erection nor field supervision of the structure and or any special inspections that may be required by the local building authority during erection (including inspection of the high strength bolts or field welds) as required during erection. The coordination and the costs associated for setting up and Special inspections are the responsibility of the Erector, Owner, Architect, or Engineer of Record.

Design is based upon the mare severe loading of either the roof snow load or the roof live load.

Loads, as noted, are given within order documents and are applied in general accordance with the applicable provisions of the model code and/or specification indicated. Neither the manufacture nor the certifying engineer declares or attests that the loads as designated are proper for the local provisions that may apply or for site specific parameters. The manufacturer's Engineer's certification is limited to design loads supplied by an Architect and/or engineer of record for the overall construction project.

This project is designed using manufacture's standard serviceability standards. Generally this means that all stresses and deflections are within typical performance limits for normal occupancy and standard metal building products. If special requirements for deflections and vibrations must be adhered to, then they must be clearly stated in the contract documents.

This metal building system is designed as enclosed. All exterior components (i.e. doors, windows, vents, etc.) must be designed to withstand the specified wind loading for the design of components and cladding in accordance with the specified building code. Doors are to be closed when a maximum of 50% of design wind velocity is reached.

Using 7x7 Northern eave gutter with 4 x 5 downspouts, the roof drainage system has been designed using the method outlined in the MBMA Metal Building Systems Manual. Downspout locations have not been located on these drawings. The downspouts are to be placed on the building sidewalls at a spacing not to exceed 58.367 feet with the first downspout from both ends of the gutter run within 30 feet of the end. Downspout spacing that does not exceed the maximum spacing will be in compliance with the building code. The gutter and downspout system as provided by the manufacturer is designed to accommodate 10 in/hr rainfall intensity.

The rigid frame at lines 1 is designed as a non—expandable rigid frame.Corresponding calculated based upon actual tributary area. frame reactions

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RAIN INTENSITY

5-MINUTE DURATION, 5-YEAR
RECURRENCE (11)

IN/HOUR

ZONES PER ASCE 7-10; FIG. 30.4-1
ZONES PRESSURES SHOWN ARE UN-FACTORED

ZONE 5, COMPONENT WIND LOAD < 10FT2

23.689 PSF

PRESSURE -31.526 PSF SUCTION

23.689 PSF

PRESSURE -25.663 PSF SUCTION

ZONE 4, COMPONENT WIND LOAD S 10FT2

NTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (GCpi) 0.18 /-0.18

TOPOGRAPHICAL FACTOR WIND EXPOSURE

CATEGORY

8 1.0

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The framing at building A frame line 5 is designed to receive a future addition with a maximum bay 30 feet as measured between centerline of the existing endwall frame to the centerline of the future Corresponding frame reactions are calculated based upon the future, maximum tributary area of 30'.

Roof and wall panels have been Edition (2017). Product approval Rule 9B-72: designed in accordance with section 2222.4 of the Florida Building Code, numbers for the State of Florida, Department of Community Affairs per F Sixth

### FL17900.2 WALK DOORS ROOF PANEL APPROVAL # FL6964.3 DBCI DOOR 5000 SERES AND UP FL11917.3 AVP WALL PANEL

SERVICEABILITY WIND SPEED	NOMINAL WIND SPEED (Vasd)	WIND LOAD  ULTIMATE WIND SPEED	THERMAL FACTOR (Ct)	SNOW EXPOSURE FACTOR (Ce)	FLAT ROOF SNOW LOAD (Pf)	SNOW LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR (Is)	SNOW LOAD (Pg)	RISK CATEGORY	ROOF LIVE LOAD	COLLATERAL (LIGHTS)	ROOF DEAD LOAD SUPERIMPOSED	THE BUILDER IS TO CONFIRM THAT THESE LOADS COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOCAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.	DESIGN LOADING THIS STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED UTILIZING TH INDICATED AND APPLIED AS REQUIRED BY: FBC 2017
76 MPH	92 MPH (IBC SECTION	120 MPH	1.00	1.0	0 PSF	(ls) 1.0000	0.0000 PSF	II - Normal	20.00 PSF (REDUCIBLE)	5.00 PSF	2.190 PSF	HESE LOADS COMPLY CAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.	N LOADING DESIGNED UTILIZING THE LOADS LIED AS REQUIRED BY: 3C 2017

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ANCHOR BOLT PLAN

ANCHOR BOLT REACT

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

ANCHOR BOLT DETAIL

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COVER SHEET

DESCRIPTION

DRAWING INDE

## DRAWING STATUS

1609.3.1)

R1-R4 DET1-12 E7-E10

INSTALLATION SHEETS STANDARD DETAILS FRAME CROSS SECTIO 5 E4 E3 E2 Ξ  $\Xi$ F2

LEFT ENDWALL BACK SIDEWALL FRONT SIDEWALL ROOF SHEETING PLAN

RIGHT ENDWALL

THESE DRAWINGS, BEING FOR APPROVAL, ARE |
DEFINITION NOT FINAL, AND ARE FOR CONCEPT
REPRESENTATION ONLY. THEIR PURPOSE IS TO
CONFIRM PROPER INTERPRETATION OF THE PRO
DOCUMENTS. ONLY ORAWINGS ISSUED
"FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION" CAN BE CONSIDE
AS COMPLETE.

THESE DRAWINGS, BEING FOR PERMIT, ARE BY DEFINITION NOT FINAL. ONLY DRAWINGS ISSUED "FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION" CAN BE CONSIDE AS COMPLETE.

FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

FOR QUESTIONS OR ASSISTANCE CONCERNING ERECTION CALL: 800-556-3726

## ENGINEERING SEAL

WONDAY -- FRIDAY 7:30AM TO 5:00PM

THIS CERTIFICATION COVERS PARTS MANUFACTURE AND DELIVERED BY THE MANUFACTURER ONLY, AND EXCLUDES PARTS SUCH AS DOORS, WINDOW FOUNDATION DESIGN AND ERECTION OF THE BUIL

THESE DRAWINGS AND THE METAL BUILDING SYST THEY REPRESENT ARE THE PRODUCT OF AN AFFI OF NCI GROUP, INC. — 10943 N. SAM HOUSTON PARKWAY W., HOUSTON, TX 77064. THE PROFESS ENGINEER WHOSE SEAL APPEARS HEREON IS NOT ENGINEER.

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THE ENGINEER WHOSE SEAL APPEARS HEREON IS AN EMPLOYEE FOR THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE MATERIALS DESCRIBED HEREIN, SAID SEAL OR CERTIFICATION IS LIMITED TO THE PRODUCTS DES AND MANUFACTURED BY MANUFACTURER ONLY. THE UNDERSIGNED ENGINEER IS NOT THE OVERALL EN OF RECORD FOR THIS PROJECT.

**MESCO** BUILDING SIZE: 75'-0' Building olutions x 120'-0" × 16'-0"

SIMQUE - DIY LETTERING -SIMOUE CONSTRUCTION, LLC LAKE CITY, FL 0 DATE 32024 5244 Bear Creek Court Voice 214-687-9999 PHASE BUILDING Fax 214 OWNER: ₽ rvin g, TX 75061 JY LETTERING -687-9737 16-B-81946 JOB NUMBER SHEET NUMBER 

CUSTOMER: LOCATION:

S

11/27/18

N.T.S.

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PROJECT:

1.0:12 ISSUE 0 No. 38305
No. 38 Nov. 30, 2018 Drawing has been digital!

Over Over Over Over

> 9/16" TO 1 1/16" TO 1 1/16" TO 1 5/16" 5/16" TO 1 9/16"

1/16" 9/16"

컹 GRIP

LENGTH 1/4" F.T.

BOLT LENGTH BOLT GRIP TABLE

NOTE:
FULL THREAD ENGAGEMENT IS
DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MET
WHEN THE END OF THE BOLT
IS FLUSH WITH THE FACE OF
THE NUT.

ISSUE

11/27/18 DATE

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ERECTOR INSTALLATION

ΑXS 粤

CK'D 장 PGK DSN

DESCRIPTION

1/2"ø A325

Over

1 13/16" TO

1 9/16" TO 1 13/16" 2 1/2" 13/16" TO 2 1/16" 2 3/4" NS OF BOITS | 2 3/4"

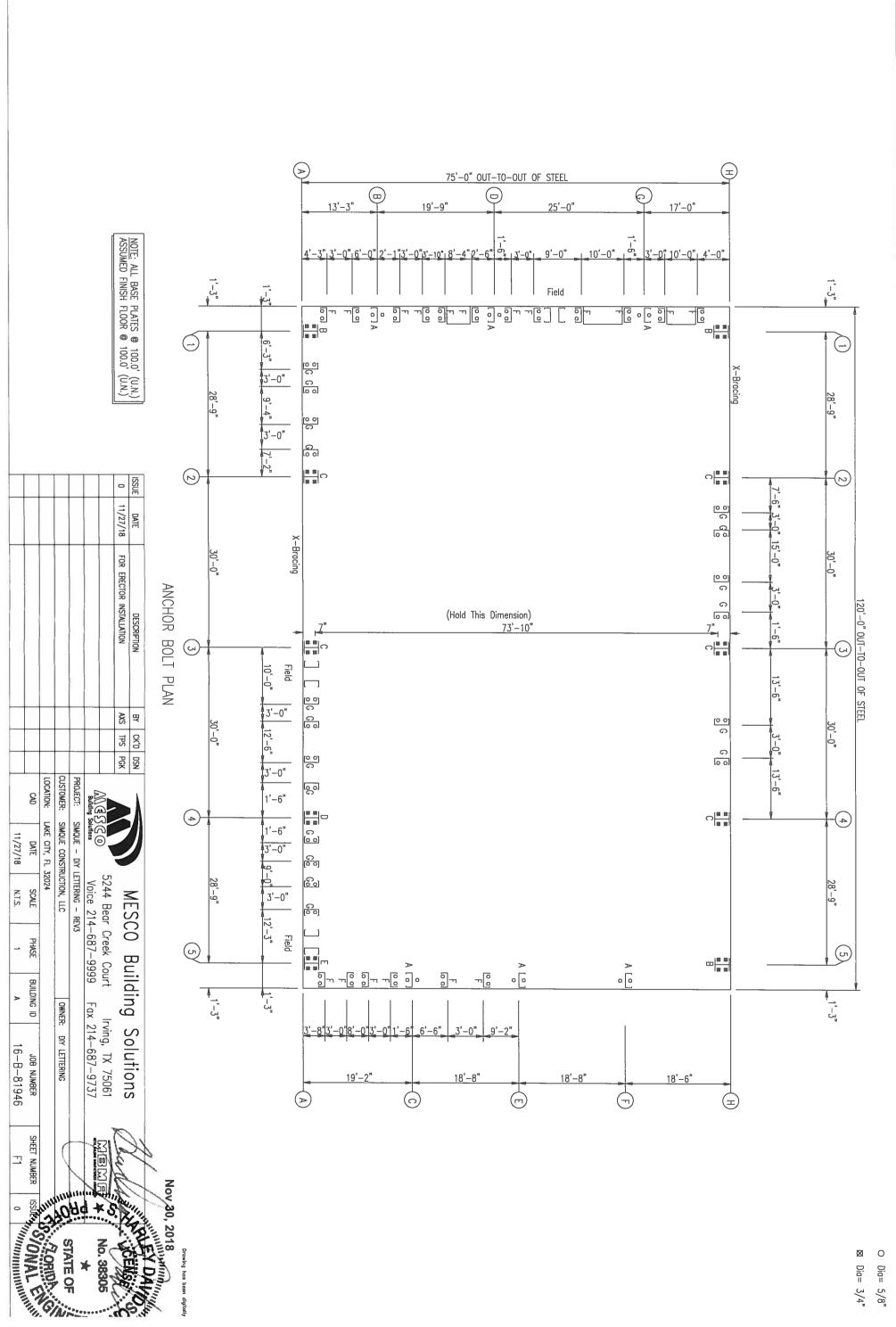
NOTED ON ERECTION DRAWINGS

2 3/4"

WASHER REQUIRED ONLY WHEN SPECIFIED.

WASHER MAY BE LOCATED UNDER HEAD
OF BOLT, UNDER NUT, OR AT BOTH AT
LOCATIONS NOTED ON ERECTION DRAWINGS.

ADD 5/32" FOR EACH WASHER TO MATERIAL
THICKNESS TO DETERMINE GRIP.



Dia= 3/4" Dia= 5/8"

ANCHOR BOLT \$ 22 8 GENERAL NOTES 1. THE REACTIONS PROVIDED ARE BASED ON THE ORDER DOCUMENTS AT THE TIME OF MALING. ANY CHANGES TO BUILDING LOADS OR DIMENSIONS MAY CHANGE THE REACTIONS. THE REACTIONS WILL BE SUPERRESED AND VOIDED BY ANY FUTURE MALING.

2. REACTIONS ARE PROVIDED AS UN-FACTORED FOR EACH LOAD ROOLD AS UN-FACTORED FOR EACH LOAD FROUD AS THE FOUNDATION ENGINEER WILL APPLY THE APPROPRIATE LOAD FACTORS AND COMBINE THE REACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE AND DESIGN. SPECIFICATIONS TO DETERMINE BEARING PRESSURES AND CONCRETE DESIGN. THE FACTORS APPLIED TO LOAD GROUPS FOR THE STEEL COLLINN DESIGN MAY BE DIFFERNIT HAN THE FACTORS LISED IN THE FOUNDATION DESIGN.

3. THE MANUFACTURER DOES NOT PROVIDE "MAXIMUM" LOAD COMBINATION REACTIONS, HOWEVER, THE INDIVIDUAL LOAD REACTIONS PROVIDED MAY BE USED BY THE FOUNDATION ENGINEER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABLE LOAD COMBINATIONS FOR HIS/HER DESIGN PROCEDURES AND ALLOW FOR AN ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION IN PROCEDURES AND ALLOW FOR AN ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION IN PROCEDURES AND ALLOW FOR AN ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION IN PROCEDURES AND ALLOW FOR AN ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION. Jamb Endwall Frame JUSTAN

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JO SUMMARY 55/8 (i) iii ÁRE ASTM F1554 GRADE 36 MATERIAL UNILESS ISE. F1554 F1554 Type Proj. (in) 2.00 2.50 ENDWALL ţë fi COLUMN: Wind Press Horz -3.3 -3.8 -2.5 -3.0 -3.2 BASIC COLUMN REACTIONS (k )
Wind
Suct
Horz
3.6
4.2
2.8
3.3
3.5 NOTES BUILDING REACTIONS ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING BUILDING DATA: WIND Left/Right 1
WIND Left/Right 2
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Wind\_Long 2 = 1
Wind\_Long 2 = 1
Wind\_Long 2 = 1
Wind\_Long 2 = 1
Wind\_Long 1 = 1
Fill Wind\_Long 1 = 1 REACTION KEY: ENDWALL | E M WIDTH (FT)
LENGTH (FT)
EAVE HEIGHT (FT)
ROOF SLOPE (rise/12)
DEAD LOAD (psf)
COLLATERAL LOAD (psf)
ROOF LIVE LOAD (psf)
ROOF SNOW LOAD (psf)
ROOF SNOW LOAD (psf)
GROUND SNOW LOAD (psf)
GROUND SNOW LOAD (psf)
CROUND SNOW SPEED (WHH)
NOMINAL WIND SPEED (Vosd)
SERVICEABILITY WIND SPEED (WPH)
WIND CODE
EXPOSURE
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IMPORTANCE — WIND
MEDORITANCE — SEISMIC
SEISMIC ZONE FOR REACTIONS COLUMN: ht 1 = (with +GCpi Int tt 2 = With -GCpi Int = Wind Load Case B a = Wind Load Case B a = Wind Load Case B a = Minimum Snow (Pm) = Endwall Unbalanced s = Endwall Unbalanced s 0.625 0.625 0.625 0.625 0.625 0.625 마음 Cpi Internal Pressure)
3Cpi Internal Pressure)
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FRAME LINES:

**2**00

BUILDING

BRACING REACTIONS

Frame Line RIGID

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1.6

S S Note

See RF reactions table for vertical and horizontal reactions in plane of the rigid frame.

