Job russ Truss Type Qty WAYLON BUCHNAN p20-02029a T02 ROOF SPECIAL E14252311 Longleaf Truss Company, West End, N.C Job Reference (optional) 8.330 e Mar 23 2020 MiTek Industries, Inc. Thu Apr 2 10:26:49 2020 Page 1 ID:8obolyRIE4S2O1IkLGVtgVzhyfh-UT52jztWBpDJxQsuOqxZuGyiw8bwkNpLCyTBLAzUoTK 25-8-8 30-0-0 30-10-8 0-10-8 REPAIR: MODIFY THE BOTTOM Scale = 1:55.9 CHORD PROFILE AS SHOWN. TRUSS NOW HAS BEARING AS SHOWN 4x6 = 3x6 = INSTALL 2 X 4 SPF/DF/SP NO.2 3x4 < 6.00 12 **CUT TO FIT TIGHT** 18 1.5x4 // 3x4 / 3 4-3-8 3x6 8 5x5 = 3x8 || 16 9 4×4 1.5x4 // 3x10 = APPLY 2 X 6 SPF/DF/SP NO.2 SCAB TO ONE FACE OF TRUSS AS SHOWN. 3.00 12 13 3x8 11 ATTACH WITH (2) ROWS OF 10d NAILS (0.131" X 3") SPACED @ 9" O.C. USE 2" MEMBER END DISTANCE 12 5x5 = 0-8-0 ATTACH 7/16" OSB GUSSET (7/16" RATED SHEATHING 24/16 EXP 1)
TO EACH FACE OF TRUSS WITH (0.131" X 2.5" MIN.) NAILS PER THE FOLLOWING NAIL SCHEDULE:
2 X 3'S - 2 ROWS, 2 X 4'S - 3 ROWS, 2 X 6'S AND LARGER - 4 ROWS: SPACED @ 4" O.C. NAILS TO BE DRIVEN FROM BOTH FACES. STAGGER SPACING FROM FRONT TO BACK FACE FOR A NET 2" O.C. SPACING IN EACH COVERED TRUSS MEMBER, USE 2" MEMBER END DISTANCE. 13-0-0 6-5-8 0-1-0 Plate Offsets (X,Y)- [2:0-3-0,0-10-1], [2:0-0-9,0-1-10], [5:0-3-0,0-1-8], [8:0-0-11,0-1-8], [14:0-4-12,0-1-8], [15:0-2-0,0-3-0] LOADING (psf) SPACING-TCLL (roof) 2-0-0 20.0 CSL in (loc) I/defl L/d **PLATES** GRIP Snow (Pf/Pg) Plate Grip DOL 1.15 7.7/10.0 TC 0.94 Vert(LL) -0.20 15-16 >999 240 MT20 Lumber DOL 244/190 TCDL 1.15 10.0 BC 0.74 Vert(CT) -0.44 15-16 >786 180 Rep Stress Incr YES BCLL 0.0 WB 0.64 Horz(CT) 0.26 12 n/a Code IRC2018/TPI2014 BCDL Matrix-S 10.0 Weight: 154 lb FT = 20% LUMBER-BRACING-TOP CHORD 2x4 SP No.1 TOP CHORD BOT CHORD Sheathed. 2x4 SP No.1 [PSA] BOT CHORD Rigid ceiling directly applied or 10-0-0 oc bracing. WEBS 2x4 SP No.3 WEDGE Left: 2x4 SP No.3, Right: 2x4 SP No.3 REACTIONS. (size) 2=0-3-8, 12=0-3-8 Max Horz 2=-144(LC 10) Max Uplift 2=-24(LC 12), 12=-22(LC 12) Max Grav 2=1217(LC 2), 12=1285(LC 2) SEAL 0363 FORCES. (lb) - Maximum Compression/Maximum Tension 1-2=0/11, 2-3=-3638/0, 3-5=-2664/0, 5-7=-2192/57, 7-8=-2290/14, 8-9=-159/0, 9-10=-122/0, 10-11=0/12 TOP CHORD 2-16=0/3229, 15-16=0/3149, 14-15=0/1728, 13-14=0/1500, 12-13=0/1456, 10-12=0/121 BOT CHORD WEBS 3-16=0/353, 3-15=-811/129, 5-15=0/1538, 5-14=-42/506, 7-14=-326/93, 8-14=0/553, 8-13=-292/46, 9-12=-185/42, 8-12=-1658/23 NOTES- Unbalanced roof live loads have been considered for this design. 2) Wind: ASCE 7-16; Vult=130mph (3-second gust) Vasd=103mph; TCDL=6.0psf; BCDL=6.0psf; h=12ft; B=45ft; L=30ft; eave=4ft; Cat. II; Exp B; Enclosed; MWFRS (directional); cantilever left and right exposed; end vertical left and right exposed; Lumber DOL=1.60 3) TCLL: ASCE 7-16; Pr=20.0 psf (roof LL: Lum DOL=1.15 Plate DOL=1.15); Pg=10.0 psf; Pf=7.7 psf (Lum DOL=1.15 Plate DOL=1.15); Is=1.0; Rough Cat B; Partially Exp.; Ce=1.0; Cs=1.00; Ct=1.10 4) Unbalanced snow loads have been considered for this design. 5) This truss has been designed for greater of min roof live load of 12.0 psf or 1.00 times flat roof load of 7.7 psf on overhangs non-concurrent with other live loads. 6) This truss has been designed for a 10.0 psf bottom chord live load nonconcurrent with any other live loads. \* This truss has been designed for a live load of 20.0psf on the bottom chord in all areas where a rectangle 3-6-0 tall by 2-0-0 wide will fit between the bottom chord and any other members. 8) Bearing at joint(s) 2 considers parallel to grain value using ANSI/TPI 1 angle to grain formula. Building designer should verify capacity of bearing surface. 9) Provide mechanical connection (by others) of truss to bearing plate capable of withstanding 24 lb uplift at joint 2 and 22 lb uplift at

WARNING - Verify design parameters and READ NOTES ON THIS AND INCLUDED MITEK REFERENCE PAGE MII-7473 rev. 10/03/2015 BEFORE USE. WARRING - Verify design parameters and READ NOTES ON THIS AND INCLUDED MITEK REFERENCE PAGE MIL-7473 FeV. 1000/2015 BEFORE USE. Design valid for use only with MITEK® connectors. This design is based only upon parameters shown, and is for an individual building component, not a truss system. Before use, the building designer must verify the applicability of design parameters and properly incorporate this design into the overall building design. Bracing indicated is to prevent buckling of individual truss web and/or chord members only. Additional temporary and permanent bracing is always required for stability and to prevent collapse with possible personal nijuty and properly damage. For general guidance regarding the fabrication, storage, delivery, erection and bracing of trusses and truss systems, see

ANSITPIT Quality Criteria, DSB-89 and BCSI Building Component Safety Information

available from Truss Plate Institute, 218 N, Lee Street, Suite 312, Alexandria, VA 22314.

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