#### BUILDER/CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Drawing Validity - 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.

Builder Acceptance of Drawings - 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)

Code Official Approval - 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 for applying and observing all pertinent safety rules and regulations and OSHA standards as applicable.

Building Erection - 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)

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.

<u>Correction of Errors</u> — Normal erection operations include the correction of minor misfits by moderate amounts reaming, chipping, welding or cutting and the drawing of elements into line through the use of drift pins. Errors which cannot be corrected by the foregoing means or which require major changes in the member configuration should be reported immediately to the owner and fabricator by the erector, to enable whoever is responsible either to correct the error or to approve the most efficient and economical method of correction to be used by others. (AISC Code of Standard Practice Sept 86 Section 7.12)(Mar 05 Section 7.14)

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.

<u>Safety Commitment</u> — The Metal Building Manufacturer has a commitment to manufacture quality building components that can be safely erected. However, the safety commitment and job site practices of the erector are beyond the control of the building manufacturer. It is strongly recommended that safe working conditions and accident prevention is the top priority of any job site. Local, State and Federal safety and health standards, whether standard statutory or customary, should always be followed to help ensure worker safety. Make certain all employees know the safest and most productive way to erect a building. Emergency procedures should be known to all employees. Daily meetings highlighting safety procedures are also recommended. The use of hard hats, rubber sole shoes for roof work, proper equipment for handling material, and safety nets where applicable, are recommended. For purposes of determining lift requirements, no bundles supplied by the manufacturer will exceed 4000 lbs. For further information also reference the bill of materials for individual member weights of other structural members. If additional information is required contact the customer service

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 and A3)

Dissimilar Materials - Never allow your roof to come in contact with, or water runoff from, any dissimilar metal including but not limited to: Copper and Arsenic Salts used in treated lumber, Calcium used in concrete, mortar

Debris Removal - Any foreign debris such as sawdust, dirt, animal droppings, etc. will cause corrosion of the roof, gutters, trim, etc. if left on building surfaces for a long enough time. The roof should be periodically inspected for such conditions and if found, they should be removed.

Shop Primed Steel — All structural members of the Metal Building System not fabricated of corrosion resistant material or protected by a corrosion resistant coating are painted with one coat of shop primer meeting the performance requirements of SSPC Paint Specification No. 15. All surfaces to receive shop primer are cleaned of oose rust, loose mill scale and other foreign matter by using, as a minimum, the hand tool cleaning method SSPC-SP2 (Steel Structures Painting Council) prior to painting. The coat of shop primer is intended to protect the steel framing for only a short period of exposure to ordinary atmospheric conditions. Shop Primed steel stored in the field pending erection should be kept free of the ground and so positioned as to minimize water-holding pockets, dust, mud and other contamination of the primer film. Repairs of damage 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 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 handling, loading, shipping unloading and erection after painting or galvanizing are unavoidable. Touch-up of these minor abrasions is the responsibility of the End Customer (MBMA 06 IV 4.2.4)

#### PROJECT NOTES

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 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

Discrepancies - Where discrepancies exist between the Metal Building plans and plans for other trades, the Metal All bolt joints with A325 Type 1 bolts are specified as snug-tightened joints, unless noted otherwise, in accordance with the "Specification for Structural Joints using ASTM A325 or A490 bolts, June 30, 2004". Pretensioning methods, including turn—of—nut and calibrated wrench are not required unless noted otherwise.

> The manufacturer does not assume any responsibility for the erection nor field supervision of the structure and or any special inspections (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 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.

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.

X—bracing (if applicable) is to be installed to a taut condition with all slack removed. Do not tighten beyond this state

The design collateral load has been uniformly applied to the design of the building. Hanging loads are to be attached to the purlin web. This may not be appropriate for heavily concentrated loads. Any attached load in excess of 150 pounds shall be accounted for by special design performed by a licensed engineer using concentrated loads and may require separate support members within the roof system.

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.

20% of the roof snow load has been included in the seismic weight calculations The metal building manufacturer has not designed the structure for snow accumulation loads at the ground level which may impose snow loads on the wall framing provided by the manufacturer.

### DESIGN LOADING

THIS STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED UTILIZING THE LOADS INDICATED AND APPLIED AS REQUIRED BY:

IBC

THE BUILDER IS TO CONFIRM THAT THESE LOADS COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOCAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

FRAME / ROOF DEAD LOAD

COLLATERAL (LIGHTS)

ROOF LIVE LOAD 20.00 PSF (REDUCIBLE)

2.500 PSF

1 PSF

RISK CATEGORY II — Normal

SNOW LOAD

53.0000 PSF GROUND SNOW LOAD (Pg) SNOW LOAD IMPORTANCE FACTOR (Is) 1.0000 FLAT ROOF SNOW LOAD (Pf) 37.1 PSF SNOW EXPOSURE FACTOR (Ce) 1.0 THERMAL FACTOR (Ct) 1.00

WIND LOAD

115 MPH ULTIMATE WIND SPEED NOMINAL WIND SPEED (Vasd) 89 MPH (IBC SECTION 1609.3.1 76 MPH SERVICEABILITY WIND SPEED С WIND EXPOSURE CATEGORY

1.0 TOPOGRAPHICAL FACTOR INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (GCpi) 0.18 /-0.18

ZONE 4, COMPONENT WIND LOAD < 10FT2 27.972 PSF PRESSURE -30.303 PSF SUCTION

ZONE 5. COMPONENT WIND LOAD < 10FT2 27.972 PSF PRESSURE -37.226 PSF SUCTION

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

RAIN INTENSITY

5-MINUTE DURATION, 5-YEAR RECURRENCE (I1) 4.0000 IN/HOUR

SEISMIC LOAD

1.00 SEISMIC IMPORTANCE FACTOR (Ie) S<sub>Ds</sub> 0.7263 g S<sub>s</sub> 0.9857 g S<sub>D1</sub> 0.3694 g S1 0.3120 g D (STIFF SOIL) SOIL SITE CLASS D SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY

ANALYSIS PROCEDURE: EQUIVALENT LATERAL FORCE

ALL (FRONT) ALL (BACK) COLUMN LINE BASIC FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM\* C4 \_\_\_B3\_\_\_ \_\_\_C4 RESPONSE MODIFICATION COEFFICIENT(R) 3.25 3.25 3.5 SYSTEM OVER-STRENGTH FACTOR( $\Omega_0$ ) 2.5000 2.0000 2.5000 SEISMIC RESPONSE COEFFICIENT(Cs) 0.224 0.224 0.208

THE TRANSVERSE DIRECTION IS PARALLEL TO THE RIGID FRAMES THE LONGITUDINAL DIRECTION IS PERPENDICULAR TO THE RIGID FRAMES BASIC STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (ASCE 7-10 TABLE 12.2-1)

> BASIC FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM\* C4. STEEL ORDINARY MOMENT FRAME B3. STEEL ORDINARY CONCENTRIC BRACED FRAMES

DRAWING STATUS

DRAWING INDEX

COVER SHEET

ANCHOR BOLT PLAN

ANCHOR BOLT REACTIONS

ANCHOR BOLT DETAILS

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

ROOF SHEETING PLAN

FRONT SIDEWALI

BACK SIDEWALI

LEFT ENDWALL

RIGHT ENDWALL

PORTAL FRAME

STANDARD DETAILS

INSTALLATION SHEETS

FRAME CROSS SECTION

DESCRIPTION

FOR APPROVAL

ISSUE

C1

F2

F.3

E1

E2

E3

E4

F5

F7-F8

DFT1-10

R1-R8

F9

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 CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

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

FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION FINAL DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION

FOR QUESTIONS OR ASSISTANCE

435-210-4127

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

#### ENGINEERING SEAL

THIS CERTIFICATION COVERS PARTS MANUFACTURED BLDG DESIGN BASE SHEAR (V)TRANSVERSE 14.33 (k) LONGITUDINAL13.76 (k) AND DELIVERED BY THE MANUFACTURER ONLY,

THE TRANSVERSE DIRECTION IS PARALLEL TO THE RIGID FRAMES

THE TRANSVERSE DIRECTION IS PARALLEL TO THE RIGID FRAMES

TO THE BUILDING.

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

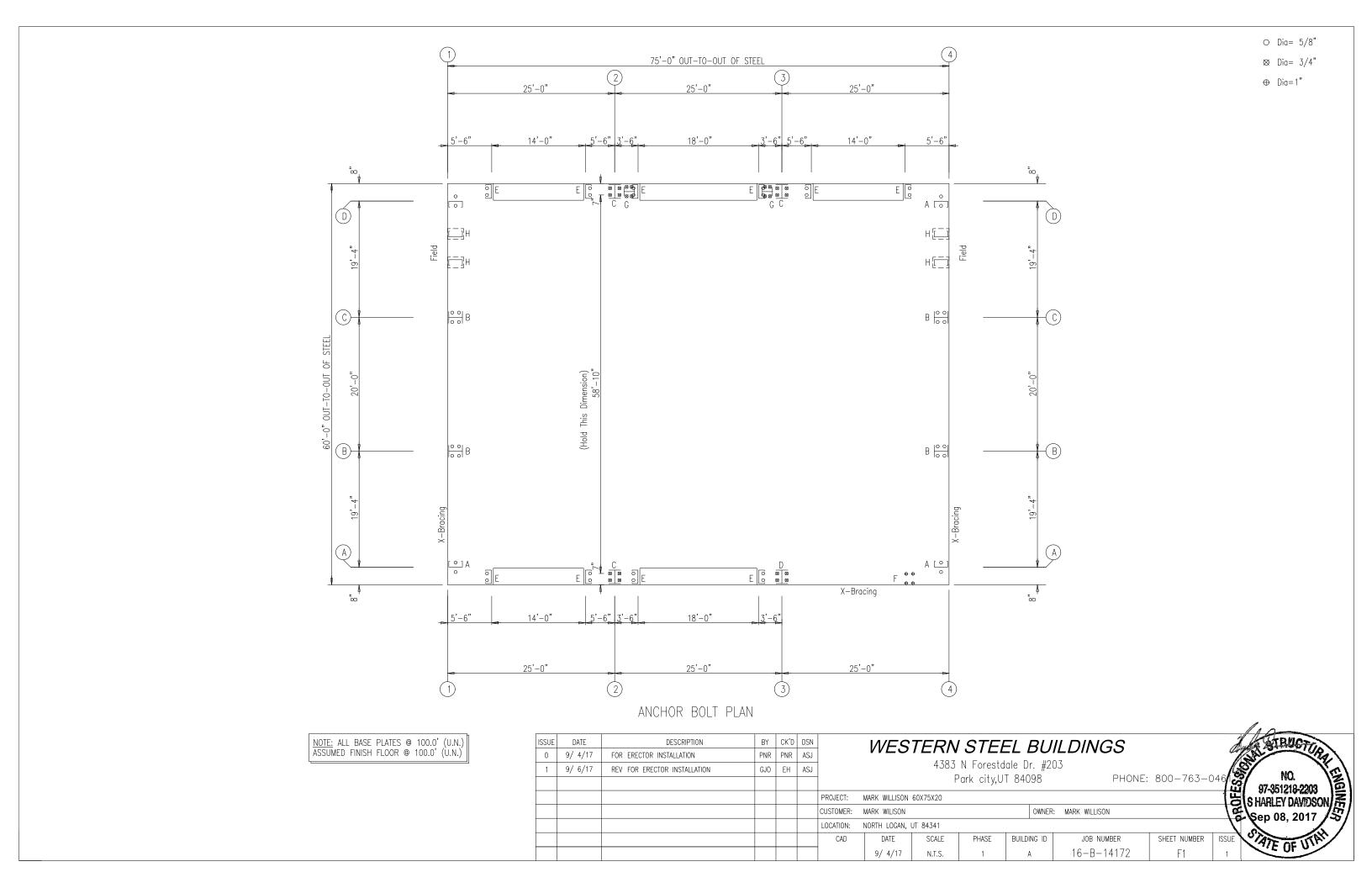
BUILDING SIZE:  $60'-0" \times 75'-0" \times 20'-0"$ 

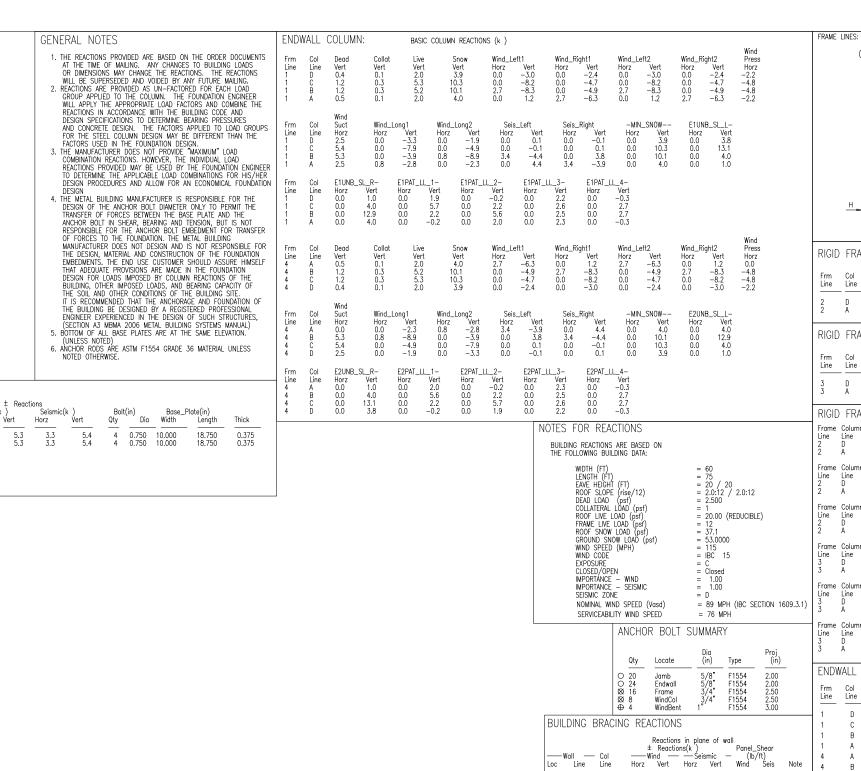
2.0:12

97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017 ATE OF UT

STRUCTURA

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN		MES	TERN	JSTER	I RH	ILDINGS		
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ		VVLO		_	_			
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJ0	EH	ASJ				3 N Forestd				
									Park city,U	1 84098	PHONE:	800-763-0	0461
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20					
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OWNER	R: MARK WILLISON		
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN,	UT 84341					
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISSUE
						1	9/ 4/17	N.T.S.	1	A	16-B-14172	C1	1





WIND BENT REACTIONS

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∳ v

– Wall — Line

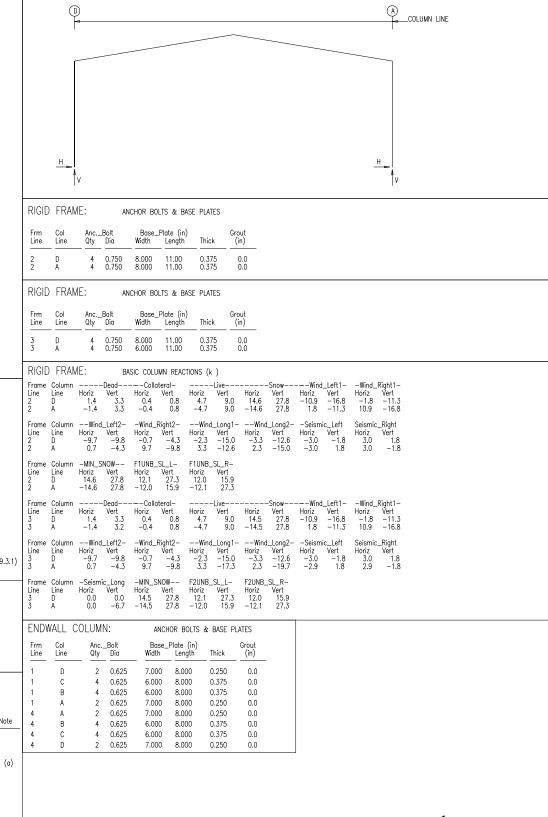
B\_SW B\_SW

Col Line

Wind(k ) vert

5.3 5.3

3.3 3.3



ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN	
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	1
						PR
						CU

(a)Wind bent in bay

B,A 3,4 A,B 2,3

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

### WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

2.3

(1)

4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city.UT 84098

PHONE: 800-763-04

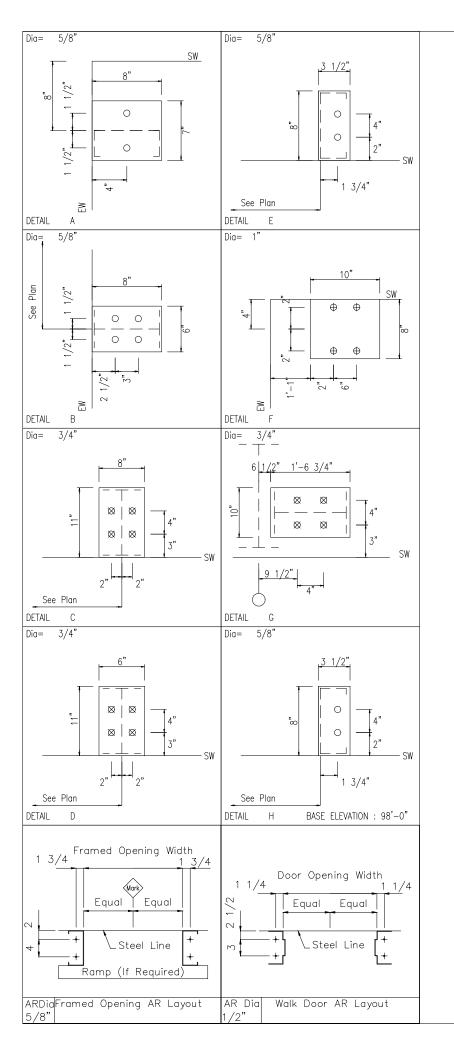
STRUCTUR NO. 97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017 ATE OF UT

		PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20					•
		CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OWNER	: MARK WILLISON		
		LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN, I	JT 84341					
		CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	IS
			9/ 4/17	N.T.S.	1	А	16-B-14172	F2	

- (lb/ft) Wind Seis

Bracing, see EW reactions 6.6 \* 7.1 \*

Bracing, see EW reactions



ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK.D	DSN	
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	
						PROJEC

# WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city,UT 84098

PHASE

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20

NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341

9/ 4/17

SCALE

N.T.S.