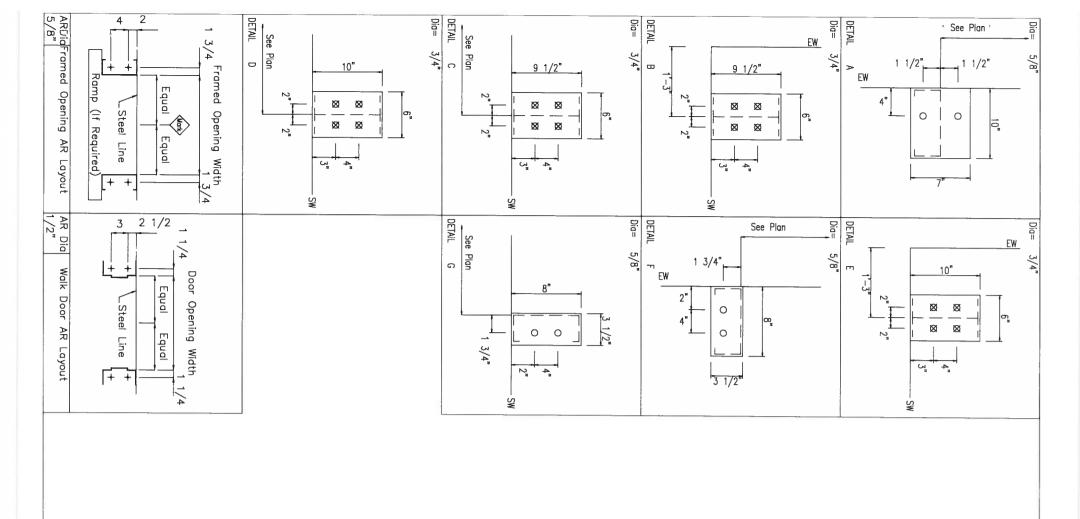
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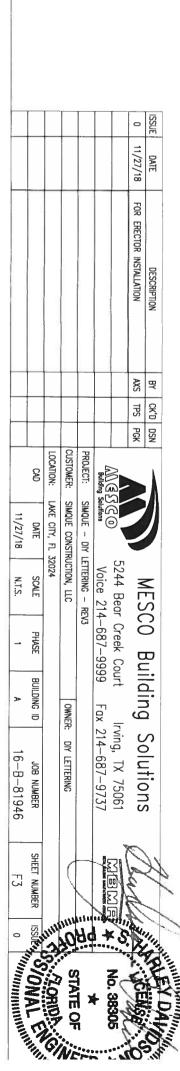
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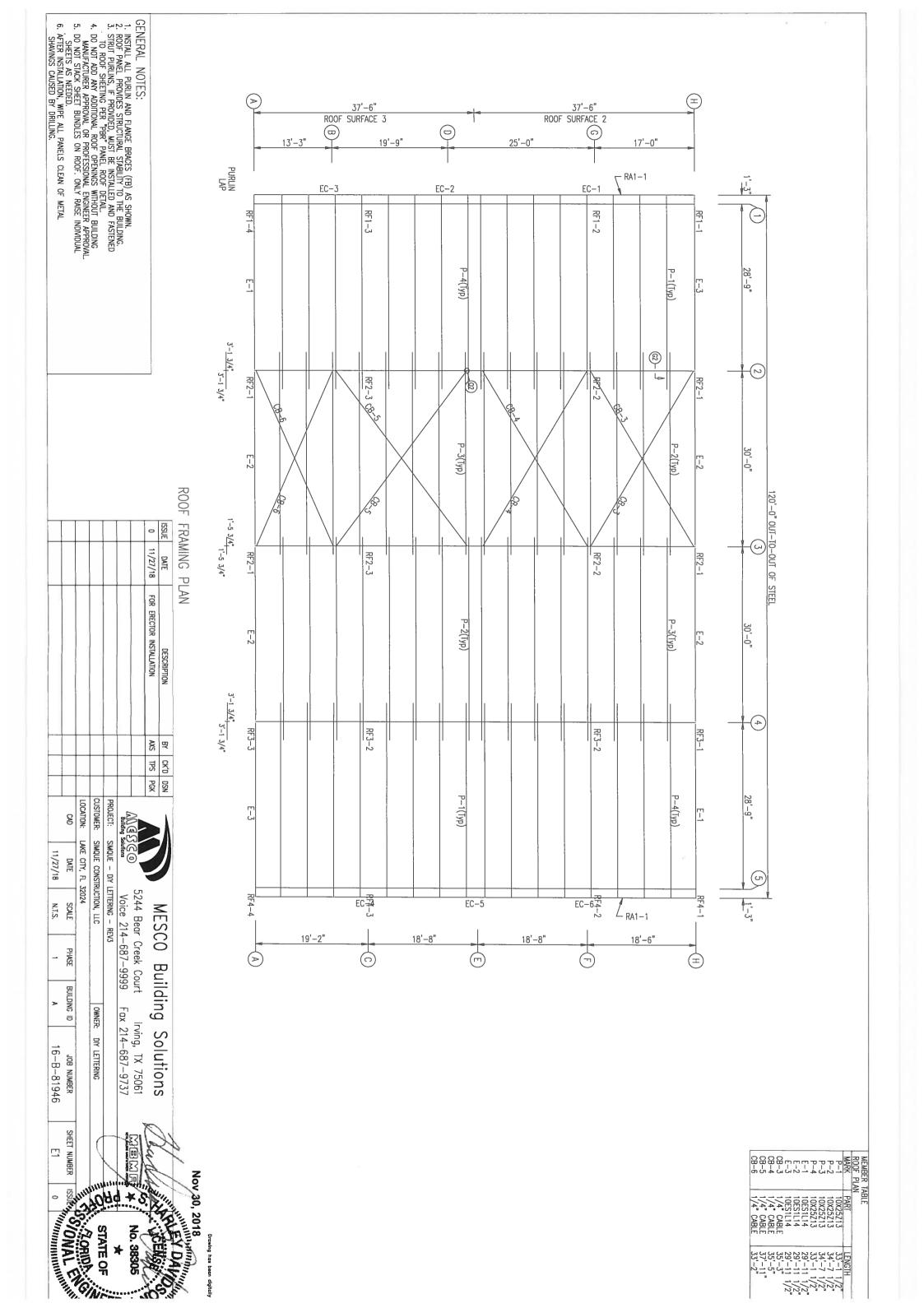
Frame Line

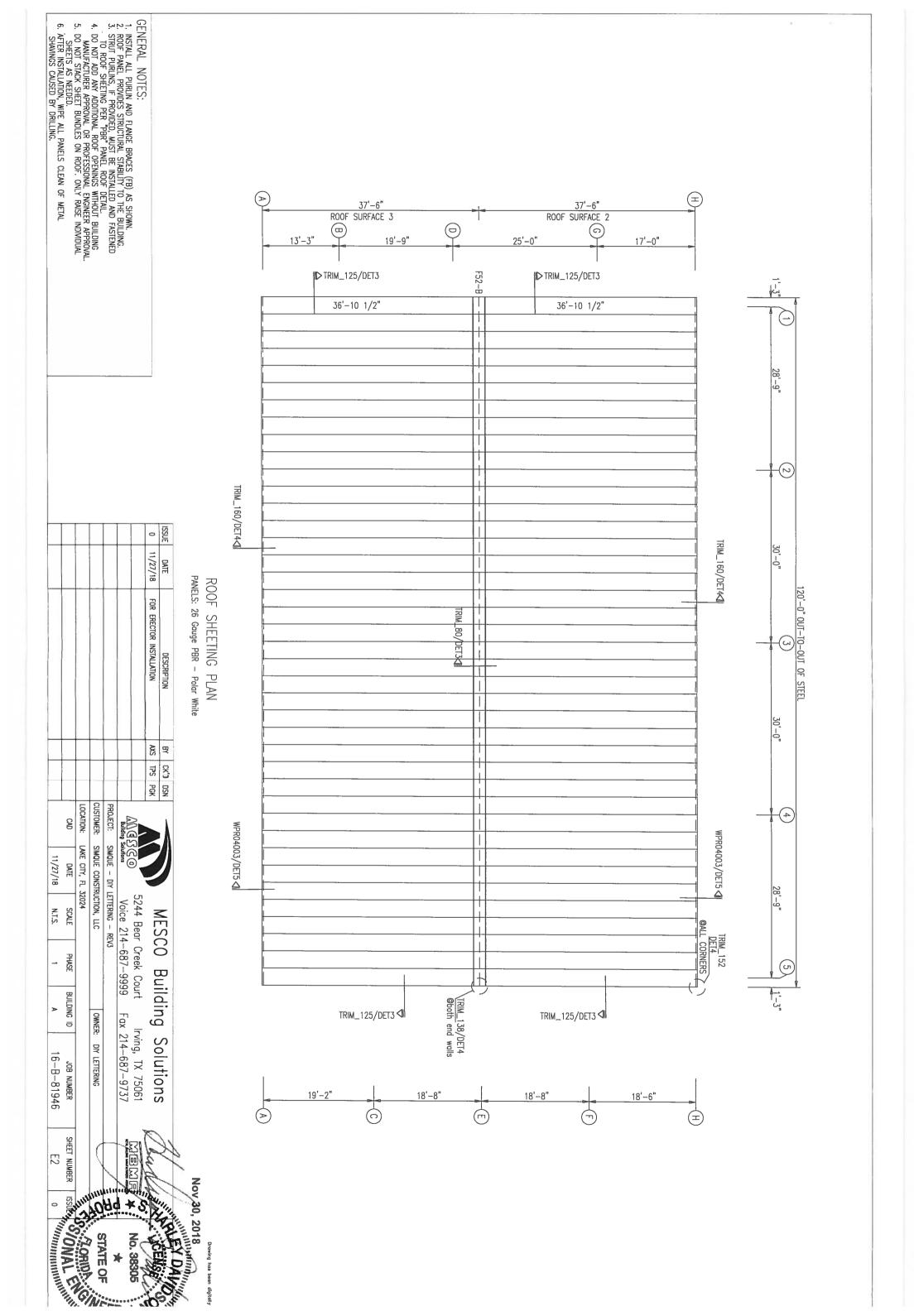
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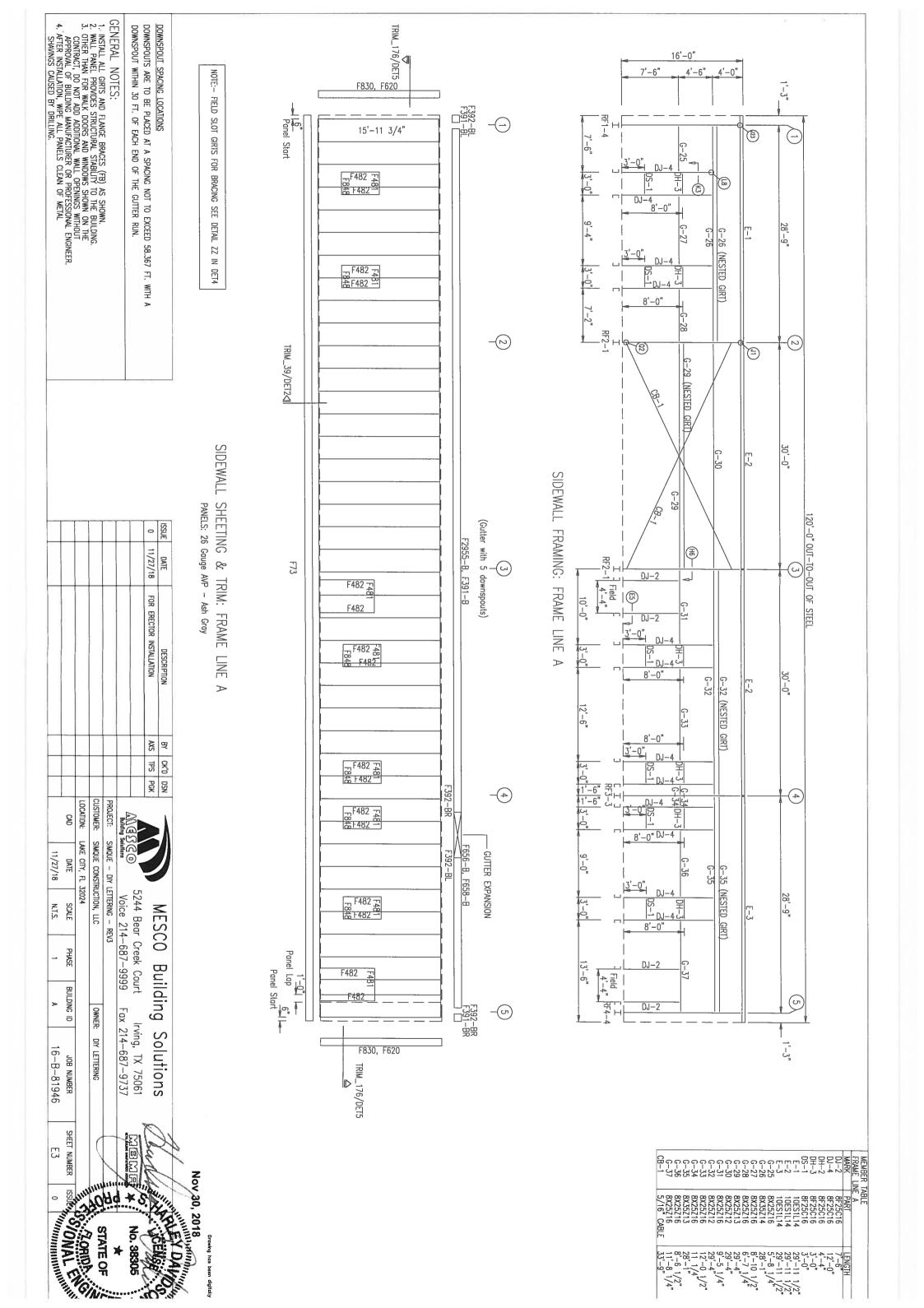
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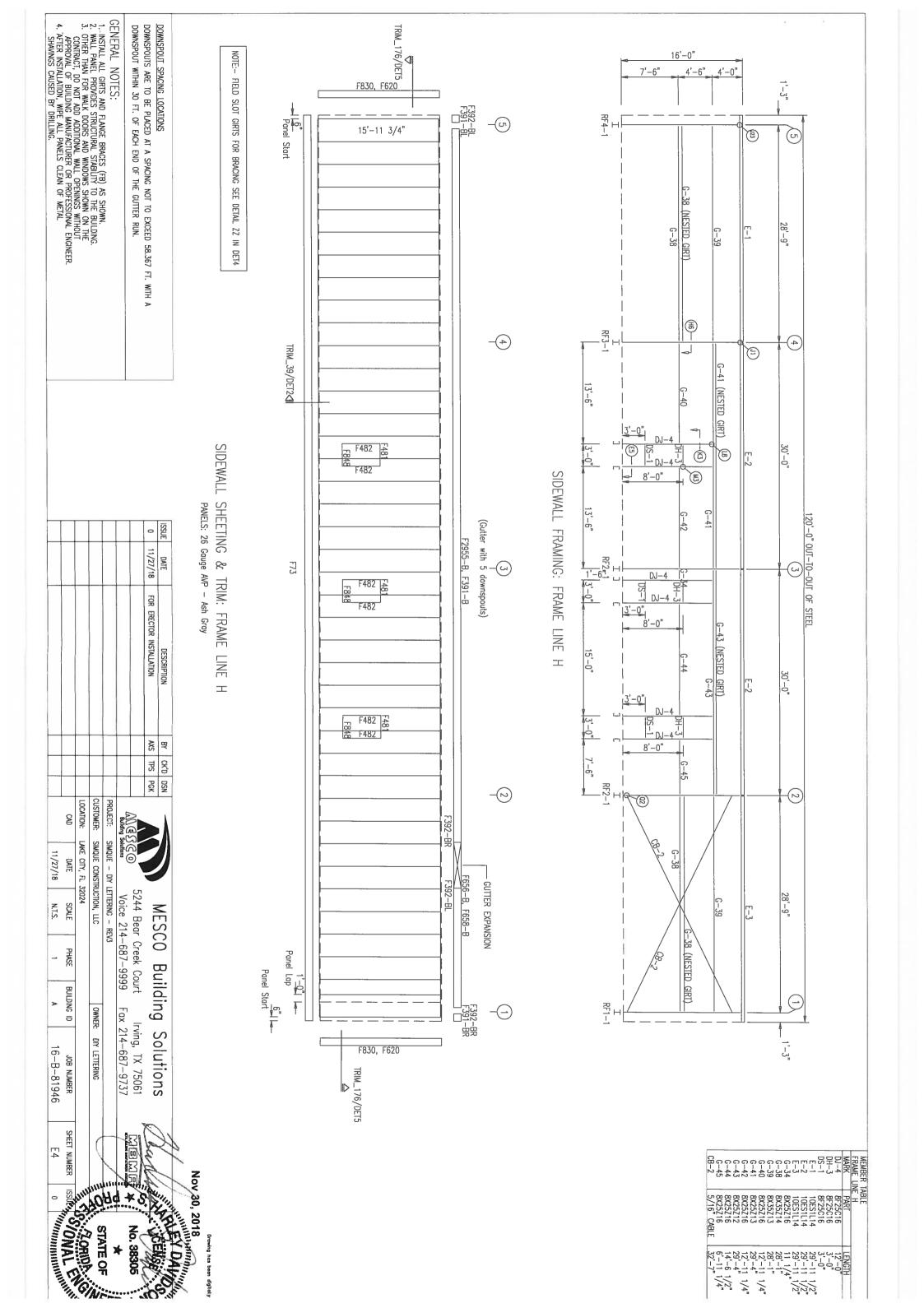


