# 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 "Duilder/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. the order documents which

<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 product specifications, 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)

<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.

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

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

Materials by Others — 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. these

loads, ar and A3) <u>Foundation Design</u> — 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.)

### PROJECT NOTES

PAGE

DESCRIPTION

DRAWING INDEX

7 2

ANCHOR BOLT PLAN

COVER SHEET

ANCHOR BOLT REACTIONS

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 55 ksi.

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. of Record.

Design is based upon the more 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.

stated in the contract documents. 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

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 standard 5x5 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 23 feet with the first downspout from both ends of the gutter run within 20 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 calculated based at lines 1&7 are designed as a non-expandable rigid frame. Corresponding frame reactions 1 upon actual tributary area.

are

RAIN INTENSITY

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

10.0000 IN/HOUR

ZONES PER ASCE ...

7-10; FIG. 30.4-1 SHOWN ARE UN-FACTORED

ZONE 5, COMPONENT WIND LOAD < 10FT2

24.085 PSF

PRESSURE -26.092 PSF SUCTION

24.085 PSF

PRESSURE -32.053 PSF SUCTION

INTERNAL PRESSURE TOPOGRAPHICAL FACTOR

COEFFICIENT (GCpi) 0.18 /-0.18

1.0

ZONE 4, COMPONENT WIND LOAD ≤ 10FT2

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

# FLORIDA APPROVAL #

FL11917.5 PBR WALL PANEL PBR ROOF PANEL

> WIND LOAD
>
> ULTIMATE WIND SPEED THE BUILDER IS TO CONFIRM THAT THESE LOADS COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOCAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT. RISK CATEGORY ROOF DEAD LOAD SUPERIMPOSED THIS STRUCTURE IS INDICATED AND APPL NPMINAL WIND SPEED(Vasd) SNOW EXPOSURE FACTOR (Ce) SNOW LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR (Is) WIND EXPOSURE CATEGORY SERVICEABILITY WIND SPEED THERMAL FACTOR (Ct) FLAT ROOF SNOW LOAD (Pf) GROUND SNOW LOAD (Pg) COLLATERAL (LIGHTS) ROOF LIVE LOAD FBC 201 DESIGN LOADING DESIGNED UTILIZING THE LOADS 7(6TH EDITION) II - Normal B 76 94 1.00 1.0 1.0000 0.0000 PSF 20.00 PSF (REDUCIBLE) 3.5 PSF 1.760 PSF MPH MPH MPHIBC SECTION 1609.3.1) PSF

> > E5

LEFT ENDWALL

E4

BACK SIDEWALL FRONT SIDEWALL ROOF SHEETING PLAN ROOF FRAMING PLAN

E6

FRAME CROSS SECTION RIGHT ENDWALL E

73 F2

ANCHOR BOLT DETAILS

E3 E2

SNOW LOAD

### DRAWING STATUS

R1-R3 INSTALLATION SHEETS

DET1-9 E13-E14 E7-E12

STANDARD DETAILS WIND BENT ELEVATION

THESE DRAWINGS, BEING FOR APPROVAL, ARE BY DEFINITION NOT FINAL, AND ARE FOR CONCEPTUAL REPRESENTATION ONLY. THEIR PURPOSE IS TO CONFIRM PROPER INTERPRETATION OF THE PROJECT DOCUMENTS. ONLY DRAWINGS ISSUED "FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION" CAN BE CONSIDERED AS COMPLETE. FOR APPROVAL

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

DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION. FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION

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

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

COUNTY BUILDING

Received

# ENGINEERING SEAL

COLUMBIA

77

THIS CERTIFICATION COVERS PARTS MANUFACTURED AND DELIVERED BY THE MANUFACTURER ONLY, AND EXCLUDES PARTS SUCH AS DOORS, WINDOWS, FOUNDATION DESIGN AND ERECTION OF THE BUILDING.

THE EXAMINES

Compliance

Code

COPY

DEPARTMEN.

THESE DRAWINGS AND THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM THEY REPRESENT ARE THE PRODUCT OF AN AFFILIATE OF NOT GROUP, INC. – 10943 N. SAM HOUSTON PARKWAY W., HOUSTON, TX 77064. THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WHOSE SEAL APPEARS HEREON IS EMPLOYED BY AN AFFILIATE OF NOT GROUP, INC. AND IS NOT THE ENGINEER—OF—RECORD FOR THE OVERALL PROJECT.

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

Drawing has been digitally signed.

BUILDING SIZE: 95'-0" Fax 214-Irving, So , TX 75061 -687-9737 lutions x 125'-0" x 22'-0" 1.0:12

SS Вү CK'D PNR STK DSN CUSTOMER: SIMQUE CONSTRUCTION LOCATION: PROJECT: SA Solutions 6 LAKE CITY, FL TRUCK STOP 75 32024 5244 Bear Creek Court MESCO 214-687-9999 PHASE Building BUILDING ID OWNER: TRUCK STOP 75 JOB NUMBER SHEET NUMBER

LOCATIONS OF BOLTS LONGER THAN 2 3/4"

FULLY THREADED

Over 1 13/16" TO 2 1/16"

2 3/4" 2 1/2" 2 1/4"

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.

Over Over Over

1 5/16" TO 1 9/16" 1 9/16" TO 1 13/16"

1 1/16" TO 1 5/16" 9/16" TO 1 1/16" 0 70 GRIP

9/16"