CUSTOMER:

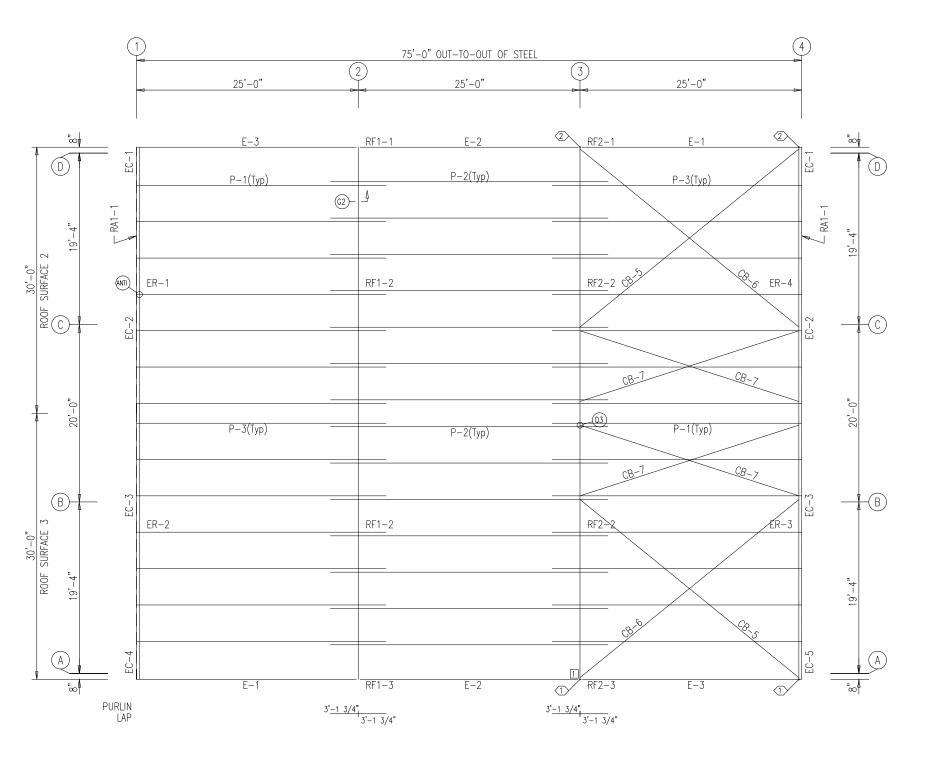
PHONE: 800-763-0461

F3

	OWNER	: MARK WILLISON	
BUILDI	NG ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER

16-B-14172

NO. 97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON



SPECIAL BOLTS ROOF PLAN ○ ID QUA

MEMBER TABLE ROOF PLAN | DARI | LENGTH | 10X35Z13 | 28'-1 1/2" | 10X35Z13 | 31'-3 1/2" | 10X35Z13 | 28'-1 1/2" | 10ES2L14 | 24'-11 1/2" | 10ES2L14 | 24'-11 1/2" | 10ES2L14 | 24'-11 1/2" | 5/8" DIA. ROD | 31'-10" | 5/8" DIA. ROD | 32'-1" | 1/2" DIA. ROD | 26'-6" | 10X35Z13 | 26'-6" | 10X35Z13 | 10X E-1 E-2 E-3 CB-5 CB-6 CB-7

CONNECTION PLATES
ROOF PLAN
DID MARK/PART

### ROOF FRAMING PLAN

GENERAL NOTES:

- I. INSTALL ALL PURLIN AND FLANGE BRACES (FB) AS SHOWN.
   ROOF PANEL PROVIDES STRUCTURAL STABILITY TO THE BUILDING.
   STRUT PURLINS, IF PROVIDED, MUST BE INSTALLED AND FASTENED TO ROOF SHEETING PER "PBR" PANEL ROOF DETAIL.
   DO NOT ADD ANY ADDITIONAL ROOF OPENINGS WITHOUT BUILDING MANUFACTURER APPROVAL OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER APPROVAL.
- 5. DO NOT STACK SHEET BUNDLES ON ROOF. ONLY RAISE INDIVIDUAL
- 6. AFTER INSTALLATION, WIPE ALL PANELS CLEAN OF METAL SHAVINGS CAUSED BY DRILLING.

IS	SUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN	WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS
	0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
	1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJ0	EH	ASJ	4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203
							Park city,UT 84098 PHC

PROJECT:

CUSTOMER:

LOCATION:

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20

NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341

SCALE

N.T.S.

MARK WILISON

DATE

9/ 4/17

PHASE

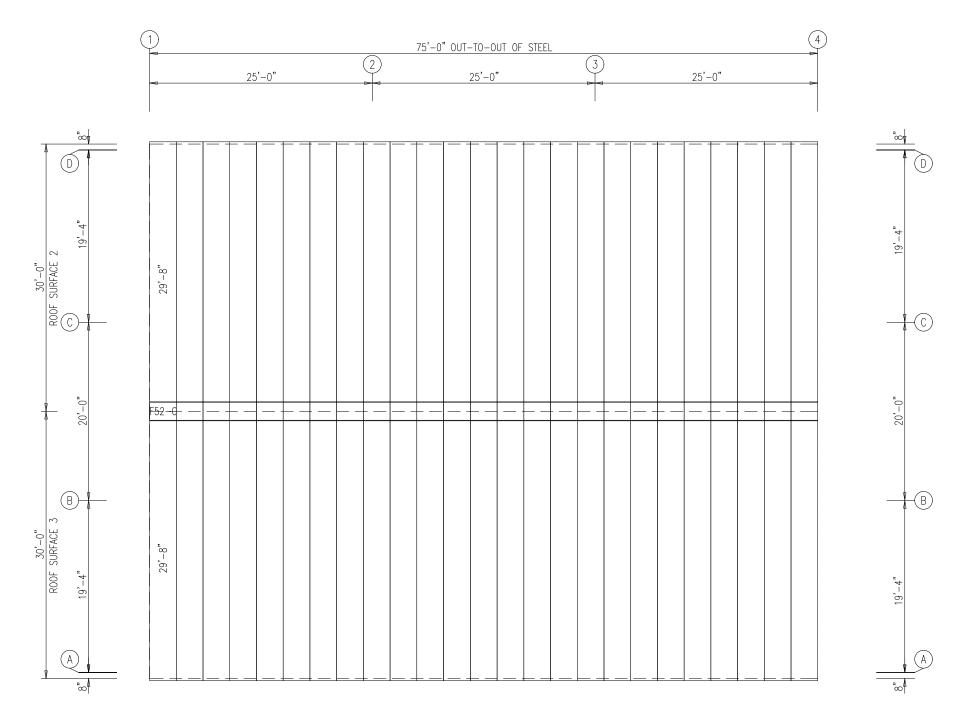
OWNER: MARK WILLISON

JOB NUMBER

16-B-14172

BUILDING ID

97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017 PHONE: 800-763-04 SHEET NUMBER ATE OF UT



# ROOF SHEETING PLAN

0

PANELS: 26 Gauge PBR - Galvalume

### GENERAL NOTES:

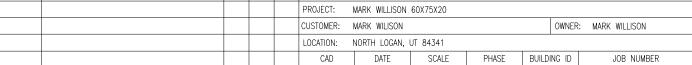
- 1. INSTALL ALL PURLIN AND FLANGE BRACES (FB) AS SHOWN.
  2. ROOF PANEL PROVIDES STRUCTURAL STABILITY TO THE BUILDING.
  3. STRUT PURLINS, IF PROVIDED, MUST BE INSTALLED AND FASTENED TO ROOF SHEETING PER "PBR" PANEL ROOF DETAIL.
  4. DO NOT ADD ANY ADDITIONAL ROOF OPENINGS WITHOUT BUILDING MANUFACTURER APPROVAL OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER APPROVAL.
  5. DO NOT STACK SHEETE BUNDLES ON ROOF. ONLY RAISE INDIVIDUAL SHEETS AS NEEDED.
- SHEETS AS NEEDED.
- 6. AFTER INSTALLATION, WIPE ALL PANELS CLEAN OF METAL SHAVINGS CAUSED BY DRILLING.

-	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN	WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS
	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203

Park city,UT 84098

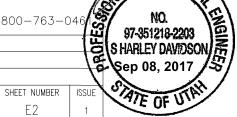
PHONE: 800-763-04

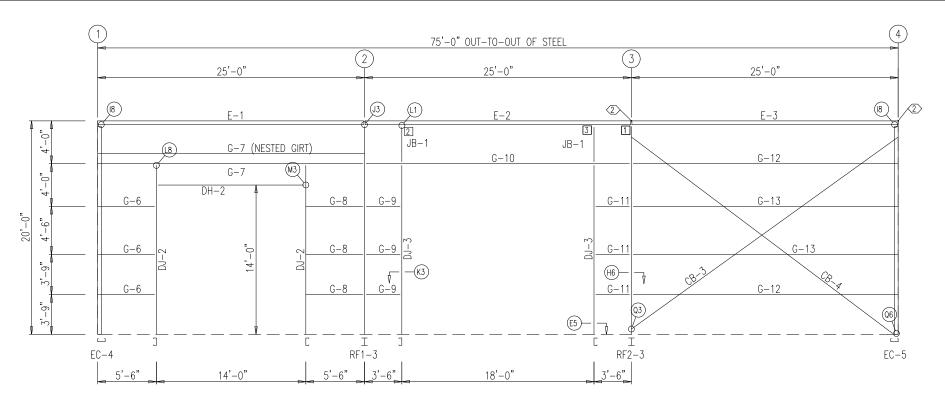
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9/ 4/17

N.T.S.





SPECIAL BOLTS

DID QUAN TYPE DIA

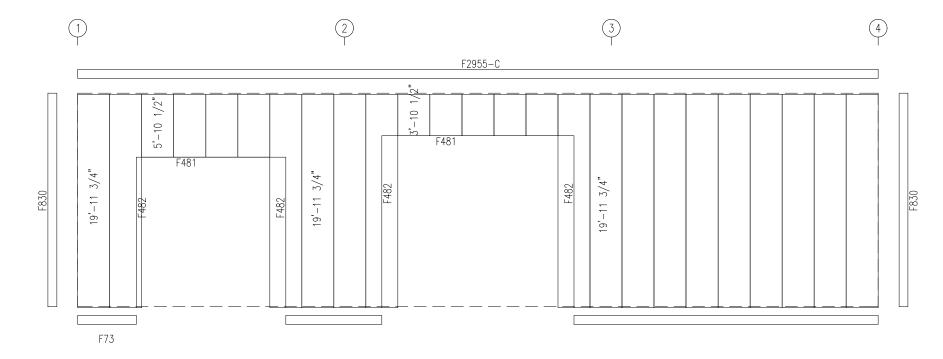
2 4 A325 1/2" PART LENGTH
8F35C14 16'-0"
8F35C14 16'-0"
8F25C16 14'-0"
10ES2L14 24'-11 1/2"
10ES2L14 24'-11 1/2"
8X25Z16 5'-2"
8X35Z12 24'-7 1/2"
8X25Z16 4'-10"
8X25Z16 2'-10"
8X35C12 24'-3 3/4"
8X25Z16 2'-10 1/4"
8X25Z16 2'-10 1/4"
8X25Z16 2'-10 3/4"
3/4" DIA. ROD 30'-2"
8F35C14 3'-1 1/8" FRAME LINE A DJ-3 DJ-3 DH-2 E-1 E-2 E-3 G-6 G-11 G-12 G-13 CB-3 CB-4

CONNECTION PLATES
FRAME LINE A

DID MARK/PART

SC18
SC585\_L
SC585\_R

SIDEWALL FRAMING: FRAME LINE A



### SIDEWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE A

PANELS: 26 Gauge PBR - Ash Gray

ISSUE DATE

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ

## WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

PHASE

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20

NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341

9/ 4/17

SCALE

N.T.S.

CUSTOMER:

LOCATION:

4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city,UT 84098

BUILDING ID

OWNER: MARK WILLISON

JOB NUMBER

16-B-14172

PHONE: 800-763-04

E3

97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017

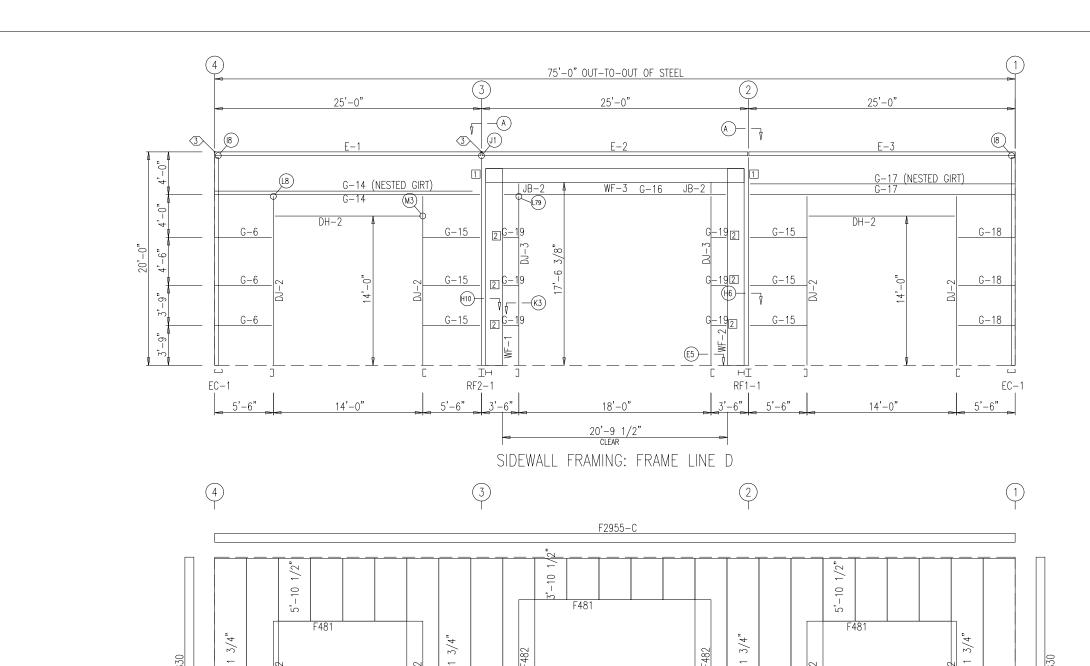
SHEET NUMBER ATE OF UT

PENEKAL NOTES:
----------------

1. INSTALL ALL GIRTS AND FLANGE BRACES (FB) AS SHOWN.
2. WALL PANEL PROVIDES STRUCTURAL STABILITY TO THE BUILDING.
3. OTHER THAN FOR WALK DOORS AND WINDOWS SHOWN ON THE CONTRACT, DO NOT ADD ADDITIONAL WALL OPENINGS WITHOUT APPROVAL OF BUILDING MANUFACTURER OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.

4. AFTER INSTALLATION, WIPE ALL PANELS CLEAN OF METAL

SHAVINGS CAUSED BY DRILLING.



DOLI INDEL				
FRAME LINE D				
LOCATION	QUAN	TYPE	DIA	LENGTH
WF-1 - WF-3	8	A325	3/4"	2 1/4"
WF-2 - WF-3	8	A325	3/4"	2 1/4"
WF-1 - RF2-1	8	A325	5′/8"	1 1/2"
WF-2 - RF1-1	8	A325	5′/8"	1 1/2"

LIEUDED T	151.5	
MEMBER T.	ABLE	
FRAME LIN	E D	
MARK	PART	LENGTH
WF-1	W18063	18'-10"
WF-2	W18063	18'-10"
WF-3	W15853	20'-9"
DJ-2	8F35C14	16'-0"
DJ-3	8F35C14	16'-0"
DH-2	8F25C16	14'-0"
E-1	10ES2L14	24'-11 1/2"
E-2	10ES2L14	24'-11 1'/2"
E-3	10ES2L14	24'-11 1/2"
G-6	8X25Z16	5'-2"
G-14	8X35Z12	24'-7 1/2"
G-15	8X25Z16	4'-10"
G-16	8X35C12	20'-7 1/2"
G-17	8X35Z12	24'-7 1/2"
G-18	8X25716	5'-2"
G-19	8X35Z16	1'-0"
JB-2	8F35C14	1'-5 3/8"

CONNECTION PLATES							
FRAME	LINE D						
	MARK/PART						
1	SC-480						
2	PC22						



PORTAL COLUMN SECTION "A"

SIDEWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE D

PANELS: 26 Gauge PBR - Ash Gray

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK,D	DSN	
1330L		DESCRIPTION	UI	OIVD	D314	
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	
						PROJECT:
						CUSTOMER:
						LOCATION:

# WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

PHASE

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20

NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341

SCALE

N.T.S.

MARK WILISON

DATE

9/ 4/17

4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city,UT 84098

BUILDING ID

OWNER: MARK WILLISON

JOB NUMBER

16-B-14172

PHONE: 800-763-04

SHEET NUMBER

E4

STRUCTU 97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017 TE OF UT

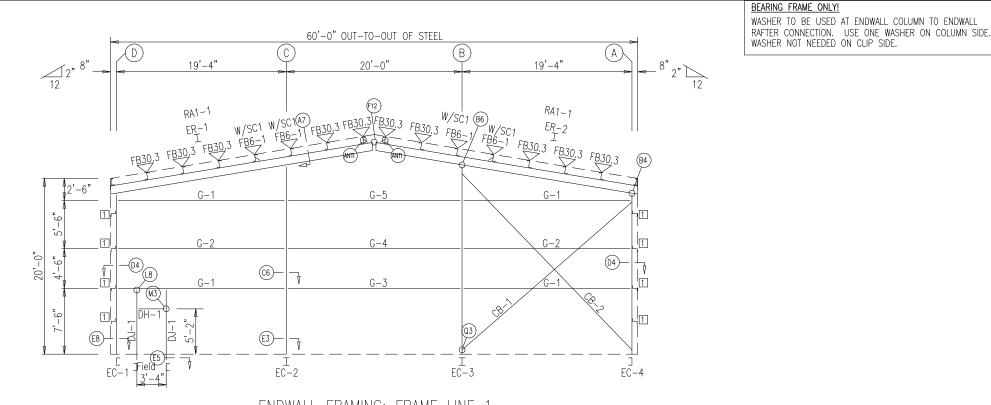
zΕ	INELYAL	. IN	OIES	).
1	INSTALL	Al I	GIRTS	A۱

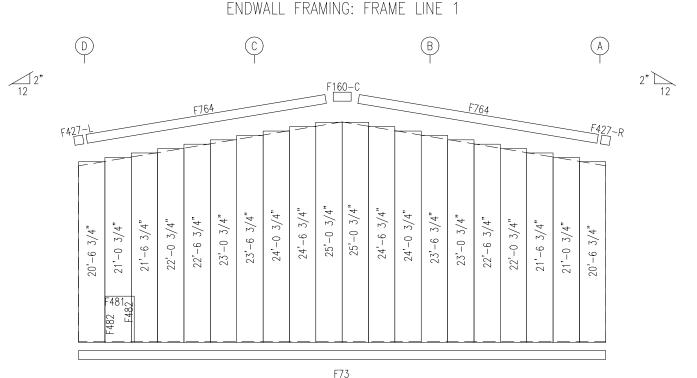
1. INSTALL ALL GIRTS AND FLANCE BRACES (FB) AS SHOWN.
2. WALL PANEL PROVIDES STRUCTURAL STABILITY TO THE BUILDING.
3. OTHER THAN FOR WALK DOORS AND WINDOWS SHOWN ON THE CONTRACT, DO NOT ADD ADDITIONAL WALL OPENINGS WITHOUT APPROVAL OF BUILDING MANUFACTURER OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.

F73

4. AFTER INSTALLATION, WIPE ALL PANELS CLEAN OF METAL

SHAVINGS CAUSED BY DRILLING.





### ENDWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE 1

PANELS: 26 Gauge PBR - Ash Gray

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN	
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	
						PROJ
						CUSTO
						LOCA

## WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

PHONE: 800-763-04

FB6 Flange Brace Detail

2 Bolts Unless Noted on Erection Drawings

Flange Brace Clip SC-2

Shop Welded

[0

BOLT TABLE FRAME LINE 1 LOCATION ER-1/ER-2

MEMBER TABLE FRAME LINE 1

G-2 G-3 G-4 G-5 CB-1 CB-2

W8X10

W8X10 8F35C12 W10X12

W10X12 8F25C16 8F25C16 8X25Z13

8X25Z13 8X25Z14 8X25Z13 8X25Z14 8X35Z13 1/2" DIA. ROD 1/2" DIA. ROD

FLANGE BRACE TABLE FRAME LINE 1

FB30.3 L2X2X14G

FB6-1 L2X2X1/8" | 2'-6 1/4"

CONNECTION PLATES FRAME LINE 1

D D MARK/PART
1 SC-5

LENGTH

2'-6 1/4"

▽ ID PART

Purlin / Girt Clip

Shop Welded

STRUCT! 97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017 Sep 08, 2017

All Bolts are 1/2" x 1 1/4" A325 Without Washers

ATE OF UT

APPROVAL OF BUILDING MANUFACTURER OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER. 4. AFTER INSTALLATION, WIPE ALL PANELS CLEAN OF METAL SHAVINGS CAUSED BY DRILLING.

1. INSTALL ALL GIRTS AND FLANGE BRACES (FB) AS SHOWN.
2. WALL PANEL PROVIDES STRUCTURAL STABILITY TO THE BUILDING.
3. OTHER THAN FOR WALK DOORS AND WINDOWS SHOWN ON THE

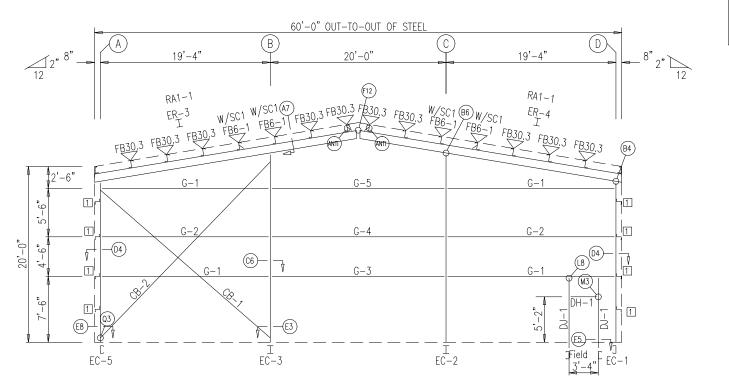
CONTRACT, DO NOT ADD ADDITIONAL WALL OPENINGS WITHOUT

GENERAL NOTES:

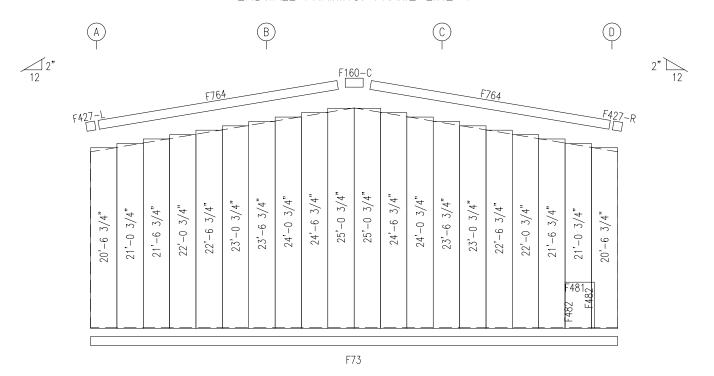
4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city.UT 84098

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20 MARK WILISON OWNER: MARK WILLISON NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341

DATE SCALE PHASE BUILDING ID JOB NUMBER SHEET NUMBER 9/ 4/17 N.T.S. 16-B-14172 E5



### ENDWALL FRAMING: FRAME LINE 4



ENDWALL SHEETING & TRIM: FRAME LINE 4

PANELS: 26 Gauge PBR - Ash Gray

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN	
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	
						PROJECT:
						CUSTOMER:
						LOCATION:

### WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city.UT 84098

PHASE

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20

NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341

SCALE

N.T.S.

MARK WILISON

9/ 4/17

PHONE: 800-763-04

97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON)

All Bolts are 1/2" x 1 1/4" A325 Without Washers

-Purlin / Girt Clip

Shop Welded

FB6 Flange Brace Detail

SHEET NUMBER 16-B-14172 E6

02.12.012 110.1201
1. INSTALL ALL GIRTS AND FLANGE BRACES (FB) AS SHOWN.
<ol><li>WALL PANEL PROVIDES STRUCTURAL STABILITY TO THE BUILDING.</li></ol>
3. OTHER THAN FOR WALK DOORS AND WINDOWS SHOWN ON THE
CONTRACT, DO NOT ADD ADDITIONAL WALL OPENINGS WITHOUT
APPROVAL OF BUILDING MANUFACTURER OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
4. AFTER INSTALLATION, WIPE ALL PANELS CLEAN OF METAL
SHAVINGS CAUSED BY DRILLING.

GENERAL NOTES:

BOLT TABLE FRAME LINE 4 LOCATION ER-3/ER-4

MEMBER TABLE FRAME LINE 4 MARK PAR EC-1 8F3 EC-2 W8>

2 Bolts Unless Noted — on Erection Drawings

Flange Brace Clip SC-2

Shop Welded

OWNER: MARK WILLISON

JOB NUMBER

BUILDING ID

[0

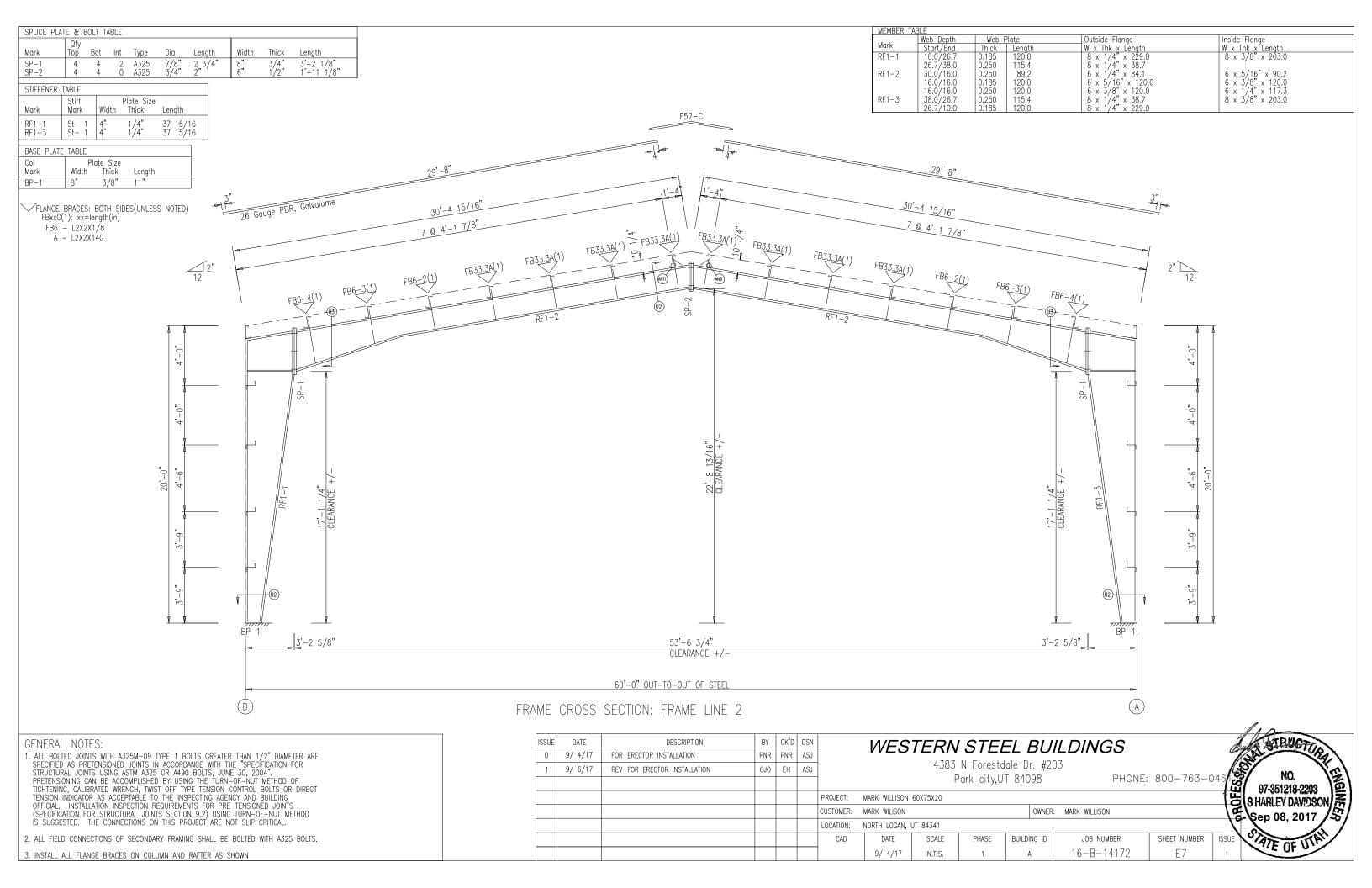
BEARING FRAME ONLY!

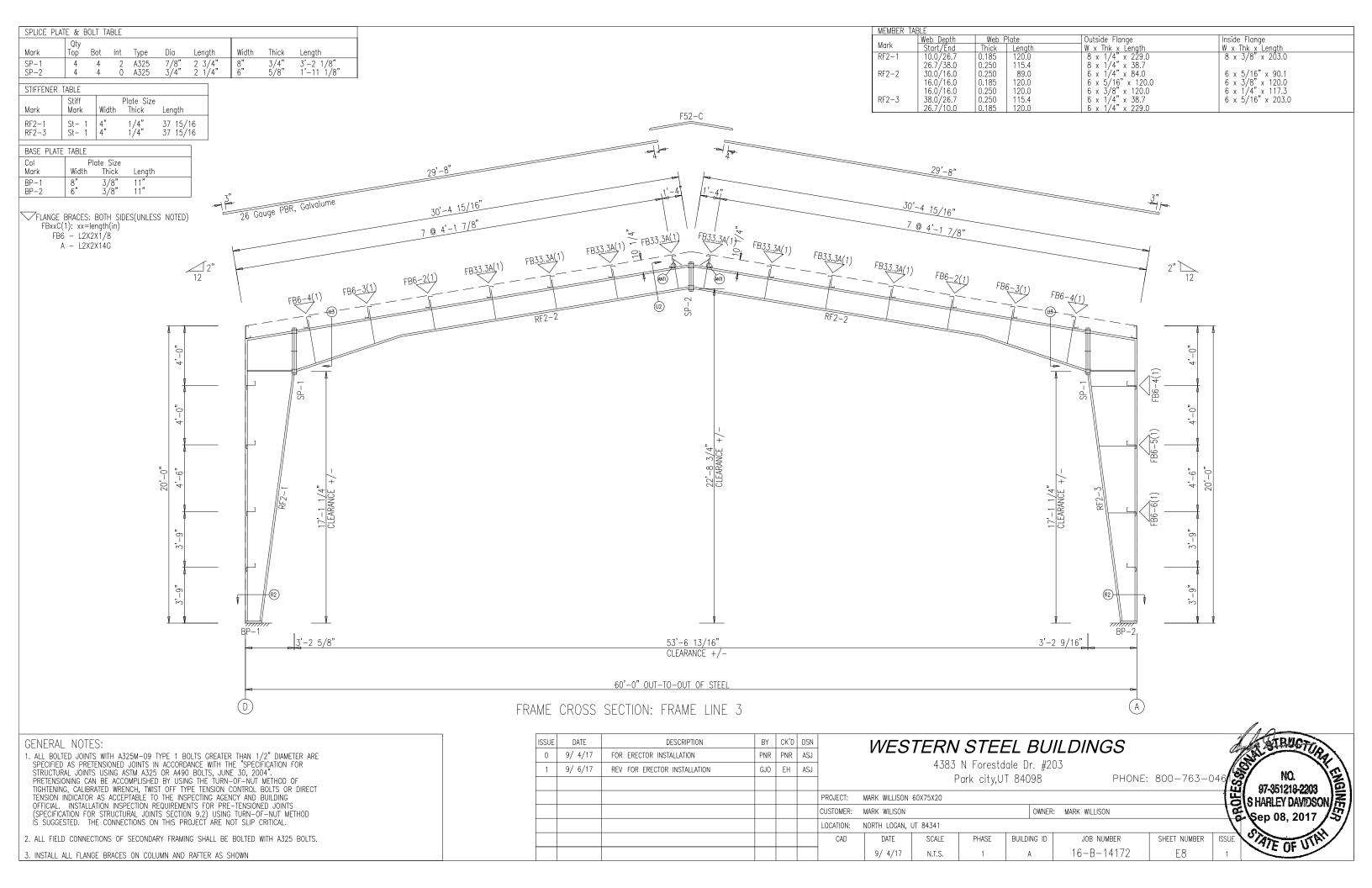
WASHER TO BE USED AT ENDWALL COLUMN TO ENDWALL RAFTER CONNECTION. USE ONE WASHER ON COLUMN SIDE. WASHER NOT NEEDED ON CLIP SIDE.

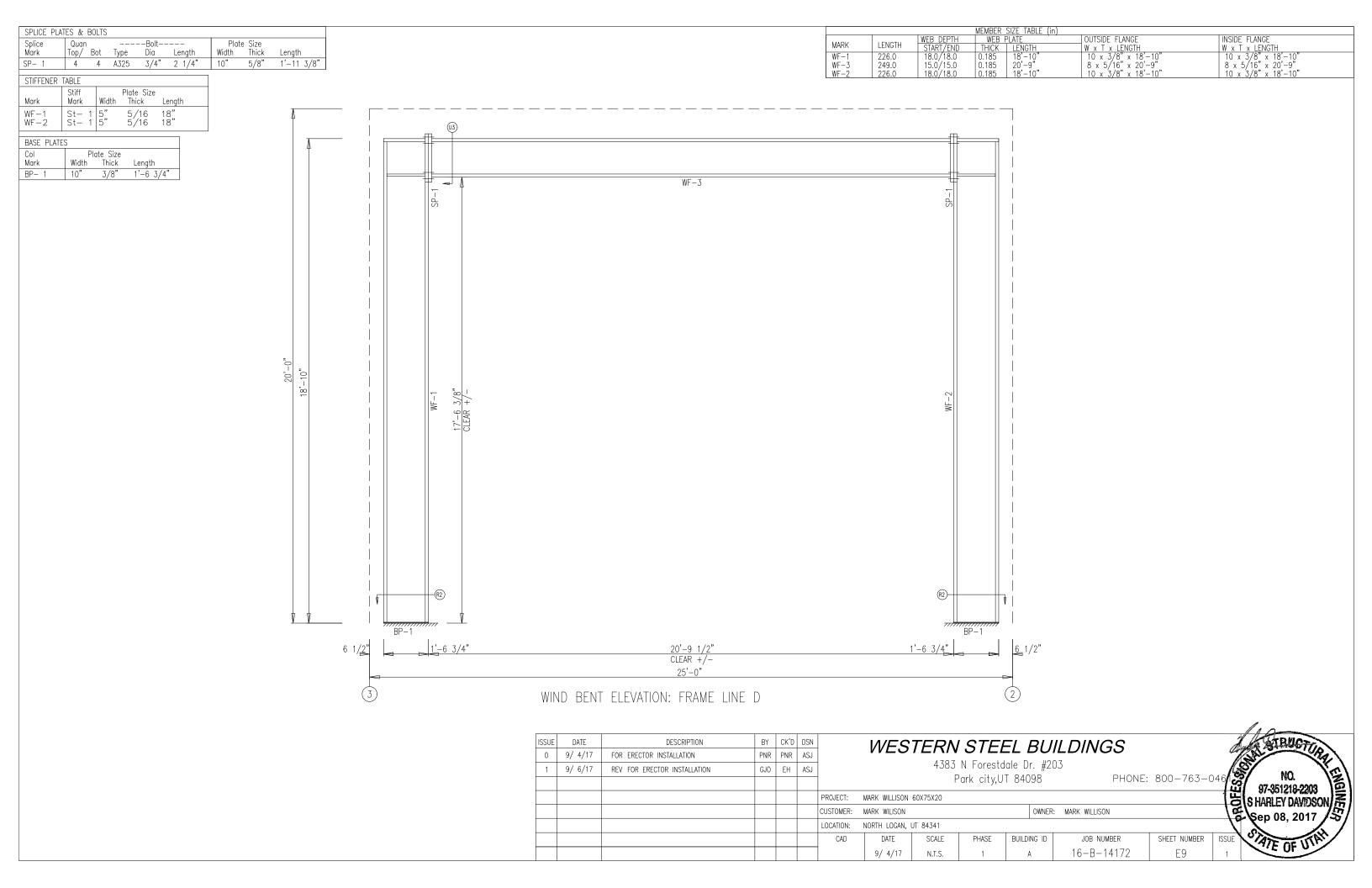
EC-3 EC-5 ER-3 ER-4 DJ-1 DH-1 G-1 G-2 G-3 G-4 G-5 CB-1 CB-2	W8X10 8F35C12 W10X12 W10X12 8F25C16 8F25C16 8X25Z13 8X25Z14 8X25Z14 8X25Z14 8X35Z13 1/2" DIA. ROD	21'-6 5/8" 18'-3 15/16" 30'-4 11/16" 9'-6" 3'-4" 18'-8" 18'-8" 19'-4" 19'-4" 19'-4" 26'-5" 28'-7"
	FLANGE BRA	CE TABLE