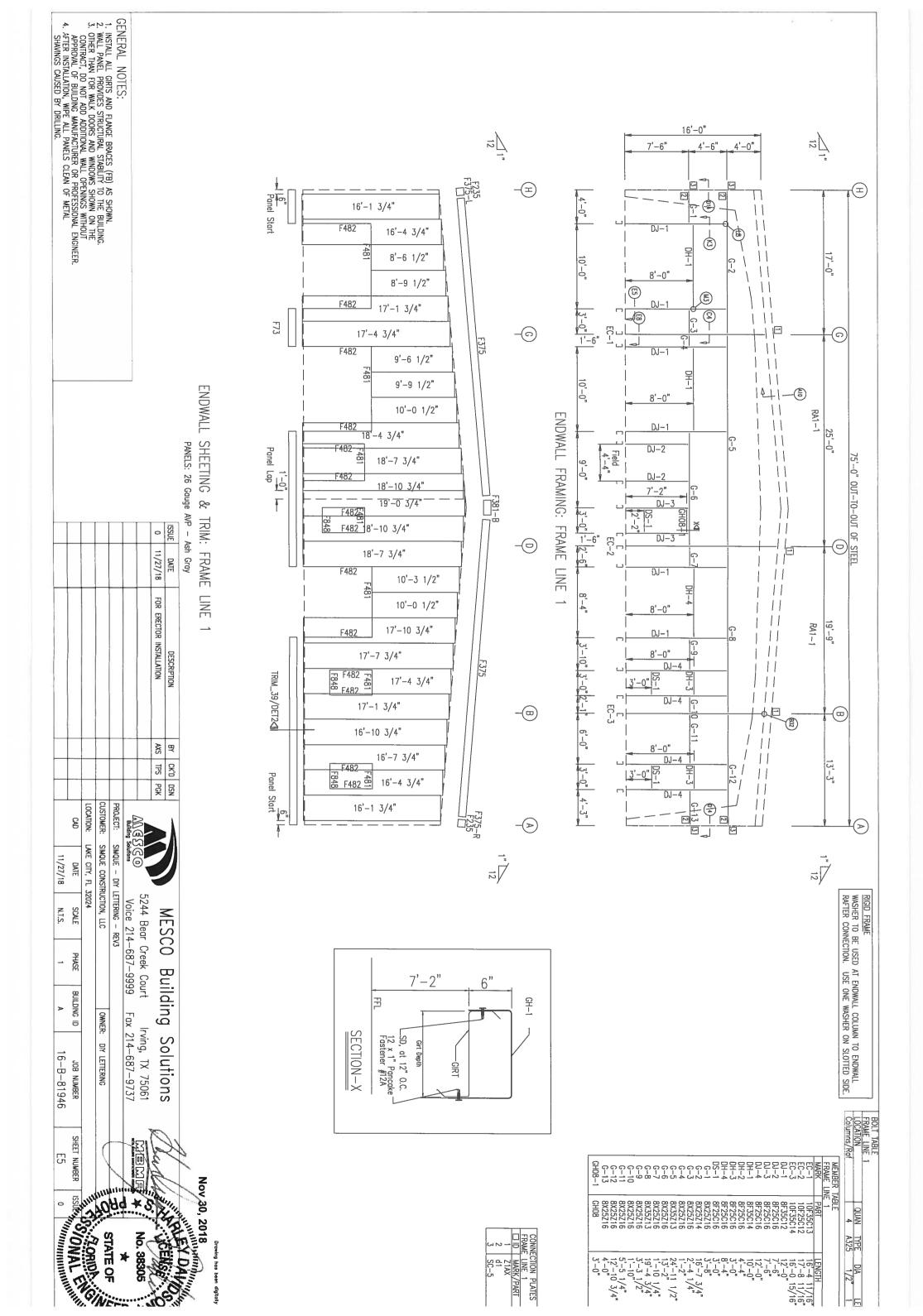


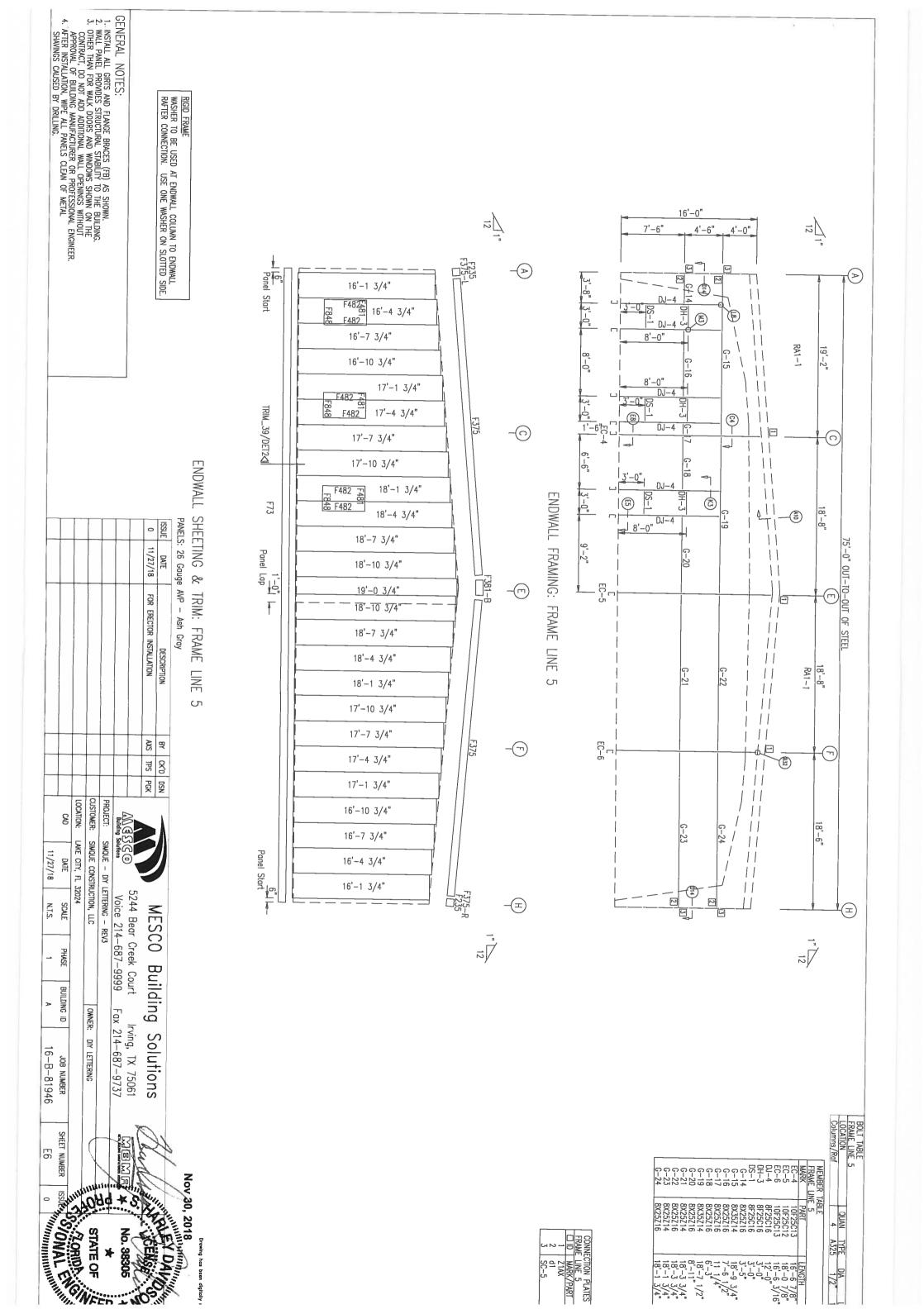


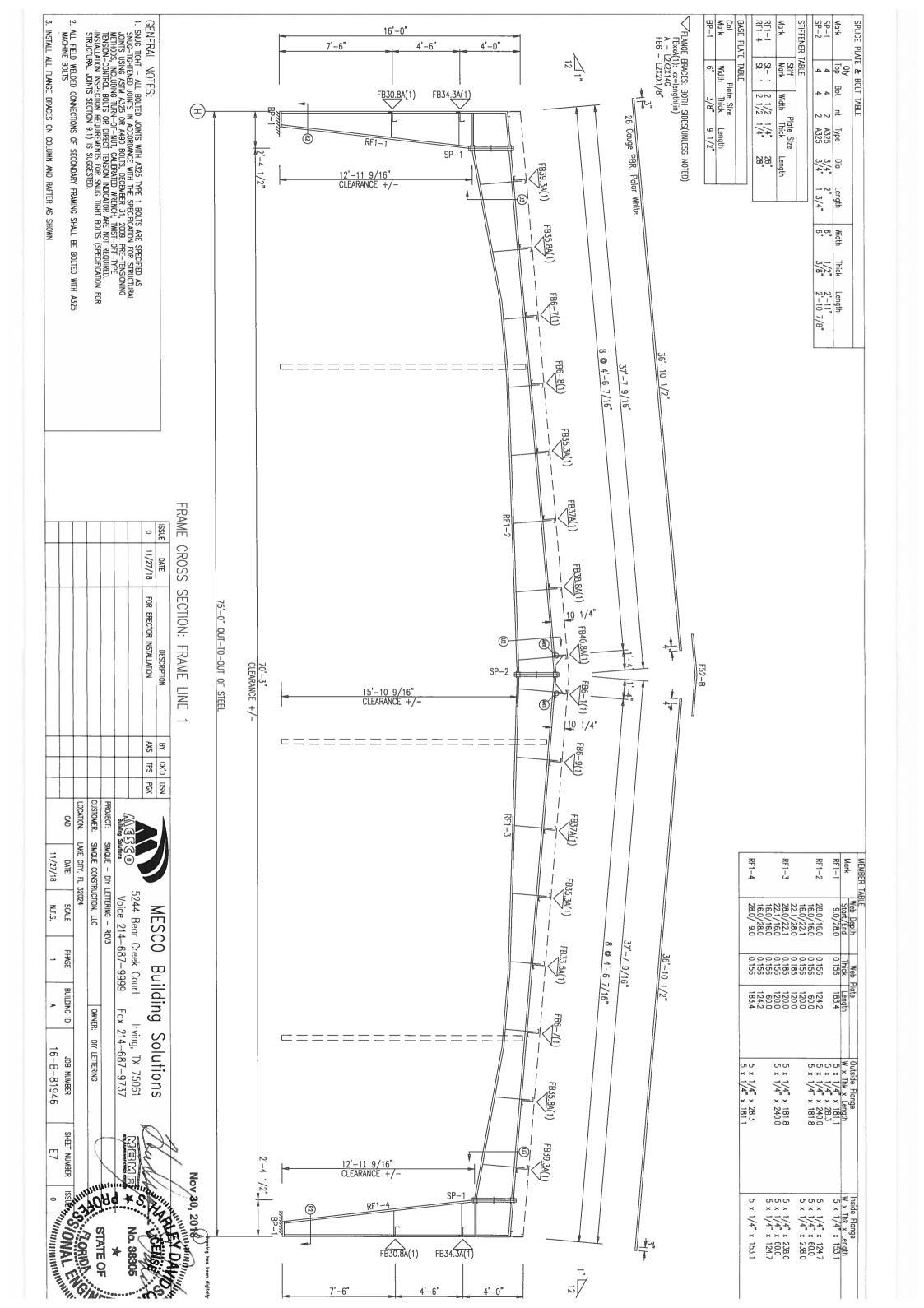


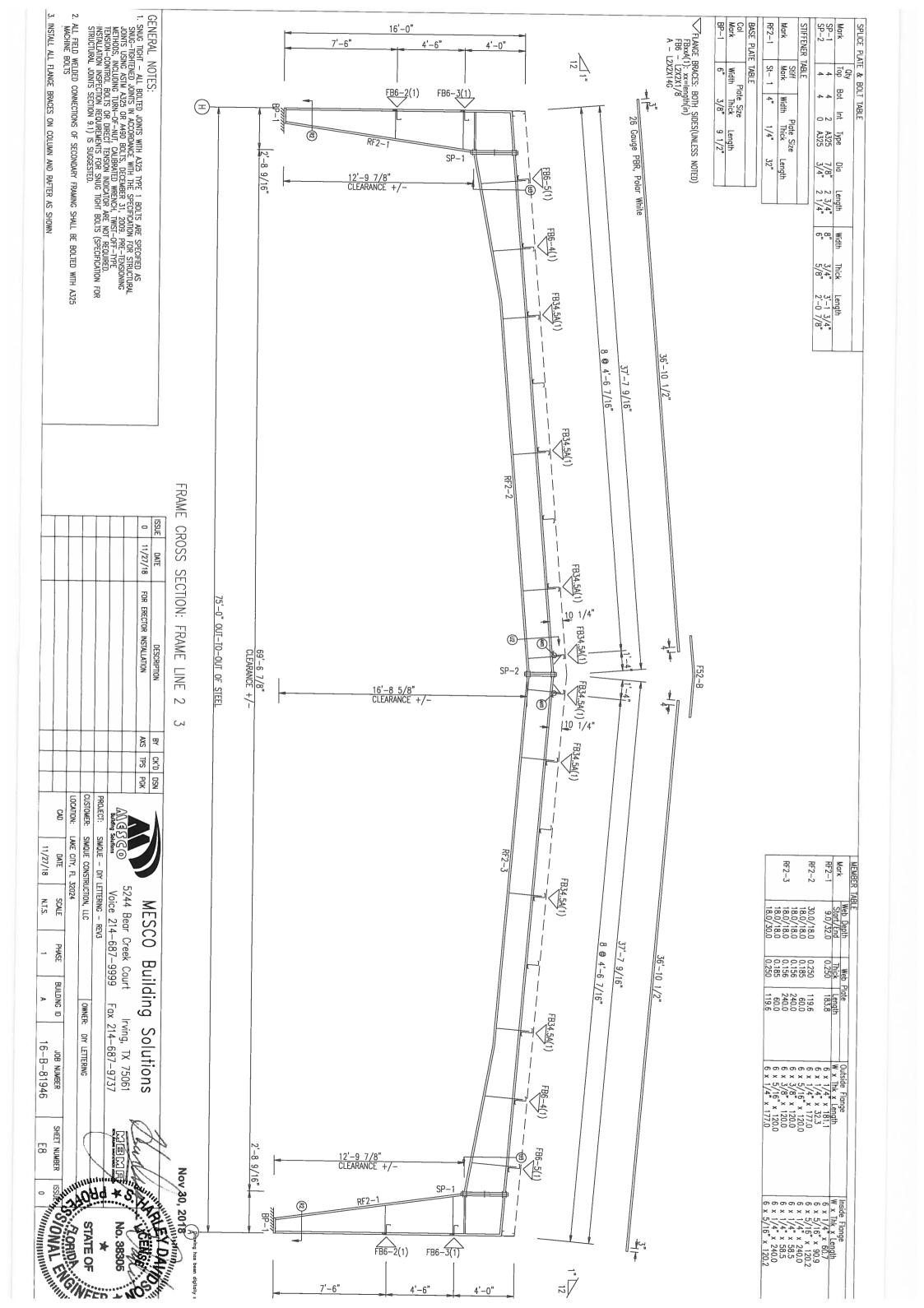


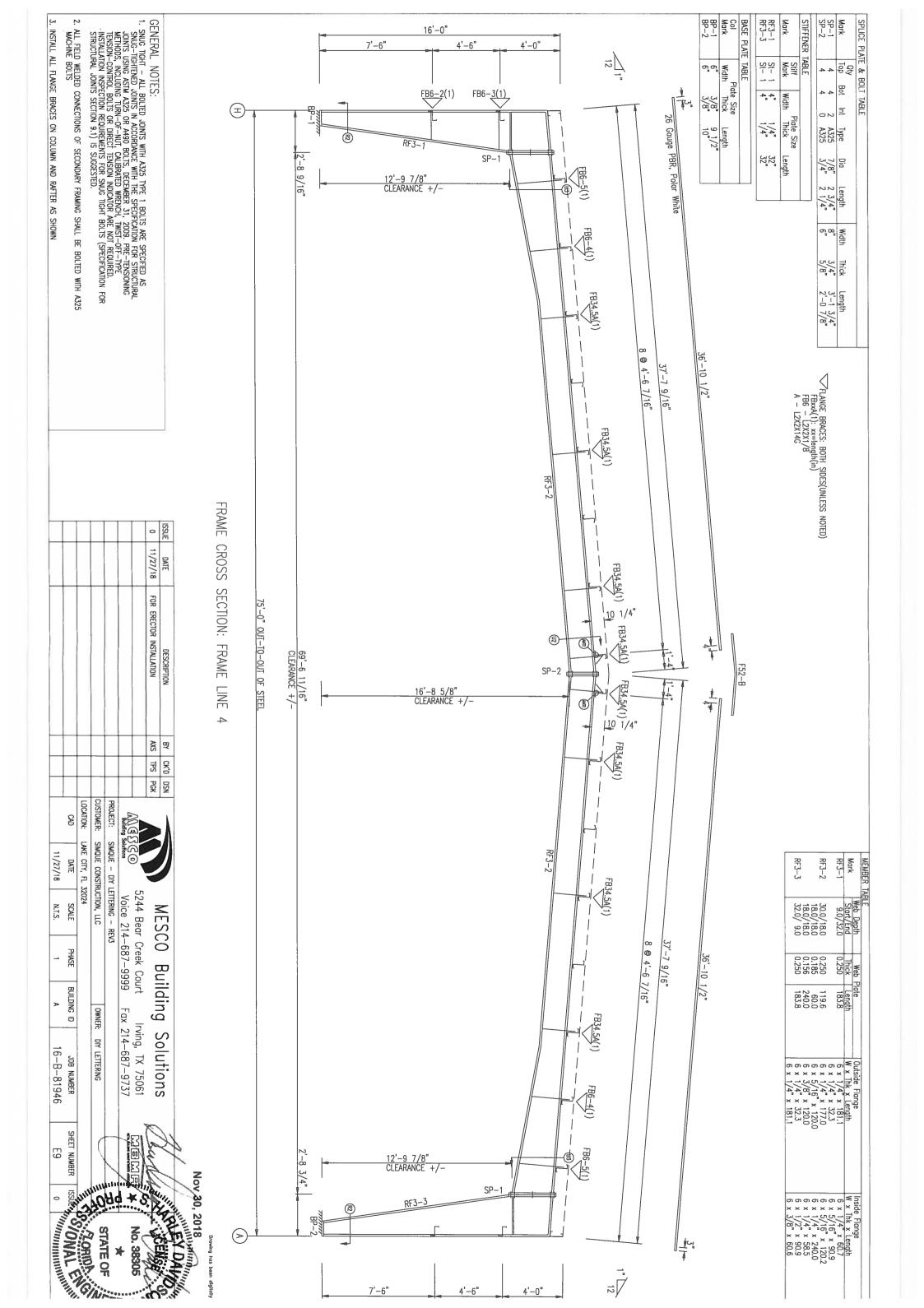


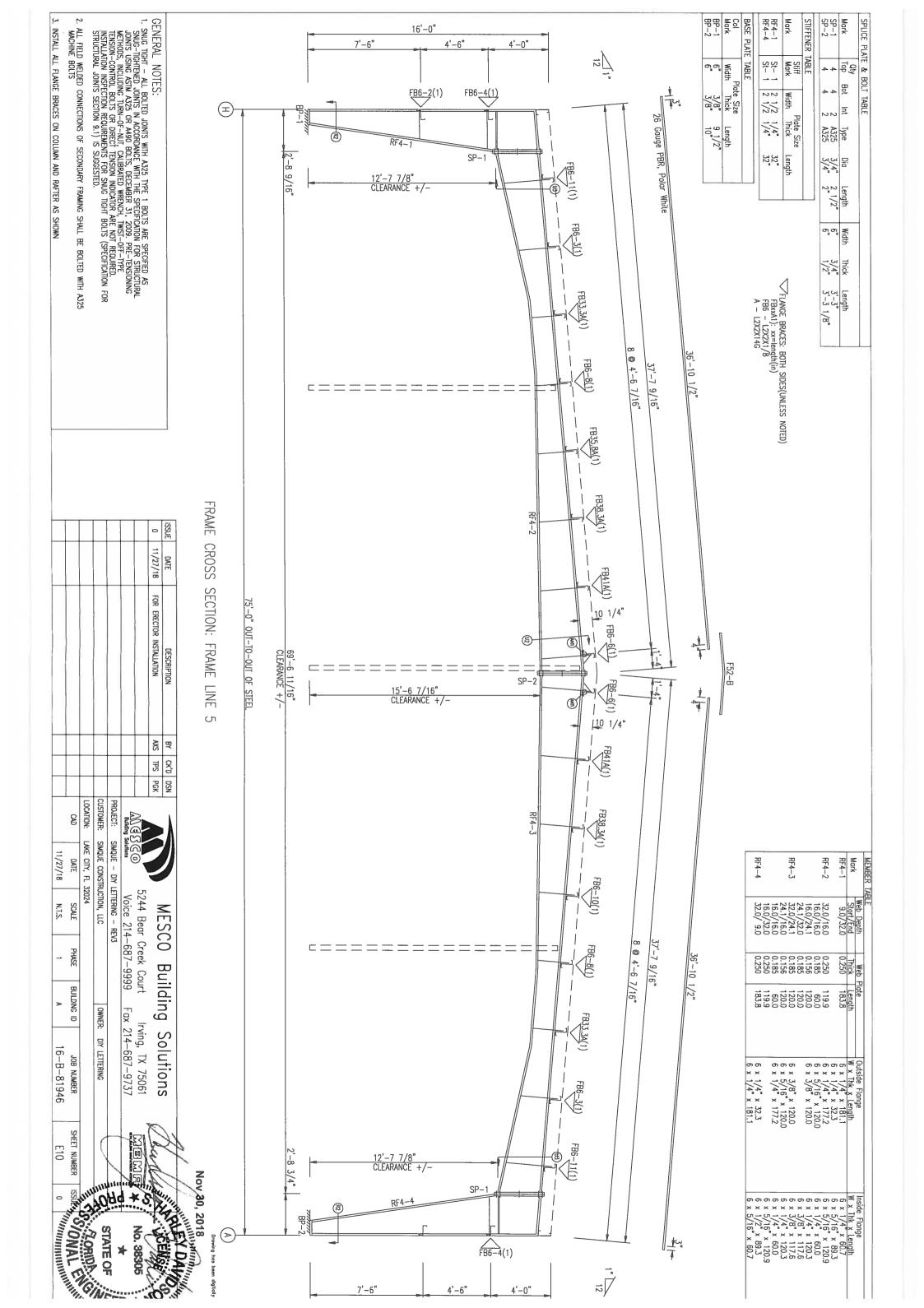


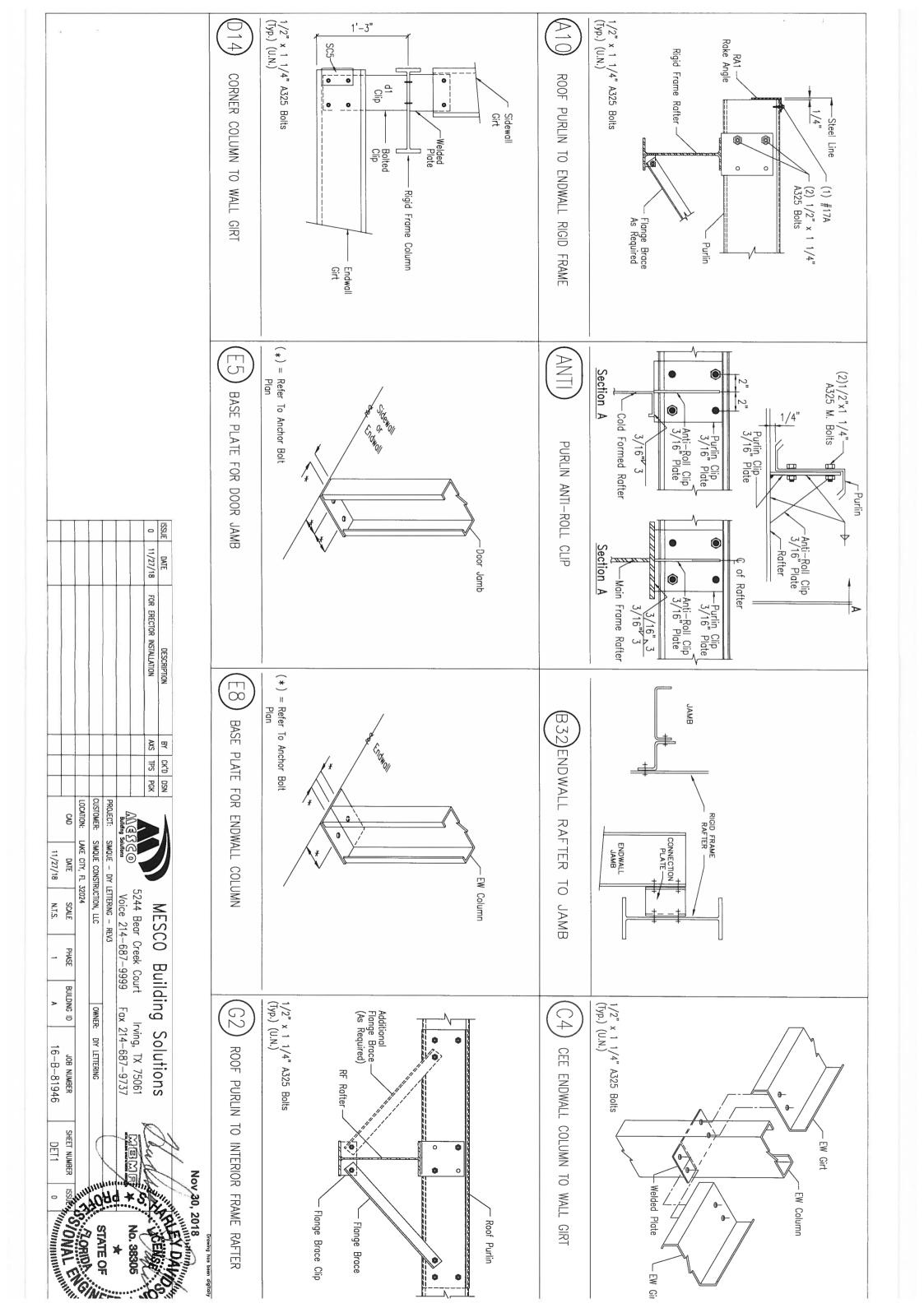


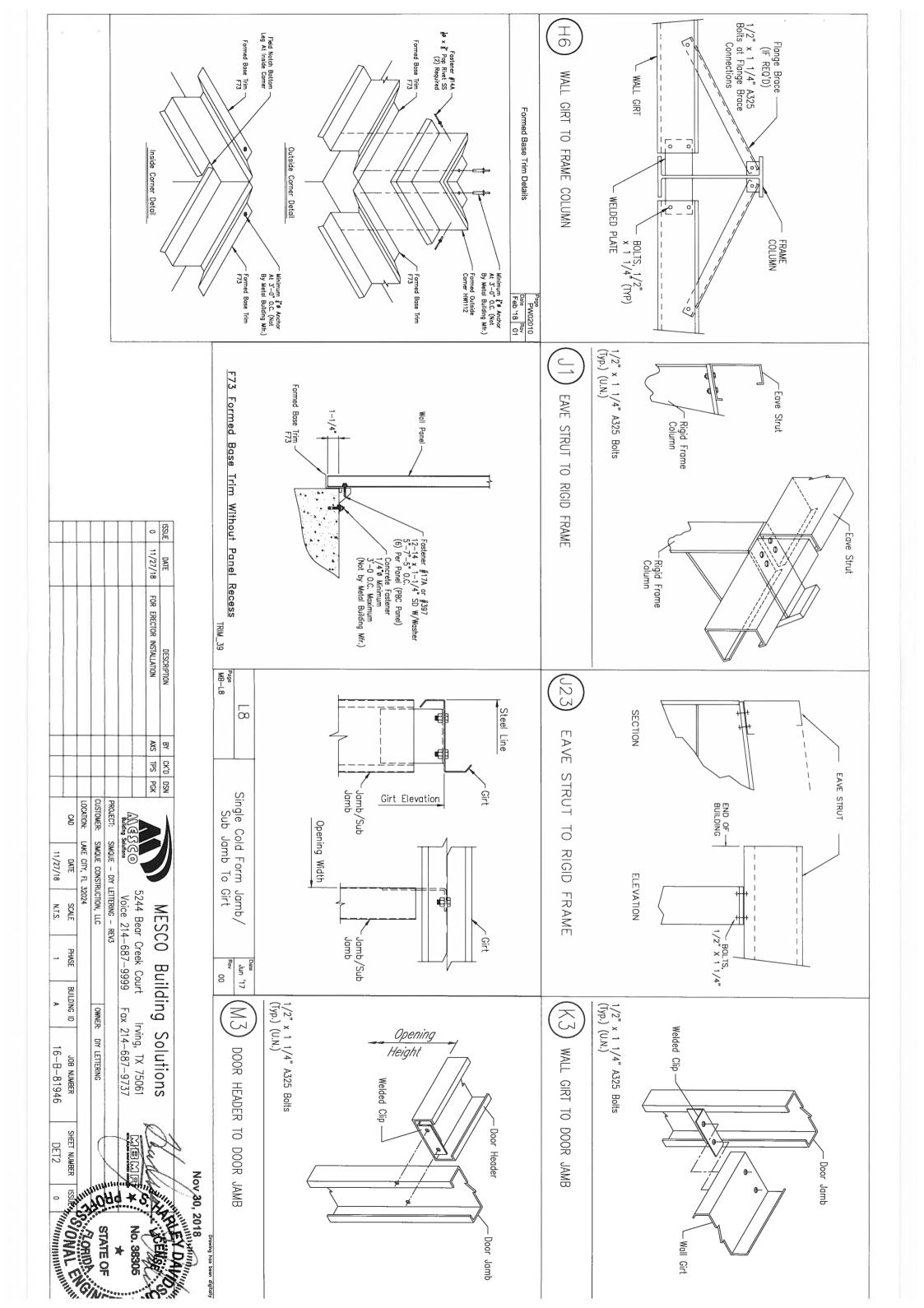


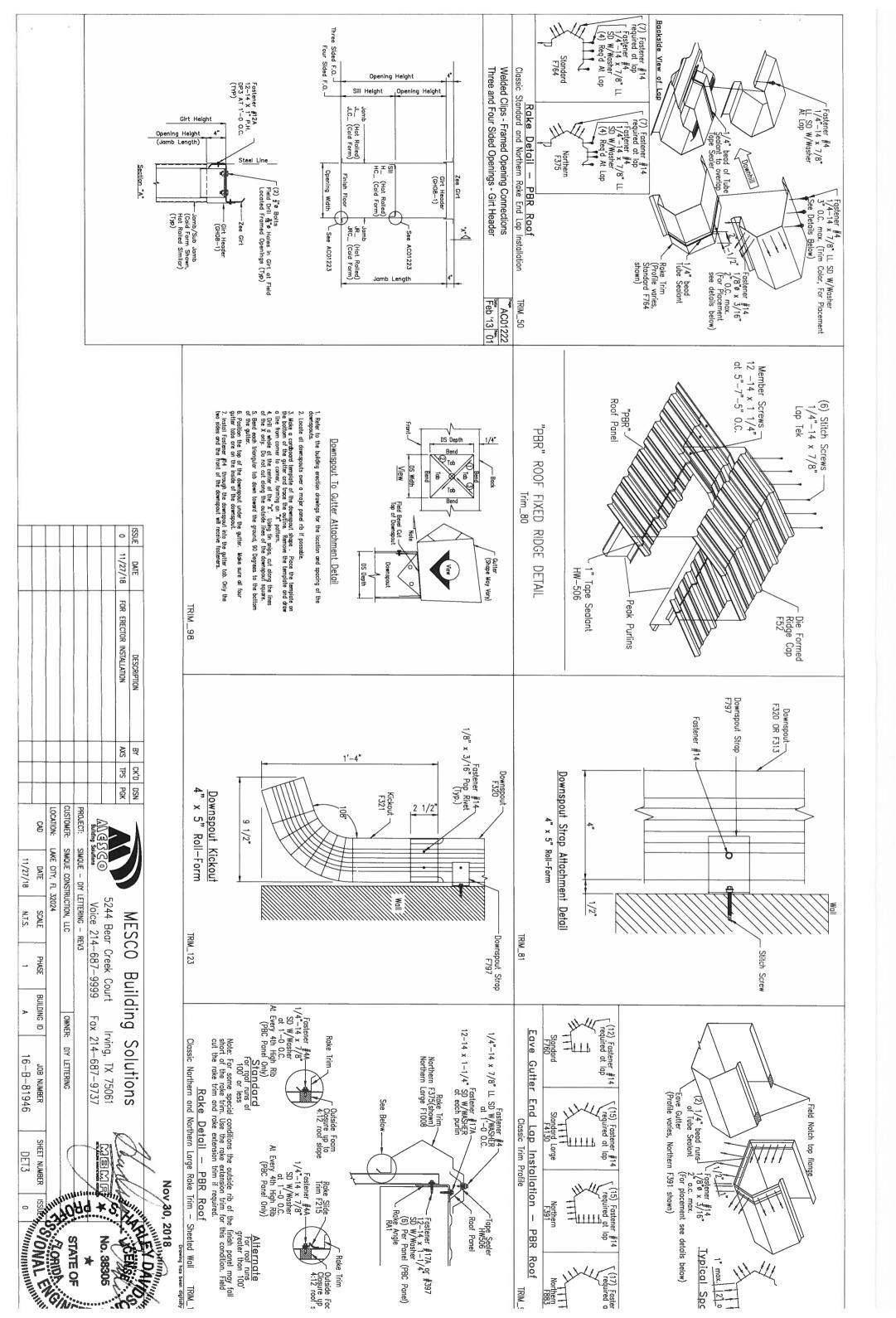


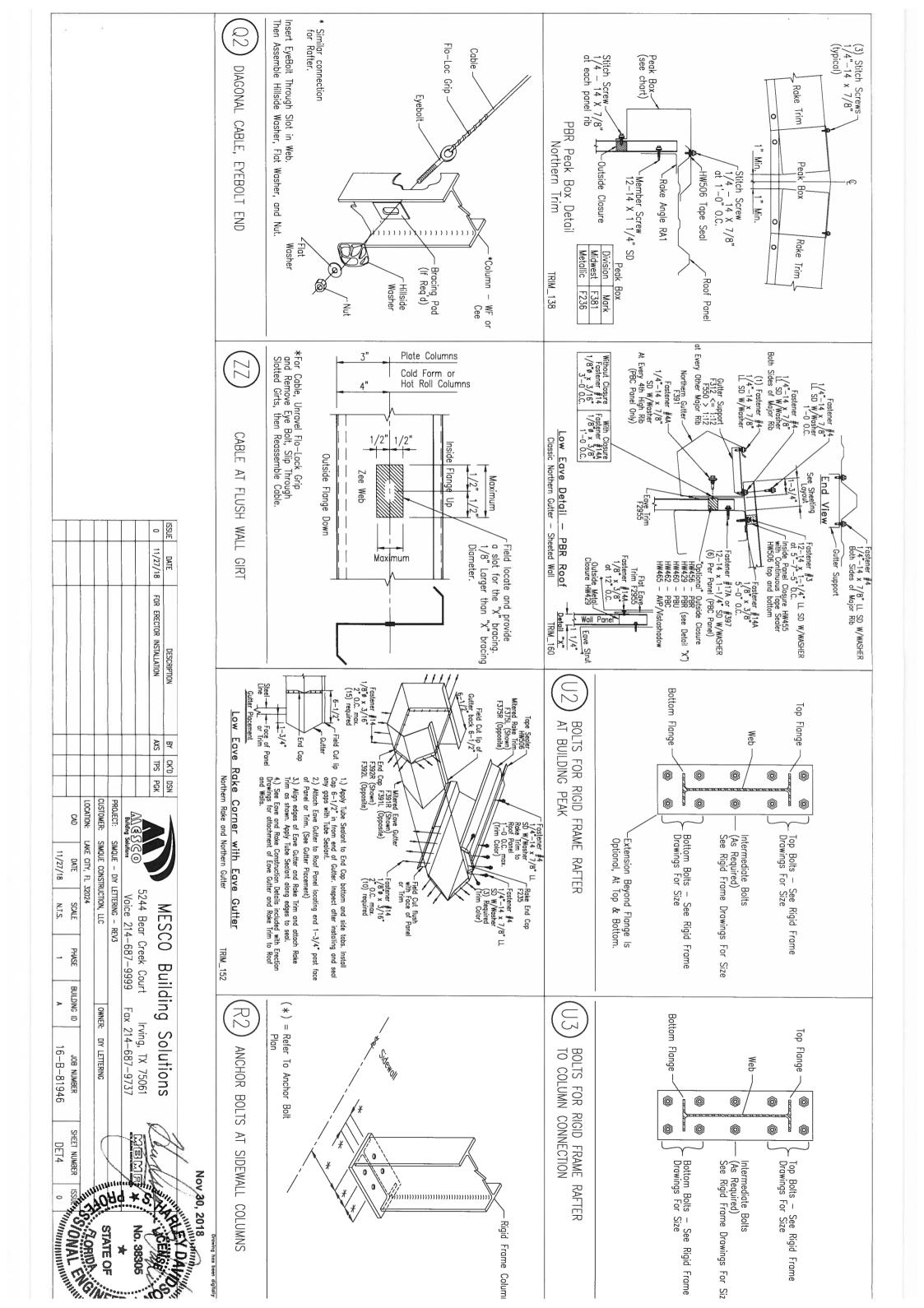