/2"ø A325

BOLT LENGTH BOLT GRIP TABLE

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

12/6/19 DATE

FOR

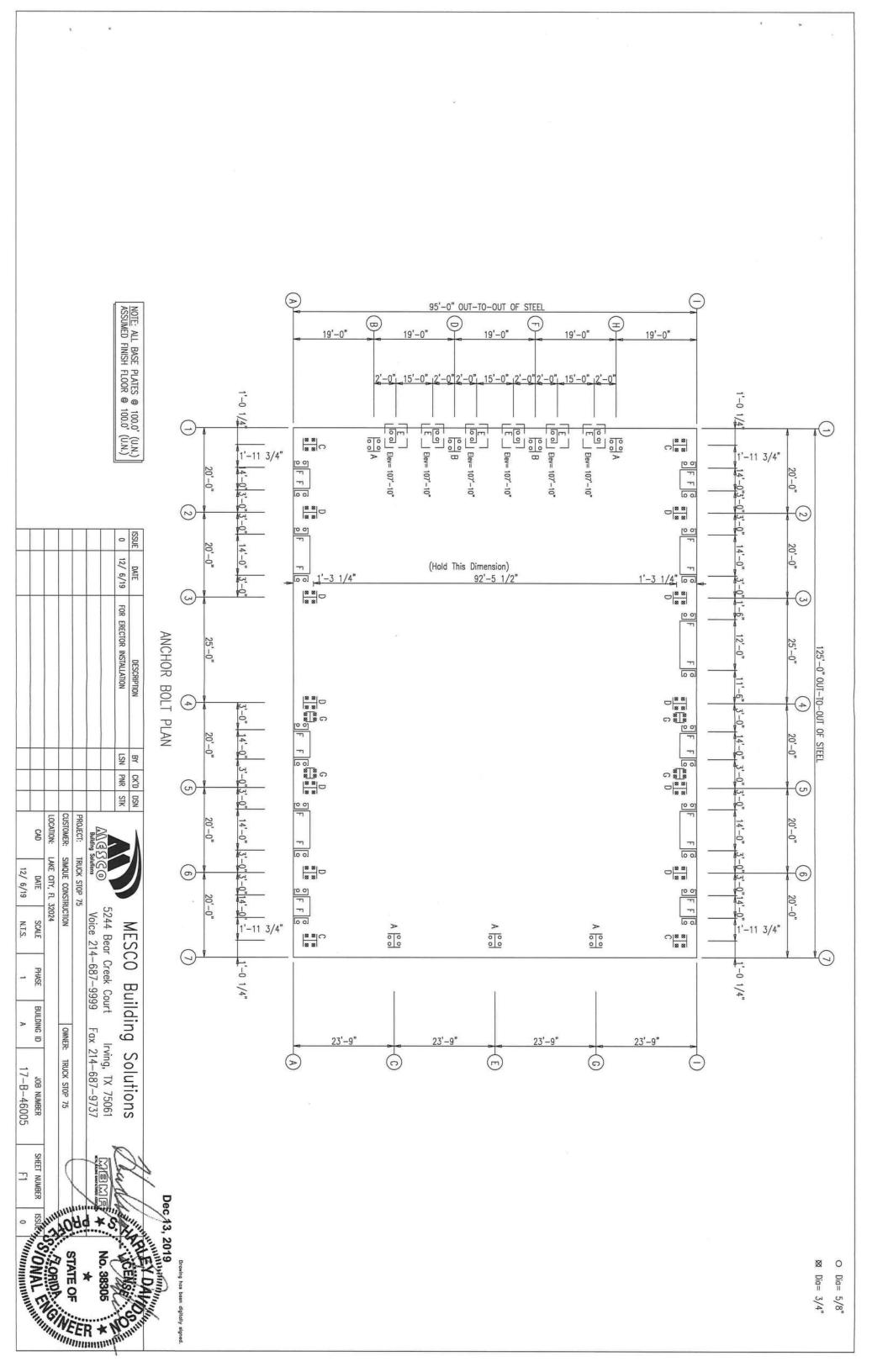
**ERECTOR INSTALLATION** 

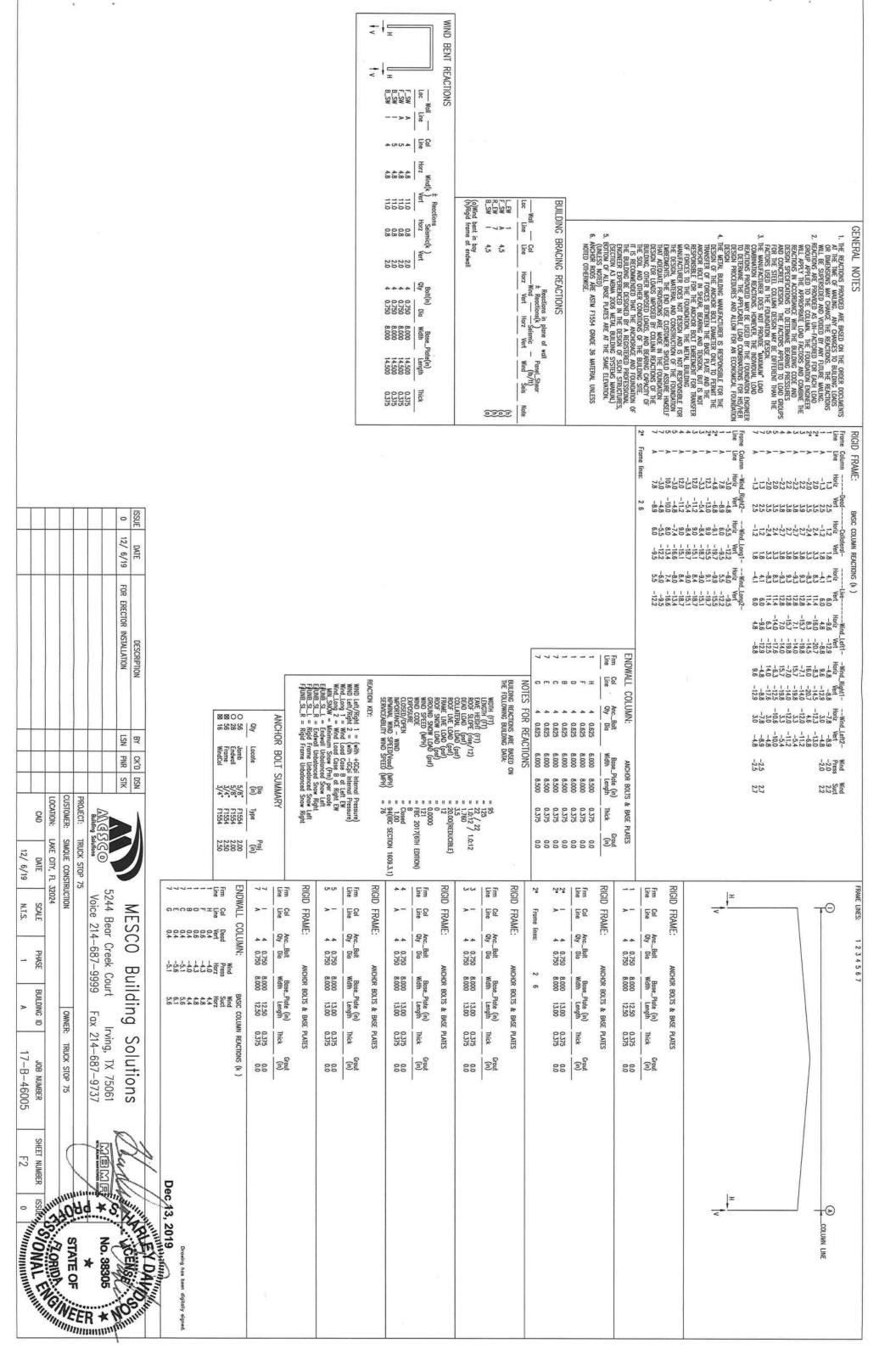
DESCRIPTION

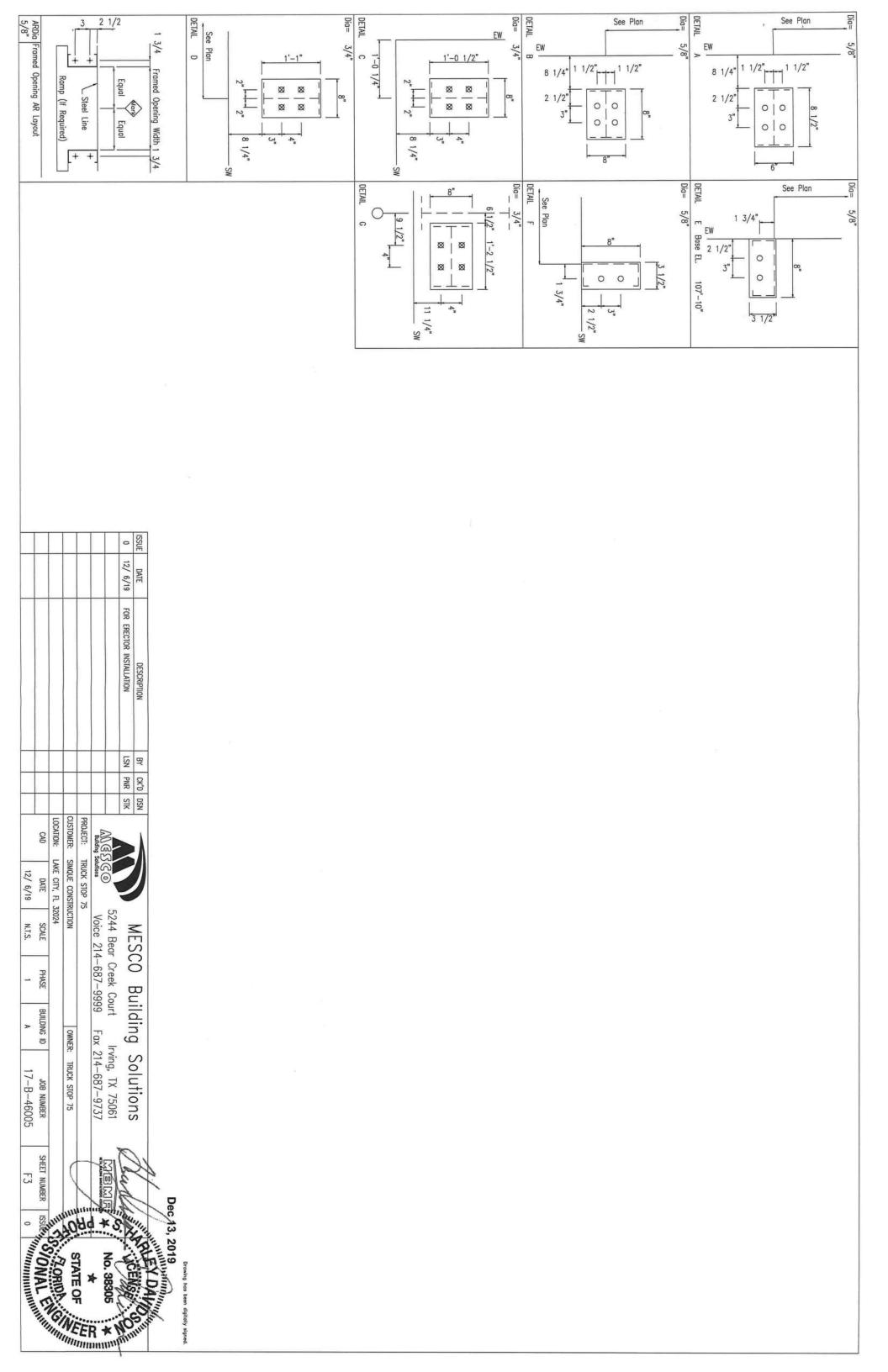
1 3/4" F.T. 1 1/4" F.T. LENGTH

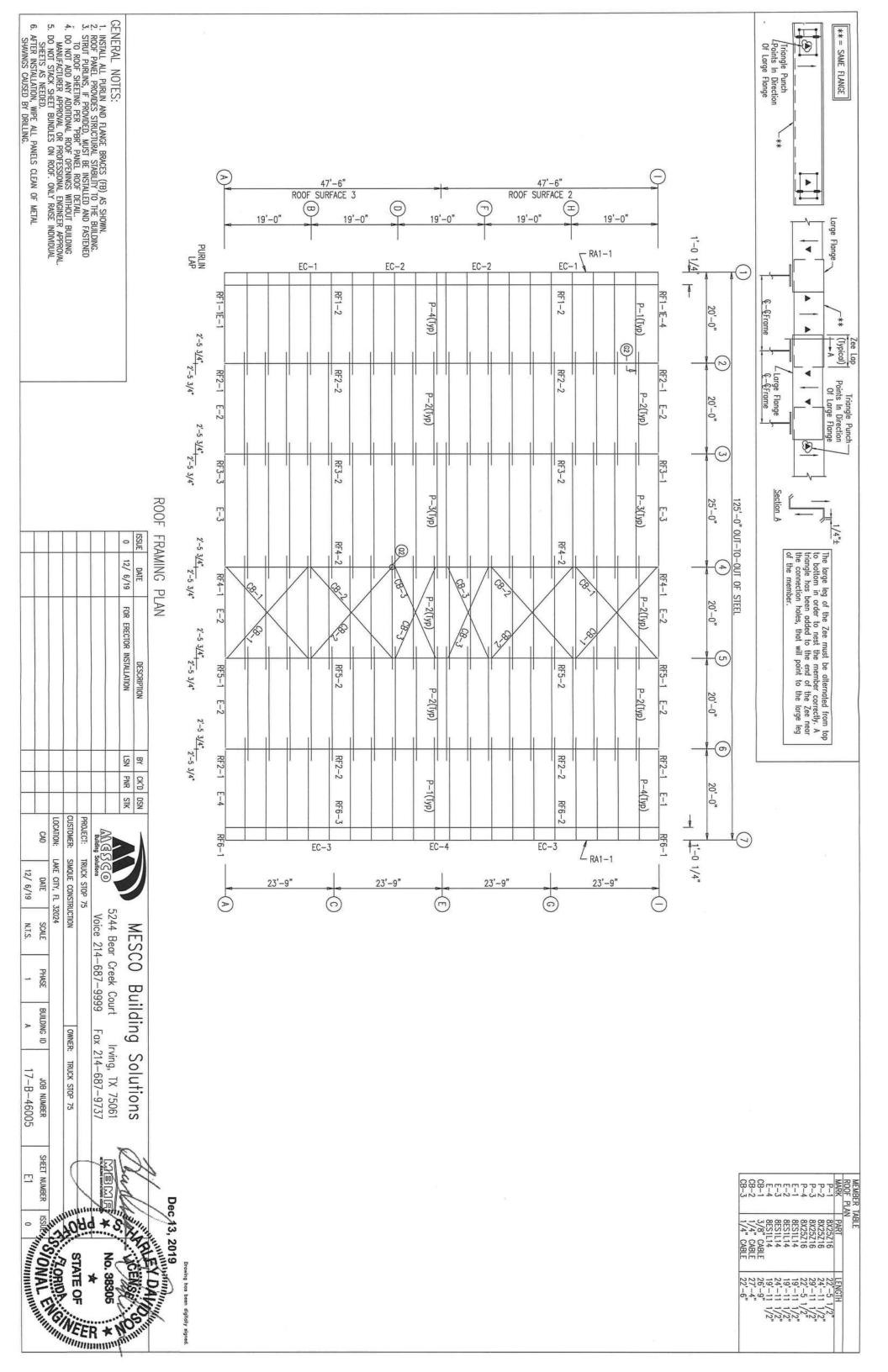
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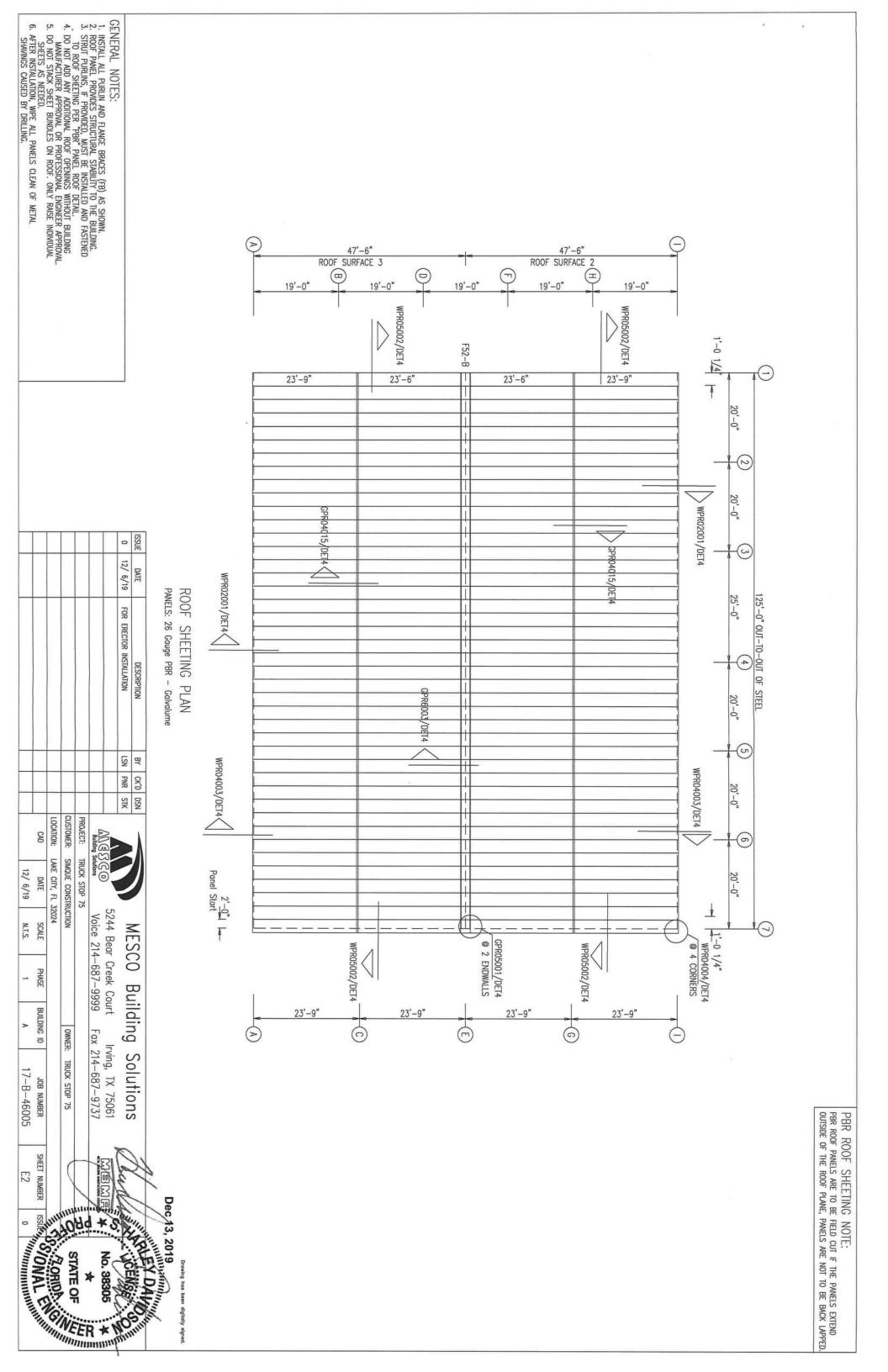
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No. 38 Dec 13, 2019