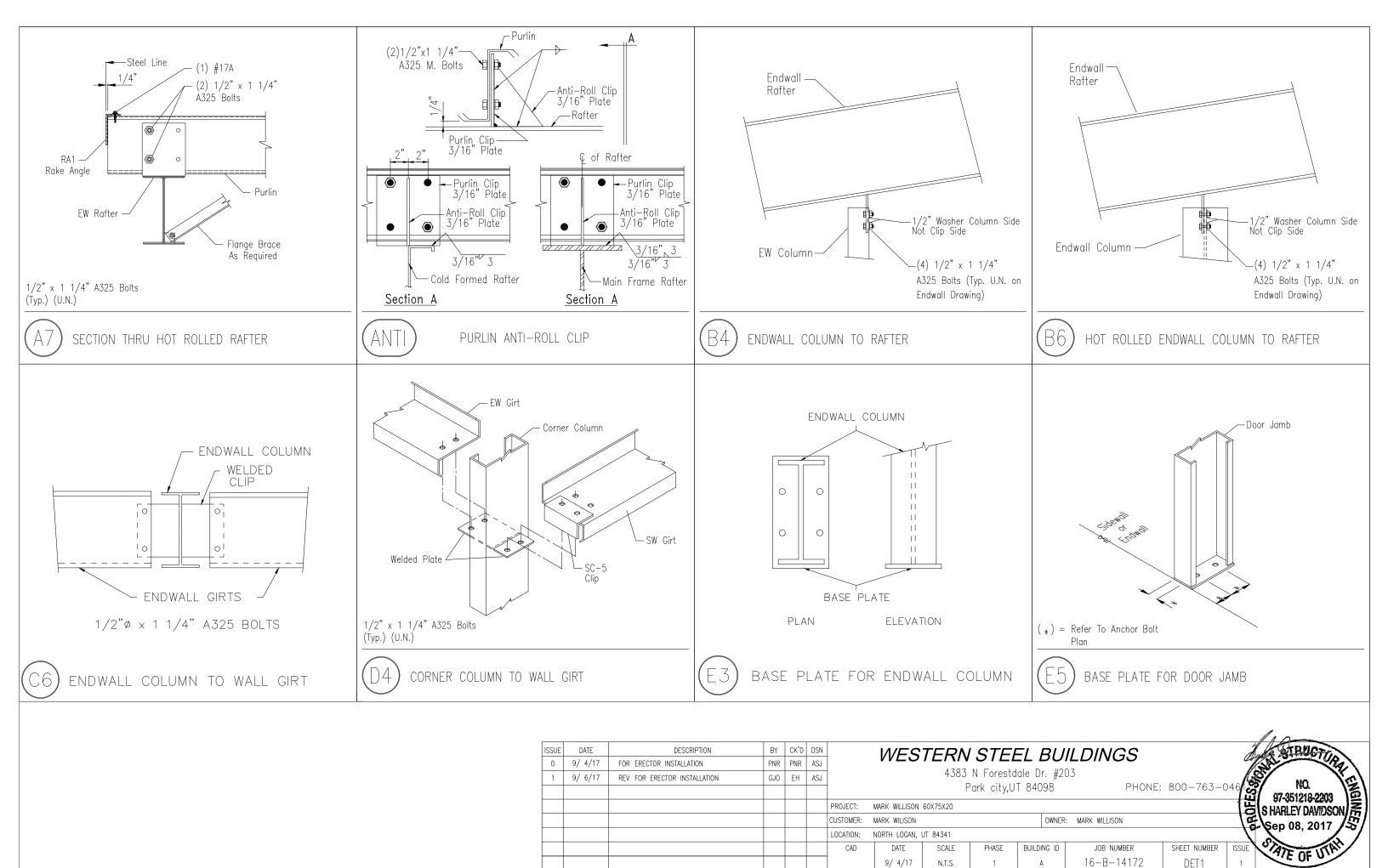
FLANGE FRAME	BRACE TABL	.E
$\triangle$ ID	PART	LENGTH
	L2X2X14G	2'-6 1/4"
FB6-1	L2X2X1/8"	2'-6 1/4"

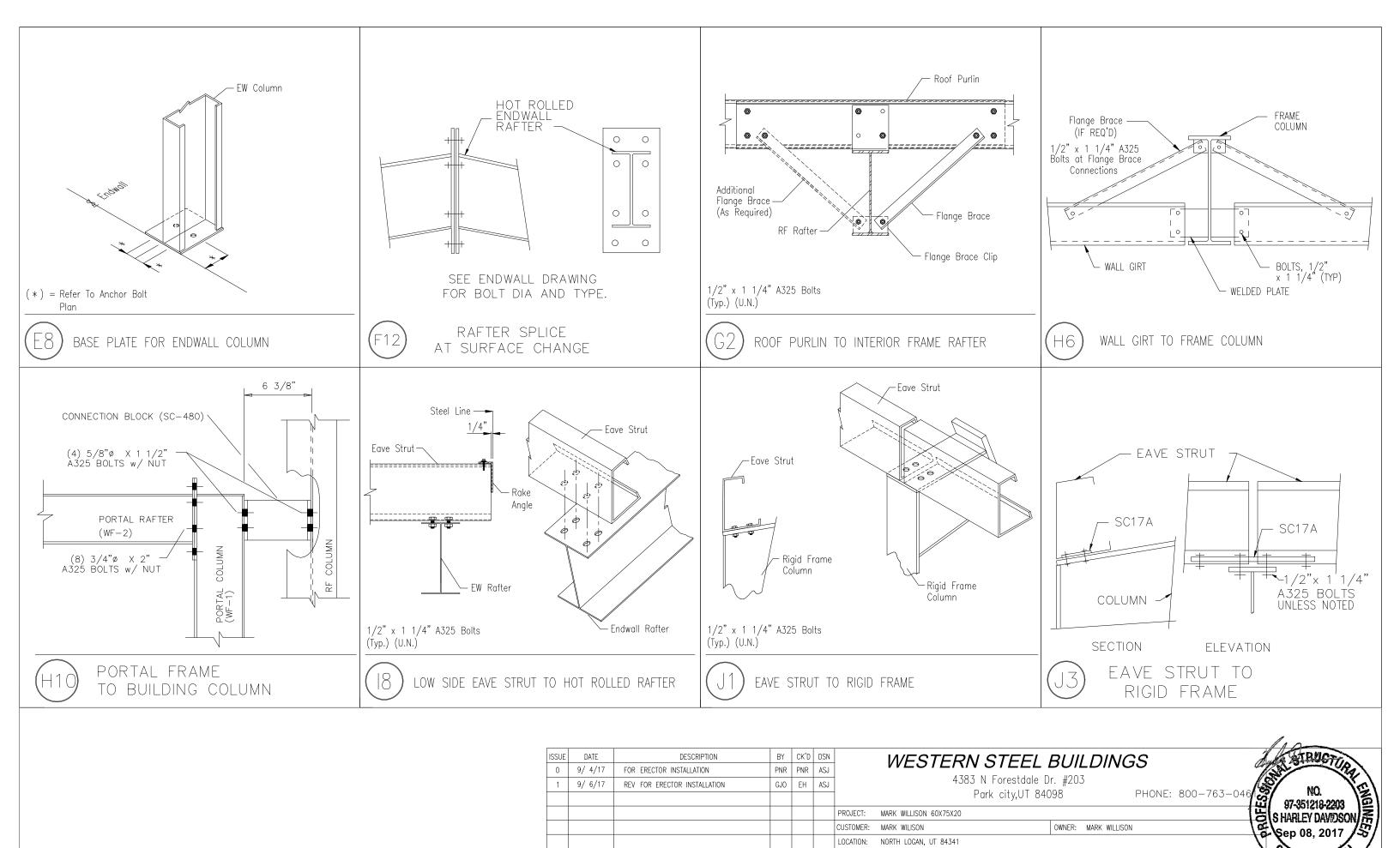
CONNE	ECTION PLATES
FRAME	LINE 4
	MARK/PART
1	SC-5











SCALE

N.T.S.

9/ 4/17

PHASE

BUILDING ID

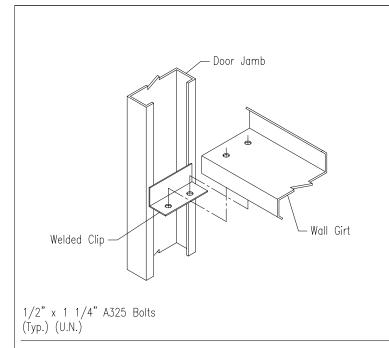
JOB NUMBER

16-B-14172

SHEET NUMBER

DET2

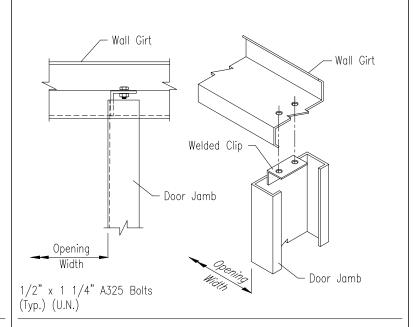
ATE OF UT



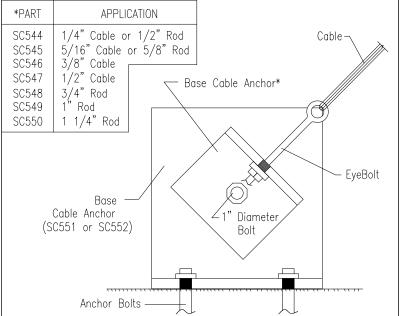
WALL GIRT TO DOOR JAMB

Column - WF or Cee Bracina Pad (If Req'd) – Hillside Washer \* Similar connection for Rafter. ∠Flat Insert Rod Through Slot in Web. Washer Then Assemble Hillside Washer, Flat Washer, and Nut.

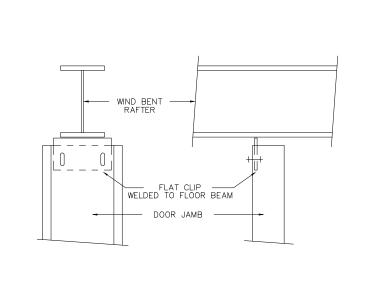
DIAGONAL ROD



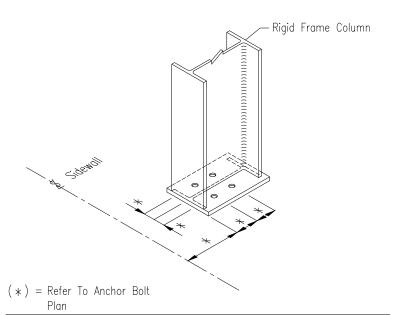
DOOR JAMB TO WALL GIRT



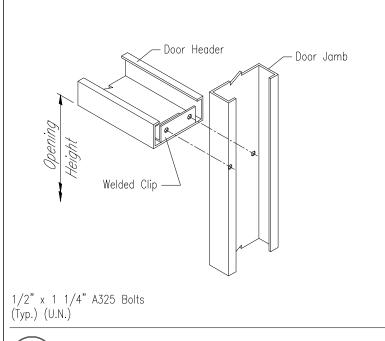
DIAGONAL BRACE CLIP TO FLOOR DETAIL



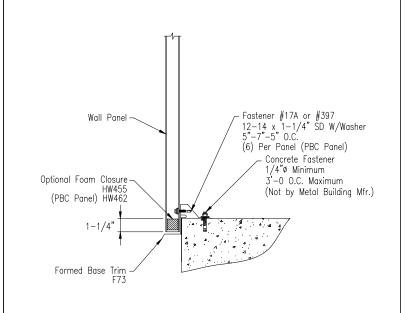
DOOR JAMB TO WIND BENT



ANCHOR BOLTS AT SIDEWALL COLUMNS

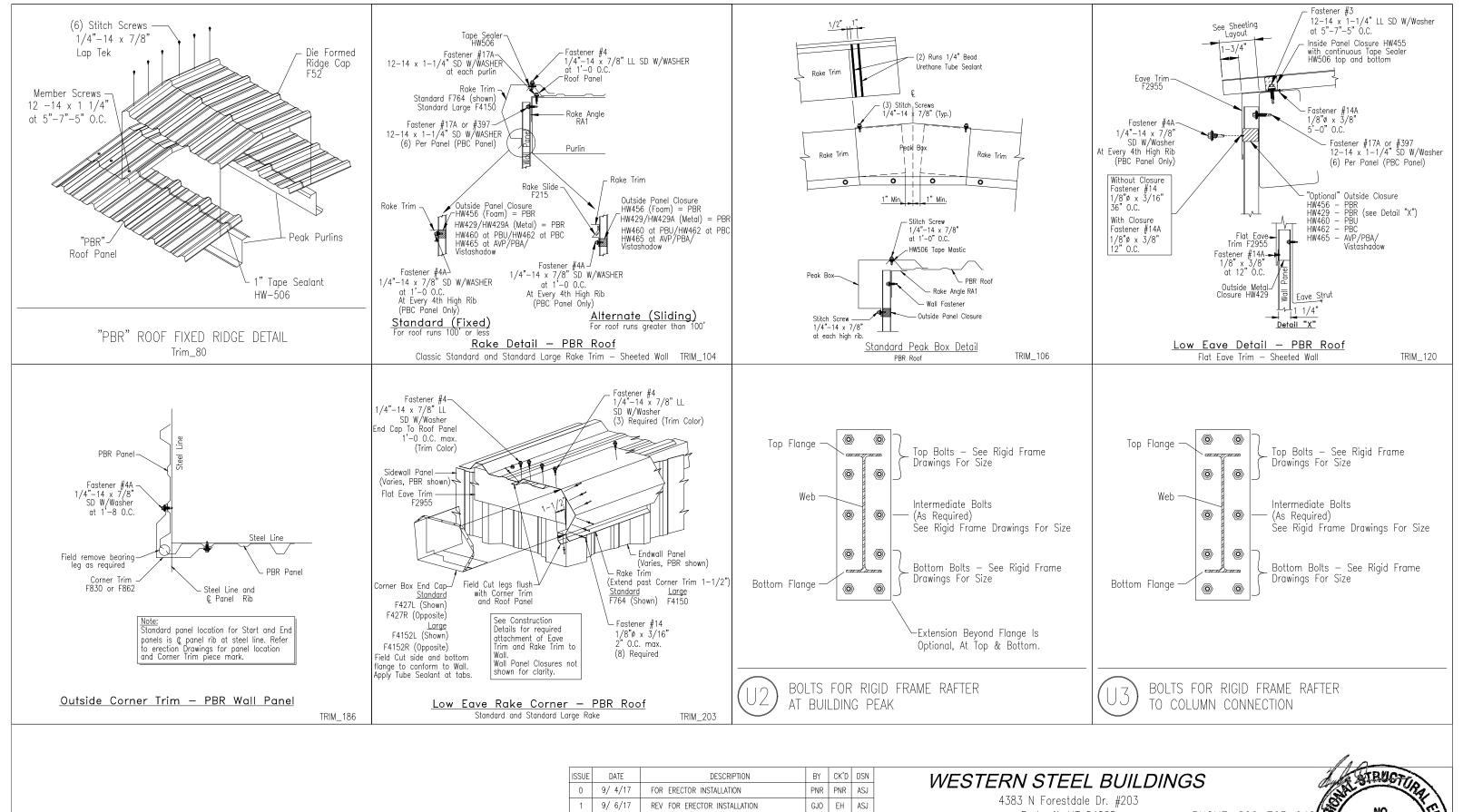


DOOR HEADER TO DOOR JAMB

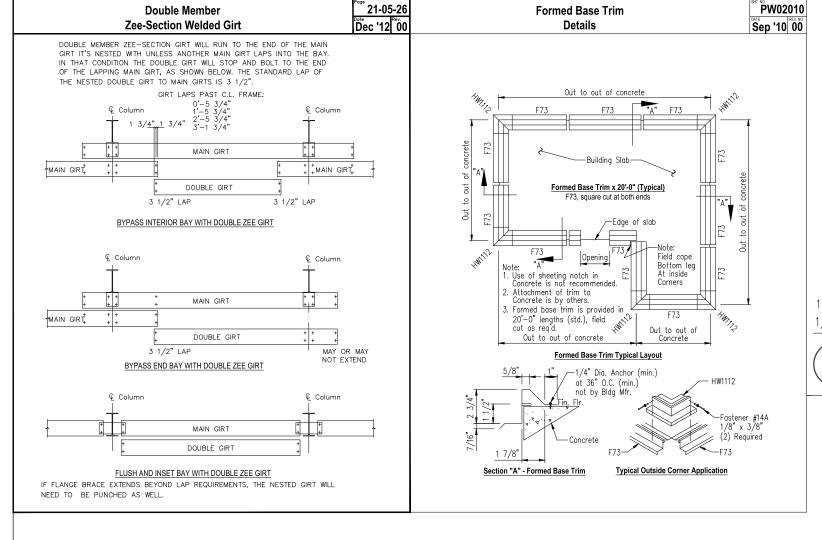


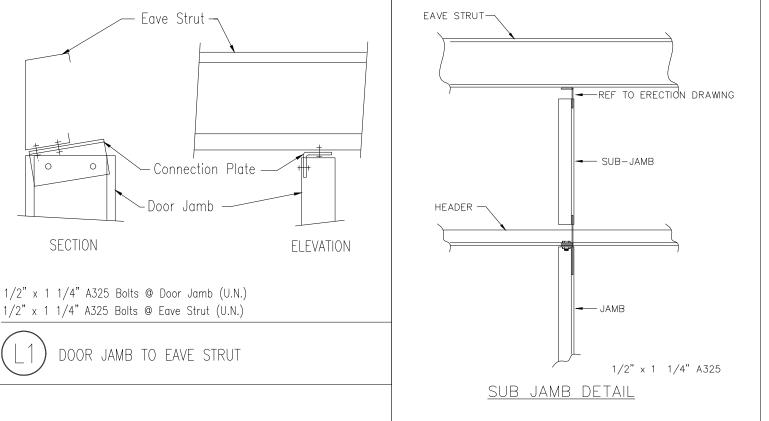
F73 Formed Base Trim Without Panel Recess TRIM\_39

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ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN		MES	TERI	NSTER	=I R	UILDINGS		1	ATRUCT
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ		VVLO		_				20	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ			438	3 N Forestd		#203		1/2	NO.
									Park city,U	1 84098	PHONE:	800-763-0	)46/kg	NO. 97-351218 <b>-22</b> 03
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20						S HARLEY DAVIDS
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OW	NER: MARK WILLISON			Sep 08, 2017
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN,	JT 84341					/0	ep 00, 2017
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING	ID JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISSUE	17.00 TO
							9/ 4/17	N.T.S.	1	Α	16-B-14172	DET3	1	CE OF O

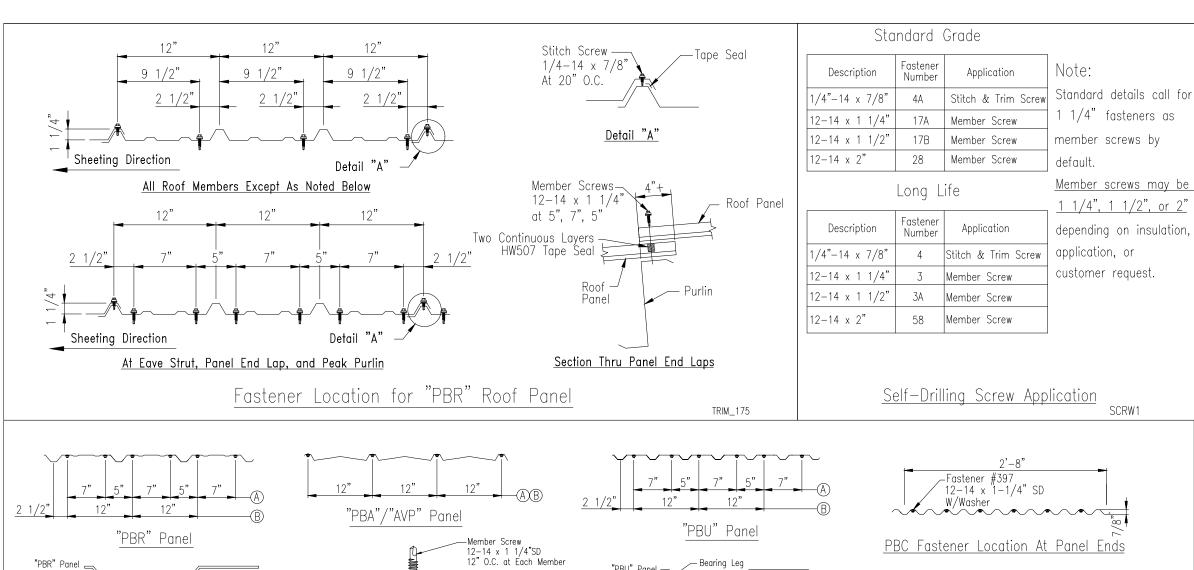


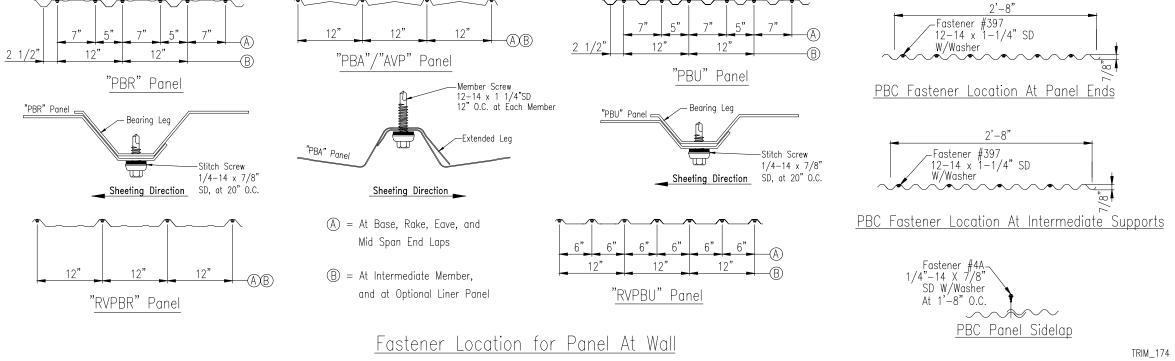
ISSUE 0	DATE 9/ 4/17	DESCRIPTION FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	BY PNR	CK'D PNR	DSN ASJ		WES	TERΛ	<i>ISTE</i>	EL BU	ILDINGS		A)	STRUCTUR
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ	-			3 N Foresto Park city,U	dale Dr. #2 IT 84098		: 800-763-0	461	NO.
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON						PESS	97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OWNER	: MARK WILLISON		_\ <u>ङ</u> ्ग	Sep 08, 2017
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN, U	JT 84341					\	CCP 00, 2017
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISSUE	CAN THE WAY
						1	9/4/17	N.T.S.	1	Α	16-B-14172	DFT4	1	CE OF O