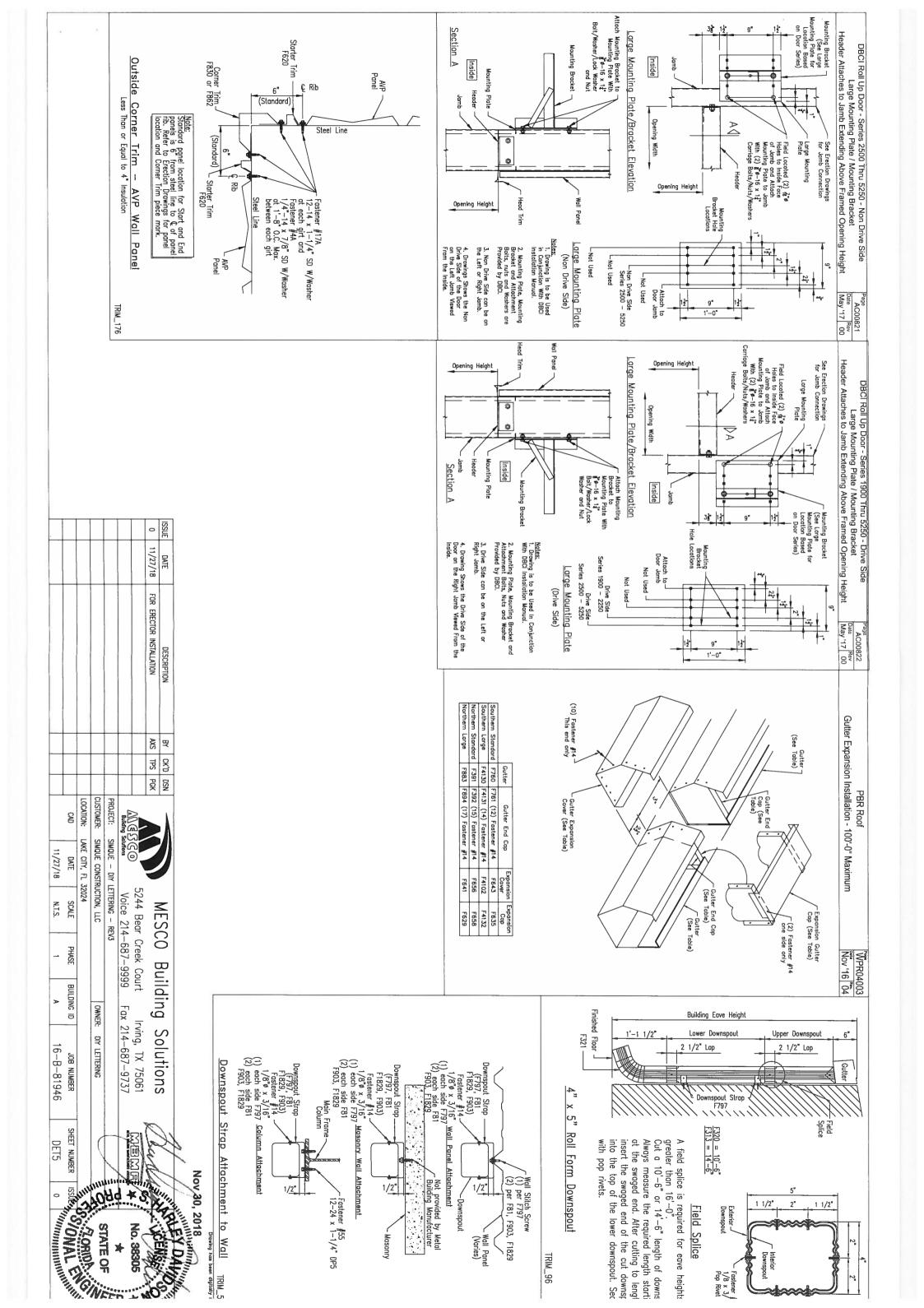


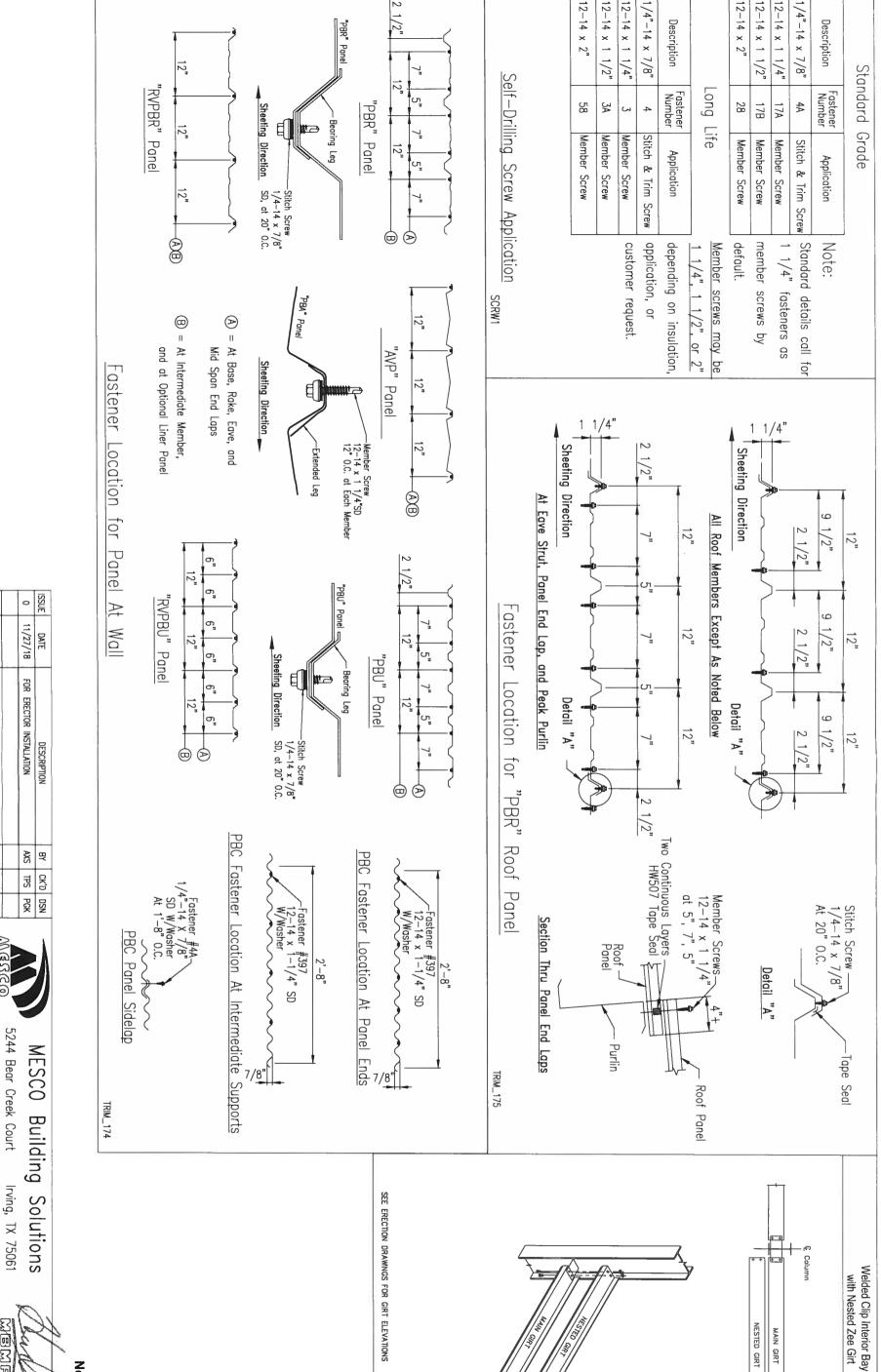












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Irving, TX 75061 Fax 214-687-9737 DIY LETTERING 7094 ★ 2 LATE OF THE OF T No. 38305

PROJECT:

Voice 214-687-9999

LOCATION: CUSTOMER:

LAKE CITY, FL 32024 SIMQUE CONSTRUCTION, LLC SIMQUE - DIY LETTERING - REV3