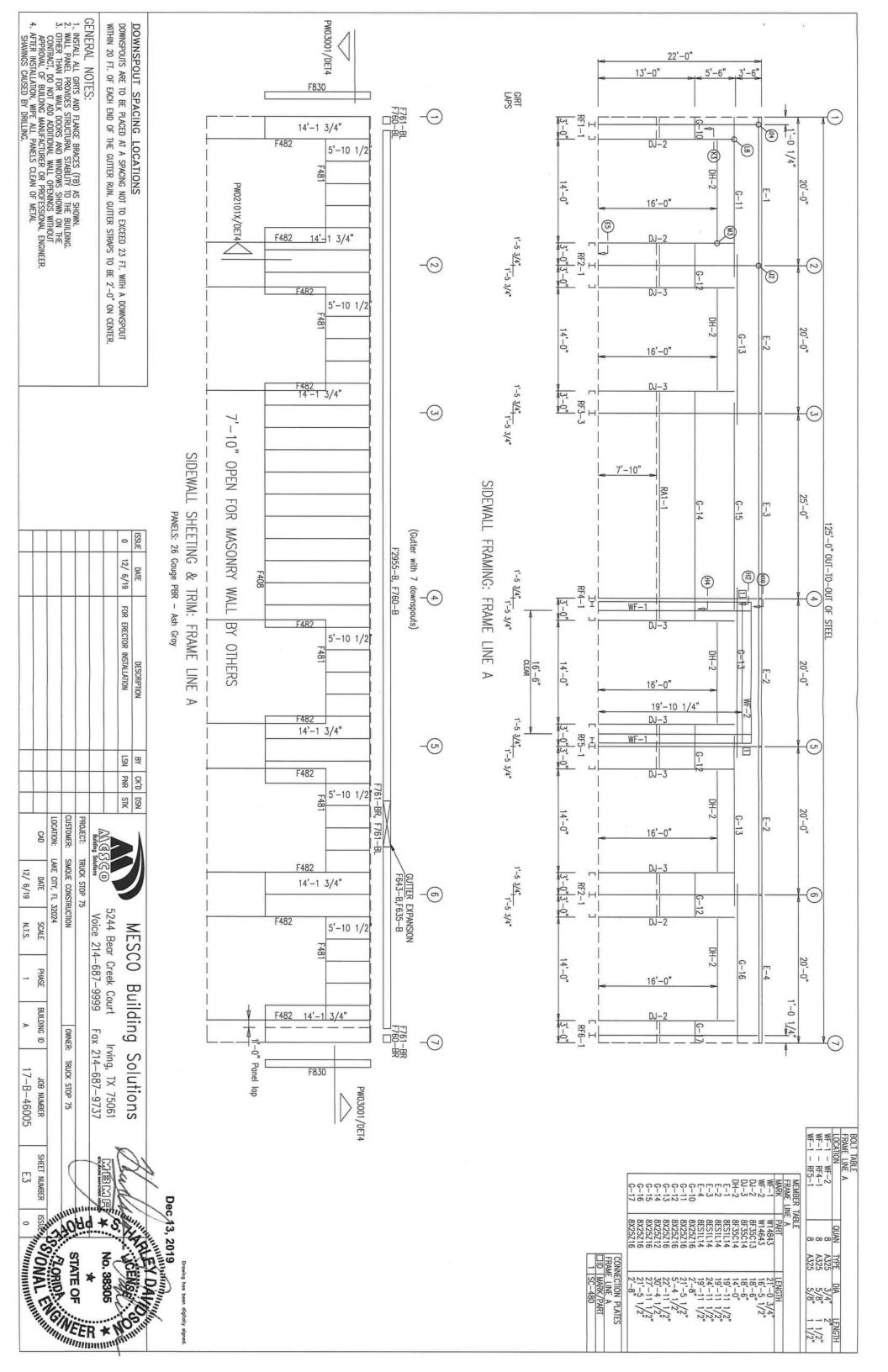


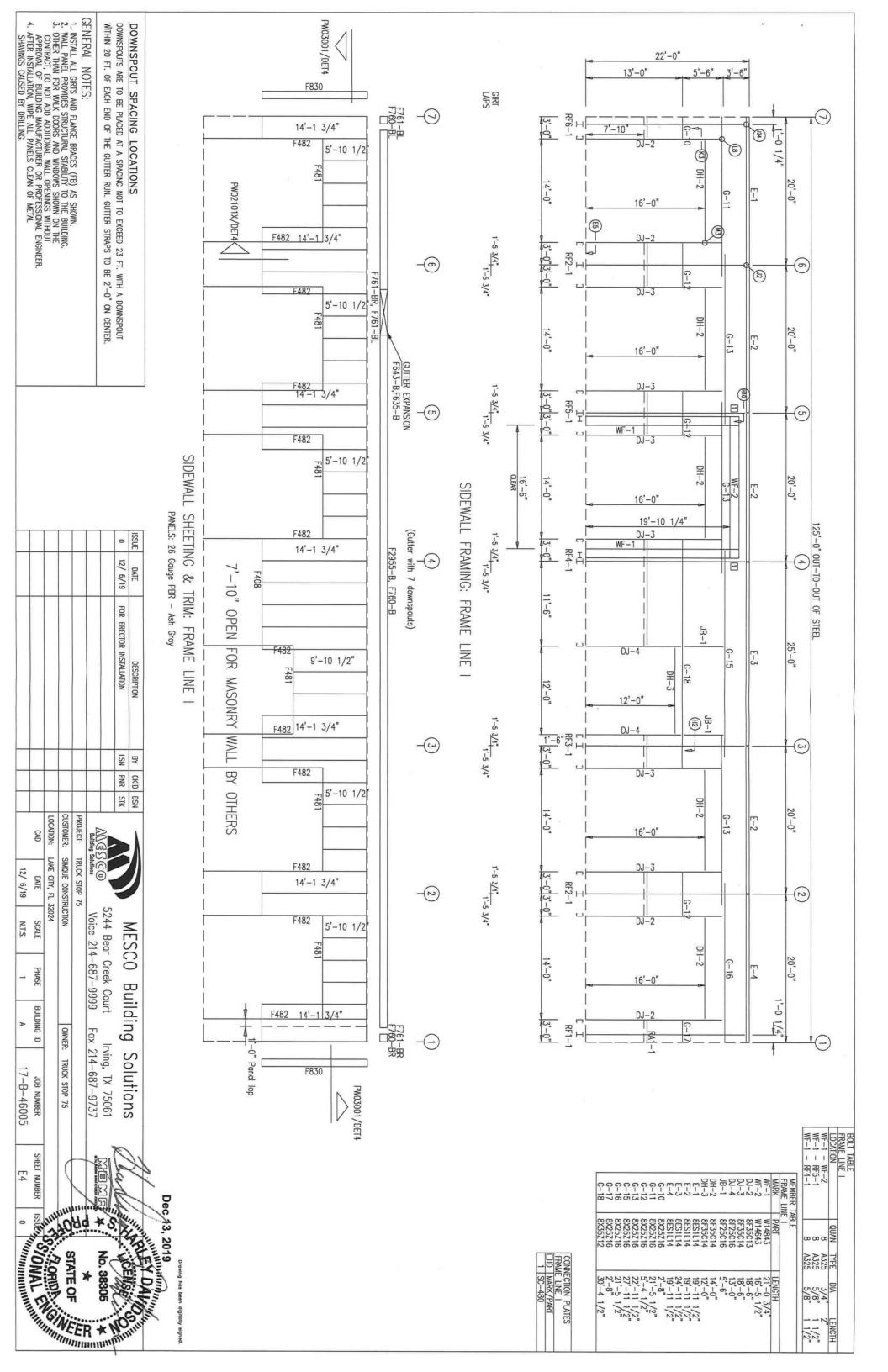


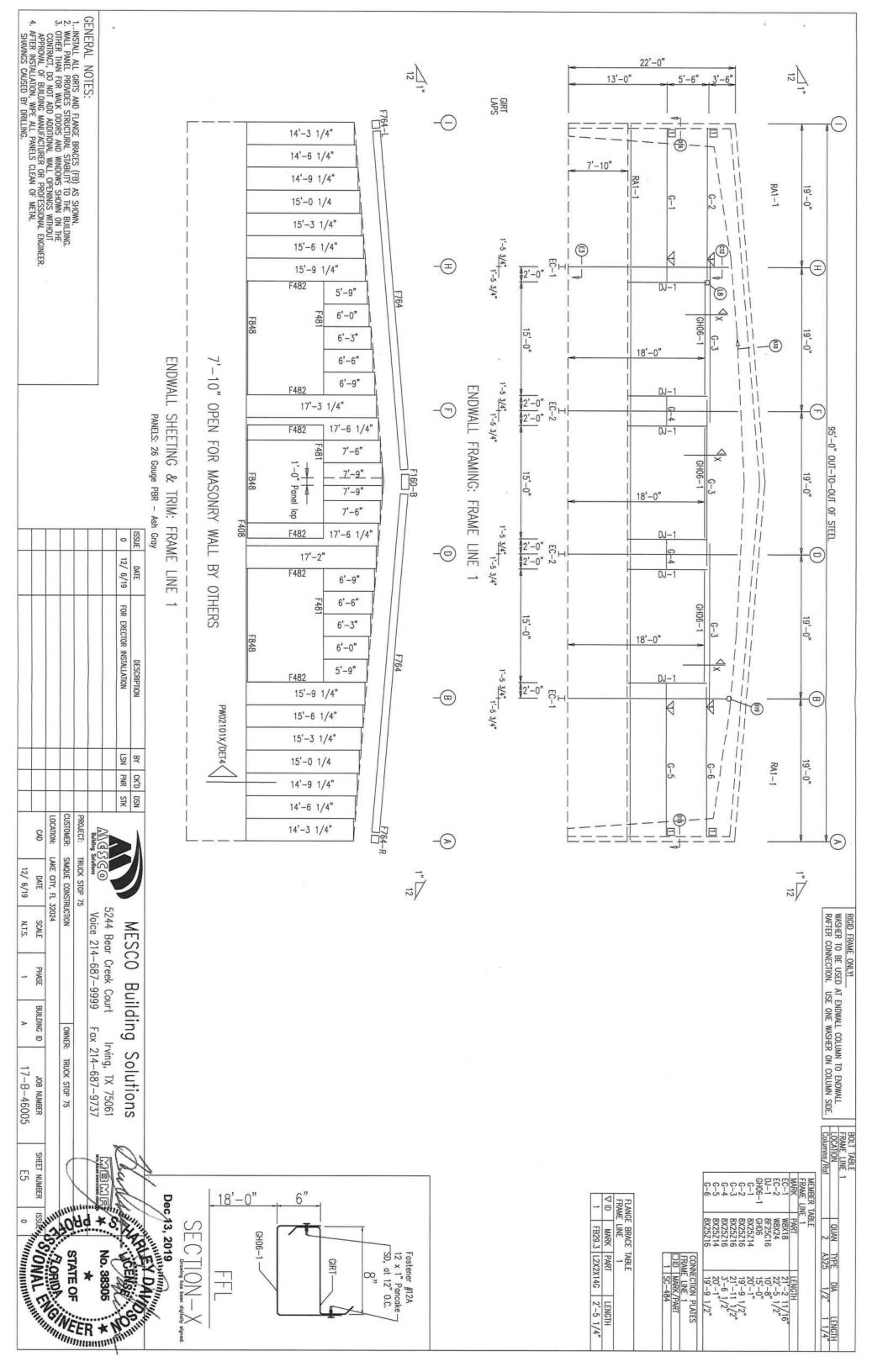


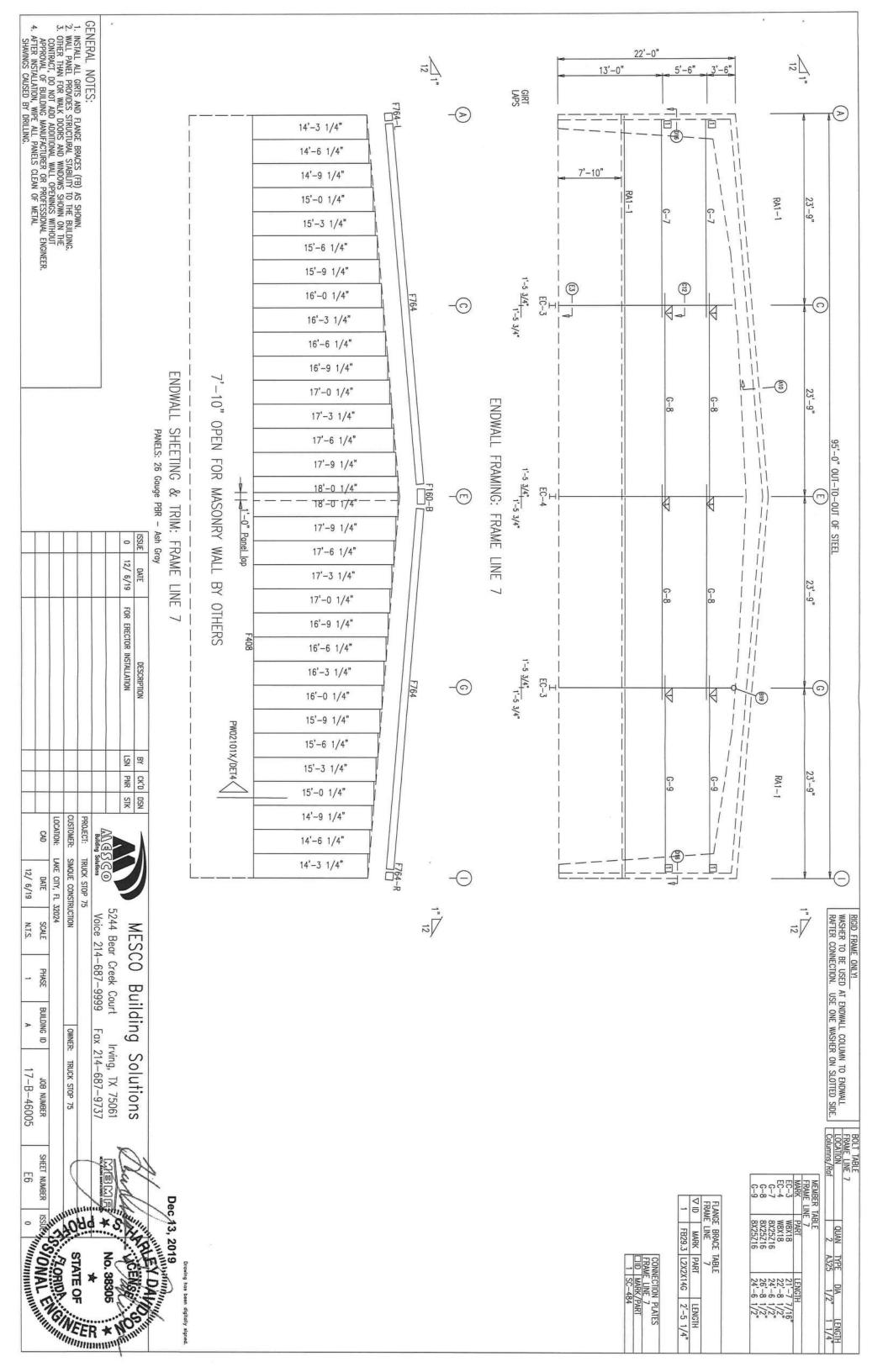


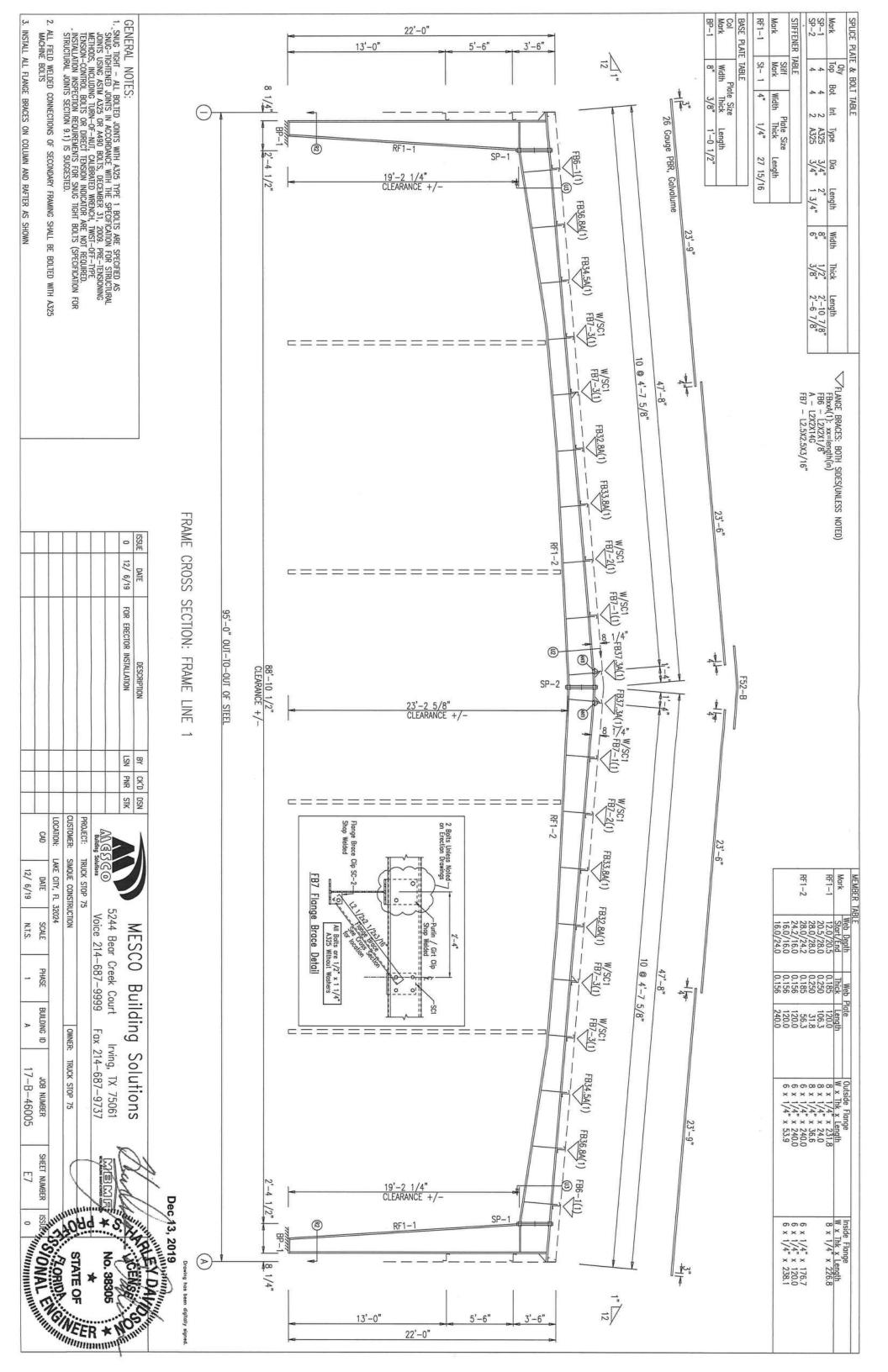


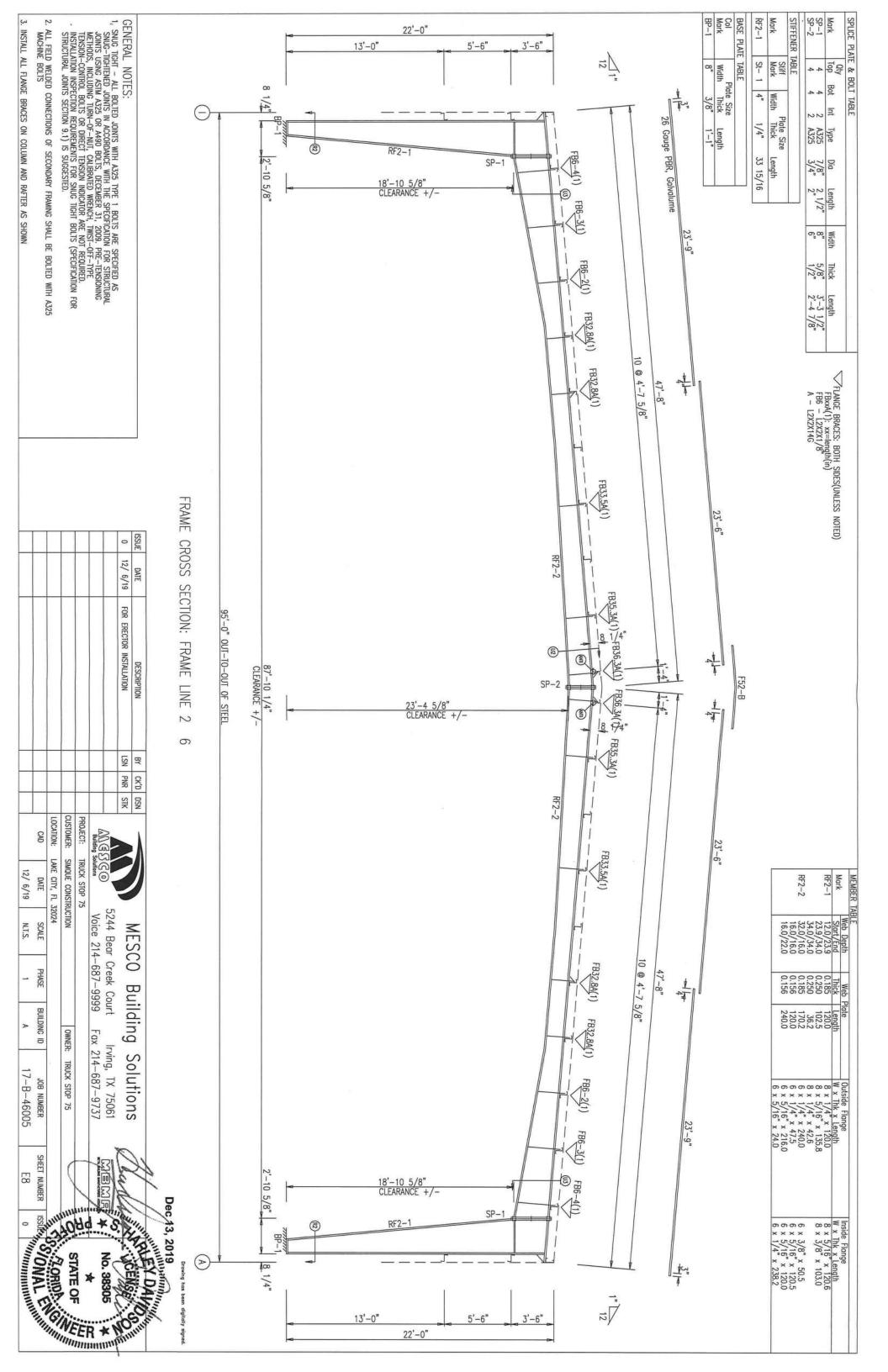


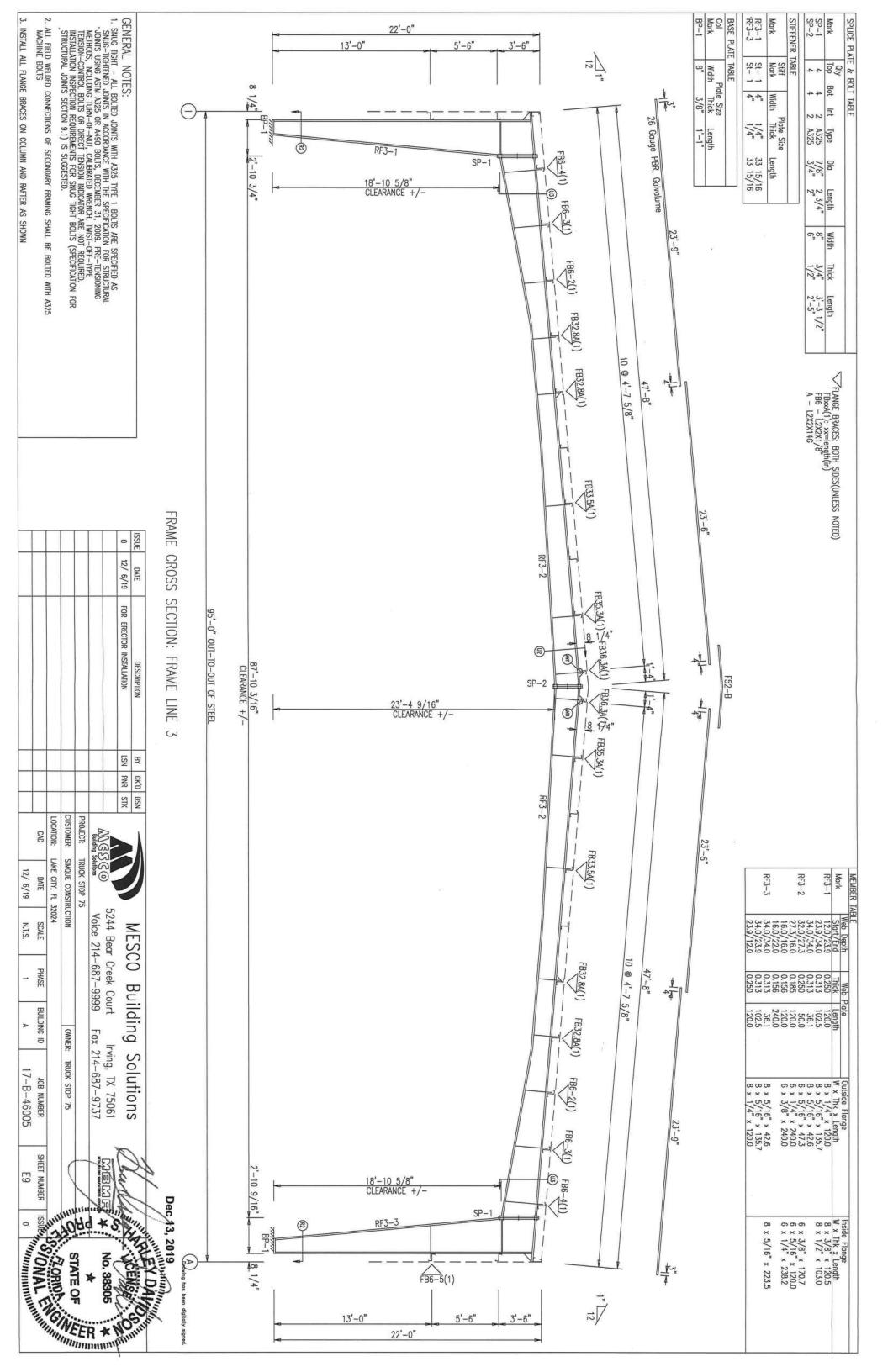


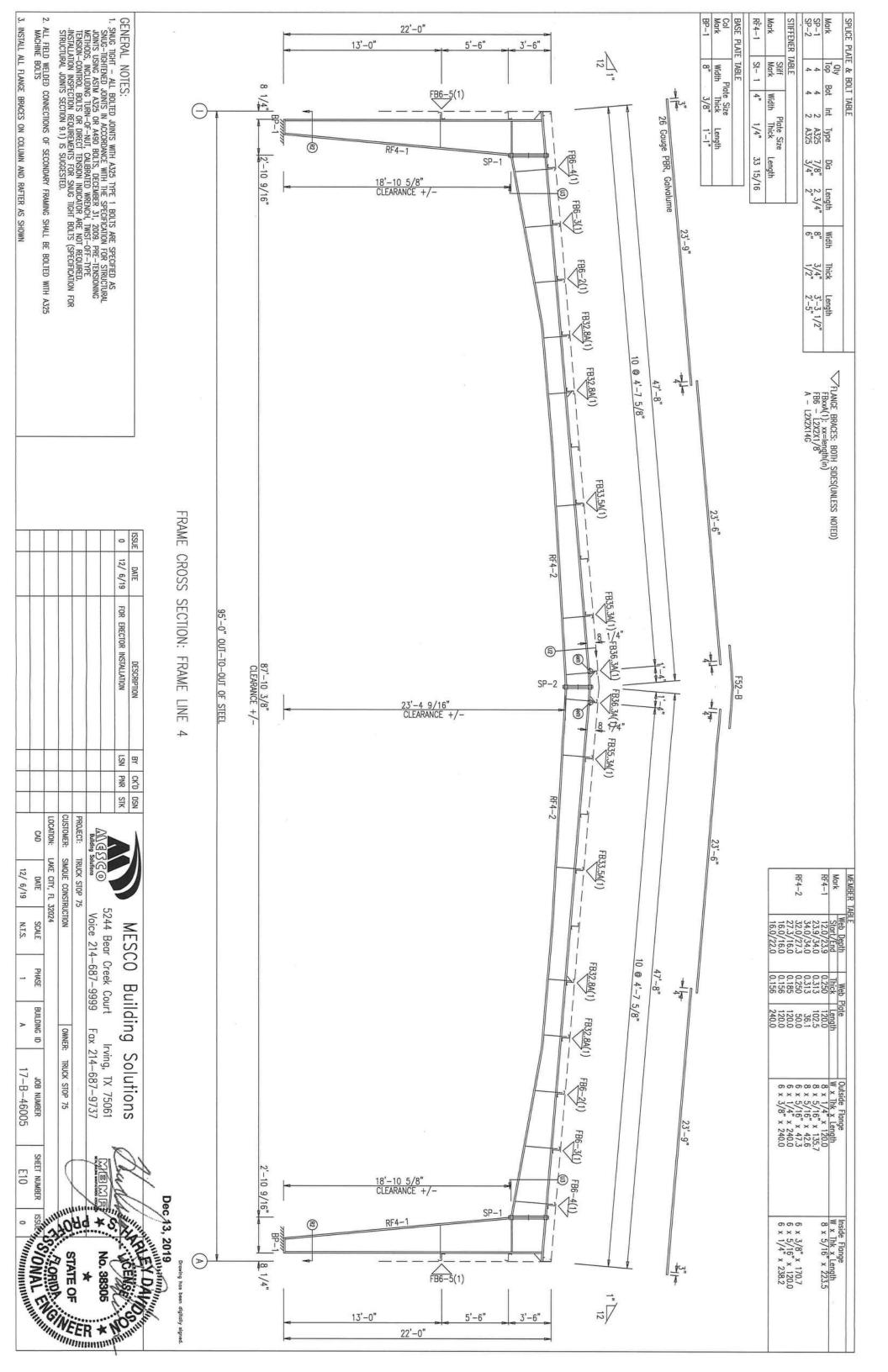