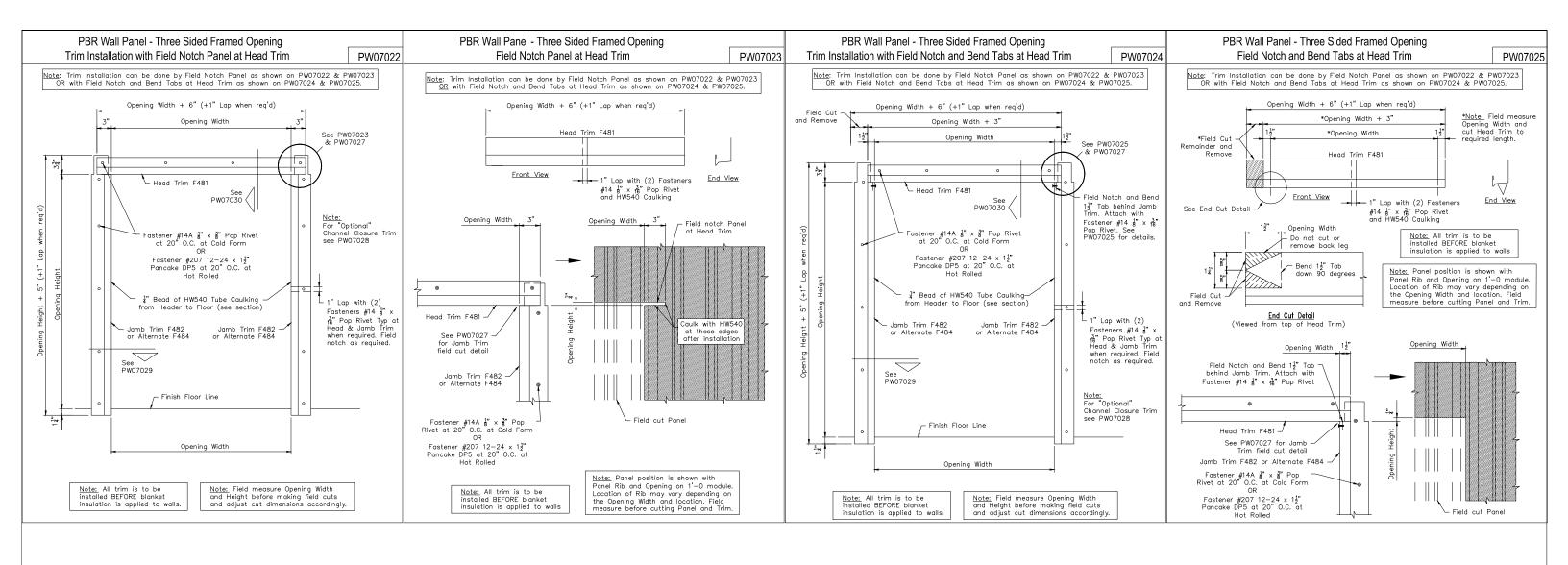
ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN		MES	TERM	VSTE	=I RIII	LDINGS		Á	A STRUCT
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ		VVLO							
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJ0	EH	ASJ				3 N Forestd		13		1/2	\$\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
									Park city,U	1 84098	PHONE:	800-763-0	)46/I	NO. 97-351218-2203
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20					15	S HARLEY DAVIDSON A
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OWNER:	MARK WILLISON		1 6	Sep 08, 2017
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN, U	JT 84341					10	Sep 00, 2017
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISSUE	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
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			50	_	_						R ASJ	NR P	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	9/ 4/17	0
	040	0 707	DUONE	03	Dr. #20						H ASJ	JO E	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	9/ 6/17	1
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SHAF	- 1						20	ILLISON 6	MAF	PROJECT:					
Sep	/		l	: MARK WILLISON	OWNER:			ILISON	R: MAF	CUSTOMER:					
/ You							41	LOGAN, U	: NOF	LOCATION:					
SUE	ISSU	EET NUMBER	IBER	JOB NUM	LDING ID	E E	ALE	NTE		CAD					
1   ``	1	DET6	4172	16-B-14	A		Г.S.	4/17		7					

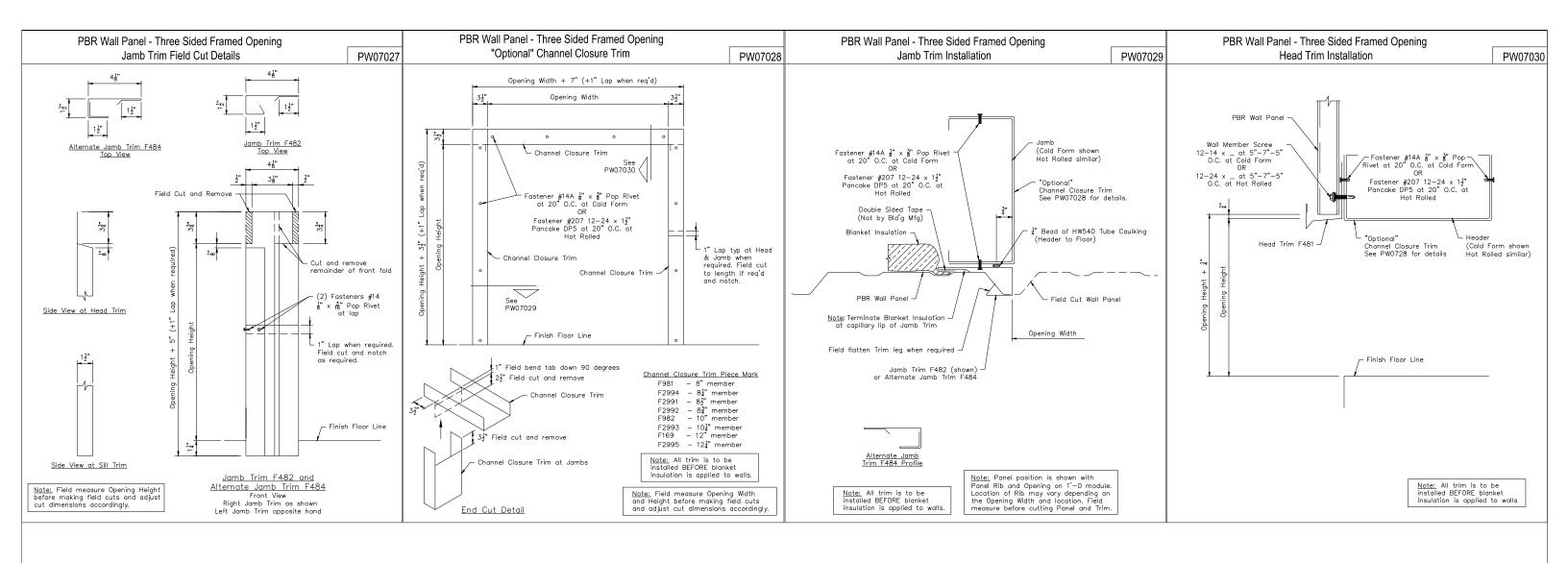
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SSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN		MES	TERN	ISTER	=I RI	IILDINGS		X	ATRUCT
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ		VVLO						The second	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ				N Forestd		203		/(2	1 / No. 1/4/
								-	Park city,U	1 84098	PHONE:	: 800-763-0	46/163	NO. 97-351218-2203
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20						S HABI EV DAVIDSON E
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OWNE	R: MARK WILLISON		1 0	Sep 08, 2017
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN, U	JT 84341					\	Sep 00, 2017
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISSUE	
						1	9/4/17	N.T.S.	1	А	16-B-14172	DFT7	1	TE UF O

100-

STANDARD FRAMED OPENING DETAILS (PBR WALL PANEL)



STANDARD FRAMED OPENING DETAILS (PBR WALL PANEL) CONT.

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN		WES
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ		VVLO
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ		
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN,

# WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS

4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203 Park city.UT 84098

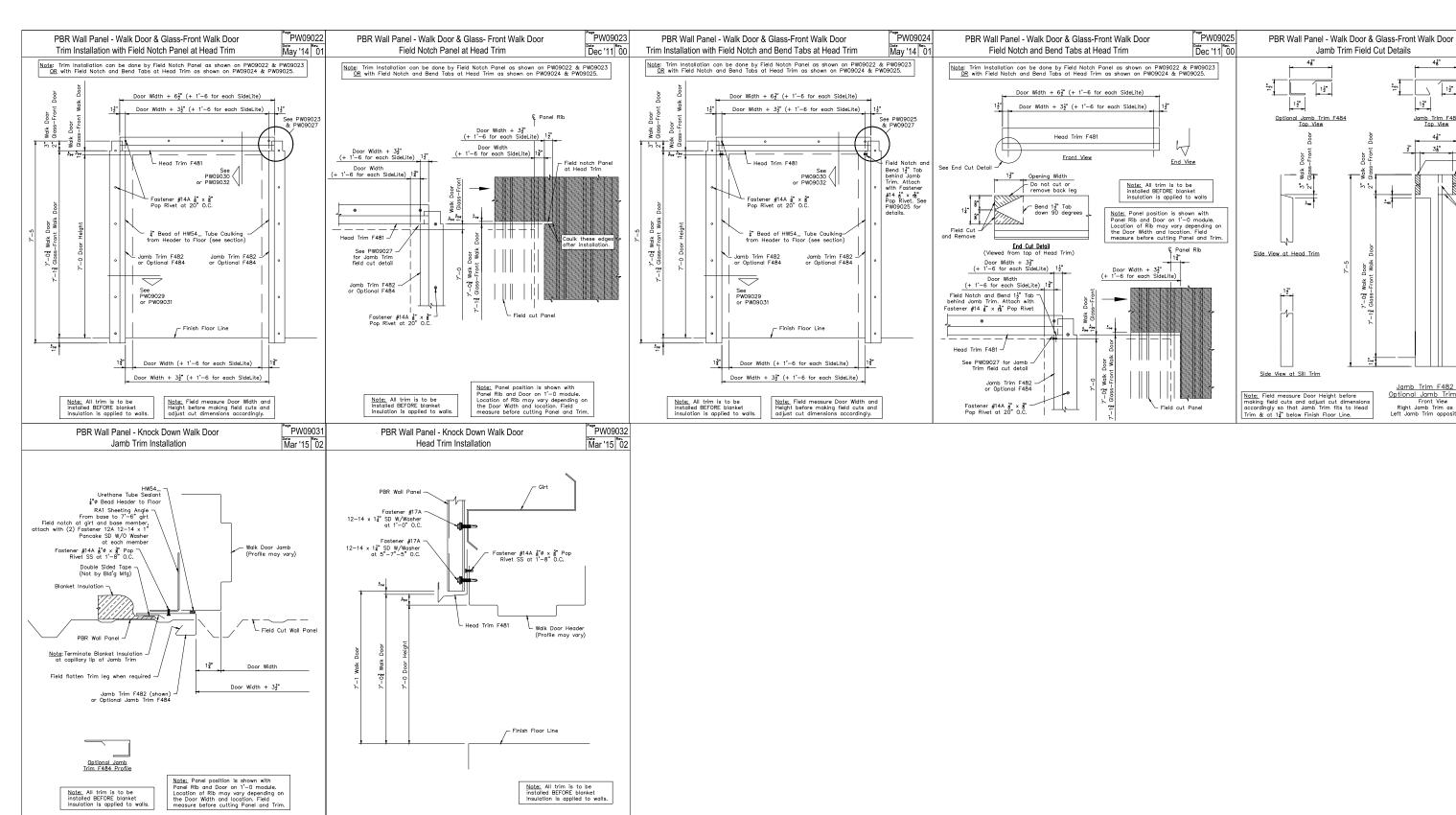
OWNER: MARK WILLISON

PHONE: 800-763-0

STRUCTURE NO. 97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017 ATE OF UT

		LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN, I	UT 84341					
		CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISS
			9/ 4/17	N.T.S.	1	A	16-B-14172	DFT8	. 1

MARK WILLISON 60X75X20



ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN	WESTERN STEEL BUILDINGS								
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ									
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ		4383 N Forestdale Dr. #203							
						1			Park city,U	T 84098	PHONE	: 800-763-0	J46	
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20						
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			1WO	NER: MARK WILLISON			
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN,	UT 84341		•				
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING I	D JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	IS	
						1	9/ 4/17	N.T.S.	1	Α	16-B-14172	DET9		

"PW09027

Dec '11 00

1½"

112"

Jamb Trim F482 Top View

3**¦**"

Jamb Trim F482 and Optional Jamb Trim F484 Front View Right Jamb Trim as shown Left Jamb Trim opposite hand

Field Cut and Remove

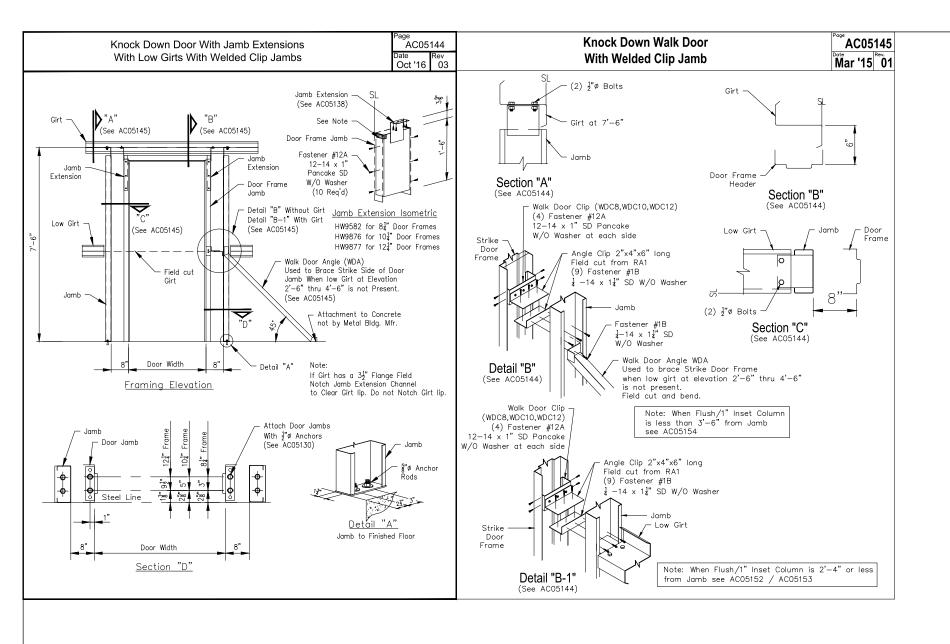
- Finish Floor Line

STRUCTURA

NO. 97-351218-2203 S HARLEY DAVIDSON Sep 08, 2017

ATE OF UT

STANDARD WALK DOOR (KNOCK DOWN) WITH PBR WALL PANELS



														110
ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CK'D	DSN		MES	TER	NSTE	EI BIII	LDINGS		A.	PRICE
0	9/ 4/17	FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	PNR	PNR	ASJ		VVLO						200	
1	9/ 6/17	REV FOR ERECTOR INSTALLATION	GJO	EH	ASJ			438		dale Dr. #20	13		1/2	37 40
									Park city,l	JI 84098	PHONE	: 800-763-0	)46 <b>/3</b>	NO. 97-351218 <b>-2203</b>
						PROJECT:	MARK WILLISON	60X75X20					H	S HARLEY DAVIDS
						CUSTOMER:	MARK WILISON			OWNER:	MARK WILLISON		18	Sep 08, 2017
						LOCATION:	NORTH LOGAN,	UT 84341					10	Pep 00, 2017
						CAD	DATE	SCALE	PHASE	BUILDING ID	JOB NUMBER	SHEET NUMBER	ISSUE	CAN TO THE
							9/ 4/17	N.T.S.	1	А	16-B-14172	DET10	1	TOF UT

#### FIELD SERVICE PROCEDURES

IN ORDER TO GIVE YOU PROMPT SERVICES AND KEEP PROBLEMS TO A MINIMUM, PLEASE IN ORDER TO GIVE TOO FROM T SERVICES AND REEP PROBLEMS TO A MINIMOM, PLEASE HANDLE ANY SHORTAGES OR BACK CHARGES IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

CARFFULLY CHECK YOUR PACKING LIST WHILE UNLOADING, MARK ANY ITEMS. WHICH APPEAR TO BE MISSING AND NOTIFY THE FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT THE NUMBER SHOWN IN THE TITLEBLOCK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CALLING SOMEONE ELSE COULD DELAY THE PROPER RESPONSE

RESPONSE.

SHORT MATERIALS — IMMEDIATELY UPON DELIVERY OF MATERIAL, QUANTITIES ARE TO BE VERIFIED BY THE CUSTOMER AGAINST QUANTITIES THAT ARE BILLED ON THE SHIPPING DOCUMENT. NEITHER THE MANUFACTURER NOR THE CARRIER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MATERIAL SHORTAGES AGAINST THE QUANTITIES BILLED ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT IF SUCH SHORTAGES ARE NOT NOTED ON SHIPPING DOCUMENTS WHEN THE MATERIAL IS DELIVERED, AND THEN ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CARRIER'S AGENT. IF THE CARRIER IS THE MANUFACTURER CLAMS FOR SHORTAGES ARE TO BE MADE BY THE CUSTOMER TO THE COMMON CARRIER. IF THE MATERIAL QUANTITIES RECEIVED ARE CORRECT ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITIES THAT ARE THE MATERIAL QUANTITIES RECEIVED ARE CORRECT ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITIES THAT ARE BILLED ON THE SHIPPING DOCUMENTS, BUT ARE LESS THAN THE QUANTITIES ROPERED OR THE QUANTITIES THAT ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE METAL BUILDING ACCORDING TO THE ORDER DOCUMENTS, CLAIM IS TOO BE MADE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL - DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL, RECARDLESS OF THE DEGREE OF DAMAGE, MUST BE NOTED ON THE SHIPPING DOCUMENTS BY THE CUSTOMER AND

ACKNOWLEDGED IN WRITING BY THE CARRIER'S AGENT. THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR MATERIAL DAMAGED IN UNLOADING OF PACKAGED OR NESTED MATERIALS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: FASTENERS, SHEET METAL, "C" & "Z" SECTIONS & COVERING PANELS THAT BECOME WET AND/OR DAMAGED BY WATER WHILE IN THE POSSESSION OF PANELS INFILE BECOME WELL AIRLY ON DAMAGED BY WALER WITLE IN THE POSSESSION OF OTHERS. PACKAGED OR NESTED MATERIAL THAT BECOMES WET IN TRANSIT MUST BE UNPACKED, UNSTACKED AND DRIED BY THE CUSTOMER. IF THE CARRIER IS THE MANUFACTURER, THE CUSTOMER MUST MAKE CLAIM FOR DAMAGE DIRECTLY TO THE MANUFACTURER. IF THE CARRIER IS A COMMON CARRIER, THE CUSTOMER MUST MAKE THE CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO THE COMMON CARRIER. THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM WHATSOEVER INCLUDING. BUT NOT LIMITED TO LABOR CHARGES OF CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE CUSTOMER'S USE OF DAMAGED OF DEFECTIVE MATERIALS THAT CAN BE DETECTED BY VISUAL INSPECTION

BY VISUAL INSPECTION.