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11/27/18 DATE

N.T.S. SCALE

PHASE

BUILDING ID

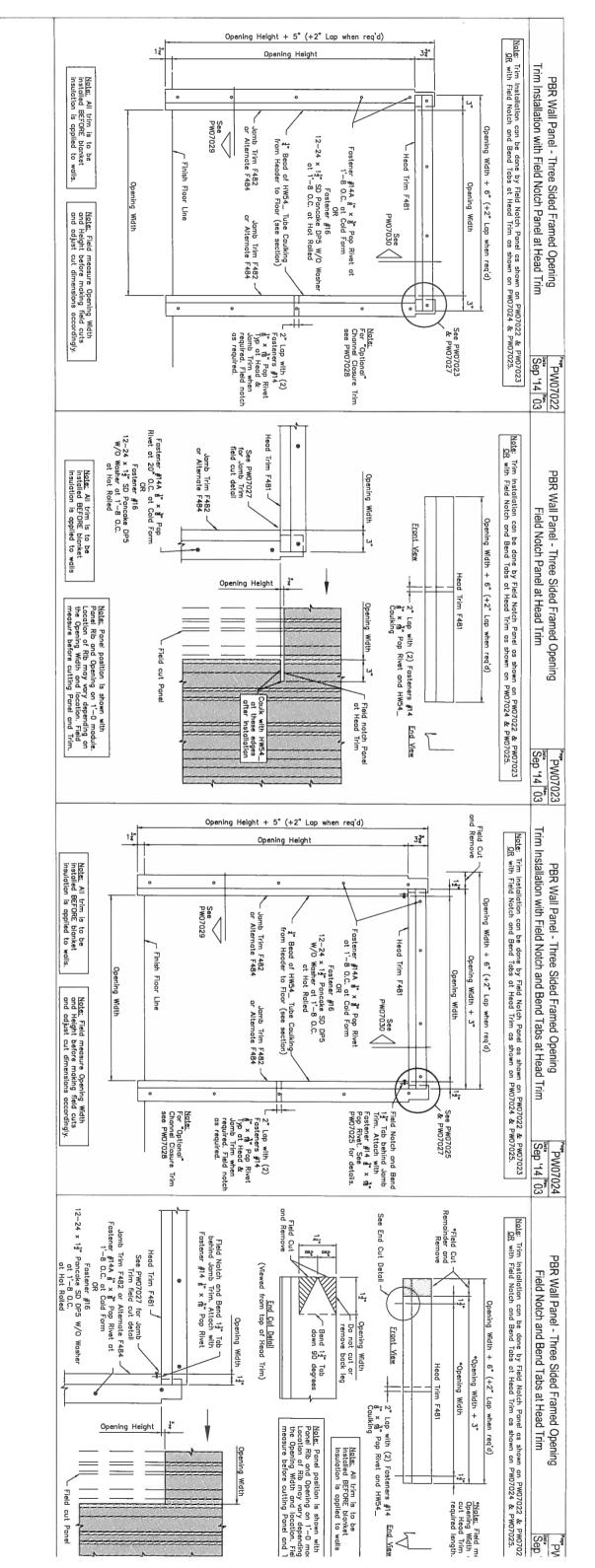
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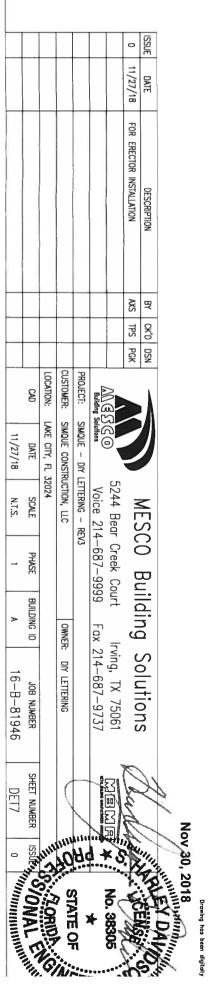
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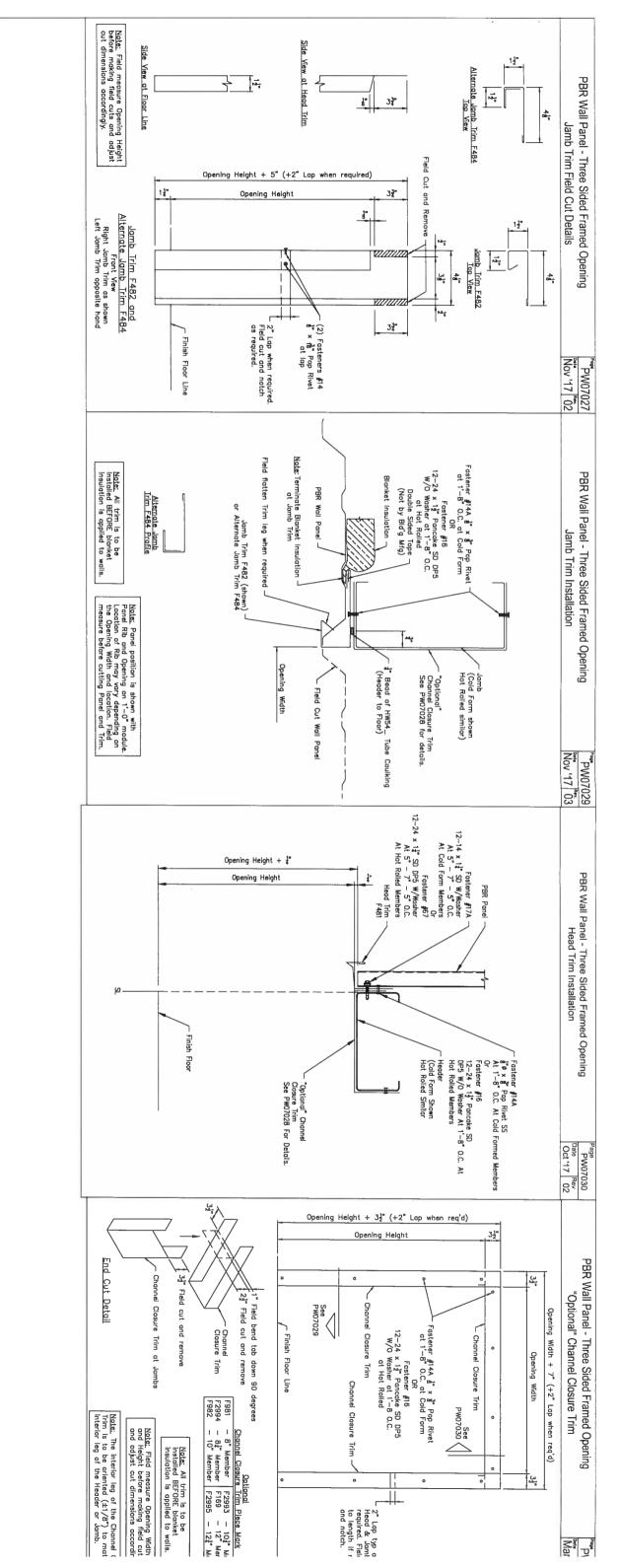
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OWNER:



STANDARD FRAMED OPENING DETAILS (PBR WALL PANEL)