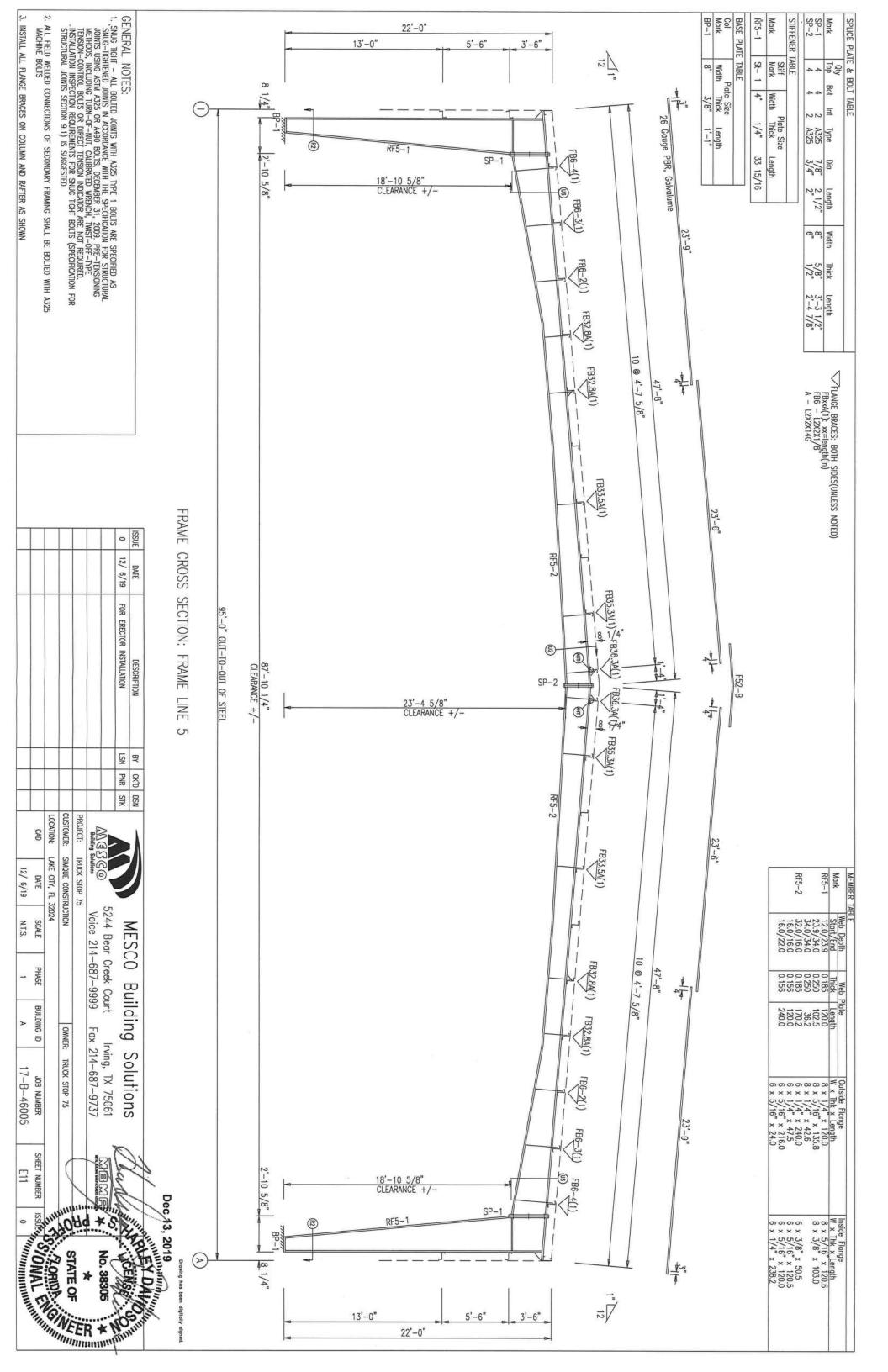


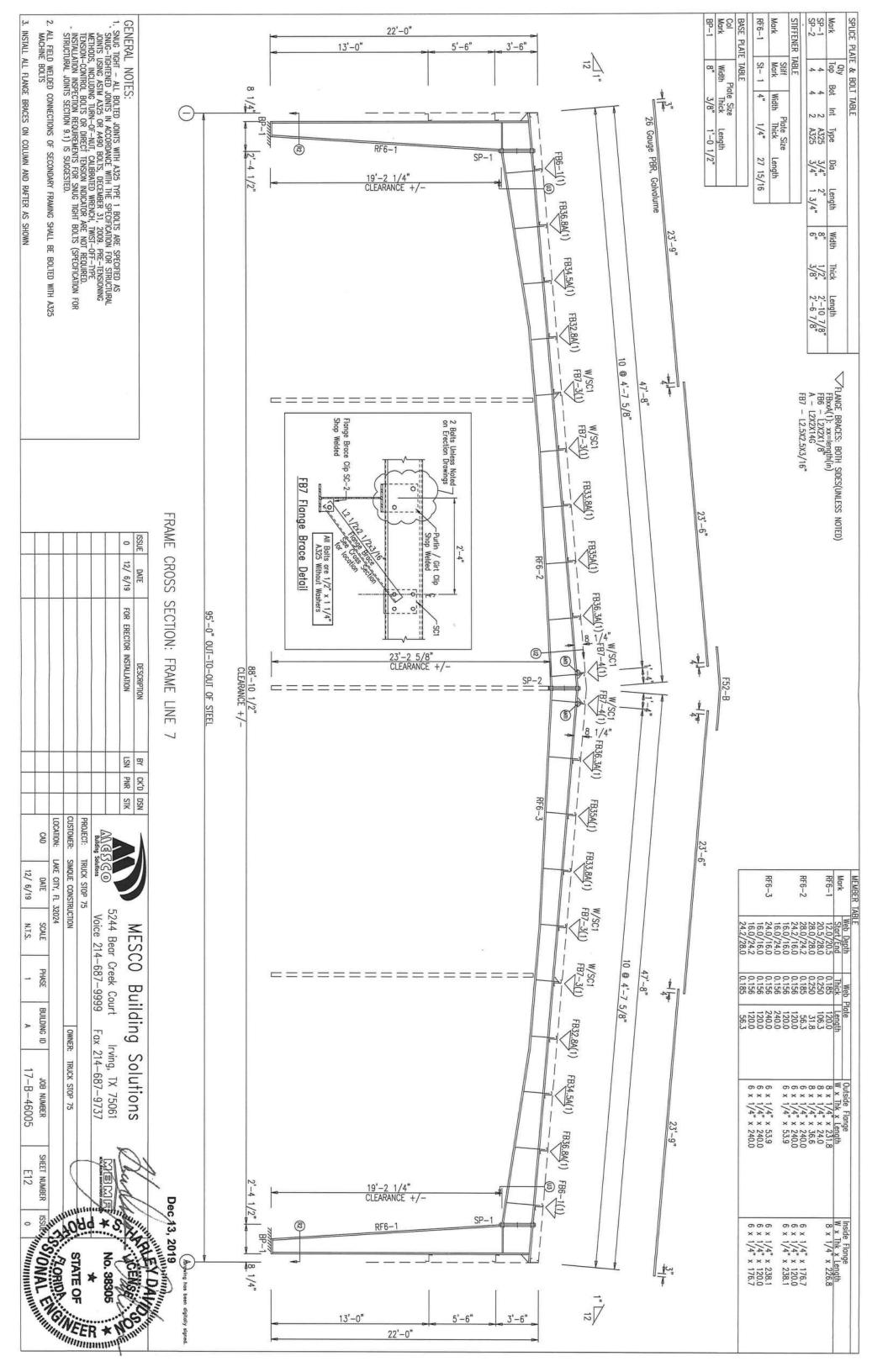


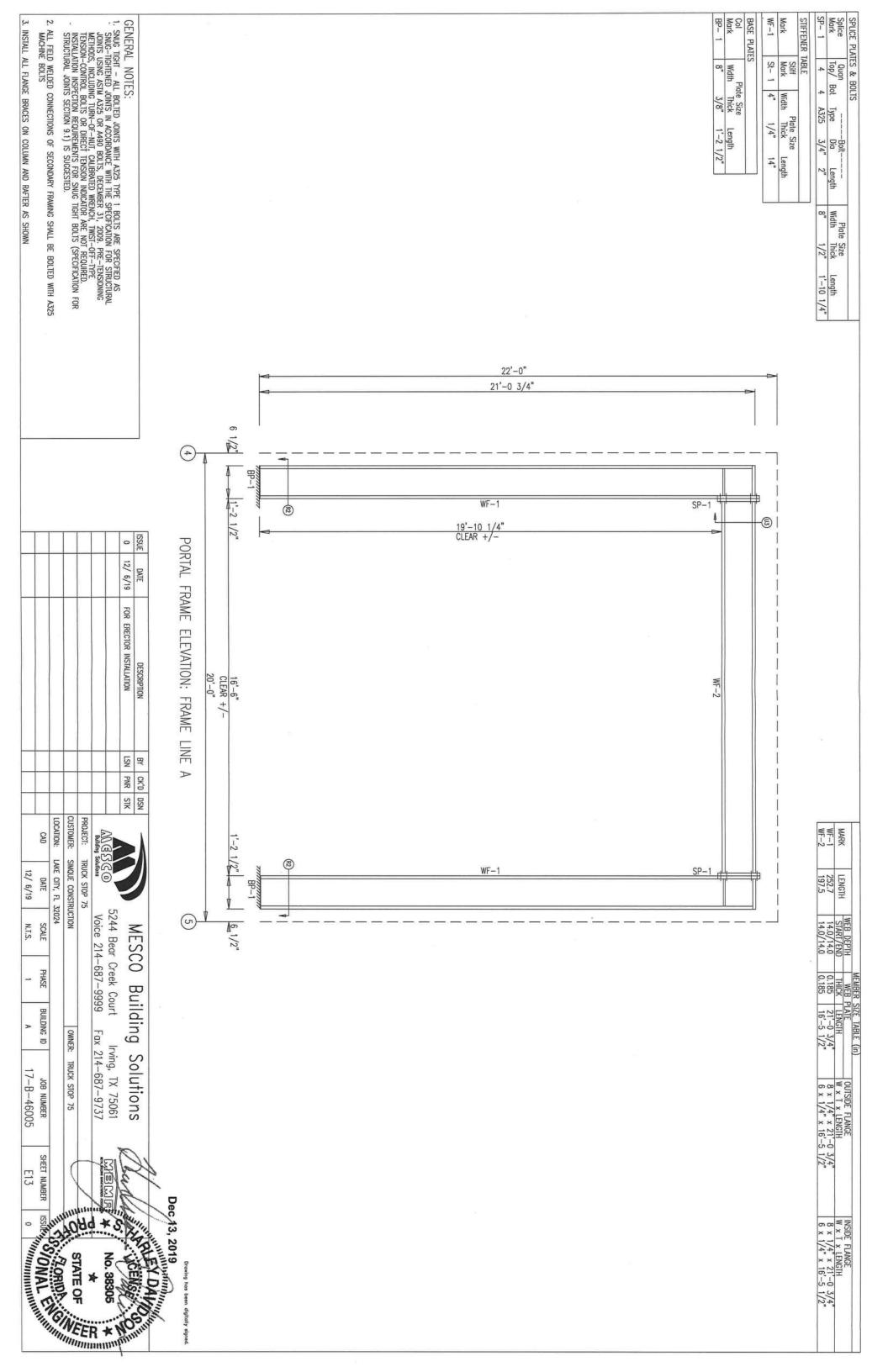


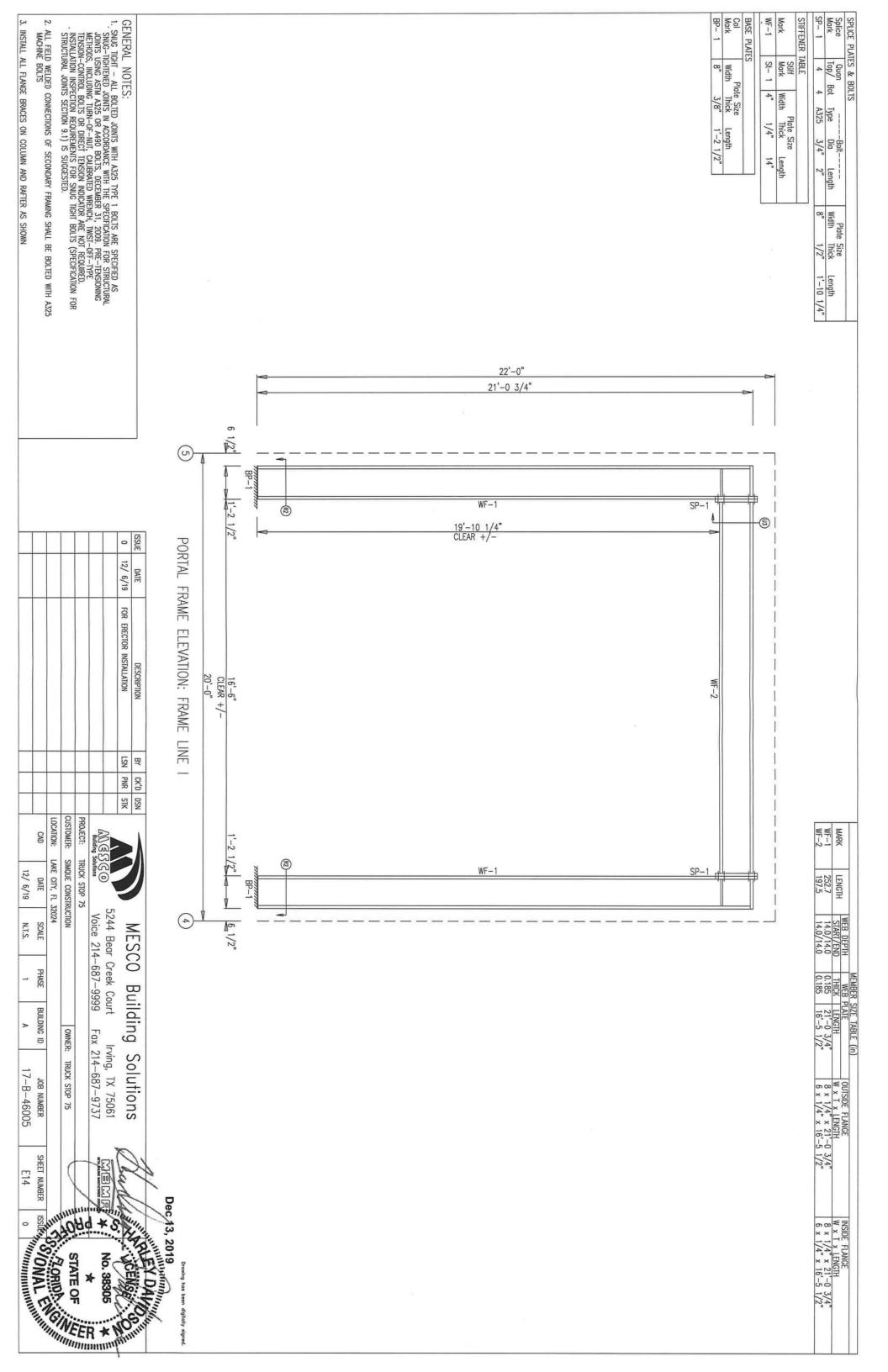


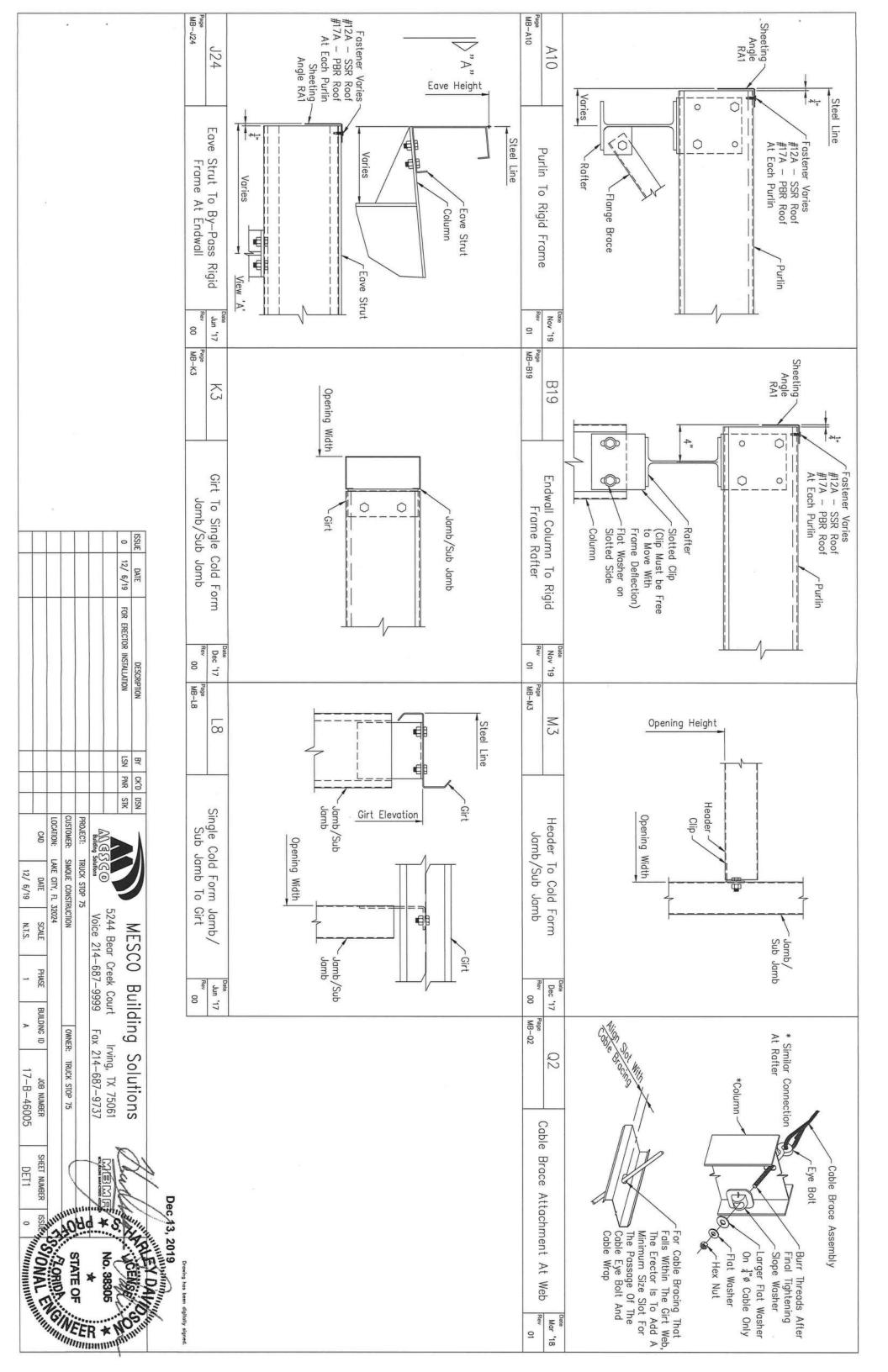


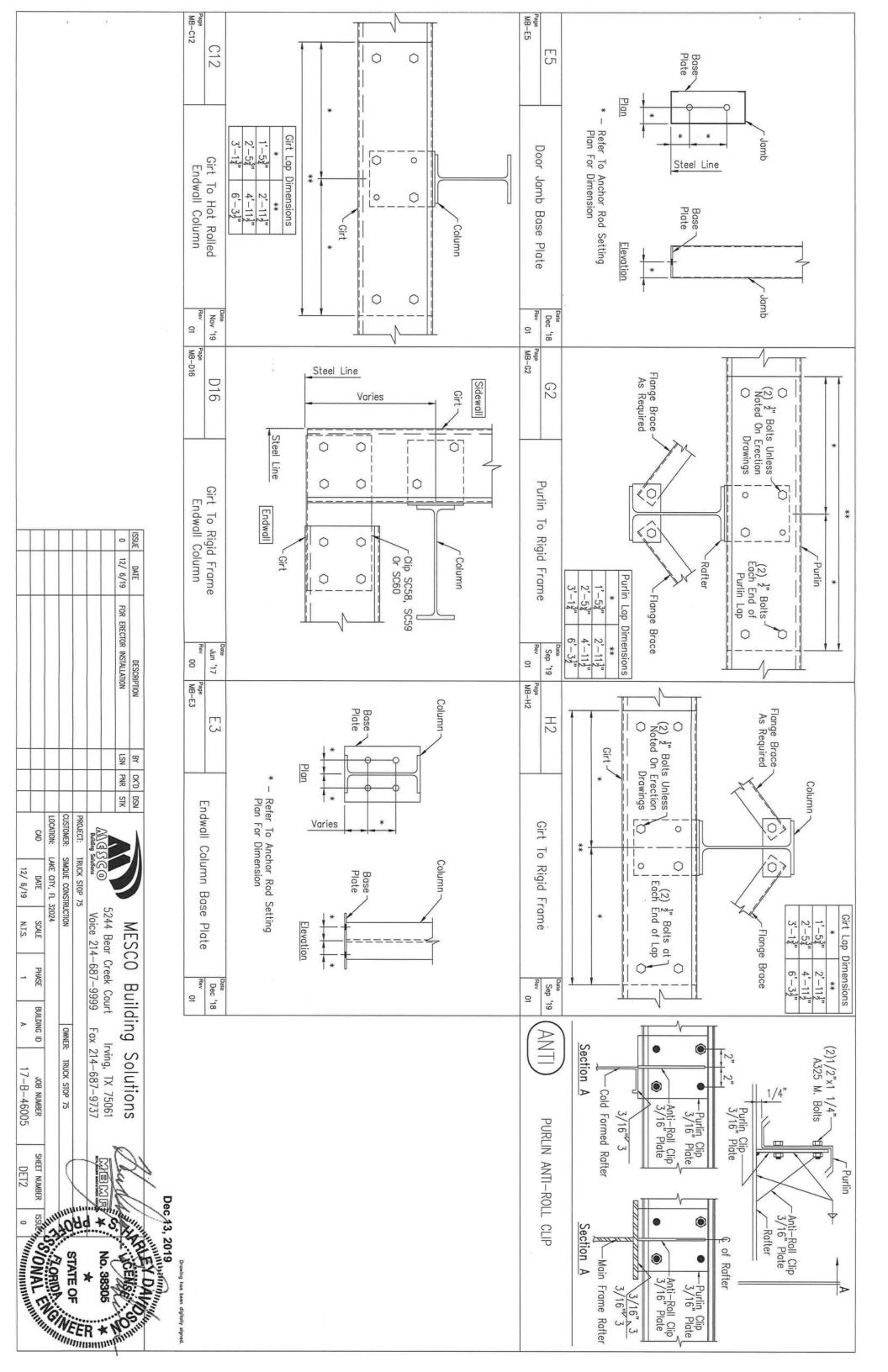


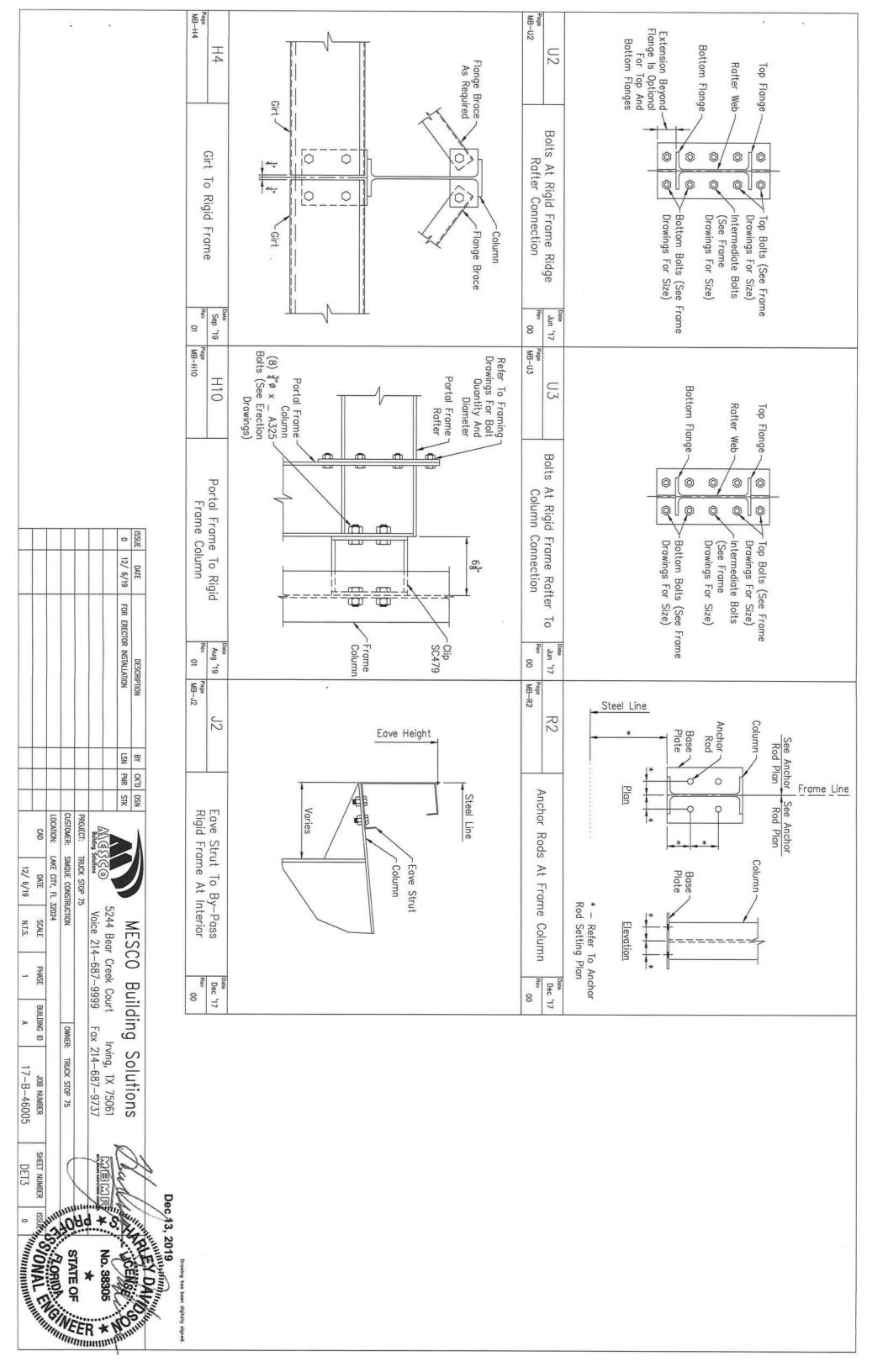