OIL CANNING IS NOT CAUSE FOR REJECTION

EXCESSIVE MATERIAL — THE MANUFACTURER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO RECOVER ANY MATERIAL

DELIVERED IN EXCESS OR THOSE REQUIRED BY THE ORDER DOCUMENTS.

INITIAL CLAIM — IN THE EVENT OF ERROR, THE CUSTOMER MUST PROMPTLY MAKE A WRITTEN

OR VERBAL "INITIAL CLAIM" TO THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE CORRECTION OF DESIGN, DRAFTING, BILL OF MATERIALS OF FABRICATION ERROR.

R1-01

- 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. . MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED FROM OTHER THAN THE MANUFACTURER, INCLUDING ESTIMATE
- QUANTITIES AND COST
- MAXIMUM TOTAL COST OF PROPOSED CORRECTIVE WORK AND MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED FROM OTHER THAN THE MANUFACTURER.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR CORRECTIVE WORK

NORMAL ERECTION OPERATIONS INCLUDE THE CORRECTION OF MINOR MISFITS BY MODERATE AMOUNTS OF REAMING, CHIPPING, WELDING OR CUTTING AND THE DRAWING OF ELEMENTS INTO LINE THROUGH THE USE OF DRIFT PINS. ERRORS WHICH CANNOT BE CORRECTED BY THE FOREGOING MEANS OR WHICH REQUIRE MAJOR CHANGES IN THE MEMBER CORNICURATION SHOULD BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE OWNER AND FABRICATOR BY THE ERECTOR, TO ENABLE WHOEVER IS RESPONSIBLE FITHER TO CORRECT THE ERROR OR TO APPROVE THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF CORRECTION TO BE USED BY OTHERS. (AISC 303-10, SECTION 7.14) (MAR 05 SECTION 7.14) IF THE ERROR IS THE FAULT OF THE MANUFACTURER, AN "AUTHORIZATION FOR 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 "AUTHORIZATION OF CORRECTIVE WORK." ONLY THE FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT MAY AUTHORIZE CORRECTIVE WORK

FINAL CLAIM - THE "FINAL CLAIM" IN WRITING MUST BE FORWARDED BY THE CUSTOMER TO THE MANUFACTURER WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS OF COMPLETION OF THE CORRECTIVE WORK AUTHORIZED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

#### THE "FINAL CLAIM" MUST INCLUDE:

- INAL CLAIM MOST INCLUDE:

  A CATUAL NUMBER OF MAN-HOURS BY DATE OF DIRECT LABOR USE ON CORRECTIVE

  WORK AND ACTUAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY.

  TAXES AND INSURANCE ON TOTAL ACTUAL DIRECT LABOR.
- OTHER DIRECT COSTS ON ACTUAL DIRECT LABOR.
- 4. COST OF MATERIAL (NOT MINOR SUPPLIES) AUTHORIZED BY THE MANUFACTURER TO BE PURCHASED FROM OTHER THAN THE MANUFACTURER, INCLUDING COPIES OF PAID INVOICES.
- 5. TOTAL ACTUAL DIRECT COST OF CORRECTIVE WORK (SUM OF 1, 2, 3 & 4), THE "FINAL CLAIM" MUST BE SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT BY THE CUSTOMER. "FINAL CLAIMS" ARE CREDITED TO THE CUSTOMER BY THE MANUFACTURER IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE LESSER OF THE MAXIMUM TOTAL COST SET FORTH WRITING IN THE "AUTHORIZATION FOR CORRECTIVE WORK" OR TOTAL ACTUAL DIRECT COST OF CORRECTIVE WORK

IMPORTANT NOTE \*\* - COST OF EQUIPMENT (RENTAL OR DEPRECIATION), SMALL TOOLS, ISION, OVERHEAD AND PROFIT ARE NOT SUBJECTED TO CLAIMS.

SHIPMENT ARRIVAL TIME - EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SEE THAT THE CARRIER ARRIVES AT THE JOBSTIE ON THE REQUESTED DAY AND AT THE REQUESTED HOUR. MANUFACTURER MAKES NO WARRANTY AND ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH A SHIPMENT NOT ARRIVING AT A REQUESTED TIME UNLESS A SEPARATE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN MADE IN WRITING FOR A GUARANTEED ARRIVAL TIME.

### R1 - 02

#### UNLOADING, HANDLING, AND STORING MATERIALS

STRUCTURAL - A GREAT AMOUNT OF TIME AND TROUBLE CAN BE SAVED IF THE BUILDING PARTS ARE UNLOADED AT THE BUILDING SITE ACCORDING TO A PRE-ARRANGED PLAN. PROPER LOCATION AND HANDLING OF COMPONENTS WILL ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY HANDLING. NOTE: PIECE MARK 1'-0" FROM END. PIECE MARKS ARE STENCILED ON PRIMARY STRUCTURAL MEMBERS AT LOWER END,

INSPECT ALL SHIPMENTS PRIOR TO RELEASING THE TIE-DOWNS FOR LOADS THAT MAY HAVE SHIFTED DURING TRANSIT!

REMEMBER SAFETY FIRSTI

BLOCKING UNDER THE COLUMNS AND RAFTERS PROTECTS THE SPLICE PLATES AND THE SLAB FROM DAMAGE DURING THE UNLOADING PROCESS. IT ALSO FACILITATES THE PLACING OF SLINGS OR CABLES AROUND THE MEMBERS FOR LATER LIFTING AND ALLOWS MEMBERS TO BE BOLTED TOGETHER INTO SUB-ASSEMBLIES WHILE ON THE GROUND, EXTRA CARE SHOULD ALWAYS BE EXERCISED IN THE UNLOADING OPERATION TO PREVENT INJURIES FROM HANDLING THE STEEL AND TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO MATERIALS AND THE CONCRETE SLAB.

F WATER IS ALLOWED TO REMAIN FOR EXTENDED PERIODS IN BUNDLES OF PRIMED PARTS SUCH AS GIRTS, PURLINS, ETC., THE PIGMENT WILL FADE AND THE PAINT WILL GRADUALLY 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 PERMIT AIR CIRCUITATION FOR DRYING PUIDDLES OF WATER NOT BE ALLOWED TO COLLECT AND REMAIN ON COLUMNS OR RAFTERS FOR THE SAME REASON.

THE COAT OF SHOP PRIMER IS INTENDED TO PROTECT THE STEEL FRAMING FOR ONLY A SHORT PERIOD OF EXPOSURE TO ORDINARY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS. THE COAT OF SHOP PRIMER DOES NOT PROVIDE THE UNIFORMITY OF APPEARANCE, OR THE DURABILITY AND CORROSION RESISTANCE OF A FIELD APPLIED FINISH COAT OF PAINT OVER A SHOP PRIMER.

TOUCH-UP OF THESE MINOR ABRASIONS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE END CUSTOMER. ALL PRIMER SHOULD BE TOUCHED UP AS REQUIRED BEFORE ERECTION! - SEE R1-06 TITLED "SHOP PRIMED STEEL"

#### TEMPORARY SUPPORTS

R1 - 03

TEMPORARY SUPPORTS, SUCH AS TEMPORARY GUYS, BRACES, FALSE WORK, CRIBBING OR OTHER ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OPERATION WILL BE DETERMINED AND FURNISHED AND INSTALLED BY THE ERECTOR. THESE TEMPORARY SUPPORTS WILL SECURE THE STEEL FRAMING, OR ANY PARTLY ASSEMBLED STEEL FRAMING, AGAINST LOADS COMPARABLE IN INTENSITY TO THOSE FOR WHICH THE STRUCTURE WAS DESIGNED, RESULTING FROM WIND, SEISMIC FORCES AND ERECTION OPERATIONS, BUT NOT THE LOADS RESULTING FROM THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK BY OR THE ACTS OF OTHERS, NOR SUCH UNPREDICTABLE LOADS AS THOSE DUE TO TORNADO, EXPLOSION OR COLLISION. (SECT. 7.9.1 AISC CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE, 9TH ED.).

CARE SHOULD ALWAYS BE TAKEN WHEN WALKING ON PANELS. USE SAFETY LINES AND NETS WHEN NECESSARY! PANELS ARE SLIPPERY. WIPE DRY ANY MOISTURE OR SURFACE MATERIAL THAT HAS PUDDLED FROM BUNDLES STORED ON A SLOPE. DEW, FROST, OR OTHER FORMS OF MOISTURE GREATLY INCREASE THE SLIPPERINESS OF THE PANELS. ALWAYS ASSUME PANEL SURFACE IS SLIPPERY & ACT ACCORDINGLY. NEVER WALK OR STEP ON SKYLIGHTS OR

LIFE OF THE PANELS AS LONG AS IT IS NOT PERMITTED TO REMAIN ON THE PANELS.

HOWEVER, MOISTURE IN CONTACT WITH THE SURFACE OF THE PANELS OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD CAN SEVERELY ATTACK THE FINISH & REDUCE THE EFFECTIVE SERVICE LIFE. SEE

MANUFACTURER'S WALL AND ROOF PANELS INCLUDING COLOR COATED, GALVALUME &

& ERECTION PERSONNEL SHOULD FULLY UNDERSTAND THAT THESE PANELS ARE QUALITY MERCHANDISE, WHICH MERITS CAUTIOUS CARE IN HANDLING.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD PANELS BE HANDLED ROUGHLY. PACKAGES OF SHEETS SHOULD BE LIFTED OFF THE TRUCK WITH EXTREME CARE TAKEN TO INSURE THAT NO DAMAGE

OCCURS TO ENDS OF THE SHEETS OR TO SIDE RIBS. THE PACKAGES SHOULD BE STORED OFF THE GROUND SUFFICIENTLY HIGH TO ALLOW AIR CIRCULATION UNDERNEATH THE PACKAGES. THIS AVOIDS GROUND MOISTURE & DETERS PEOPLE FROM WALKING ON THE PACKAGES. ONE

END OF THE PACKAGE SHOULD ALWAYS BE ELEVATED TO ENCOURAGE DRAINAGE IN CASE OF

THE MFGR EXERCISES EXTREME CAUTION DURING FABRICATING AND SHIPPING OPERATIONS TO

INSURE THAT ALL PANEL STOCK IS KEPT DRY. HOWEVER, DUE TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, WATER FORMED BY CONDENSATION OF HUMID AIR CAN BECOME TRAPPED BETWEEN STACKED SHEETS. WATER CAN ALSO BE TRAPPED BETWEEN THE STACKED SHEETS WHEN EXPOSED TO RAIN.

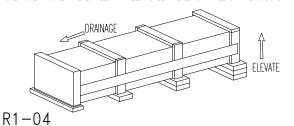
STAIN IS USUALLY SUPERFICIAL & HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON THE APPEARANCE OR SERVICE

THIS MAY CAUSE DISCOLORATION CAUSED BY TRAPPED MOISTURE

R1-07 "DAMAGE FROM CONDENSATION OR TRAPPED WATER."

ROOF AND WALL PANELS

LISE WOOD BLOCKING TO FLEVATE & SLOPE THE PANELS IN A MANNER THAT WILL ALLOW MOISTURE TO DRAIN, WOOD BLOCKING PLACED BETWEEN BUNDLES WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL AIR CIRCULATION. WHEN HANDLING OR UNCRATING THE PANELS, LIFT RATHER THAN SLIDE THEM APART. BURRED EDGES MAY SCRATCH THE COATED SURFACES WHEN SHEETS ARE SLID OVER ONE ANOTHER. NEVER ALLOW PANELS TO BE WALKED ON WHILE ON THE GROUND.



#### DAMAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION

THE QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP IN STEEL ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, AND HANDLING METHODS USED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE METAL BUILDING CAN SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE APPEARANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE BUILDING PANELS. PANEL DAMAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION CAN BE THE RESULT OF FAULTY INSTALLATION METHODS AND/OR CARELESSNES

OVERDRIVEN FASTENERS CAUSE INDENTATIONS OR SHALLOW POCKETS IN THE PANEL AROUND HE FASTENER HEAD. RAIN WATER OR CONDENSED MOISTURE COMBINED WITH ATMOSPHERIC POLITIANTS (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 THE FORM OF HIGH HUMIDITY CAN KEEP THESE AREAS WET AND CONTINUE
THE PROBLEM. OVERDRIVING THE FASTENER ALSO FORCES THE SEALING WASHER FROM UNDER
THE FASTENER HEAD CREATING A LEAK AT THIS POINT. PROPER TORQUE ADJUSTMENT OF THE SCREW GUN OR PREFERABLY THE USE OF A DEPTH GAUGE WILL ELIMINATE THE PROBLEM OF

IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT ALL DRILL SHAVINGS FROM THE INSTALLATION OF PANEL FASTENERS AND FILLINGS FROM THE SAW CUTTING OF PANELS BE REMOVED FROM THE PANEL SURFACE. CORROSION CAN OCCUR IN A MATTER OF HOURS WHEN THESE SHAVINGS OR FILLINGS ARE NOT REMOVED AND ARE ALLOWED TO COME IN CONTACT WITH WATER OR CONDENSED MOISTURE. WHEN PANELS ARE PRE-DRILLED OR CUT IN THE STACK PRIOR TO ERECTION ALL SHAVINGS OR FILLINGS MUST BE CLEANED FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE PANEL. TO PREVENT CORROSION OF THE PANEL BY THESE PARTICLES IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE ROOF BE SWEPT CLEAN AT LEAST DAILY AND CERTAINLY AT JOB COMPLETION. THE FINAL CLEANING OF THE ROOF SHOULD BE DONE 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 FRECTION OF THE ROOF AND THE INSTALLATION OF FOUIPMENT SUCH AS AIR CONDITIONING

PERSONNEL WALKING ON THE PANELS 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 STRAIGHTENED PRIOR TO ERECTION SINCE THE APPEARANCE AND/OR WEATHER TIGHTNESS OF THE PANEL COULD BE AFFECTED. DRAGGING ONE PANEL ACROSS ANOTHER CAN CUT OR ARRADE. THE COATING CAUSING UNSIGHTLY MARKS ON THE PANEL SURFACE

ATTEMPTS TO ERECT PANELS DURING WINDY CONDITIONS SHOULD BE AVOIDED TO PREVENT DAMAGE AND FOR SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

LEAVING DIRT PILED AGAINST THE EXTERIOR WALL PANELS AT THE FOUNDATION WILL CAUSE PANEL DAMAGE. THIS DIRT MAY BE WET OR AT LEAST WILL CONTAIN SOME MOISTURE. MUD MAY HAVE BEEN SPLASHED ONTO THE WALL DURING CONSTRUCTION. CORROSION DAMAGE MAY OCCUR WHERE THIS DIRT OR MUD CONTACTS THE PANELS. IN AREAS WHERE LIME STABILIZATION OF THE SOIL IS REQUIRED, CORROSION DAMAGE FROM THE SOIL'S CONTENT WILL BE ACCELERATED AND MOST LIKELY BE SEVERE. ALL DIRT MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE PANEL WALLS AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK. PRE—PAINTED PANELS MAY REQUIRE TOUCH—UP IF COATING HAS BEEN DAMAGED DURING HANDLING OR ERECTION.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BLDG MAY BE AFFECTED IF DAMAGED SPOTS OR SCRATCHES ARE LOCATED IN HIGHLY VISIBLE PLACES SUCH AS AROUND DOORS, WINDOWS, ETC... IF THE DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE THEN REPLACEMENT OF THE ENTIRE PANEL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

|R1-05

**Erection Guide** 

R1 Jul '13 02

#### TYPES OF FINISHES

<u>SHOP PRIMED STEEL</u> <u>ALL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS OF THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM NOT FABRICATED OF CORROSION</u> ALL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS OF THE METAL BOILDING STSTEM FOR FABRICATED OF CORROSION RESISTANT CONTING ARE PAINTED WITH ONE COAT OF SHOP PRIMER MEETING THE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS OF SSPC PAINT SPECIFICATION NO. 15. THE COAT OF SHOP PRIMER IS INTENDED TO PROTECT THE STEEL FRAMING FOR ONLY A SHORT 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 POSITIONED AS TO MINIMIZE WATER—HOLDING POCKETS, DUST, MUD AND OTHER CONTAMINATION OF THE PRIMER FILM. REPAIRS OF DAMAGE 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 S NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERIORATION OF THE SHOP COAT OF PRIMER OR CORROSION. THAT MAY RESULT FROM EXPOSURE TO ATMOSPHERIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, NOR THE COMPATIBILITY OF THE PRIMER TO ANY FIELD APPLIED COATING, MINOR ABRASIONS TO TH SHOP COAT (INCLUDING GALVANIZING) CAUSED BY HANDLING, LOADING, SHIPPING UNLOADING AND FRECTION AFTER PAINTING OR GALVANIZING ARE UNAVOIDABLE. (MBMA 06 IV 4.2.4)

GALVALUME
GALVALUME IS THE TRADE NAME FOR A PATENTED STEEL SHEET & COIL PRODUCT HAVING A COATING OF CORROSION RESISTANT ALUMINUM—ZINC ALLOY, THE ALLOY MIXTURE IS BALANCED TO OBTAIN THE COATING THAT RETAINS THE CORROSION RESISTANCE & HEAT REFLECTIVITY OF ALUMINUM & THE SACRIFICIAL ACTION OF GALVANIZED. THE BEST PROPERTIES OF BOTH ALUMINUM & ZINC ARE COMBINED IN THIS COATING & OFFER ADDED SERVICE LIFE FOR BUILDING PANELS.

R1-06

PRE-PAINTED
USING GALVALUME STEEL AS A SUBSTRATE, PRE-PAINTED STEEL IS GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL RUST UNHIBITOR PRIMER COAT. THIS PRIMER COAT FURTHER INCREASES THE CORROSION RESISTANCE.

THESE COATINGS ARE APPLIED TO THE EXTERIOR SURFACE OF THE PANELS AND THE WASH
COAT, DESIGNED ONLY FOR INTERIOR USE, IS APPLIED ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE. GALVALUME AND PRE-PAINTED STEEL CAN GIVE EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR MANY YEARS IF A FEW RUSE CONCERNING THEIR CARE AND MAINTENANCE ARE OBSERVED. ALL OF THESE FINISHES ARE EQUALLY SUBJECT TO DAMAGE AND CORROSION WHEN CARE IS NOT PROVIDED.

