

BOT CHORD **WEBS** 2x4 SP No.3 *Except*

1-5: 2x6 SP No.2

REACTIONS. (size) 3=Mechanical, 4=0-3-8

Max Horz 4=-101(LC 10)

Max Uplift 3=-52(LC 29), 4=-37(LC 14) Max Grav 3=194(LC 30), 4=976(LC 2)

FORCES. (lb) - Max. Comp./Max. Ten. - All forces 250 (lb) or less except when shown.

TOP CHORD 1-2=-165/412, 2-3=-171/381

WERS 2-4=-746/309

NOTES-

1) Unbalanced roof live loads have been considered for this design.

- 2) Wind: ASCE 7-10; Vult=120mph Vasd=95mph; TCDL=6.0psf; BCDL=6.0psf; h=30ft; Cat. II; Exp B; Enclosed; MWFRS (envelope) gable end zone and C-C Exterior(2) 0-2-12 to 3-2-12, Interior(1) 3-2-12 to 6-5-0, Exterior(2) 6-5-0 to 9-5-0, Interior(1) 9-5-0 to 13-7-4 zone; cantilever left exposed; porch left exposed; C-C for members and forces & MWFRS for reactions shown; Lumber DOL=1.60 plate grip DOL=1.60
- 3) TCLL: ASCE 7-10; Pr=20.0 psf (roof live load: Lumber DOL=1.15 Plate DOL=1.15); Pg=15.0 psf (ground snow); Pf=11.6 psf (flat roof snow: Lumber DOL=1.15 Plate DOL=1.15); Category II; Exp B; Partially Exp.; Ct=1.10
- 4) 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.
- 6) Refer to girder(s) for truss to truss connections.
- 7) Provide mechanical connection (by others) of truss to bearing plate capable of withstanding 100 lb uplift at joint(s) 3.
- 8) One H2.5A Simpson Strong-Tie connectors recommended to connect truss to bearing walls due to UPLIFT at jt(s) 4. This connection is for uplift only and does not consider lateral forces.

110 BIRCHWOOD GROVE WO #29665

BOT CHORD

Rigid ceiling directly applied or 6-0-0 oc bracing.



MARNING - Verify design parameters and READ NOTES ON THIS AND INCLUDED MITEK REFERENCE PAGE MII-7473 rev. 5/19/2020 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 injury and property damage. For general guidance regarding the fabrication, storage, delivery, erection and bracing of trusses and truss systems, see

ANSITPH Quality Criteria, DSB-89 and BCSI Building Component Safety Information available from Truss Plate Institute, 2670 Crain Highway, Suite 203 Waldorf, MD 20601



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