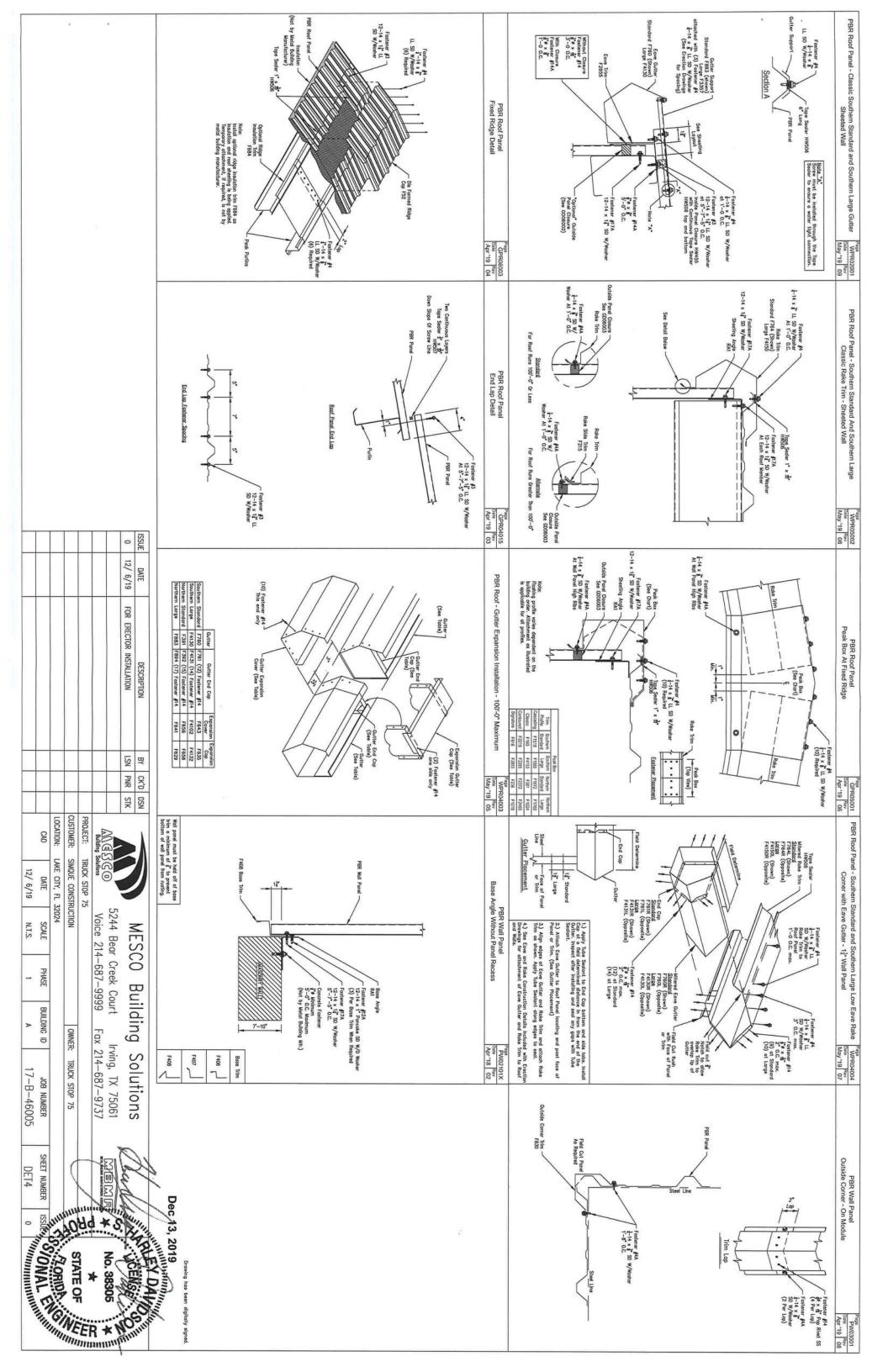


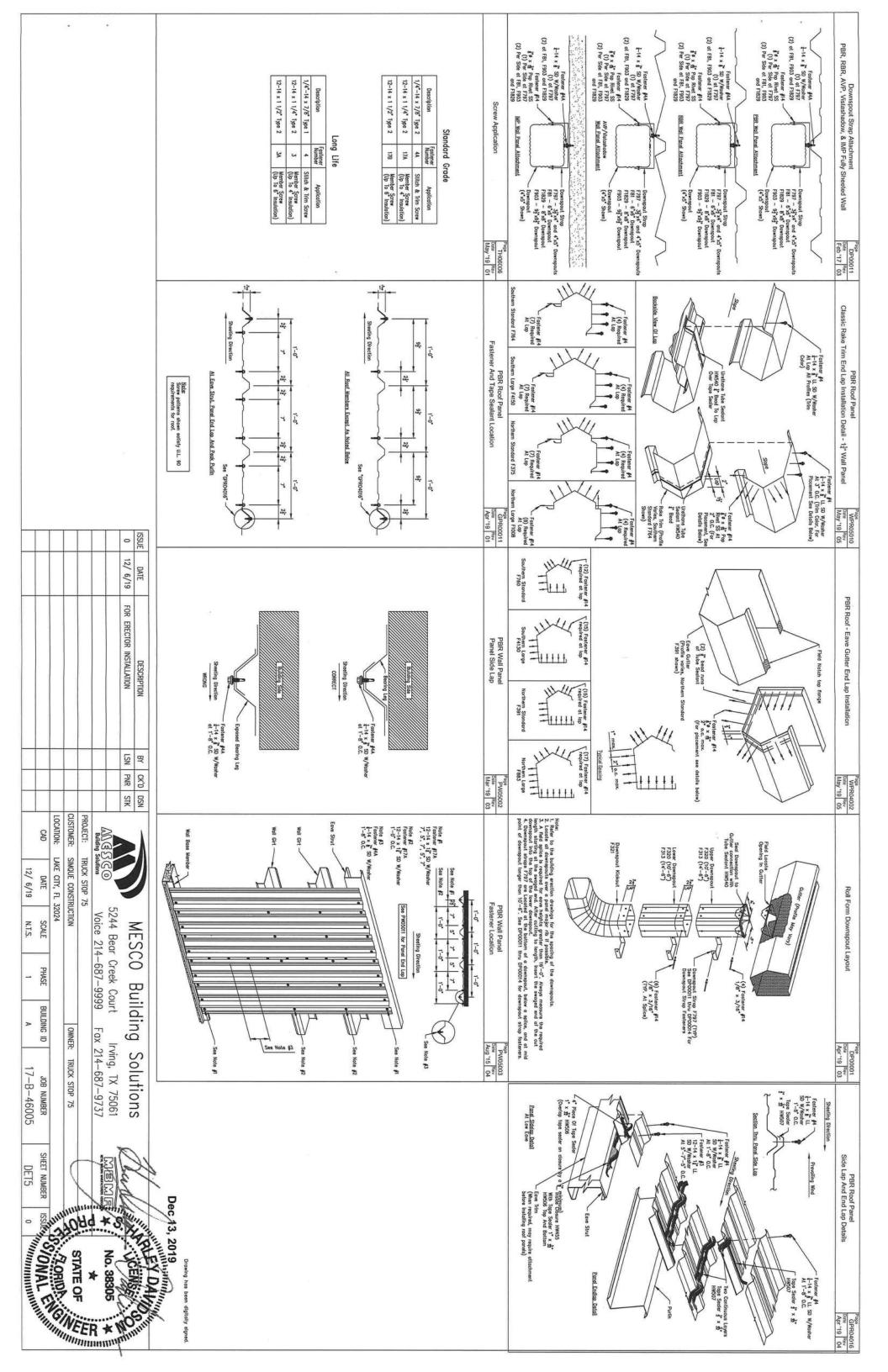


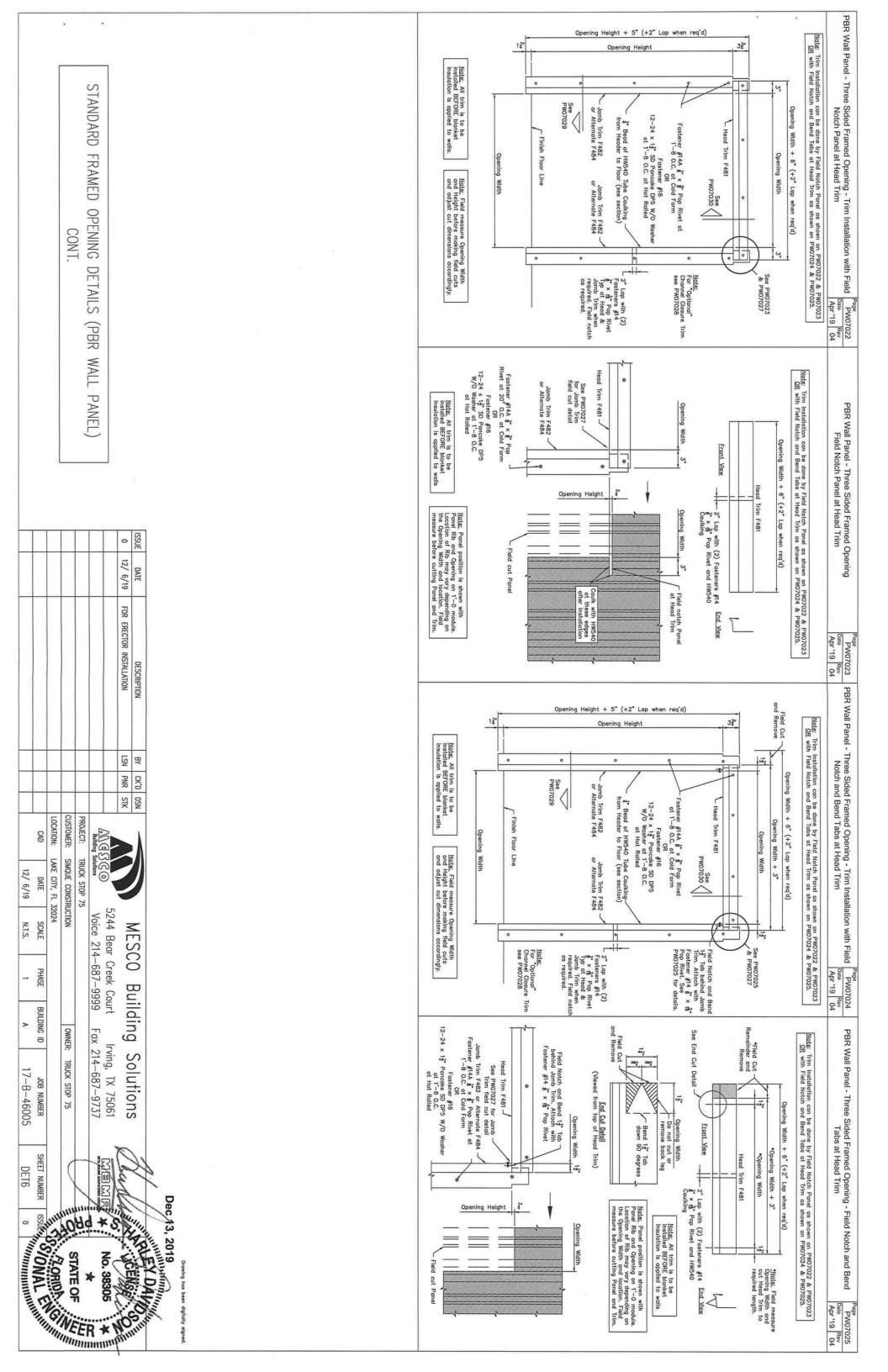


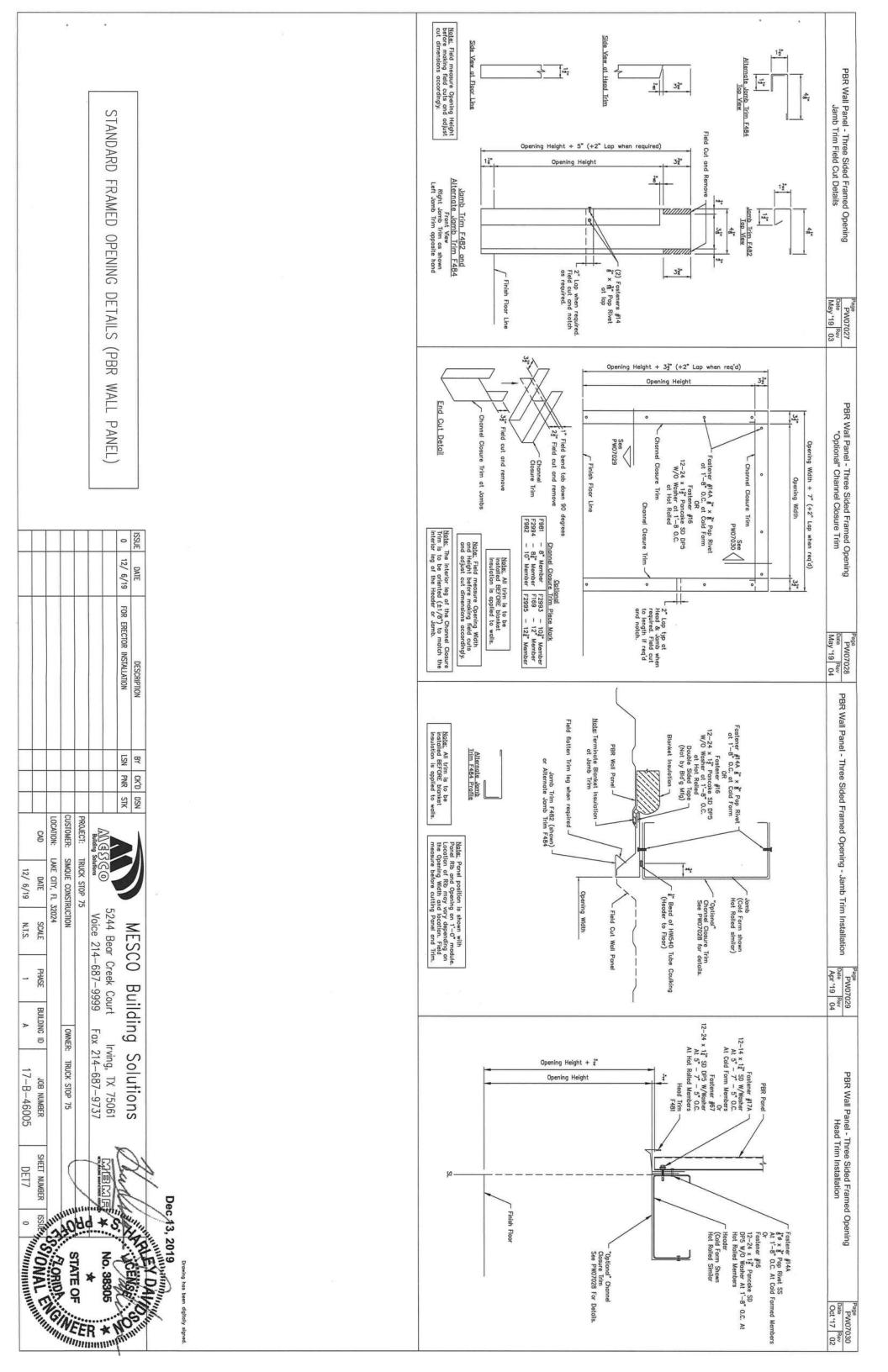


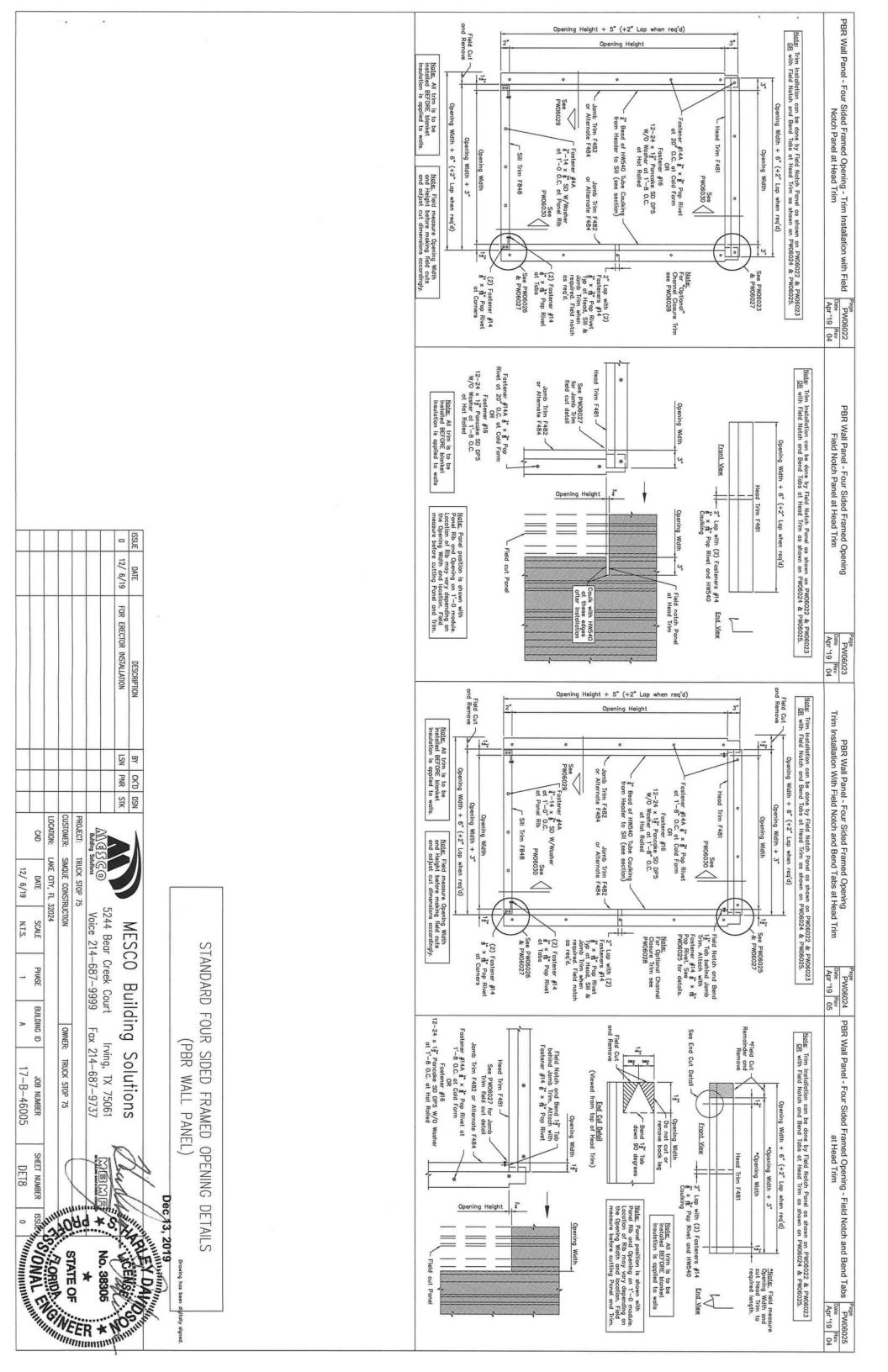


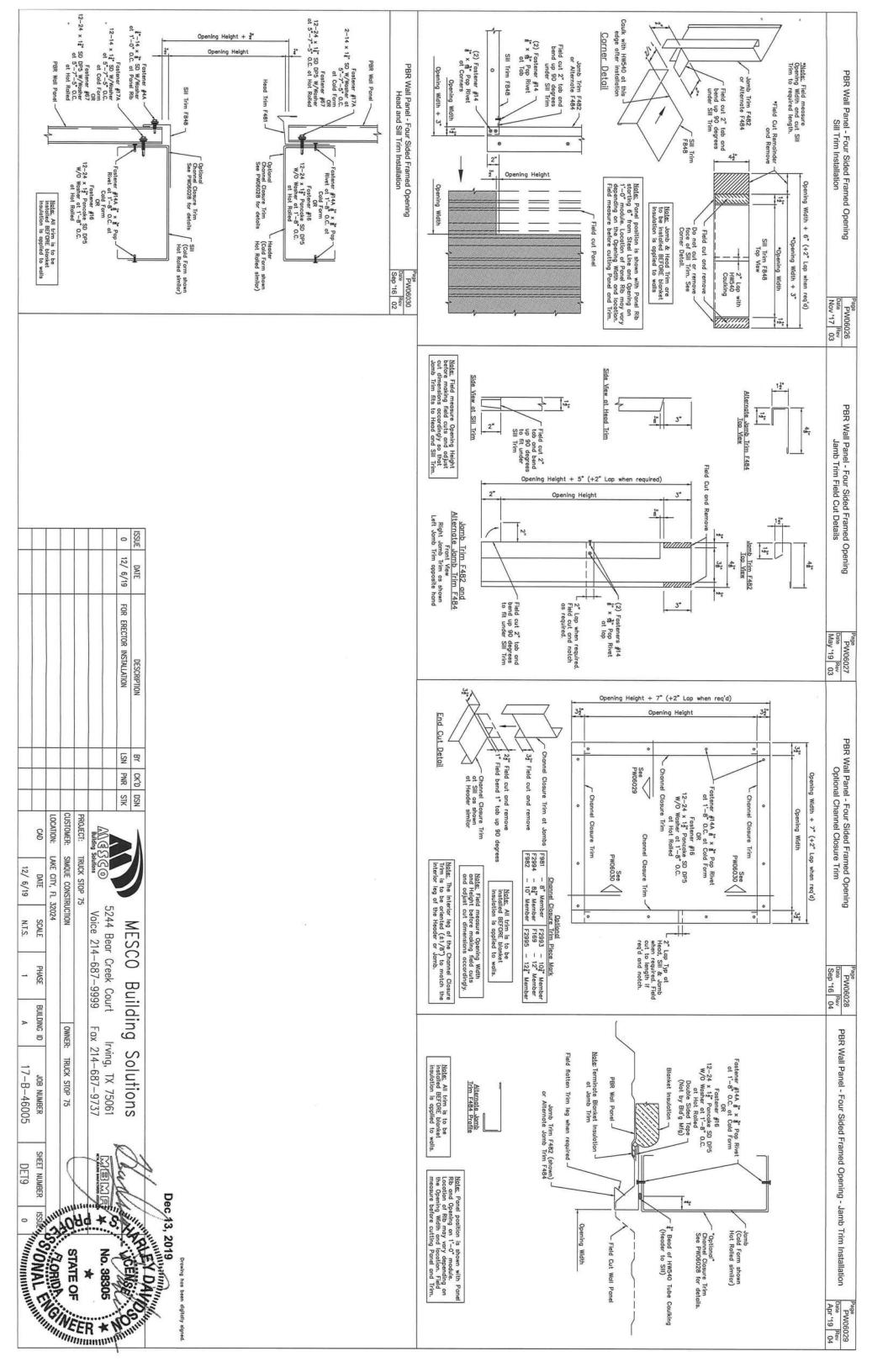












Field Service Procedures

per To Give You Prompt Services And Keep Problems To A Minimum, Hondle Any Shortoges Or Bock Charges In The Following Monner:
Carefully Check Your Packing List Mille Unhooding,
White Charles Which Appear To Be Missing And Notify The Field
Service Department At The Number Shown in The Title Block As S
As Possible. Calling Someone Else Could Delay The Proper Respons oding.