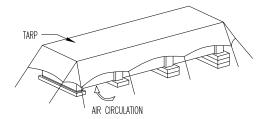
#### PAINT AND COATING MAINTENANCE

REMOVE SMUDGE MARKS FROM BARE CALVALUME (®). FORMULA 409 HAS PROVEN TO BE SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE. LIGHTLY RUB WITH A CLEAN CLOTH AND RINSE WITH WATER. DO NOT RUB MORE THAN REQUIRED TO REMOVE SMUDGE. NO PRODUCT WILL REMOVE ALL SMUDGE MARKS. REMOVE RUST STAINS. SOFT SCRUB WITHOUT BLEACH HAS PROVEN TO BE SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE. LIGHTLY RUB WITH A SOFT CLOTH AND RINSE WITH WATER. DO NOT RUB MORE THAN REQUIRED TO REMOVE STAIN. NO PRODUCT WILL COMPLETELY REMOVE RUST STAINS. 1 TOUCH-UP SCRATCHES IN PAINT (NOT TO BARE METAL), CLEAN AREA TO BE PAINTED WITH MILD DETERGENT. RINSE THOROUGHLY AND DRY. USING A SMALL ARTIST'S BRUSH, LIGHTLY APPLY A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF COLOR MATCHED TOUCH-UP PAINT REQUIRED TO FILL / COVER THE SCRATCH. CONTACT BUILDING MANUFACTURER FOR ASSISTANCE WITH ORDERING / PURCHASING TOUCH-UP PAINT AS NEEDED.

DAMAGE FROM CONDENSATION OR TRAPPED WATER

IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT THE PANELS BE MONITORED FOR EVIDENCE OF TRAPPED WATER OR MOISTURE CONDENSATION WHILE AWAITING ERECTION, HIGH HUMIDITY CONDITIONS WITH TEMPERATURE CYCLING WILL CAUSE CONDENSATION BETWEEN THE PANELS WITHIN THE BUNDLE. CONDENSATION CAN OCCUR FREQUENTLY NEAR THE SEA COAST OR OTHER LARGE

IF JOBSITE COVERS ARE USED, THEY SHOULD BE TIED AWAY FROM THE BUNDLE AT THE CORNERS TO ALLOW AIR CIRCULATION AROUND THE BUNDLE. THIS WILL HELP PREVENT MOISTURE EVAPORATING FROM THE GROUND OR BUILDING FLOOR FROM CONDENSING ON THE PANELS. PLASTIC OR OTHER IMPERMEABLE COVERS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED. IMMEDIATE ACTION IS REQUIRED IF THE PANELS ARE FOUND TO BE WET FROM ANY CAUSE. THE BUNDLES MUST BE OPENED AND EACH PANEL UNSTACKED AND THOROUGHLY DRIED ON BOTH SIDES. RE-STACKING THE PANELS AT A SLIGHT ANGLE TO EACH OTHER TO PREVENT NESTING WILL ALLOW AIR CIRCULATION AND ASSIST IN KEEPING THE PANELS DRY. IN SEVERE CONDITIONS LARGE FANS CAN BE LISED TO CIRCULATE AIR RETWEEN THE LINSTACKED PANELS AND ACCELERATE DRYING. DAMAGE TO THE PANEL COATING OCCURS WHEN PANELS BECOME WET AND ARE ALLOWED TO STAY WET. DAMAGE CAN OCCUR TO NESTED PANELS WITHIN 24-48 HOLIRS THIS DAMAGE SHOWS AS CORROSION AND DISCOLORATION OF THE PANEL SURFACE AND IS COMMONLY CALLED WET STORAGE STAIN, ZINC OXIDATION, OR "WHITE RUST".



A SOFTENING OF THE PAINT FILM CAN OCCUR WITH PRE-PAINTED STEEL UNDER WET STORAGE CONDITIONS AND THE DURABILITY OF THE PANEL FINISH SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED. BARE GALVANIZED AND GALVALUME PANELS REACT MORE QUICKLY TO SURFACE OXIDATION SINCE THEY LACK THE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION OF PAINT. ZINC COATED OR GALVALUME PANELS UNDER NORMAL EXPOSURE FORM A ZINC OR ALUMINUM OXIDE FILM ON THEIR SURFACE ALLOWING A SLOW OXIDATION PROCESS CALLED "WEATHERING" TO OCCUR THAT INHIBITS FURTHER CORROSION. IN NESTED BUNDLES CONSTANT CONTACT OF THE PANELS WITH CONDENSED OR TRAPPED WATER PREVENTS THIS WEATHERING PROCESS.

APID OXIDATION OF THE ZINC OR ZINC ALUMINUM COATING CAN NOW OCCUR AND MAY LEAD TO "RED RUST" IN A SHORT TIME. IF DISCOLORATION OR STAINS ARE MINOR, A HOUSEHOLD CLEANER OF THE TYPE USED ON PORCELAIN SINKS AND BATHTUBS MAY BE USED TO REMOVE THE STAINS, WIRE BRUSHING OR USING ABRASIVE MATERIALS SHOULD BE AVOIDED SINCE SCRATCHING OR REMOVAL OF THE COATING COULD OCCUR. PANELS WITH SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE SHOULD BE REPLACED BY THE BUYER BEFORE ERECTION.

lR1-07

#### SAFETY COMMITMENT

THE BUILDER/CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR APPLYING AND OBSERVING ALL PERTINENT SAFETY RULES AND OSHA STANDARDS AS APPLICABLE.
THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER HAS A COMMITMENT TO MANUFACTURE QUALITY BUILDING

COMPONENTS THAT CAN BE SAFELY ERECTED. HOWEVER, THE SAFETY COMMITMENT AND JOB SITE PRACTICES OF THE ERECTOR ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER

INVALVABLES.

IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION PRACTICES BE THE TOP PRIORITY OF ANY JOB SITE.

OCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS, WHETHER STANDARD STATUTORY OR

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS, WHETHER STANDARD STATUTORY OR CUSTOMARY, SHOULD ALWAYS BE FOLLOWED TO HELP INSURE WORKER SAFETY. MAKE CERTAIN 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 HARC HATS, RUBBER SOLE SHOES FOR ROOF WORK, PROPER EQUIPMENT FOR HANDLING MATERIAL

AND SAFETY NETS WHERE APPLICABLE, ARE RECOMMENDED.

OR 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 OTHER STRUCTURAL MEMBERS IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS REQUIRED CONTACT THE FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

#### ICE AND SNOW REMOVAL

EXCESSIVE ICE AND SNOW SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM ROOF IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO ROOF AND POSSIBLE COLLAPSE. DO NOT USE METAL TOOLS TO REMOVE THE ICE OR SNOW AS THIS CAN DAMAGE THE PAINT AND/OR GALVALUME COATINGS. ALSO, BE CAREFUL AROUND PLUMBING PIPES AND FLASHINGS. BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL IF YOUR ROOF HAS 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 AND SNOW. SEE 2002 MBMA LOW-RISE BUILDING SYSTEMS MANUAL APPENDIX A8 FOR DETAILS ON SNOW REMOVAL PROCEDURES. THESE PROCEDURES SHOULD COMMENCE WHEN HALF OF THE DESIGN ROOF SNOW LOAD SHOWN ON THIS SHEET IS REALIZED.

#### DEBRIS REMOVAL

ANY FOREIGN DEBRIS SUCH AS SAWDUST, DIRT, LEAVES, ANIMAL DROPPINGS, ETC. WILL CAUSE CORROSION OF THE ROOF, GUTTERS, TRIM, ETC. IF LEFT ON BUILDING SURFACE FOR A LONG ENOUGH TIME. THE ROOF SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY INSPECTED FOR SUCH CONDITIONS AND IF FOUND, THEY SHOULD BE RECTIFIED IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THESE ROOF MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES. NEVER ALLOW TREATED LUMBER OR CONCRETE/MORTAR/GROUT TO COME IN CONTAC WITH ROOF PANELS, ESPECIALLY GALVALUME (®), FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME.

#### PERIODIC INSPECTION

ALL HIGH-STRENGTH BOLTS SHALL BE PERIODICALLY INSPECTED FOR TIGHTNESS PARTICULARLY CRANE BUILDINGS AND AFTER ANY SEISMIC ACTIVITY OR WIND ACTIVITY. THE CRANE
MANUFACTURER WILL SPECIFY A MINIMUM PERIOD BUT IT SHOULD NOT EXCEED 2 YEARS.

#### DRAINAGE

KEEP ROOF FREE OF DEBRIS AND KEEP DEBRIS OUT OF GUTTER TO ALLOW WATER TO QUICKLY DRAIN FROM ROOF. \* DO NOT USE WOOD BLOCKING TO HOLD EQUIPMENT OFF OF PANEL SEAMS. THIS BLOCKS THE FLOW OF WATER AND HOLDS MOISTURE.
\* DO NOT ALLOW ROOFTOP AC UNITS OR EVAPORATIVE COOLERS TO DRAIN ONTO THE ROOF.

ANYTHING THAT TRAPS OR HOLDS MOISTURE ON A ROOF WILL CAUSE PREMATURE CORROSION.

IR1-08

#### ROOF MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

- INSPECT ROOF FOR DAMAGE AFTER HEAVY STORMS.
  INSPECT AND RESEAL AS NECESSARY ALL ROOF CURBS AND OTHER PENETRATIONS WITH URETHANE SEALANT.
- UNCLITAINE SEALANT. \* ALWAYS GET MANUFACTURER APPROVAL BEFORE MAKING ANY MODIFICATIONS TO THE ROOF.
- \* REPAINT ANY AREAS THAT ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO RUST AS REQUIRED.

  \* WHEN PERFORMING ROOF MAINTENANCE. ALWAYS TAKE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS:

  - \* USE FALL PROTECTION AND OTHER SAFETY EQUIPMENT AS REQUIRED.
    \* DO NOT WALK ON ROOF FLASHINGS SUCH AS GUTTER, RAKE, HIP OR RIDGE FLASH.
  - \* DO NOT WALK ON LIGHT TRANSMITTING PANELS (LTPS). THEY WILL NOT SUPPORT A PERSON'S WEIGHT.

\* GUARD ALL LTPS AND ROOF OPENINGS.

\* STEP ONLY IN THE PANEL FLAT DIRECTLY ON OR IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO A SUPPORTING ROOF STRUCTURAL

ROOF SIRUCIONAL.

\*\*AFTER OTHER TRADES HAVE BEEN ON THE ROOF FOR ANY REASON. INSPECT THE ROOF FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY WORKERS INCLUDING CHEMICAL OR SOLVENT SPILLS, SCRATCHES IN THE PAINT OR GALVALUME (B) COATING, EXCESSIVE FOOT TRAFFIC AND PUNCTURES. MAKE SURE THAT ANY DEBRIS OR SCRAP LEFT BEHIND BY THE WORKERS IS REMOVED FROM THE ROOF IMMEDIATELY. AVOID USING CUTOFF SAWS AND WELDING EQUIPMENT OVER THE ROOF. IN CASES WHERE THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, THE ROOF MUST ADEQUATELY PROTECTED.

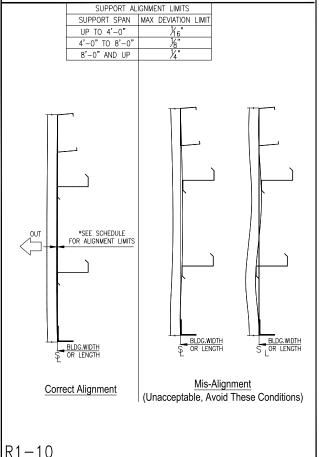
#### FOOT TRAFFIC

KEEP FOOT TRAFFIC TO A MINIMUM. HEAVY FOOT TRAFFIC CAN CAUSE PONDING ON LOW PITCHED ROOFS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE JUST UPSLOPE FROM THE EAVE AND AT ENDLAPS. ALWAYS WALK IN THE FLAT OF THE PANEL NEAR A SUPPORTING ROOF STRUCTURAL. DO NOT WALK ON TRIM OR IN GUTTERS. ON BARE CALVALUME ® ROOFS, 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 ROOF WALKWAY SYSTEM. IN ORDER TO LIMIT ACCESS TO THE ROOF, ROOF HATCHES OR ACCESS LADDERS SHOULD BE LOCKED AT ALL TIMES, A SIGN SHOULD BE POSTED AT THE POINT OF ACCESS, STATING THAT ONLY AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ARE ALLOWED ONTO THE ROOF. IN ADDITION, A LOG BOOK SHOULD BE KEPT OF ALL VISITS TO THE ROOF AND THE REASON FOR

#### DISSIMILAR METALS

NEVER ALLOW YOUR ROOF TO COME IN CONTACT WITH, OR WATER RUNOFF FROM, ANY DISSIMILAR METAL INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: COPPER, LEAD OR GRAPHITE. THIS INCLUDES COPPER AND ARSENIC SALTS USED IN TREATED LUMBER, CALCIUM USED IN CONCRETE, MORTAR AND GROUT

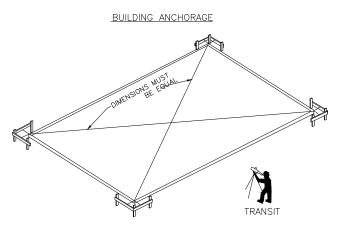
SECONDARY STEEL ALIGNMENT FOR ALL IMP PROJECTS



**Erection Guide** 

R1 Jul '13 02 R1 - 09

SHEET NUMBER



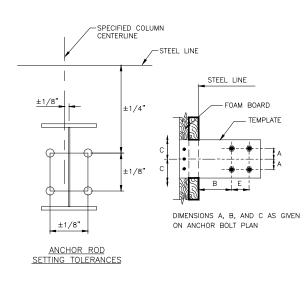
- 1. To determine that the foundation is square, measure diagonal dimensions to be sure they are of equal length.
- 2. To determine that the foundation is level, set up a transit or level and use a level rod to obtain the elevation at all columns.
- 3. Carefully check the location of all anchor bolts against the Anchor Bolt Setting Plan furnished by the Manufacturer. All dimensions must be identical to assure a proper start—up.

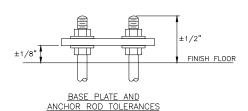
# AISC CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE TOLERANCES FOR SETTING ANCHOR RODS

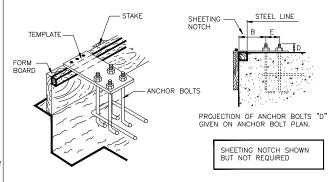
- 7.5.1. Anchor rods, foundation bolts and other embedded items shall be set by the owner's designated representative for construction in accordance with embedment drawings that have been approved by the owner's designated representatives for design and construction. The variation in location of these items from the dimensions shown in the embedment drawings shall be as follows:
- (a) The variation in dimension between the centers of any two anchor rods within an anchor—rod group shall be equal to or less than 1/8 in. [3 mm].
- (b) The variation in dimension between the centers of adjacent anchor-rod groups shall be equal to or less than 1/4 in. [6 mm].
- (c) The variation in elevation of the tops of anchor rods shall be equal to or less than plus or minus 1/2 in. [13 mm].
- (d) The accumulated variation in dimension between centers of the anchor-rod groups along the column line through multiple anchor-rod groups shall be equal to or less than 1/4 in. per 100 ft [2 mm per 10000 mm], but not to exceed a total of 1 in. [25 mm]
- (e) The variation in dimension from center of any anchor—rod group to the column line through that group shall be equal to or less than 1/4 in. [6 mm].

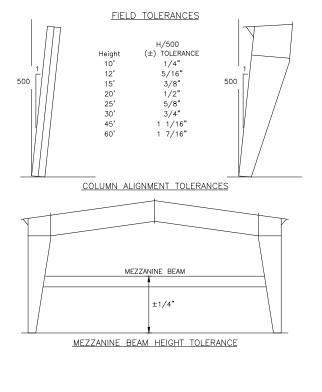
The tolerances that are specified in (b), (c) and (d) shall apply to offset dimensions shown in the structural design drawings, measured parallel and perpendicular to the nearest column line, for individual columns that are shown in the structural design drawings as offset from column lines.

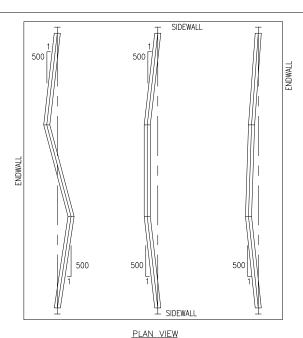
- 7.5.2. Unless otherwise specified in the contract documents, anchor rods shall be set with their longitudinal axis perpendicular to the theoretical bearing surface.
- 7.5.3. Embedded items and connection materials that are part of the work of other trades, but that will receive structural steel, shall be located and set by the owner's designated representative for construction in accordance with an approved embedment drawing. The variation in location of these items shall be limited to a magnitude that is consistent with the tolerances that are specified in Section 7.13 for the erection of the structural steel.
- 7.5.4. All work performed by the owner's designated representative for construction shall be completed so as not to delay or interfere with the work of the fabricator and the erector. The owner's designated representative for construction shall conduct a survey of the as—built locations of anchor rods, foundation bolts and other embedded items, and shall verify that all items covered in Section 7.5 meet the corresponding tolerances. When corrective action is necessary, the owner's designated representative for construction shall obtain the guidance and approval of the owner's designated representative for design.
- It is extremely important that anchor bolts be placed accurately in accordance with the Anchor Bolt Setting Plan. All anchor bolts should be held in place with a template or similar means, so that they will remain plumb and in correct location during placing of the concrete. A final check should be made after the completion of the concrete work and prior to the steel installation. This will allow any necessary corrections to be made before the costly installation labor and equipment arrives.



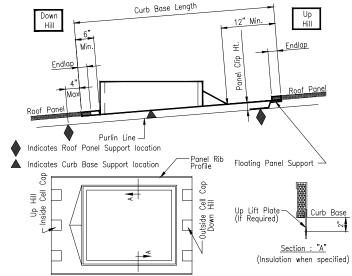








ALIGNMENT TOLERANCE FOR MEMBERS WITH FIELD SPLICES

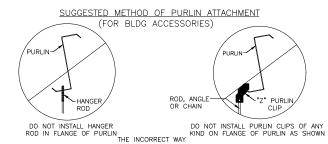


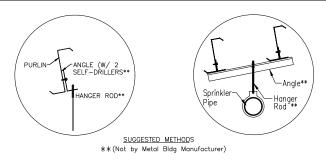
The curb details shown illustrate the building manufacturers recommended curb style and installation method. It is the erector / installer's responsibility to provide the proper curb style and install them in accordance with the procedures established by these details. Failure by the erector / installer to follow these recommendations may result in the curbs damaging the roof system or excluded from warranties.

#### All roof curbs to be:

- .080 Aluminum or 18ga. Stainless (No Galvalume/No Galvanized)
   Panel rib to rib installation (No flat skirt or lay-over Curbs)
- 3. Installed over low end  $\!\!\!/$  under high end application for water flow at panel splice
- 4. Up lift prevention for clip applied roof systems are required if: Wind load exceeds 110 mph or
- Curb base crosses a purlin
- 5. Supported on (4) four side by primary or secondary framing
- 6. Max Single Curb weight Recommend = 1500#

Roof Curbs
(When not Supplied by Building Manufacturer)



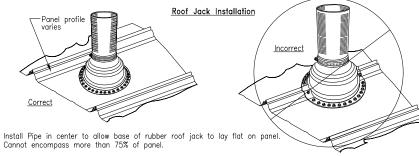


An angle is self-tapped to the web of the purlin to catch hanger rod. This method does not preclude other forms of attachment to the purlin web.