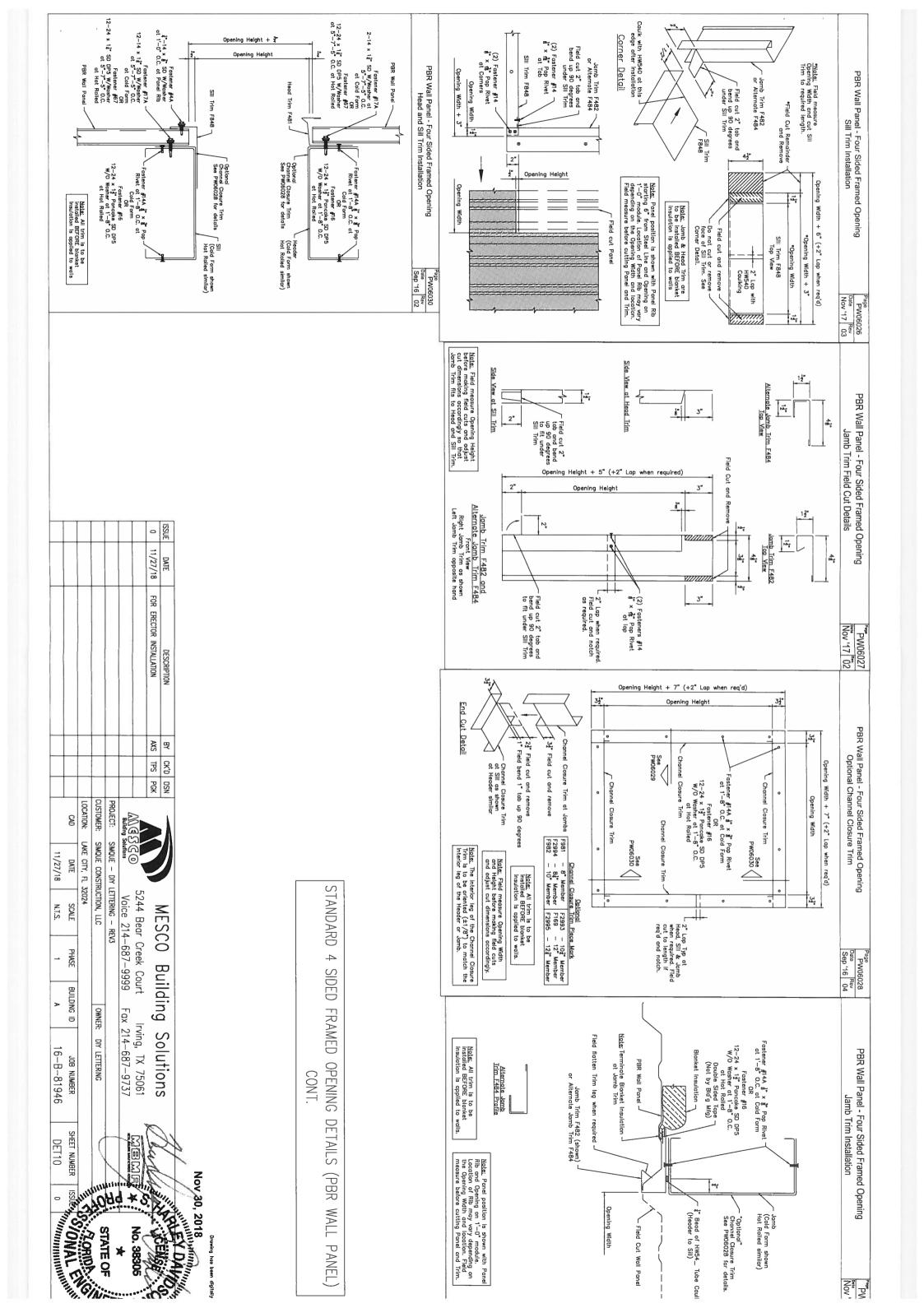


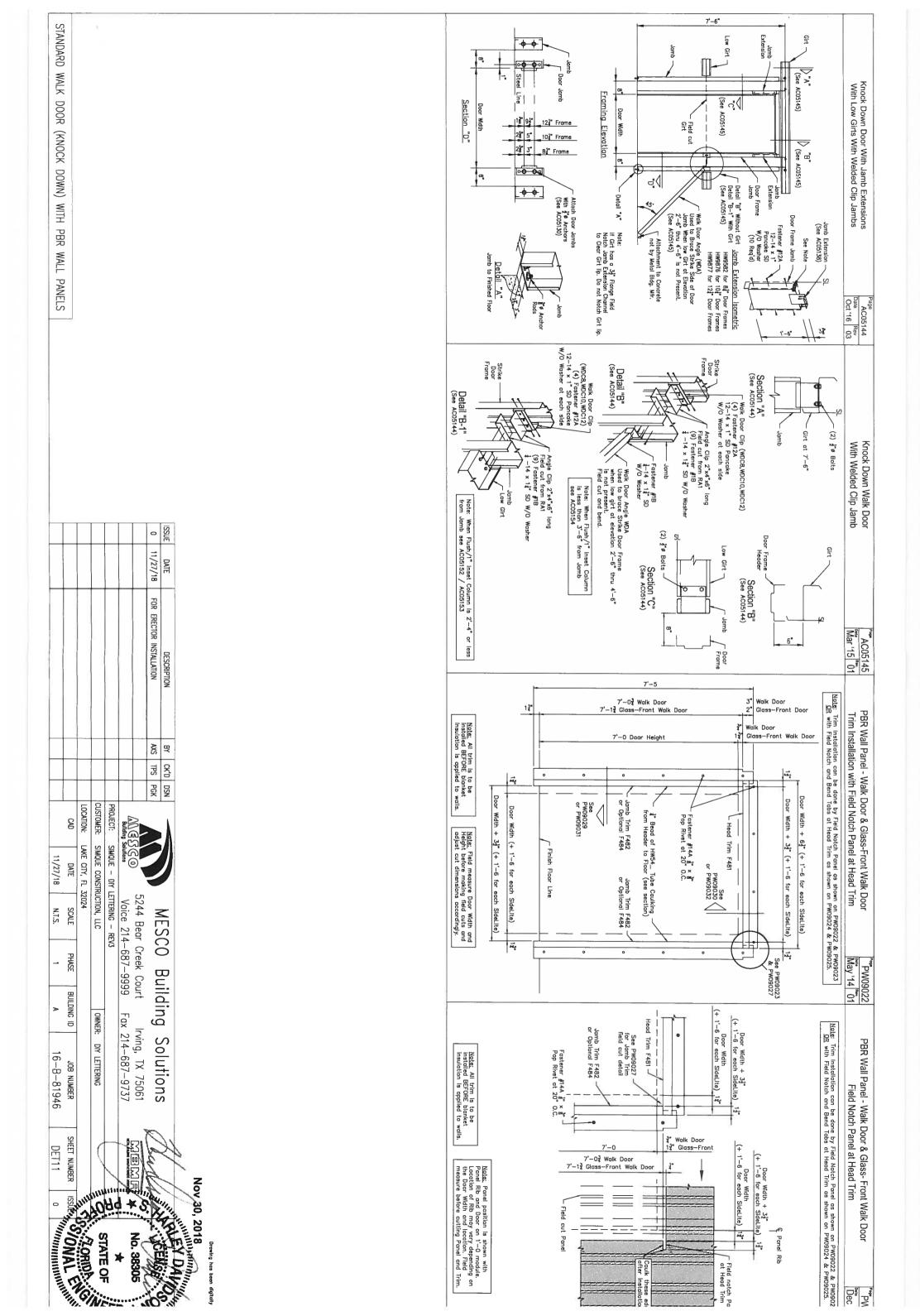


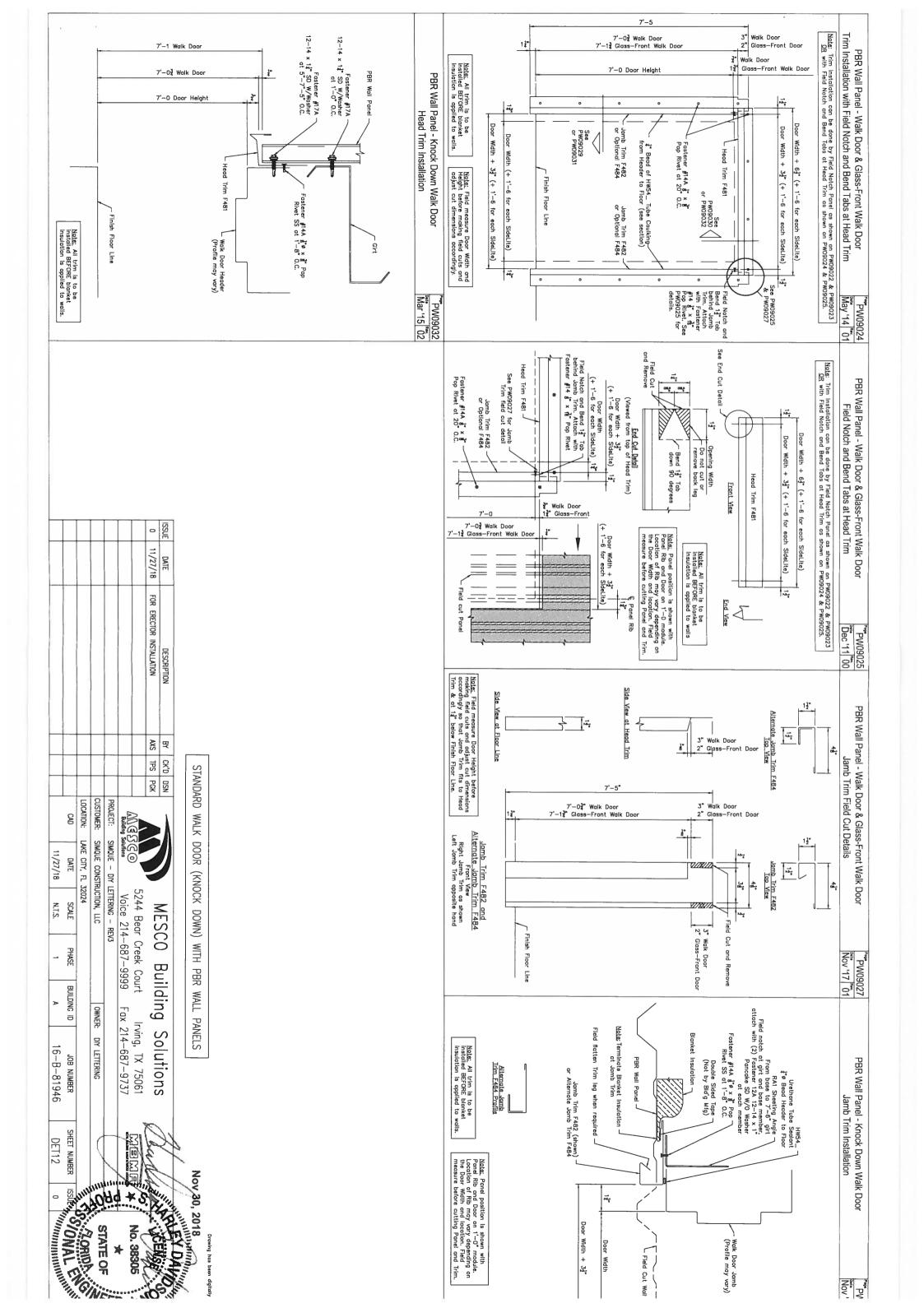
STANDARD FRAMED OPENING DETAILS (PBR WALL PANEL)
CONT.

DATE 11/27/18

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MESCO Building Solutions  MESCO Building Solutions  MESCO Building Solutions  5244 Bear Creek Court Irving, TX 75061  Voice 214-687-9999 Fax 214-687-9737  PROJECT: SIMQUE - DIV LETTERING - REV3  CUSTOMER: SIMQUE CONSTRUCTION, LLC  CUSTOMER: SIMQU	C	ISSI	SHEET NUMBER	JOB NUMBER	BUILDING ID	PHASE	SCALE	DATE	CAD					
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Field Service Procedures
In Order To Give You Prompt Services And Keep Problems To A Minimum, Please Handle Any Shortages Or Bock Charges in The Following Manner:
I. Carefully Check Your Pocking List White Unitoding.
2. Mark Any Items Which Appear To Be Missing And Notify The Field Service Department At The Number Shown in The Title Block As Soon As Possible. Calling Someone Else Could Delay The Proper Response.

INITIAL CLAME:
In The Event Of An Error, The Customer Must Promptly Make A Written Or Verbal In The Event Of An Error, The Customer For The Correction Of Design, Orofting, Bill Of Materials Of Fabrication Error.

The "Initial Claim" Includes:
1. Description Of The Nature And Extent Of The Errors, Including Quantities.
2. Description Of The Nature And Extent Of Proposed Corrective Work, Including Estimated Man-Hours.
3. Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than the Manufacturer, Including Estimated Quantities and Cost.
4. Maximum Total Cost Of Proposed Corrective Work And Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer.

SHORT MATERIALS:

SHORT MATERIALS:

Inmediately Upon Delivery Of Materials, Quantities Are To Be Verified Immediately Upon Delivery Quantities That Are Billed On The Shipping Documents. Weither The Manufacturer Nor The Carrier Is Responsible For Material Shortages Are Not Noted On The Shipping Documents If Such Shortages Are Not Noted On The Shipping Documents When The Manufacturer, Claims Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent. If The Carrier's Is The Manufacturer, Claims For Shortages Are To Be Made By The Customer To The Common Carrier. If The Material Quantities Received Are Correct According To The Quantities Billed On The Shipping Documents, But Are Less Than The Quantities Ordered Or The Quantities That Are Necessary To Complete The Metal Building According To The Quantities That Are Necessary To Complete The Metal Building According To The Order Documents, Claim Is To Be Mode To The Manufacturer.

DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL:

Damaged Or Defective Moterial, Regardless of The Degree Of Damage, Must be Noted On The Shipping Documents By The Customer And Actonovedged By The Carrier's Agent. The Manufacturer is Not Responsible For Meterial Damaged in Unloading Of Packages Or Nested Materials, Including, But Not Limited To: Festeners, Sheet Metal. "C. And "Z" Sections And Overing Panels That Become Wet And/Or Damaged By Water While In The Passession Of Others. Packaged Or Nested Material That Become Wet in Transit Must Be Unpacked, Unstacked And Dried By The Castomer His The Manufacturer, If The Castomer Mast Make Caim For Damaged Directly To The Manufacturer, If The Carrier Is Ast Common Carrier. The Datamer Must Make The Claim For Damage To The Common Carrier. The Manufacturer is Not Label For Any Gloin Whotsower Including, But Not Limited To Labor Charges Of Consequential Damages Resulting From Customer's Use Of Damaged Or Defective Materials That Can Be Detected By Visual Inspection.

EXCESSIVE MATERIAL: The Manufacturer Reserves The Right To Recover Of Those Required By The Order Documents. DIL CANNING IS NOT A CAUSE FOR REJECTION

Finishes

SHOP PRIMED STEEL.

All Structural Members of The Metal Building System Not Fabricated of Carrosion All Structural Members of The Metal Building System Not Fabricated Or Carrosion Resistant Malerial or Protected By A Carrosion Resistant Caciling Are Pointed With One Coat of Shop Primer Meeting The Performance Requirements of SSPC With One Coat of Shop Primer Is Intended to Protect The Steel Framing For Only A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Conditions. Shop Primer Steel Which Is Stored in The Field Period of Evetion Should Be Kept Free Of The Ground And So Pesitioned As to Minimize Water Holding Packets, Dust, Mud And Other Contomination of The Primer Film. Repairs Of Damaged To Primed Suffaces And/Or Removal Of Foreign Material Dus To Improper Field Storage or Site Conditions Are Not The Responsibility Of The Manufacturer is Not Responsible For Deterioration of The Shop Coat of Primer Or Corrosion That May Result Fram Exposure to Atmospheric And Environmental Conditions, Nor The Compatibility of The Primer To Any Field Applied Coating, Minor Abrasions To The Shop Coat (Including Galvanizing) Caused By Handing, Liading, Shipping, Unloading And Erection After Painting Or Galvanizing Are Unavoidable, (MBMA 2012, Cappter IV 4.2.4). If Jobsite Covers Are Used, They Should Be Tied Away From The Bundle At Conners To Allow Air Circulation Around The Bundle. This Will Help Prevent Moisture Evaporating From The Ground or Bundle. This Will Help Prevent Moisture Evaporating From The Ground or Bunding Floor From Condensing On The Ponets. Plostic Or Other Impermeble Covers Are Not Recommended. Immediate Action Is Required If The Ponets Are Found To Be Wet From Any Cause. The Bundles Must Be Opened And Each Penel In-Stacked And Thoroughly Dried On Both Sides. Re-Stocking The Panel Bundles Air Stight Angle To Each Other To Prevent Nesting Will Allow Air Circulation And Assist In Kesping The Panel By, In Severe Conditions Lorge Froms Con Be Used To Circulate Air Between The Un-Stocked Ponets And Accelerate Dryin, Damage To The ponel Conting Occurs When Panels Become Wet And Are Allowed To Stoy wet, damage Con Occur To Nested Panels Within 24 to 48 Hours. This Damage Stows Corresion And Discolarition, Or The Panel Surface And Is Commanly Called Wet Storage. Stain, Zinc Oxidation, Or "White Rust".

Texp

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Using Gaivolume Steel As A Substrate, Pre-Painted Steel is Given An Additional Yust Inhibitor Primer Coat. This Primer Coat Further Increases The Corrosion Resistance, These Coatings Are Applied to The Exterior Surface Of The Pomels And A Wash Coat Designed Only For Interior Use, is Applied on The Opposite Side. Galvalume And Pre-Painted Steel Con Give Excellent Service For Many Years If A Few Rules Concerning Their Care And Maintenance Are Observed. All Of These Failshes Are Equally Subject To Damage And Corrosion When Care is Not Provided. GALVALUME:
Goldwalme I me Trade Name For A Patented Steel Sheet And Coil Product to Goldwalme I me Trade Name For A Patented Steel Sheet And Coil Product towing A Cooking Of Corrosion Resistant Aluminum—Zinc Alloy. The Mixture Is Bolanced To Obtain The Cooking That Retains The Corrosion Resistance And Heat Bolances To Obtain The Cooking And Edward Properties Of Reflectivity Of Aluminum And Goldwalic Protection Of Zinc. The Best Properties Of Both Aluminum And Zinc Are Combined in This Cooting And Offer Added Service Life For The Building.

A Softening Of The Point Film Can Occur With Pre-Painted Steel Under Wet Storage Conditions And The Durability Of The Panel Finish Substantially Decrease. Storage Calvanized And Galvalmer Panels React More Quickly To Surface Oxidation Since They Lock The Additional Protection Of Paint. Zinc Coated Or Galvalume Panels Runder Namal Exposure Form A Zinc Auminium Oxide Film On Their Surface Allowing A Stow Oxidation Process Cailed "Weathering" To Occur That Inhalts Further Cornsion. In Nested Bundles Constant Condact Of The Panels Wit Condensed Or Trapped Water Prevents This Weathering Process.

Ropid Oxidation Of The Zinc or Zinc Aluminum Coating Can Now Occur And May Lead To "Red Rust" in A Short Time. If Discolaration Or Stains Are Minor A Household Cleaner Of The Type Used On Porcelain Sinks And Balthubs May Be Used The Remove Stains. Wire Brushing Or Abrasive Materials Should be Avaided Since Scarloting Or Removed Of The Coating Could Occur. Panel With Significant Damage Should Be Replaced By The Buyer Prior To Erection.

PAINT AND COATING MAINTENANCE.

Remove Smudge Morks From Bore Codvolume:
Formula (409 Hos Proven to Be Somewhat Effective, Lightly Rub With A Clean Cloth And Rinse With Witer, Do Not Rub More Than Required To Remove Smudge Marks. No Product Will Remove All Smudge Marks.