And Notify The Field

The Title Block As Soon

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 Correction Of Design, Draffing, Bill Of Initial Claim, to The Manufacturer For The Carrection Of Design, Draffing, Bill Of Materials Or 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 MAITRIALS:

Immediately Upon Delivery Of Materials, Quantities Are To Be Verified Immediately Upon Delivery Of Materials, Quantities Blied On The Shipping Documents. By The Customer Against Quantities Blied On The Shipping Documents If Such Shortages Are Not Noted On The Shipping Documents If Such Shortages Are Not Noted On The Shipping Documents When The Material Is Delivered And Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent. If The Carrier's Is The Manufacture, 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 Office of the Country of the Country

DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL:

Damaged Or Defective Material, Regardless of The Degree Of Damage, Must be Noted On The Shipping Documents By The Customer And Acknowledged By The Noted On The Shipping Documents By The Customer And Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent. The Manufacturer is Not Responsible For Material Damaged in Unloading Of Packages Or Nested Materials, Including, But Not Limited To: Fosteners, Sheet Melat. "Cr. And "Z" Sections And Covering Panels That Become Wet And/Or Damaged By Water While In The Possession Of Others, Packaged Or Nested Material That Become Wet In Transit Must be Unpacked, Unstacked And Dried By The Customer. The Customer is The Manufacturer, If The Customer Must Make Claim For Damaged Directly To The Manufacturer, If The Carrier is A Common Carrier, The Datamer Must Make The Claim For Damage To The Common Carrier, The Manufacturer is Not Liable For Any Claim 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. Any Material Delivered In Excess

OIL CANNING IS NOT A CAUSE FOR REJECTION

All Structural Members Of The Metal Building System Not Fabricated Of Corrosion All Structural Members Of The Metal Building System Not Fabricated Of Corrosion Resistant Adarbial Or Protected By A. Carrosion Resistant Coating Are Pointed With One Coat Of Shop Primer Meeting The Performance Requirements of SSSC Paint Specification No.15. The Coat Of Shop Primer Is Intended To Protect The Steel Francing For Colly A Shart Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Conditions. Shop Primed Steel Which Is Stored In The Field Pending Erection Should Be Kept Free Of The Ground And So Pasilistand As To Minimize Water Holding Packets, Dust, Mud And Other Contomination of The Primer Tim. Repairs Of Damaged To Primed Surfaces And/Or Removal Of Foreign Material Due To Improper Field Storage Or Site Conditions Are Not The Responsibility Of The Manufacturer. The Manufacturer Is Not Responsible For Deterioration Of The Shop Coat Of Primer Or Corrosion That May Result From Exposure To Ahmospheric And Applied Coating, Minor Abrosions To The Shop Coat (Including Golvanizing) Caused By Handing, Loading, Shipping, Unloading And Erection After Primer To Any Shipping, Unloading And Erection After Painting Or Golvanizing Are Unavoidable, (MBMA 2012, Chapter IV 4.2.4).

GALVALUME:
Golviulme I me Trade Name For A Patented Steel Sheet And Coil Product to Golviulme I me Trade Name For A Patented Steel Sheet And Coil Product towing A Coating Of Corrosion Resistant Aluminum—Zinc Alloy. The Mixture Is Bolanced To Obtain The Coating That Retains The Corrosion Resistance And Heat Bolanced To Obtain The Coating That Retains The Coating And Coating An

<u>Pre-Pointed:</u>
Using Glavolume Steel As A Substrate, Pre-Pointed Steel Is Given An Additional Using Glavolume Steel As A Substrate, Pre-Pointed Steel Increases The Corrosion Rust Inhibitor Primer Coat. This Primer Coat Further Increases The Corrosion Resistance. These Coatings Are Applied To The Exterior Surface Of The Ponels And A Wash Coat Designed Only For Interior Use, Is Applied On The Opposite Side. Coalvolume And Pre-Pointed Steel Con Give Excellent Service For Many Years If A Few Rules Concerning Their Core And Maintenance Are Observed, All Of These Finishes Are Equally Subject To Damage And Corrosion When Care Is Not Provided.

Air Co 母

Circulation

With A Clean Remove Remove

PAINT AND COATING MAINTENANCE:
Remove Smudge Marks From Bare Calvalume:
Remove Smudge Marks From Bare Calvalume:
Formula 409 Has Proven To Be Somewhat Effective. Lightly Rub With A Clean Formula 409 Has Proven To Be Somewhat Effective. Rub More Than Required To Remove Smudge Marks. No Product Will Remove All Smudge Marks.
Soft Scrub Without Bleach Has Proven To be Somewhat Effective. Rub With A Soft Colch And Rinses With Water. Do Not Rub More Than Required To Remove Stain. No Product Will Completely Remove Rust Stains.
To Touch-Up Scratches In Point (Not Bare Match).
Cleam Area To Be Pointed With Mild Detergent. Rinse Thoroughly And Dry.
Using A Small Artist's Brush, Lightly Apply A Minimal Amount Of Color Matched Touch-Up Poin Required To Fill/Cover The Scratch. Contact The Building Manufacturer For Assistance With Ordering/Purchasing Touch-Up Paint As Needed.

Authorization For Corrective Work

Normal Erection Operations Include The Correction Of Minor Misfits By Amounts Of Reaming, Chipping, Welding Or Cutting And The Drawing Of Elements Into Line Through The Use Of Drift Plans, Errors That Cannot Be Corrected By The Foregoing Menns Or Which Require Major Changes In The Member Configuration Stoud Be Reported Immediately To The Owner And The Fobricator 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 "Authorized Or Corrective Work". Only The Field Service Department May Authorize Corrective Work".

ENAL CLAIM:
The 'Final Claim' 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

Corrective

THE "FINAL CLAM" MUST INCLUDE:

1. Actual Number Of Man-Hours By Dated Of Direct Labor Use On Correct
Work And Actual Hourly Rate Of Pay.

Work And Actual Hourly Rate Of Pay.

2. Toxes 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 Manufacturer

6. Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer

7. Decided The Manufacturer Costs of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer

8. Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer

9. Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer

1. Actual Number Of Manufacturer

2. Toxes 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 Manufacturer

1. Actual Number Of Manufacturer

2. Toxer Of Manufacturer

3. Other Direct Costs On Actual Direct Labor.

4. Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer

4. Cost Of Manufacturer

5. Actual Number Of Manufacturer

6. Actual Direct Labor.

6. Actual Direct Labor.

6. Actual Direct Labor.

6. Actual Direct Labor.

7. Actual Number Of Manufacturer

8. Actual Direct Labor.

8. Actual Direct Labor.

8. Actual Direct Labor.

9. Actual Direct Labor.

Paid

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

\*Find Claims Are Credited To The Customer By The Manufacturer In To
Amount Not To Exceed The Lesser Of The Maximum Total Cost Set Fi
In The "Authorization For Corrective Work." Or The Total Direct Cost O
Corrective Work.

. The The Forth

\*\* IMPORTANT NOTE \*\*
Cost Of Equipment (Rental Or
And Profit Are Not Subjected To Claims. Small Tools, Supervision, Overhead

SHIPMENT ARRIVAL TIME:
Every Effort Will Be Mode To See That The Carrier Arrives At The Jobsite On The
Requested Hour. Monufacturer Mokes No Warranty 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.

Unloading, Handling And Storage

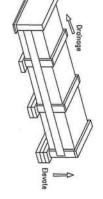
STRUCTURAL:
A Great Amount Of Time A
Unloaded At The Building St
And Handling Of Component And Trouble Can Be Saved If The Building Parts Site According To A Pre-Arranged Plan. Proper ents Will Eliminate Unnecessary Handling. Location

S Are Stenciled On The End. Inspect A ∄ A The Lower E For

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

The Primary Structural Members All Shipments Prior To Releasing During Transit.

Blocking Under Columns And Ratters Protect The Splice Plates And The Slob From Damage During The Unloading Process. It Also Facilitates The Placing Off Slings And Cables Around Members for Later Lifting And Allows Members To Be Balted Together Into Sub-assemblies White On The Cround. Extro Care Should Always Be Exercised in The Unloading Operation To Prevent Injuries From Handling Steel And To Frevent Damage to Materials And The Concrete Stab. If Water Is Allowed To Remain For Extended Periods in Bundles Of Frimed Parts Such As Girts, Purlins, Etc., The Pigment Will Fode And The Point Will Cardually Soften Reducing Its Bond To The Steel. 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 Pernit Air Circulation For Drying, Puddless Of Water Should Not Be Allowed To Callect And Remain On Columns Or Rafters For Same Reason.



# Safety Commitment

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

Damage From Condensation Or Trapped Water 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.

The Building Manufacturer Has A Commitment To Manufacture Components That Can Be Safely Erected. However The Safety Job Site Practices Of The Erector Are Beyand The Control Of Manufacturer. e Quality Building y Commitment And f The Building

The commended That Top Priority Of / t Safe Working f Any Job Site. And Accident Prevention

Local, State And Federal Safety And health Standards, Wit Or Customary, Should Always Be Followed To Help Ensure Whether Standard Statuary are 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 Halts, Rubber Sole Shoes For Root Work, Proper Equipment For Handling Material And Safety Nets Where Applicable Are Recommended

If Jobsite Covers Are Used, They Should Be Tied Away From The Bundle At Corners To Allow Ar Circulation Around The Bundle. This Will Help Prevent Moisture Expanding From The Grand Or Building Floor From Condensing On The Parels, Plastic Or Other Impermeable Covers Are Not Recommended, Immediate Action is Required If The Panels Are Found To Be Wet From Any Couse. The Bundles Must Be Opened And Each Penel Im-Stocked And Thoroughly bried On Both Sides. Re-Stocking The Panel At A Slight Angle To Each Other To Prevent Nesting Will Allow Air Foculation And Assist in Keeping The Panel Dry, In Severe Conditions Large Fons Can Be Used To Circulate Air Between The Un-Stocked Panels And Acaderate Dryba, Damage To The panel Coating Occurs When Panels Become Wet And Are Allowed To stoy wet, damage Can Occur To Nested Panels Within 24 to 48 Hours. This Damage Shows Cornsion And Discotoration Of The Panel Surface And Is Commonly Called Wet Storage. Stain, Zinc Oxidation, Or "White Rust".

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 Malerials For Individual Member Weights Of Structural Members, If Additional Information is Required Contact The Field Service Department.

ICE AND SNOW REMOVAL:

Excessive Ice And Snow Removal Should Be Removed From The Roof Immediately Excessive Ice And Snow Removal Should Be Removed From the Roof Indoor To Pervent Damage To Roof And Possible Collapse. Do Not Use Metal Tools To remove The Ice Or Snow As This Con Damage The Point And/Or Golvalume Coatings. Also Be Coreful It Your Roof Hos Light Transmitting Panels. 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 AB For Details On Snow Removal Procedures. These Procedures Should Commence When Half Of The Design Roof Snow Load Is Reolized.

DEBRIS REMOVAL:
Any Foreign Debris Such As Sawdust, Dirt, Leaves, Animal Droppings, Etc. Will Any Foreign Debris Such As Sawdust, Dirt, Leaves, If Left On The Bailding Surface For A Long Enough Time. The Roof Should Be Periodically Inspected For Such Conditions And If Found, They Should Be Rectified in A Mamer Consistent With These Roof Maintenance Guidelines. Never Allow Treated Lumber Of Concrete/Mortar/Srout To Come in Contact With Roof Panels, Especially Galvalume For Extended Periods Of Time.

The Two

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 Stoins Are Minor A Household Cleaner Of The Type Used On Porcelain Sinks And Balthuts May Be Used To Remove Stoins. Wire Brushing Or Abrasive Materials Should be Avoided Since Scratching Or Removal Of The Coating Could Occur. Panel With Significant Damage Should Be Replaced By The Buyer Prior To Erection.

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A Softening Of The Paint Film Con Occur With Pre-Painted Steel Under Wet Storage Conditions And The Durability Of The Paint Finish Substantially Decrease. Storage Cavalities and Galvalime Penels React More Quickly To Surface Obdation Since They Lack The Additional Protection Of Paint. Zinc Coated Or Galvalume Panels Under Normal Exposure Form A Zinc Aluminum Oxide Film On Their Surface Allowing A Sow Oxidation Process Called "Weathering". To Occur That Inhibits Further Carrosion. In Nested Bundless Constant Contact Of The Panels Wit Condensed Or Trapped Water Prevents This Weathering Process.

r Tightness. Particularly In Crane Manufacturer Will o Years.

PERIODIC INSPECTION:
All High-Strength Shoil Be Periodically Be Inspected
All High-Strength Shoil Be Periodically Be Inspected
Crone Buildings And After Seismic Or Wind Activity.
Specify A Minimum Period But It Should Not Exceed

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 Panel Seams. Blocks The Flow Of Water And Hold Moisture.

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

4. Anything That Trops Or Holds Moisture On A Roof Will Cause Premate Corrosion.

Onto The

Roof Maintenance Guidelines

Inspect Roof For Damage After Heavy Storms.

Inspect And Reseal As Necessary All Roof Curbs Urethone Sealant. Always Get Manufacturer Any Penetrations With

Approval

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

When Performing Roof Maintenance, Always Toke The Following Precoutions:
a. Use Fail Protection And Other Safety Protection As Required.
b. Do Not Walk On Roof Floating Such As Cauter, Roke, Hip Or Ridge Flash.
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 Class Proximity To A Supporting Roof Structural.

For The That Roof After Other Trades Have Been On The Roof For Any Reason, Inspect The Roof r Damage Caused By Workers Including Chemical Or Solvent Spills, Scrotches in e Point Or Golvent Cooling, Excessive Foot Traffic And Punctures, Mode Sure at All Debris Or Scrop Left Behind By Workers is Removed From The Roof mediately, Avoid Using Outoff Saws And Welding Equipment Over The Roof. The Must Adequately Protected.

FOOT IRAFIC:

Keep Foot Iraffic To A Minimum. Heavy Foot Traffic Can Cause Ponding On Low Keep Foot Iraffic To A Minimum. Heavy Foot Traffic Can Cause Ponding On Low Pitched Rooks. This is Particularly True Just Upslope From The Eave And At Endlops.

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

On Bare Galvalume Roofs, Excessive Foot Traffic May Cause Black Burnish Marks. If Regular Foot Traffic is Planned For A Roof, Provisions Should Be Mode For A Properly Designed And Installed Wickway 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 Studing 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 Reason For Such Visits.

DISSIMILAR METALS:
Never Allow Your Roof To Come in Contact With,
Dissimilar Metal Including But Not Limited To:
Copper, Load Or Graphite, This includes Copper A
Lumber, Colcium Used in Concrete, Mortar And G Or Water Runoff From Salts Used In Treated Any

Manufacturer's Roof And Wall Panels Galvanized, Provide Excellent Service And Erection Personnel Should Fully I Merchandise, Which Merits Cautious C Is Include Color Coated, Galvalume, And re Under Widely Varied Conditions. All Unloading y Understand That These Panels Are Quality Care And Handling.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD PANELS BE HANDLED ROUGHLY Pockoges Of Sheets Should Be Lifted Off The Truck With Externe Core Token To Ensure That No Damage Occurs To Ends of The Sheets Or to Side Rbs. The Pockoges Should Be Stored Off The Ground Sufficiently High To Allow Air Circulation Underneath The Pockoges. This Avoids Ground Musisture And Deters People From Wilking On The Pockoges. One End Off The Pockoge Should Be Elevated To Encurage Drainage In Case Of Rain. The Manufacturer Exercises Caution During Fabrication An Shipping Operations To Ensure That All Panel Slock is Kept Dry, However Due To Climatic Conditions, Water Formed By Condensation Of Humid Air Become Tropped Between The Stacked Steviet With Exposed To Roin. This May Discolardian Edwern The Stacked Steviet With Exposed To Roin. This May Discolardian Caused By Tropped Moisture. The Stain is Susually Superficial And Host Little Effect On The Appearance Or Service Life Of The Ponels As Long As It Not Permitted On The Ponel. However, Moisture In Contact With The Surface Of The ponel Over An Extended Period Can Severly Attack The Finish And Reduce The Effective Service Life. See R1-07 Titled \*\*Onmage From Condensation Or Tropped Wilder\*\*.

CAUTION:
Core Should Always Be Taken When Walking On Panels, Use Safety Lines .
Core Should Always Be Taken When Walking On Panels, Use Safety Lines .
When Necessary, Panels Are Slippergy, Wipe Dry Any Moisture for Surface .
That Hos Puddle From Bundles Stored On A Slope, Dew, Frost, Or Other Moisture Greatly Increase The Slipperiness Of The Panels, Always Assume Surface is Slippery And Act Accordingly, Never Walk Of Step On Skylights Translucent Panels. Material
r Forms 0
e Panel
s Or

e Wood Blocking To Elevate And Slope The Panels in A Manner That Allows isture To Drain. Wood Blocking Placed Between Bundles Will Provide Additional Circulation. When Handling Or Uncroting The Panels, Lift Rather Than Silde Enn Apart. Burred Edges May Scratch The Coded Surfaces When Sheets Are of One Another. Never Allow Panels To Be Walked On While On The Ground.

Never (LTP's



Panels May Collapse 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.

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

It is Extrement Appendix Surface Surface Surface Fillings Are When Panel When Panel By The Oally And Construction Construction Construction Of Units, Etc...

Personnel Walking On The Panel Can Cause Damage. Workmen Should Step Or walk in The Broad Flat Areas Of The Panel And Avoid Stepping On The Panel Ends And Edges Which Can Be Bent By Careless Handling, if This Damage is Severe, The Edges Must Be Straighten Prior To Erection Since The Appearance And/or Weather Tightness Of The Panel Could Be Affected. Dragging One Panel Across Another Can Cut Or Abrade The Coating Causing Unsightly Marks On The Panel Surface.