Soft Scrub Without Bleach Hos Proven To be Somewhat Effective Rub With A Soft Cloth And Rinse With Water, Do Not Rub More Than Required To Remove Rust Stains.

Remove Rust Stains.

Stain, No Product Will Completely Remove Rust Stains.

To Touch-Up Scratches in Paint (Not Bore Metal).

Clean Area To Be Pointed With Mild Detergent. Rinse Tharoughly And Dry.

Using A Small Artist's Brush, Lightly Apply A Minimal Amount Of Color Matched Touch-Up Scratches.

Matched Touch-Up Scratches in Paint (Not Bore Metal).

Building Manufacturer For Assistance With Ordering/Purchasing Touch-Up Paint As Needed.

Normal Erection Operations Include The Correction Of Minor Misfits By Amounts Of Reoming, Chipping, Welding Or Cutting And The Drawing of Elements Into Line Through The Use Of Drift Plans. Error That Connot Be Corrected By The Foregoing Means Or Which Require Major Changes In The Member Configuration Should Be Reported Immediately to The Owner And The Fobrication By The Erector, To Enable Whoever Is Responsible Either To Correct The Error Or Approve The Most Efficient And Economical Method Of Correction To Be Used By Others. (AISC 303–10, Section 7.14). If The Error Is The Fault of The Manufacturer An \*Authorize The Corrective Work\* Must Be Issued in Writing By The Manufacturer To Authorize The Corrective Work At A Cost Not To Exceed The Maximum Total Cost Set Forth.

Alternative Corrective Work Other Than That Proposed in The \*Initial Claim\* May Be Directed By The Manufacturer in The \*Authorizetion Of Corrective Work\*. Only The Field Service Department May Authorize Corrective Work.

ENAL CLAIM:
The "Finol Colim" In Writing Must Be Forwarded By The Customer To Manufacturer Within (10) Days Of The Completion Of The Corrective W Authorized By The Manufacturer. Work

Use On Carrective

THE "TRIAL CLAIM" MUST INCLUDE:

1. Actual Number Of Man-Hours By Dated Of Direct Labor Work and Actual Hourly Rate Of Pay.

2. Taxes And Insurance On Total Actual Direct Labor.

3. Other Direct Costs On Actual Direct Labor.

4. Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer, Included the Costs of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer, Included the Costs of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer. Authorized By The Manufacturer, Including Manufacturer ing Copies Of

Invoices.

Total Actual Direct Cast Of Corrective Work (Sum Of 1, 2, 3, And 4).

Final Claims Are Credited To The Customer By The Manufacturer in T Amount, Not To Exceed The Lesser Of The Maximum Total Cast Set Fin The \*Authorization For Corrective Work\* Or The Total Direct Cast Corrective Work\* Forth of

\*\* IMPORTANT NOTE \*\*
Cost Of Equipment (Rental Or And Profit Are Not Subjected or Depreciation), Small of To Claims. Tools,

SHPMENT ARRIVAL TIME:
Every Effort Wil Be Mode To See That The Carrier Arrives At The Jobsite On The
Every Effort Wil Be Mode To See That The Carrier Arrives At The Jobsite On The
Requested Hour. Monufacturer Makes No Warronty And Accepts No Responsibility
For Costs Associated With A Shipment Not Arriving At The Requested Time Unless
A Separate Agreement Has Been Mode in Writing For A Guaranteed Arrival Time.

Unioading,
SIRUCTURAL:
A Great Amount
Unloaded At The
And Handling Of Handling And Storage

Sunt Of Time And Trouble Can Be Saved If The Building Parts
The Building Site According To A Pre-Arranged Plan. Proper
3 Of Components Will Eliminate Unnecessary Handling.

Stenciled On The Primary Structural Members End. Inspect All Shipments Prior To Releasing Have Shifted During Transit. At 1 The Lower I s For

REMEMBER SAFETY FIRST:

Blocking Under Columns And Rafters Protect The Splice Plates And The Slob From Blocking Under Columns And Rafters Process. It Also Facilitates The Placing Of Slings And Cables Around Members For Later Lifting And Allows Members To 8B Bolted Together Into Sub-assemblies While On The Ground Latra Care Should Always Be Exercised in The Unloading Operation To Prevent Injuries From Handling Steel And To Prevent Domage To Materials And The Concrets 25b. If Whate Is Allowed To Remain For Extended Periods in Bundles Of Primed Parts Such As Girts, Furfine, Etc., The Figment Will Fode And The Point Will Gradually Soften Reducing Its Bond To The Steet, Therefore, Upon Receipt Of A. Job., All Bundles Of Primed Parts Should Be Stored At An Angle To Allow Any Trapped Water To Drain Away And Permit Air Circulation For Drijnig, Puddles Of Water Should Not Be Allowed To Collect And Remain On Columns Or Rafters For Some Reason.

The Coat Of Shop Primer is Intended To Protect The Steel Framing Only For A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Almospheric Conditions. The Coat Of Short Period Deas Not Provide The Uniformity of Appearance, Or The Bureshity And Corrosion Resistance Of A Field Applied Finish Coat Of Paint Over Shop Primer.

Are Location

Elevate

<u>Damage From Condensation Or Trapped Water</u>
It is Extremely important That The Panels Be Monitored For Evidence Or Trapped Water Or Moisture Condensation White Awaiting Erection. High Humidity Conditions With Temperature Cycling Will Cause Condensation Between Panels Within The Bundle. Condensation Can Occur Frequently Near The Sea Coast Or Other Large Bodies Of Water.

Safety Commitment
The Builder/Contractor is Responsible For Applying And Safety Rules And OSHA Standards As Applicable. Observing All Pertinent

The Building Manufacturer H Components That Can Be S Job Site Practices Of The E Manufacturer. Has A Commitment To Manufacture Quality Building Safely Erected. However The Safely Commitment And Erector Are Beyond The Control Of The Building

It is Strongly Recommended That Safe Working Conditions And Accident Prevention Practices Be The Top Priority Of Any Job Site.

Local, State And Federal Safety And health Standards, Whether Standard Statuary Or Customary, Should Always Be Followed To Help Ensure Worker Safety.

Make Sure All Employees Know The Safest And Most Productive Way Of Erecting A Building, Emergency Procedures Should Be Known To All Employees. Daily Meetings Highlighting Safety Procedures Are Also Recommended. The Use Of Hard Hats, Rubber Safe Shoes For Roof Work, Proper Equipment For Handling Material And Safety Nets Where Applicable Are Recommended

for The Purposes Of Determining Lift Requirements, No Bundle Supplied By The Manufacturer Will Exceed 4,000 Pounds. For Further Information Also reference The Bill Of Materials For Individual Member Weights Of Structural Members. If Additional Information is Required Contact The Field Service Department.

ICE AND SNOW REHOVAL:

Excessive Ice And Snow Removal Should Be Removed From The Roof Immediately To Prevent Domage To Roof And Possible Collapse. Do Not Use Metal Tools To Termove The Ice Or Snow As This Can Damage The Point And/Or Galvalume Coolings. Also Be Carreful Around Pipes And Flashing's.

Be Extremely Careful If You're Roof Has Light Transmitting Ponels. These Panels Will Not Support A Person's Weight And Will Be Difficult Or Impossible To See If They Are Covered With Ice Or Snow. See MBMA Low-Rise Building Systems Manual, Appendix AS For Details On Snow Removal Procedures. These Procedures Should Commence When Holf Of The Design Roof Snow Load Is Realized.

DERBIS REALDYAL:

ANY Foreign Debris Such As Sawdust, Dirt, Leaves, Animal Droppings, Etc. Will Any Foreign Debris Such As Sawdust, Dirt, Etc. If Left on The Building Surface Cares Corroation Of The Roof, Butlets, Frinn, Etc. If Left on The Building Surface For A Long Enough Time. The Roof Should Be Revisionally Inspected For Such Charles Foreign And If Found, They Should Be Rectified in A Manner Consistent With Challes Roof Maintenance Guidelines. Never Allow Treated Lumber Or Concrete/Marter/Coat To Come in Contact With Roof Fanels, Especially Galvalum For Extended Periods Of Time.

PERIODIC INSPECTION: All High-Strength Shall Be Periodically Be inspected of Come Buildings And After Seismic Or Wind Activity, 1 Specify A Minimum Period But It Should Not Exceed

ed For t The t d Two or Tightness. Particularly in a Crane Manufacturer Will wo Years.

This

DRAINAGE:

1. Keep Roof Free Of Debris And Keep Debris Out Of Gutter To Allow We Quickly Drain From The Roof.

2. Do Not Use Wood Blocking To Hold Equipment Off The Ponel Seams.

Blocks The Flow Of Water And Hold Moisture.

3. Do Not Allow Rooftop AC Units Or Evaporative Coolers To Drain Onto Roof.

4. Anything That Traps Or Holds Moisture On A Roof Will Cause Prematu Carrosion. Onto The

> Roof Maintenance Guidelines Inspect Roof For Damage After Heavy Storms.

2. Inspect And Reseal As Necessary All Roof Curbs Urethane Sealant. And Penetrations With

3. Always Get Manufacturer Approval Before Making Roof. Αŋy

4. Repaint Any Areas That Are Susceptible To Rust As Required.

When Performing Roof Maintenance, Always Take The Following Precautions:
a. Use Fail Protection And Other Safety Protection As Required.
b. Do Nott Walk On Roof Floating Such As Cauter, Rode, Elp Or Ridge Flost.
c. Do Not Walk On Light Transmitting Panels (LTP's). They Will Not Support Person's Weight.
d. Guard All LTP's And Roof Openings.
e. Step Only In The Panel Flat Directly On Or In Close Proximity To A Supporting Roof Structural.

필질하는 After Other Trades Hove Been On The Roof For Any Reason, Inspect The Roof r Damage Caused By Workers Including Chemical Or Solvent Spills, Scratches in e Paint for Galvalume Coating, Excessive Foot Traffic And Punctures. Make Sure at All Debris Or Scrap Left Behind By Workers is Removed From The Roof mediately. Avoid Using Outoff Saws And Welding Equipment Over The Roof. The of Must Adequately Protected.

FOOT IRAFFIC.

Keep Foot Traffic To A Minimum. Heavy Foot Traffic Can Cause Ponding On Low Riched Roots. This is Particularly True Just Upstope From The Cave And At Endlaps.

Always Wolk in The Flot Of The Panel Near A Supporting Roof Structural. Do Not Wolk On Trim Or In Cutters.

On Bare Gedwalume Roots, Excessive Foot Traffic May Cause Black Burnish Marks. If Regular Foot Traffic Is Planned For A Roof, Provisions Should Be Made For A Properly Designed And Installed Wolkney System. In Order To Limit Access To The Roof, Roof Hatches Or Access Lodders Should Be Locked At All Times. A Sign Posted At The Access Site Stoting That Only Authorized Personnel Are Allowed On The Roof. In Addition A Log Book Should Be Kept Of All Visits To The Roof And The Roson For Such Visits.

DISSIMILAR METALS:
Never Allow Your Roof To Come in Contact With, Or Water Runoff From Any Dissimflar Metal Including But Not Limited To:
Copper, Lead Or Corphite, This includes Copper And Arsenic Salts Used in Treated Lumber, Calcium Used in Concrete, Mortar And Grout.

Manufacturer's Roof And Wall P Galvanized, Provide Excellent Se And Erection Personnel Should I Merchandise, Which Merits Cauti 's Roof And Wall Panels Include (
Provide Excellent Service Under Will
Personnel Should Fully Understar
Which Merits Cautious Care And or Coated, G y Varied Cor That These , Galvalume, And Conditions. All Unloading se Panels Are Quality

Roof And Wall Panel Damage During Construction
The Quality Of Workmanship in Steel Construction Practices And Handling Methods
Used During The Construction Of The Held Building Can Significantly Affect The
Appearance And Performance Of The Building Panels. Pract Damage During
Construction Can Be The Result Of Faulty Installation Methods And/or
Carelessness.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD PANELS BE HANDLED ROUGHLY
Packages Of Sheels Should Be Uffed Off The Truck With Extreme Care Token To
Ensure That No Domage Occurs To Ends Of The Sheels Or to Side Rbs. The
Packages Should Be Stored Off The Ground Sufficiently High To Allow Air
Circulation Underneth The Packages. This Avoids Ground Maisture And Deters
People From Wicking On The Packages. One End Off The Package Should Be
Elevated To Encourage Drainage In Case Of Rain. The Manufacturer Exercises
Caution During Footnation An Shipping Operations to Ensure that All Panel Stock
Is Kept Dry. However Due To Circuit Conditions, Water Formed By Condensation
Off Humid Air Become Trapped Between Streets. Water Cam Abas Be Trapped
Between The Stacked Sheets When Exposed To Rain. This May Discolaration
Caused By Trapped Moisture. The Stain is Usually Superficial And Host Bittle Effect
On The Appearance Or Service Uife Of The Panels As Long As It Not Permitted
On The Panels. However, Moisture in Contact With The Surface Of The
panel Over An Extended Period Can Severally Altack. The Finish And Reduce The
Effective Service Life. See R1-O7 Titled Tomage From Condensation Or Trapped
Water.".

Overdriven Fasteners Cause Indentations Or Shallow Packets in The Panel Around The Fastener Head. Rain Water Or Condensation Moisture Combined With Atmospheric Pollutants forincipally Sulfur Dioxides). And Dirt Particles Collect in These Packets. The Combination Of Pollutants And Water Creates Acid Solutions That Wall Cause Corrosion Dimage To The Panel And Fastener. Rain May Wash Some Pollutants Away, But Moisture in Form Of High Humidity Can Kesp These Arass Wet And Continue The Problem. Overdriving The Fastener Also Forces The Seeiing Washer From Under The Head Creating A Leek At This Polit. Proper Torque Adjustment Of The Screw Gun Or Preferably The Use Of A Depth Gauge Will Eliminate The Problem (I) Overdriven Fasteners.

CAUTION:
Core Should Always Be Taken When Walking On Panels. Use Safety Lines And Net Care Should Always Be Taken When Necessary, Panels Are Sippery, Wipe Dry Any Moisture Or Surface Material That Has Puddle From Bundles Stored On A Sope. Dew, Frost, Or Other Forms O Moisture Greatly Increase The Slipperiness Of The Panels. Always Assume Panel Surface Is Slippery And Act Accordingly, Never Wolk Of Step On Stylights Or Translucent Panels.

It is Ext Fasteney Panel Si Fillings , When Ponel Bi Daily An Done Pr The Gut Construc Erection

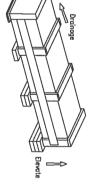
is Extremely important That All Drill Shavings From The Installation Of Panel sisteners And Fillings From The Saw Cutting Of Panels Be Rennoved From The and Surface. Corresion Can Rocar In A Natter Of Hours When These Shavings Or Illings Are Not Rennoved And Are In Contact With Water Or Condensed Moisture. The Panels Are Pre-Drilled Or Cut in The Stack Prior To Execution All Shavings ust Be Cleaned From Both Sides Of The Panel To Prevent Corrosion Of The and By These Particles. It is imperative That the Roof Be Swept Clean At Least and By Insee Particles. It is imperative That Cleaning Of The Roof Should Be one Prior To Installing The Gutter So That The Shavings Are Not Deposited Into the Gutter And Left To Corrode. Any Other Foreign Objects Or Debris Left By construction Personnel Should Also Be Removed From The Roof During The Section Of The Roof And The Installation Of Such Equipment As Air Condition 1915 Fr.

Use Wood Blocking To Elevate And Slope The Ponels in A Manner That Allows Moisture To Ordin, Wood Blocking Placed Between Bundles Will Provide Additional Air Circulation, When Handling Or Uncroting The Ponels, LIT Rother Than Side Them Apart, Burnet Edges May Scratch The Coated Surfaces When Sheets Are Side Over One Another, Never Allow Panels To Be Walked On While On The Ground.

Personn Walk In Ends A Severe, And/or Across Panel S

nel Wolking On The Panel Can Cause Damage. Workmen Should Step Or The Broad Flat Areas Of The Panel And Avoid Stepping On The Panel and Edges Which Can Be Bent by Cardess Handfling. If This Damage Is The Edges Must Be Straighten Prior To Erection Since The Appearance Weather Tightness Of The Panel Could Be Affected. Dragging One Panel Another Can Cut Or Abrade The Coating Causing Unsightly Marks On The

s To Erect Panels During Windy Conditions Should Be Avoided To Prevent And Of Sofety Considerations.



Never (LTP's Step On Light Transmitting Panels
s) Or Unattended Roof Panels

The Appearance Of The Building May Be Affected If Damaged Spots Or Scratches Are Located in Highly Visible Flaces Such As Around Doors, Mindows, Etc... If Damage is Extensive Then Replacement Of The Entire Panel Should Be Considered.

g Dirt Piled Against The Exterior Wall Panels At The Foundation Will Cause Domnage. This Dirt May Be Wet Or At Least Contain Some Maisture. Mud over Splashed Onto The Wall During Construction. Corrosion Damage May Where This Dirt Or Mud Contacts The Panel. In Areas Where Lime ration Of The Soal is Required, Corrosion Domnage From The Soal's Content action of The Soal is Required, Corrosion Domnage From The Soal's Content Accelerated And Most Likely Be Severe. All Dirt Must Be Removed From Intel Walls At The Time Of Completion Of Work. Pre-Painted Panels May is Jouch—up If The Coating Has Been Damaged During Handling Or Erection.



Panels May Collopse If Not Properly Secured

Roof Panels Must Be Completely Attached To The Purlins And To Panels On Either Side Before They Can Be A Safe Walking Surface. Light Transmitting Panels LIP's) Translucent Panels Can Never Be Considered As A Walking Surface.