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

Leoving Dirt Piled Agoinst The Exterior Woll Panels At The Foundotion Will Cause Panel Damage. This Dirt May Be Wet Or At Least Contain Some Moisture, Mud May Have Splashed Onto The Well During Construction, Corrosion Damage May Occur Where This Dirt Or Mud Contacts The Panel. In Areas Where Lime Stabilization Of The Soil is Required, Corrosion Damage From The Soil's Content Stabilization of The Soil is Required, Corrosion Damage From The Panel Wolls At The Time Of Completion Of Work. Pre-Pointed Panels May Require Touch-up If The Coating Has Been Damaged During Handling Or Erection.

r And Arsenic

And Wall Panel Damage During Construction

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

Overdriven Fasteners Cause Indentations Or Shollow Pockets in The Panel Around The Fastener Head. Rain Water Or Condensation Moisture Combined With Atmospheric Pollutants (principally Sulfur Dioxides) And Dirt Particles Collect in These Pockets. The Combination Of Pollutants And Water Creates Acid Solutions That Will Cause Corrosion Damage to The Panel And Fastener. Rain May Wash Some Pollutants Away But Moisture In Form Of High Humidity Can Keep These Areas Wet And Continue The Problem. Overdriving The Fastener Also Forces The Seeling Washer From Under The Head Creating A Leek At This Point. Proper Torque Adjustment of The Scare Guin Or Freferably The Use Of A Depth Gauge Will Eliminate The Problem Of Overdriven Fasteners.

It is Extremely important That All Drill Shavings From The Installation Of Panel Fosteners And Filings From The Saw Cutting Of Panels Be Removed From The Panel Surface, Corrosion Can Occur in A Matter Of Hours When These Shavings Or Filings Are Not Removed And Are in Contact With Water Or Condensed Mosture. When Panels Are Pre-Drilled Or Cut in The Stack Prior To Erection All Shavings Must Be Cleaned From Both Sides Of The Fanel So Prevent Corrosion Of The Panel By These Particles, It is Imperative That The Roof Be Swept Clean At Lesst Daily And Certainly At Jub Completion, The Final Cleaning Of The Roof Should Be Done Prior To Installing The Gutter So That The Shavings Are Not Deposited Into The Cutter And Left To Corrode. Any Other Foreign Objects Or Debris Left By Construction Personnel Should Also Be Removed From The Roof During The Exection Of The Roof And The Installation Of Such Equipment As Air Condition Units Fre.

earance Of The Building May Be Affected If Damaged Spots Or Scratches ated in Highly Visible Places Such As Around Doors, Windows, Etc., If is Extensive Then Replacement Of The Entire Panel Should Be Considered.

Step On Light Transmitting Panels

Or Unattended Roof Panels

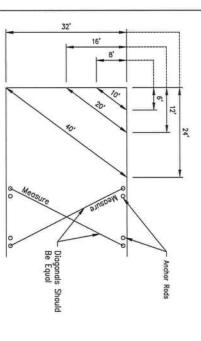
# **Building Anchorage** To Determine That The Foundation is Square, Measure Diagonal Dimensions to Be Sure They Are of Equal Length. To Determine That The Foundation is Level, Set Up A Transit Or Level And Use A Level Rod To Obtain The Elevation At All Columns. Carefully Check The Location Of All Anchor Rods Against The Anchor Rod Setting Plan Furnished By The Manufacturer. All Dimensions Must Be Identical To Assure A Proper Start—up. sions Must Be Equal

## Pre-Erection Notes:

The Following Notes, Procedures And Suggested Reco lations Are Important Parts

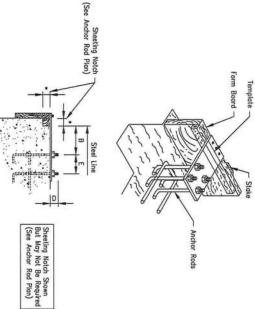
Prior To The Time The Erection Crew Arrives, A Responsible Person Should Check The Job Site For Foundation Readiness, Square, And Accuracy And Anchor Rod Size And Location.

The Drawing Shown Below Indicates A Method Which May Be Used To Check The Foundation And Bolts For Square.

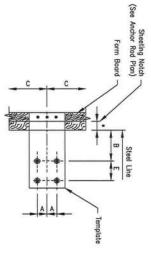


Measure Along Adjacent Sides Of Foundation Using A Pair Of Dimensions Shown. If The Diagonal Distance Between These Points is As Noted, The Corner is Square. Diagonal Measurements Between Opposite Anchor Rods Will Indicate If These Botts Are Set Square.

It is Extremely important That Anchor Rods Are Placed Accurately And in Accordance With The Anchor Rod Setting Plan. All Anchor Rods Should Bet Held in Place With A Template for Similar Means, So That They Will Remain Plumb And in Correct Location During The Placement Of The Concrete. A Final Check Should Be Mode After Completion Of The Concrete Work And Prior To The Steel Installation, This Will Allow Nacessary Corrections To Be Mode Before Costly Installation Labor And Equipment Arrives.



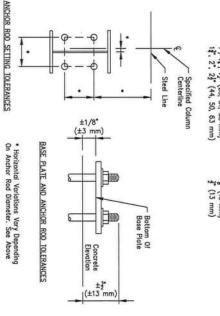
Projection Of Anchor Rods (D) Given On Anchor Rod Plan



AISC Code Of Standard Practice For Steel Building And Bridges Tolerances For Setting Anchor Rods

ensions A, B, And C Given On Anchor Rod Plan



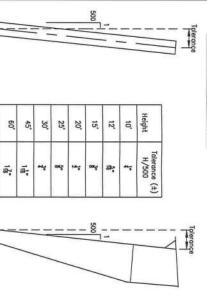


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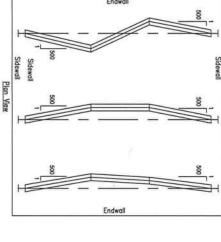
### Erection Tolerances

ERECTION BRACING:
It is The Responsibility Of the Erector To Determine, Furnish And Instell All Temporary Supports Such As Temporary Sups. Beams, Falsework, 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).

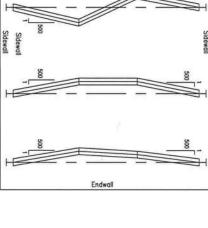
# COLUMN ALIGNMENT TOLERANCES



# ALIGNMENT TOLERANCE FOR MEMBERS WITH FIELD SPLICES



# MEZZANINE BEAM HEIGHT TOLERANCE Mezzanine Beam



# Note: Always Remove Metal Filings From Surface Work Period. Rusting Filings Can Destroy The Pain







# Tape And Tube Sealant

Proper Tape And Tube Sedant Application is Critical To The Weather Ilightness Of A Building, Tape Sedant Should Not Be Stretched When Installed, Apply Jony To Clean, Dry Surfaces, Keep Only Enough Sedants On The Roof That Con Be Installed in A Day, During Worm Weather, Store Sedants in A Cool Dry Place, During Cold Weather (below 60') Sedants Must Be Kept Warm (60'-90') Until Application. After Tape Sedant Hos Been Applied, Keep Protective Paper in Place Until Panel is Ready To Be installed.

### Important Note

Mezzanine Ber Height ±‡

All Details, Recommendations And Suggestions Contained in This Erection Guide Of This Drowings Set Are For General Guidelines Only, And Not Meant To Be All-inclusive, industry Accepted installation Practices With Regard To All Areas Not Specifically Discussed in This Section Should Be Followed, Only Experienced, Knowledgeable Installers Familiar With Accepted Practices Should Be Used To Assure A Quality Project.

It is Emphasized That The Manufacturer is Only A Manufacturer Of Metal Building Components And is Not Engaged in The Installation Of its Products. Opinions Expressed By The Manufacturer About Installation Practices Noted in The Exection Guide Are Intended To Represent Only A Guide. Both The Quality And Safety Of Installation And The Ultimate Customer Satisfaction With The Completed Building Are Determined By The Experience, Expertise, And Skills 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.

# General Erection Notes

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

It Is Extremely Important, Especially During Construction, That Panels At The Eaves, Rokes And Ridges Be Kept Secure.

Panel Cautions And Notes

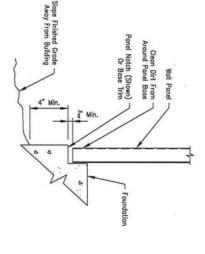
To Minimize Potential Of Corrosive Action At The Botton Contractor Must Assure That The Following Procedures / re Followed:

The Concrete Foundation Should Be Oured For A Minimum Of Seven (7) Days Before Wall Ponds Are Installed, (Uncured Concrete is Highly Alvaline And Metal Panels Can Undergo Varying Degrees Of Corrosive Atlack When In Direct Contact With The Concrete.) After The First Week Of The Ouring Opice, The Reaction Between Metallic Coatings On Steel And The Concrete is Essentially Halted.

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

3.) Finish Grade Is To Slape 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 in To Be Cleaned From Around n Panel Notch Or On Base Trim.



## Fastener Installation

Neutrine Tosteners.

Night Extrusion Of Neopnene Around The Wosher is A Good Visual Tightness Check. Always Lis Tight Proper Tool to Install Fasteners. A Fostener Driver (Screw Can) With A RPM Of 1700-2000. Should Be Used For Self-Drilling Screws. A 500-600 RPM Fostener Driver Should Be Used For Self-Tapping Screws. Discard Worm Sockets, These Can Cause The Fostener To Wobble During Installation. Correct Fostener Installation is One Of The Most Critical Steps When Installing Roof/Wall Panels, Drive The Fostener In Until It is Tight And The Washer is Firmly Seated. Do Not

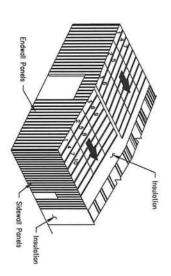
Of Panels At The End Of Each t Finish And Void Any Warranty.





### PBR Roof Panels

For PBR Roofs With Ridge Panels, It is Recommended That Both Sides Of The Ridge Be Sheeted Simultaneously. This Will Keep The Insulation Covered For The Maximum Amount Of Time And The Ponel Ribs Con Be Kept in Proper Alignment For The Ridge Ponel. This is Critical On The PBR Ponels So That The Ridge Caps Con 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 OrEave To Ridge. To Allow Proper Installation Of the Rode Trim, The Starting
Location For The First Panel Must Be As Shown in The Rode Details Included With
The Erection Drawings. When The First Run Is Properly Located And Aligned With
The Correct Endigs And Eave Overhangs, Fasten To Furlins, Roof Panels Should
Be Installed So That The Sideleys is In A Direction Away From Prevailing Wind.
Teefer To Appropriate Lap Details Included With The Erection Drawings.

Il Remaining Roof Insulation And Panels. To Avoid Accumulative Error Due I Coverage Gain Or Loss, Properly Allian Each Ponel Before It is Fostened. Signal Checks Should Be Mode To Ensure That Correct Panel Coverage is ciated. Special Attention Should Be Given To Fostener, Sections and Clasure rements. Refer To Details Included With The Erection Drawings.

: Finishing End Of Roof, The Last panels May Require Field Modification For stallation Of Rake Trim. Refer To Rake Details Included With The Erection awings. DO NOT BACK LAP THROUGH FASTENED ROOF PANELS.

MPORTANT: Loose Fasteners, Blind Rivets, Drill shavings, Etc., Must Be Removed rom The Roof To Guard Against Corrosion. <u>IQIE:</u> Roof Types And Installation Requirements Will Vary. Refer To The ppropriate Details For Specific Panel Used.

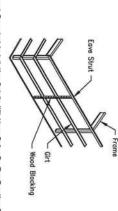
### Wall Panels

Proper Horizontal And Vertical Alignment Of Supporting Structure (Girts Or Othe Framing) is The Responsibility Of The Installer, Failure To Align The Secondary members Properly Prior To Woll Installation Con Have A Direct Impact On The Final Appearance And Performance Of The Installed Wall System For Which The Metal Building Manufacturer is Not Responsible.

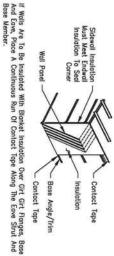
Before Installing Woll Panels, The Girts Must Be Aligned To A Level Position So that There Is No Visible Sog. This Should Be Done Directly Ahead Of Panel

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

Temporary Girt Blocking is Not Recommended On Concealed Fastener Panels. The Pernoval Of The Blocks After Panel Installation Can Cause Oil Canning.



<u>Note:</u> Wall Panel Type And Installation Details Will Vary, Refer To The Erection Drawings And Details for The Specific Panel Used For Your Building.

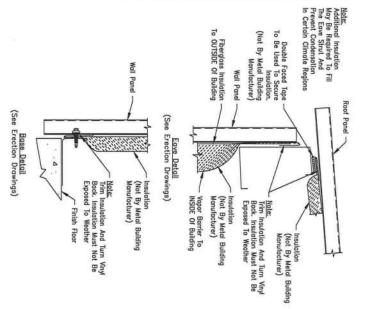


At The Base, Cut Off The Insulation A Minimum Of  $\frac{1}{2}$ \* Above The Battorn Of The Wall Provent The Insulation From Hangling Below The Wall Panel And Wicking Moisture.

Erection Guide

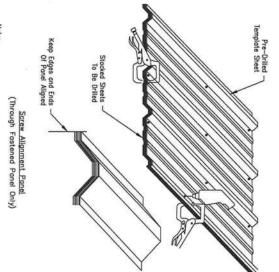


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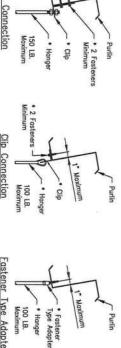
Sidewall Panels Should Be installed So That The Panel Sidelap is in A Direction Away From The Prevailing Wind. Refer To Appropriate Lap Detail included With Erection Drawings.)

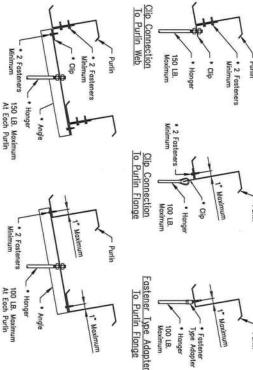
<u>Note:</u> Check Periodically To Ensure That All Panels Are Aligned And Plumb



<u>Note:</u> After Drilling Panets, It is Important To Clean Metal Filings Off All Panel Surfaces, Including Between Panels That Are Not Installed That Doy, To Avoid Rust Stains.

# Suggested Method Of Purlin Attachment For Building Accessories

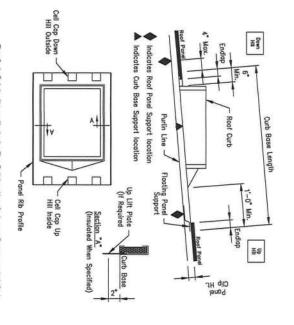




Denotes Material Not Provided By Metal Building Manufacturer.

The Total Honger Load Shall Not Exceed The Design Collateral Load For The Building, Example:
5-0 (Purilin Spacing) x 5'-0 (Hanger Spacing) x 6 PSF (collateral Load) = 150 Lbs.
150 Lbs Clip Connection
To Purlin Web 150 LB. Maximum At Each Purlin Do Not Install Purin -Olips of any kind on the Range of the Purin Angle Connection To Purlin Flange

# Roof Curbs When Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer



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

All Roof Curbs To Be:

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

2. Ponel Rib To Ponel Rib (No Flot Skirt Or Lay-Over Curbs).

3. Installed With Down Hill End Over Panel And Up Hill End Under Panel Application for Water Rome! Spitce.

4. Up Lift Prevention For Cip Applied Roof Systems Are Required If:

5. Wind Loads Exceed 110 MPH.

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

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

6. Maximum Single Curb Weight Recommended Is 1500 Lbs.

Roof Jack Installation when Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer

toof Jacks, Lead Hols, Or Other Residential Grade Roof Jacks, I Hove 20 Year Service Life And In Case Of Lead Hols Will Of The Roof Panel.

Of The Roof Panel.

EPDM Roof Acks Hove A Temperature Range From —65° To Lacks For High Temperatures. Slicone Roof Jacks Hove A 100° To AJTF.

Use FPDM Rubber Roof Jocks Witt Perimeter Of The Base. EPDM R 212F. Use Silicone Roof Jacks Fo Temperature Range Of -100F To Retrofit Roof Jacks Are Available Inaccessible, Eliminating The Poss le For Applications In Which The Top Of The Pipe Is ssibility Of Siding The Roaf Jack Over The Top Of The

Pipe.

Do Not Use Tube Sealant To
Sealer Between The Roof Jack To Sed The Roof Jock To The Roof Panels. Use Roll Tage block And The Koof Panel And Attach The Roof Jock To The ## 2 - 14 X \$\frac{\text{F}}{2}\$ LL SD W/wosher At 1" O.C. Around The Laboration of Funds of For Quantities.

The Perimeter Of the Roof Jock Over Jock Over Look Ove

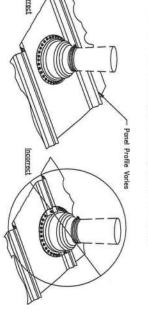
Roof Panel With Fastener #4 }
Base Of The Roof Jack. See fabl
Trim The Top Of the Roof Jack
The Pipe And Apply Tope Sealer
The Roof Jack And The Roof Pan
Stainless Steel Clamp (Not By BI
Tighten To Form A Secure Comp
If The Pipe Diameter Is So Large
Falt Base Roof Curb Must Be Ins
Sealed To The Curb. A Two Piece orapression Seal.

Arge To Block The Flow Of Water Down The Roof Panel, A

se installed into The Roof And The Roof Jack Will Be

Piece Curb May Be Required When The Top Of The Pipe Is

In Northern Climates, The Pipe Snow With A Snow Retention S e Penetration Should Be Protected From Moving Ice Or System Immediately Up Slope From The Pipe.



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