Partially Attached Or Unattached Panels Should Never Be Walked On!

Do Not:

1. Step On Rib At Edge Of Panel.

2. Step Near Crease In Rib At Edge Of Panel.

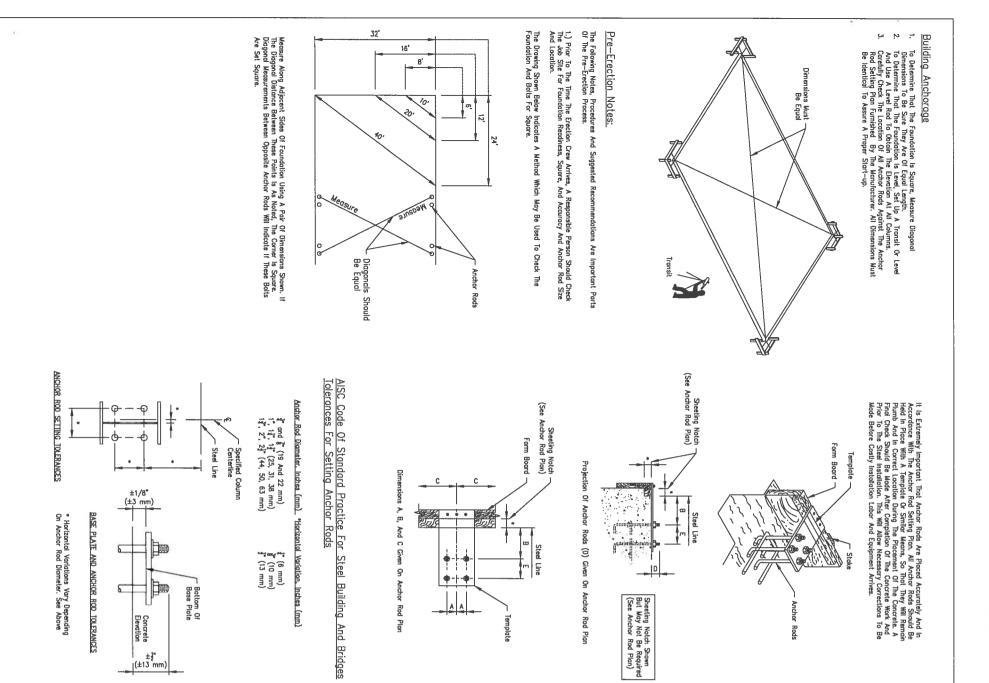
3. Step Within 5 Feet Of Edge On Unsecured Panel.

A Single Roof Panel Must Never Be Used As A Work Platform. An OSHA Approved Rumery Should Be Used For Work Patforms. (Consult OSHA Safety And Health Regulations For The Construction Industry). Safety First!

Erection

Guide

Date Jul 17 고 Rev 07



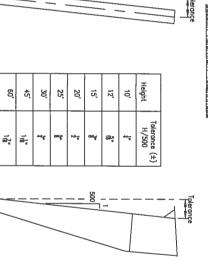
## Erection Tolerances

ERECTION BRACHIG:

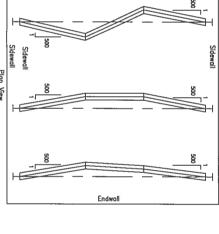
RECTION BRACHIG:

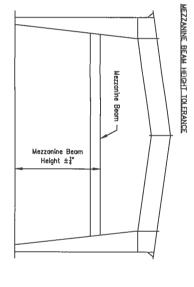
It Is The Responsibility Of The Erector To Determine, Furnish And Instell All It Is The Responsibility of The Determine of The Tengorary Supports Such As Temporary Guys, Benns, Fdiswork, Cribbing, Or Temporary Supports Such As Temporary Guys, Benns, Fdiswork, Cribbing, Or Other Elements Required For The Erection Operation (In Accordance With Section 7.10.3 Of ANS/AISC 303, Code Of Standard Practice For Steel Building And Bridges).

## COLUMN



## ALIGNMENT TOLERANCE FOR MEMBERS WITH FIELD SPLICES





General Erection Notes

All Structural Framing Members, Purlins, Girls, Clips, Flange Braces, Bolts, Bracing Systems, Roof And Woll Panels, Etc. Must Be Installed As Shown On Erection Drawings.

2.) It is Extremely Important, Especially During Construction, That Panels At The Eaves, Rakes And Ridges Be Kept Secure.

## Panel Cautions And Notes

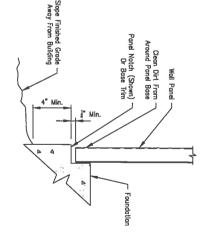
To Minimize Potential Of Carrosive Action At The Botto Contractor Must Assure That The Following Procedures n Edge Of Wall Panels, The Are Followed:

The Concrete Foundation Should Be Oured For A Minimum Of Seven (7) Days Before Wall Pands Are Installed, (Uncursd Concrete is Highly Alkaline And Metal Pands Can Undergo Varying Degress Of Corrosive Atlack When In Direct Confact With The Concrete.) After The First Week Of The Curring Cycle, The Reaction Between Metalic Coatings On Steel And The Concrete is Essentially Halted.

2.) Top Of Finish Grade At Building To Be A Minimum Of Four (4) Inches Below Bottom Of Panel.

3.) Finish Grade Is To Slope Away From Building To Ensure Proper Drainage.

4.) Upon Completion Of Finish Grading, All Dirt is Base Of Wall Panel Where It May Have Collected To Be Cleaned From Around In Panel Notch Or On Base Trim



## astener installation

Overdrive Fortleters.

A Slight Extrusion Of Neoprene Around The Washer is A Good Visual Tighthess Check. Always A Slight Extrusion of Neoprene Around The Washer Driver (Scree Cun) With A RPM Of 1700–2000 Should Be Used For Self-Initing Screes. A 500–500 RPM Fostener Driver Should Be Used For Self-Inphing Screes. Discord Warn Sockets, These Can Couse The Festener To Wobble During Installation. Correct Fostener Installation is One Of The Most Critical Panels. Drive The Fastener in Until It is Tight And The I Overdrive Fasteners. l Steps When Installing Roof/Wall Washer Is Firmly Seated. Do Not

Note: Always Remove Metal Filings From Surface Work Period. Rusting Filings Can Destroy The Pair Of Panels At The End Of Each t Finish And Void Any Warranty.



## Tape And Tube Sealant

Proper Tope And Tube Sedant Application is Critical To The Weather Tightness Of A Building. Tope Sedant Should Not Be Stretched When Installed. Apply Gniy To Clean, Pry Surfaces. Keep Only Enough Sedants On The Roof That Can Be Installed in A Day, During Warm Weather, Store Sealants in A Cool Dry Place. During Cold Weather (below 60°) Sedants Must Be Kept Warm (60°–90°) Unit Application. After Tope Sedant Hos Been Applied, Keep Protective Paper in Place Unit Panel is Ready To Be Installed.

## Important Note

All Datolls, Recommendations And Suggestions Contained in This Erection Guide Of This Drawings Set Are For General Guidelines Only, And Not Meant To Be All-Inclusive, industry Accepted Institution Practices With Regard To All Areas Not Specifically Discussed in This Section Should Be Followed, Only Experienced, Knowledgepoble Installers Fornition With Accepted Practices Should Be Used To Assure A Quality Project.

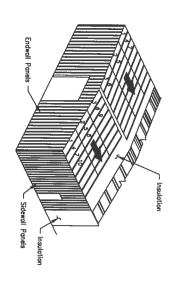
It is Emphasized That The Manufacturer is Only A Manufacturer Of Metal Sulding Components And is Not Engaged in The Installation Of its Products. Opinions Expressed By The Manufacturer Mout Installation Practices Noted in the Execution Guide Are Intered To Represent Only A Guide. Both The Quality And Safety Of Installation And The Ultimate Customer Safetyaction With The Completed Burding Are Determined By The Experience, And Sails Of The Installation Crews, As Well As The Equipment Available For Handling The Materials. Actual Installation Operations, Techniques And Site Conditions Are Beyond The Manufacturers Control.

**Erection Guide** 

Date Rev Sep '17 09

## PBR Roof Panels

For PBR Roofs With Ridge Panels, It is Recommended That Both Sides Of The Ridge Be Sheeted Smultaneously. This Will Keep The insulation Cowered For The Maximum Amount of Time And The Panel Ribs Can Be Kept in Proper Alignment For The Ridge Panel. This is Critical On The PBR Panels So That The Ridge Caps Can Be Properly Installed. Check For Proper Coverage As The Sheeting Progresses



Install The First Run Of Roof Panels Across The Building From Eave To Eave Or Eave To Ridge. To Allow Proper Installation Of The Roke frim, The Starting Location For The First Panel Must Be As Shown In The Roke belais included With The Erection Drawings. When The First Run Is Properly Located And Aligned With The Correct Endlaps And Eave Overhangs, Fasten To Purlins. Roof Panels Should Be Installed So That The Sideboy Is In A Direction Away From Prevailing Wind. Refer To Appropriate Lop Details included With The Erection Drawings.

nstall Remaining Roof Insulation And Panels. To Avoid Accumulative Error Due I "ome! Coverage Gain Or Loss, Property Align Each Panel Before It is Fastened. Decasional Checks Should Be Mode To Ensure That Corect Panel Coverage Is Idaintained. Special Attention Should Be Given To Fastener, Sediant and Closure tequirements. Refer To Details Included With The Erection Drawings.

At Fnishing End Of Roof, The Last panels May Require Field Modification For Installation Of Roke Trim. Refer To Rake Details Included With The Erection Drawings. DO NDT BACK LAP THROUGH FASTENED ROOF PANELS.

<u>(QTE:</u> Roof Types And Installation Requirements Will Vary. Refer To The uppropriate Details For Specific Panel Used.

<u>MPORTANT:</u> Loose Fasteners, Blind Rivets, Drill shavings, Etc.. Must Be Removed rom The Roof To Guard Against Corrosion.

### Wall Panels

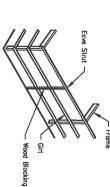
Proper Horizontal And Vertical Alignment Of Supporting Structure (Cirts Or Other Framing) is The Responsibility Of The Installer, Faiure To Align The Secondary members Properly Prior To Well Installation Can Have A Direct Impact On The Final Appearance And Performance Of The Installed Well System For Which The Metal Building Manufacturer is Not Responsible.

Before Installing Wall Panels, The Girts Must Be Aligned To A Level Position So That There Is No Visible Sog. This Should Be Done Directly Ahead Of Panel

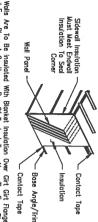
Girt Leveling May Be Accomplished By Standing A Section Of Gable Angle Vertically Against The Outside Girt Flanges At Approximate Mid-by Location. When Girts Are Level, Attach The Girt Flanges To The Angle With Vise Gip Pilers Or Temparary, Screws. Wood Blocking Cut To Fit The Spaces May Also Be Used

Olds.

The Concern of the Blocking is Not Recommended On Concepted Fastener Ponels. The temporary Girt Blocks After Ponel Installation Can Cause Oil Conning.



Note: Wall Panel Type And Installation Details Will Vary. Refer To The Erection Drawings And Details For The Specific Panel Used For Your Building.

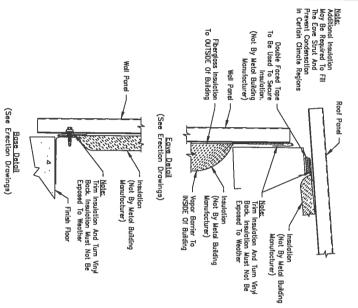




The Base, Cut Off The Insulation A Minimum Of  $rac{1}{2}^m$  Above The Battom Of The III Panel. This Will Prevent The Insulation From Hanging Below The Wall Panel of Wicking Moisture.

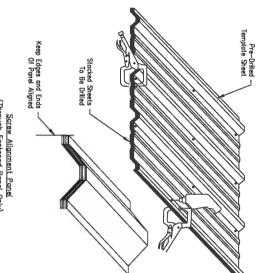
Erection Guide





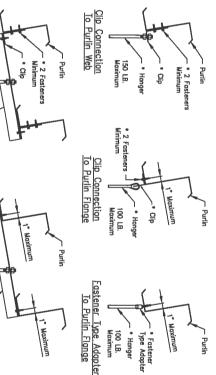
Sidewall Panels Should Be installed So That The Panel Sidelap Is in A Direction Away From The Prevailing Wind. Refer To Appropriate Lap Detail Included With Erection Drawings.)

 $rac{
m Noils:}{
m Check}$  Periodically To Ensure That All Panets Are Aligned And Plumb



Note: After Drilling Panels, It is important To Clean Metal Filings Off All Panel Surfaces, Including Between Panels That Are Not Installed That Day, To Avaid Rust Stains. Screw Alignment Panel (Through Fastened Panel Only)

# Suggested Method Of Purlin Attachment For Building Accessories

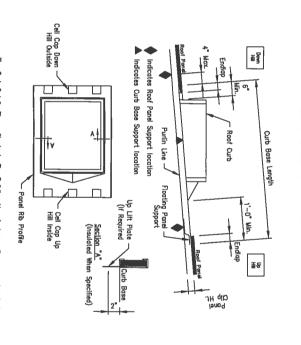


Denotes Material Not Provided By Metal Building Manufacturer.

The Total Hanger Load Shall Not Exceed The Design Collateral Load For The Building. Example:
5-0 (Purlin Spacing) x 5-0 (Hanger Spacing) x 6 PSF (collateral Load) = 150 lbs.
5-0 (Port Sheet For Design Colletral Load For This Building. Note: If The Building Is Designed For 0 PSF Collateral Load, Then Adding Any Suspended System (i.e. Duct Work, Priping, Lights, Ceilings, Etc.) Will Correspondingly Reduce The Design Live Load.

Clip Connection
To Purlin Web 150 LB. Maximum At Each Purlin Do Hot Install Purin Clips of any kind on
the Range of the
Purin Angle Connection
To Purlin Flange 100 LB. Maximum At Each Purlin \* Hanger − \* Angle

# Roof Curbs When Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer



The Curb Details Shown Illustrate The Building Manufacturers Recommended Curb Style And Installation Method. It is The Erector/Installer's Responsibility To Provide The Proper Curb Style And Install Then In Accordance With The Procedures Established By These Details. Failure By The Erector/Installer To Follow These Recommendations May Result in The Curbs Domoging The Roof System Or Excluded From Warranties.

All Roof Curbs To Be:

1. .080 Aluminum Or 18 Ga. Stainless Steel (No Galvalume® Or Galvanized).

1. note Rib To Panel Rib (No Flat Skirt Or Loy-Over Curbs).

3. Installed With Down Hill End Over Panel And Up Hill End Under Panel Application For Water Flow At Panel Splice.

4. Up Lift Prevention For City Applied Roof Systems Are Required It:

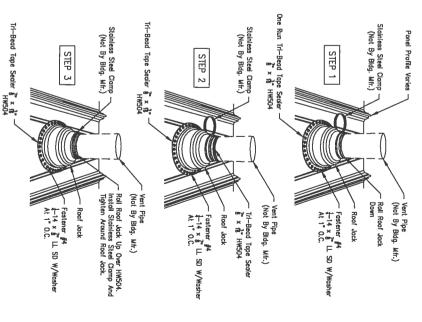
5. Wind Loods Exceed 110 MPH.

5. Supported on (4) Stades By Primary Or Secondary Framing.

5. Maximum Single Curb Weight Recommended Is 1500 Lbs.

\* Fastener Type Adapter

Panel Profile Varies incorrect



Roof Jack Installation when Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer

General Installation Notes

Do Not Use Golvanized Roof Jacks, Lead Hats, Or Other Residential Grade Roof Jacks.

These Roof Jacks Do Not Have 20 Year Service Life And in Case Of Lead Hats Will Cause Golvanic Corrosion Of The Roof Panel.

Cause Golvanic Corrosion Of The Roof Panel.

Use EPDM Rubber Roof Jacks With An Integral Aluminum Band Banded Into The Perimeter Of The Base. EPDM Roof Jacks Hove A Temperature Range From -557 To 2127. Use Silicone Roof Jacks For High Temperatures. Silicone Roof Jacks Have A Temperature Range Of -1007 To 4377.

Temperature Range Of -1007 To 4377.

Retrofit Roof Jacks Are Available For Applications in Which The Top Of The Pipe.

Pipe.

Do Not Use Tube Section to Sector Between The Roof Jack Sector Between The Roof Jack Roof Fornet With Fustener #4 # Base Of the Roof Jack Ses of the Roof Jack The Pipe And Apply Tage Sector Brighten To Form A Secure Corn If The Pipe Diameter Is So Lary Flot Base Roof Curb Must Be Tell Base Roof Curb Must Be Month Pipe Cartes Sheef To The Curb. A Two Pie Inaccessible. t To Seel The Roof Jack To The Roof Panels. Use Roll Tape Jack And The Roof Panel And Attach The Roof Jack To The Jack And The Roof Panel And Attach The Roof Jack To The See Table Below For Quantitities.

See Table Below For Quantitities.

Seeler For The Perimeter Of The Roof Jack Over to Seeler For The Perimeter Of The Roof Jack Base Between Roof Panel. Apply Tape Seeler Around The Pipe And Install A ot By Billig. Mir.) Over The Top Of The Roof Jack And Firmly re Compression Seel.

So Large To Block The Flow Of Water Down The Roof Panel. A til Be Installed Into The Roof And The Roof Jack Will Be wo Piece Curb May Be Required When The Top Of The Pipe Is

e Penetration Should Be Protected From Moving Ice Or System Immediately Up Slope From The Pipe.

install Pipe In Center To Allaw Cannot Encompass More Than Base Of Roof Jack To Lay Flat on Panel. 75% Of Panel.