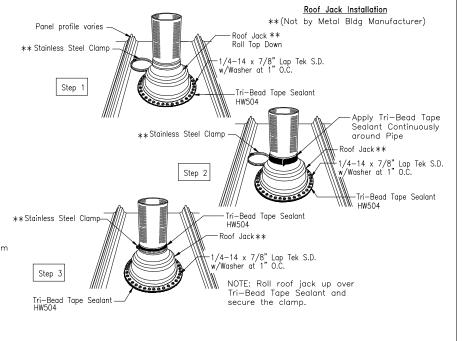
The total hanger load shall not exceed the design collateral load for the building. A sample calculation is shown below:

5' (purlin spacing) x 5' (hanger spacing) x 6 psf (collateral load) = 150 lbs. See cover sheet for design collateral load for this building.

Note: If this building is designed for 0 psf collateral load, then adding any suspended system (ie. duct work, piping, lights, ceilings, etc.) will correspondingly reduce the design live load.



- □ Do not use galvanized roof jacks, lead hats or other residential grade roof jacks. These roof jacks do not have 20-year service life and, in the case of lead hats, will cause galvanic corrosion of the roof panels.
- $\square$  Use EPDM rubber roof jacks with an integral aluminum band bonded into the perimeter of the base. For high temperature applications (200—400 degrees Fahrenheit) use silicone rubber roof jacks. Retrofit rubber roof jacks are available for applications in which the top of the pipe is inaccessible, eliminating the possibility of sliding the roof jack over the top of
- $\square$  Do not use tube caulk/silicone to seal roof jack to the roof panels. Use only tape sealant as supplied by Metal Bldg Manufacturer. Fasten the roof jack to the roof panels with  $1/4"-14 \times 7/8"$  Lap Tek Stitch Screws at 1" on center around base of roof jack.
- $\square$  Roll down the top of the roof jack and apply tape sealant continuously around the exposed portion of the pipe. Roll the top of the roof jack back over the tape sealant. Apply the stainless steel clamp over top of roof jack and firmly tighten to form a secure compression
- $\square$  Do not install a pipe through the standing seam of the roof panel. Keep pipe penetration in center of panel to allow the base of the rubber roof jack to seal to the pan of the panel. If a pipe must be installed through a panel seam, or if the pipe diameter is so large to block the flow of water down the roof panel, you must install a "pipe curb" into the roof and then seal the pipe curb with rubber roof jack. For pipes in which top cannot be accessed, a two-piece pipe curb is available.
- ☐ In Northern climates, protect all pipe penetrations from moving ice or snow with a snow retention system immediately up slope from the pipe.



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R2

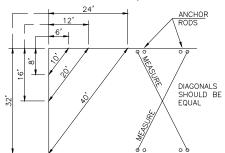
SHEET NUMBER R4

#### PRE-ERECTION NOTES:

The following notes, procedures and suggested recommendations are important parts of the pre-erection process.

 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.



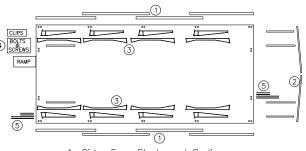
Measure along adjacent sides of foundation using a pair of dimensions shown. If the diagonal distance between these points is as noted, the corner is square. Diagonal measurements between opposite Anchor Rods will indicate if these bolts are set square.

- 2.) When unloading the building, carefully check off each item from the packing list. Bundles and boxes will have a list attached indicating the contents.
- 3.) Unload and layout the building columns on the foundation.
- 4.) Unload the rafters onto the foundation so that they can be erected from whichever end of the building you wish to start. Your crane will move from one end of the building to the other while standing columns and hanging rafters.
- 5.) Layout the girts and purlins on dunnage or wood blocking around the foundation as near as possible to where they will be installed.
- 6.) Unload and place trim crates out of the way, since these will be the last required.
- 7.) Unload and place panels and insulation out of the way.

NOTE: In extremely cold conditions, the vinyl facing on insulation will become brittle, requiring very careful handling.

- 8.) Avoid lifting panel stacks with cables, chains or other devices which could damage the panel. Upon unloading, and every morning thereafter, inspect he panel bundles for moisture between the panels. This is especially important with galvalume or galvanized panels. The panel finish must be protected at all times before and during erection to preserve the appearance and function of the panels.
- 9.) All hardware boxes should be protected from theft and moisture, especially items such as tube caulking and locksets. Store mastic away from heat.

#### LAYOUT OF BUILDING COMPONENT



- 1. Girts, Eave Struts and Purlins 2. End Frames and Endpost
- 3. Main Frames
  4. Clips, Bolts, Screws, ETC.
- 5 Endwall Girts
- 5. Enawaii Girts
- 1.) Layout primary and secondary framing around the slab as shown.
- Place components and crates on the slab or on wood blocking to prevent contact with the ground.
- 3.) Block one end of components higher than other end to allow drainage of rain water.
- 4.) Leave one end of the building open for erection equipment access.
- 5.) Construct temporary ramp of timbers from grade to slab to prevent damage to concrete edge from equipment traffic.
- 6.) Install clips and flange braces onto columns and rafters before these members are in the air. Clip and flange brace locations are shown on erection drawings.

#### GENERAL ERECTION NOTES

- 1.) All clips, flange braces, bolts, bracing systems, 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.
- Column bases must not be lag screwed or "RED HEADED" to concrete unless specified on erection drawings for the building.
- Tighten column wind brace rods/cables (exterior and interior) before tightening roof rods/cables. Roof rods/cables are tightened from eave to peak.
- 5.) High strength bolts (A325) must be used where specified.

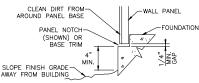
#### TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION BRACING

- 1.) It is the responsibility of the erector to maintain stability of the structure during all stages of erection, particularly when left overnight.
- 2.) Temporary supports, such as temporary guys, braces or other elements shall be the total and complete responsibility of the erector. The temporary supports required shall be determined and furnished by the erector.
- 3.) Temporary construction supports shall be provided wherever necessary to accommodate all construction loads to which the structure may be subjected, left in place as long as may be required for safety.

#### PANEL CAUTIONS AND NOTES

To minimize potential of corrosive action at the bottom edge of wall panels, the contractor must assure that the following procedures are followed:

1.) The concrete foundation should be cured for a minimum of seven (7) days before wall panels are installed. (un—cured concrete is highly alkaline and metal panels can undergo varying degrees of corrosive attack when in direct contact with the concrete.) After the first week of the curing cycle, the reaction between metallic coatings on steel and the concrete is essentially halted.



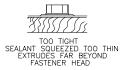
- 2.) Top of finish grade at building to be a minimum of four (4) inches below bottom of panel.
- 3.) Finish grade is to slope away from building to insure proper drainage.
- 4.) Upon completion of finish grading, all dirt is to be cleaned from around base of wall panel where it may have collected in panel notch or on base trim.

#### FASTENER INSTALLATION

Correct fastener installation is one of the most critical steps when installing roof/wall panels. Drive the fastener in until it is tight and the washer is firmly seated. Do not overdrive fasteners. A slight extrusion of neoprene around the washer is a good visual tightness check.

Always use the proper tool to install fasteners. A fastener driver (screw gun) with a RPM of 1700-2000 should be used for self-drilling screws. A 500-600 RPM fastener driver should be used for self-tapping screws. Discard worn sockets, these can cause the fastener to wobble during installation.







NOTE: Always remove metal filings from surface of panels at the end of each work period. Rusting filings can destroy the paint finish and void any warranty.

#### MASTIC SEALANT

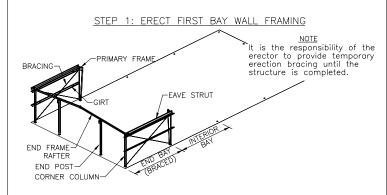
Proper mastic application is critical to the weather tightness of a building. Mastic should not be stretched when installed. Apply only to clean, dry surfaces. Keep only enough mastic on the roof that can be installed in a day. During warm weather, store mastic in a cool dry place. During cold weather (below 60°) mastic must be kept warm (60°-90°) until application. After mastic has been applied, keep protective paper in place until panel is ready to be installed.

#### **IMPORTANT NOTE:**

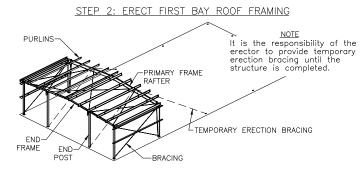
All details, recommendations and suggestions contained in the ERECTION GUIDE portion of this drawings set are for general guidelines only, and not meant to be all—inclusive. Industry accepted installation practices with regard to all areas not specifically discussed in this section should be followed. 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 ERECTION GUIDE are intended to represent only a guide as to the sequencing and how the components could be assembled to create a building. 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.

SHEET NUMBER R.5



- 1A: Determine from erection drawings furnished with the building the location of the first braced bay. Framing for this bay will be erected first.
- 1B: Stand adjacent primary frame column and corner column over the anchor rods. Shim or chip out under the base plate if required to ensure that the base is level, at the correct elevation, and is in full contact with the foundation. Plumb and align the columns and install washers and nuts onto the Anchor Rods.
- NOTE: The end frame may be a bearing frame with the rafter supported by end posts, or a rigid frame with the rafter self—supporting, and not attached to the end posts. The procedure shown is for a bearing frame. If the building has a rigid end frame, it is erected the same as interior frames as described in steps 1 and 2.
- 1C: Attach wall girts to the primary frame column and corner column. Bolt girts to the corner column with two bolts. Bolt girt to primary frame column with one bolt through the column flange and secure bolt with sub—nut (see detail on erection drawings).
- 1D: Install the eave strut by bolting to the top of the columns. Refer to the erection drawings and attach column flange brace where shown. Flange braces may be required on one or both sides of the columns. If a flange brace connects to a girt in the adjacent bay, that brace will be bolted to the girt after the adjacent bay girts are installed.
- NOTE: As wall girts are installed around the building, framing for factory located framed openings and accessory framing to which the girts attach should be installed. Field located accessory framing may be installed at the same time as girts or at a later time.
- 1E: Install wall bracing systems (rods, cables, knee bracing, portal bracing) at this time but do not tighten completely until the bay is plumbed.
- 1F: Repeat steps 1B thru 1E for wall framing on the opposite side of the building.
- 1G: Attach clips to the end posts and stand these posts over the Anchor Rods. follow the procedure as described for corner columns in step 1B.
- 1H: Bolt required clips and flange braces to the end frame rafter sections and lift into place atop the end posts. Bolt rafter sections to corner column and end post cap plates. Bolt rafter sections together at peak.



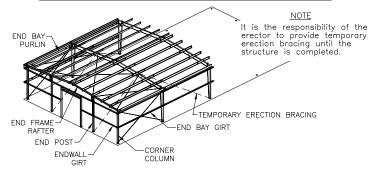
#### CAUTION

Until rafters are bolted in place with purlins and flange braces installed, they are easily damaged by incorrect or careless handling procedures. Use extreme caution when lifting rafters. Two booms should be used to lift any pinched rafter section 80 feet or more in length.

- 2A: Bolt primary frame rafter together at peak connection (unless rafter length requires lifting in sections). Attach the required clips and flange braces to the rafter before lifting since these items are more easily installed on the ground. Lift rafter into place between sidewall columns and install bolts in rafter to column knee connections.
- 2B: Install end bay purlins from end frame rafter to the first interior frame rafter. The end bay purlins will overlap the interior bay purlins at the frame as described in step 1C. Complete flange brace connection to purlins.
- 2C: Install roof bracing systems but do not tighten completely until the bay is plumbed.
- 2D: Plumb and square the first bay. After alignment, tighten wall bracing first and the roof bracing working from eave to peak. Tighten any remaining bolts.

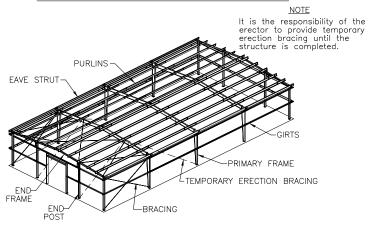
Plumbing and aligning a total structural system begins with the first braced bay and continues through completion. Accurate alignment of the first bay is essential for correct alignment of succeeding bays. The installer is responsible for choosing the best method suited for plumbing and aligning the structural system.

#### STEP 3: ERECT ENDWALL GIRTS AND FIRST INTERIOR BAY



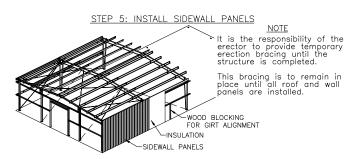
- $3\mbox{A:}$  After end frame is plumb and square, install endwall girts and flange braces for end post if required.
- 3B: Attach wall girts to the primary frame columns (see step 1C).
- 3C: Install eave struts (see step 1D).
- 3D: Attach roof purlins for this bay to the two rafters. Purlins will bolt to the rafter flange in the same manner as girts to column flanges (see step 1C). connect flange braces to purlins.
- 3E: Check alignment, plumb and square the two bays just erected. Tighten all bolts and bracing.

#### STEP 4: ERECT REMAINING STRUCTURAL FRAMING



Starting at the opposite end of the first bay erected, install the remaining interior frames, girts, purlins, eave struts, bracing, end frames and end posts using the procedures described in the preceding steps. Be sure all wall girts, roof purlins and flange braces as shown on the erection drawings are installed. Constant checks should be made to ensure the building is square, plumb and aligned.

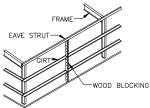
All X—Bracing should be checked that it is installed to a taut condition with all slack removed. Do not tighten beyond this state.



5A: Before installing wall panels, the girts must be aligned to a level position so that there is no visible sag. This should be done directly ahead of panel installation.

Girt leveling may be accomplished by standing a section of gable 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 pliers or temporary screws. Wood blocking cut to fit the spaces may also be used for alianment.

NOTE: Temporary girt blocking is not recommended on concealed fastener panels. The removal of the blocks after panel installation can cause oil canning.

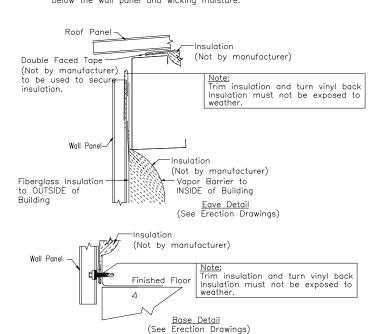


NOTE: Wall panel type and installation details will vary. Refer to the erection drawings and details for the specific panel used for your building.



5B: If walls are to be insulated, place a continuous run of contact tape along the eave strut and base member.

NOTE: At the base, cut off the insulation a minimum of 1/2" above the bottom of the wall panel. This will prevent the insulation from hanging below the wall panel and wicking moisture.



Starting at a building corner, attach the first piece of blanket insulation to the contact tape on the eave strut. Pull tight and adhere to tape at the base. It is recommended that insulation not be installed more than 6 feet ahead of panels.

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**Erection Guide** 

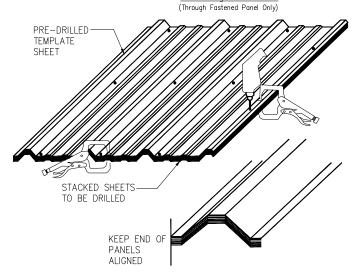
5C: Sidewall panels should be installed so that the panel sidelap is in a direction away from the prevailing wind. (refer to appropriate lap detail included with erection drawings.)

5D: Install remaining sidewall insulation and panels, being careful to maintain correct panel coverage. It is suggested that the foundation be marked in increments of panel width to allow visual checking of panel coverage as installation progresses.

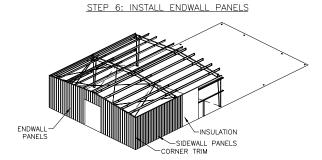
NOTE: Check periodically to ensure that all panels are aligned and plumb.

5E: At the finishing corner of a sidewall, the last panel may required additional lap or trimming for installation of corner trim refer to the details in the erection drawings.

Screw Alignment Panel



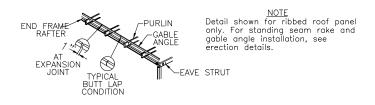
NOTE: After drilling panels, it is important to clean metal filings off all panel surfaces, including between panels that are not installed that day, to avoid rust stains.



6A: Install gable angles/supports onto the ends of purlins and eave struts. This angle is to butt—up to each other or is spliced as required except at expansion joints where a one inch gap is maintained between ends of adjacent sections to allow for expansion.

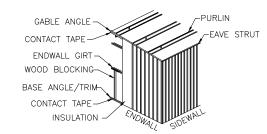
Gable angle splices may occur on or between purlins and the angle must be attached to each purlin and the eave strut.

NOTE: Wall panel type and installation details will vary. Refer to the erection drawings and details for the specific panel used for your building.



6B: See erection drawings sheeting layouts for panel starting dimensions, panel trim locations, and lap locations.





6C: Align and level girts on endwall.

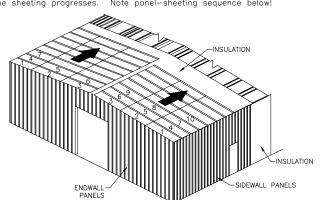
6D: If the walls are to be insulated, place a continuous run of contact tape along the gable angle and base member. Starting at the corner of the endwall, attach the first piece of insulation to the contact tape on the gable angle, pull tight and adhere to tape at the base. Cut off excess insulation. It is recommended that insulation not be installed more than 6 feet ahead of panels.

NOTE: At the base cut off the insulation a minimum of 1/2 inch above the bottom of the wall panel. This will prevent the insulation from hanging below the wall panel and wicking moisture.

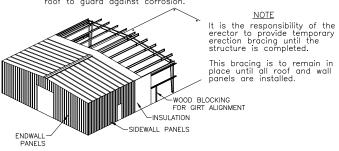
- 6E: Start at the corner, trim panel (if required) and set in place. Refer to corner details in the erection drawings for the panel starting distance from the corner, When the panel is located and plumb, install fasteners.
- 6F: Install remaining endwall insulation and panels, being careful to maintain the correct panel coverage as suggested in step 5D.
- 6G: Install corner trim.

#### STEP 7: INSTALL ROOF PANELS

- 7A: Install eave trim over top of sidewall panels and eave struts with fasteners per erection drawings eave detail.
- 7B: If the roof is insulated, place a continuous run of contact tape along top of eave struts at both sidewalls. Lay a starter roll of blanket insulation from eave to eave across roof and secure to contact tape. (refer to packing list for width of insulation starter roll). It is recommended that insulation be installed no more than 6 feet ahead of panels.
- NOTE: For PBR roofs with a ridge panel, it is recommended that both sides of the ridge of a building be sheeted simultaneously. This will keep the insulation covered 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. Note panel—sheeting sequence below!



- 7C: Install the first run of roof panels across the building from eave to eave, or eave to ridge. To allow proper installation of rake trim, the starting location for the first panel must be as shown in rake details included with the erection drawings. When the first run is properly located and aligned with the correct endlaps and eave overhang, fasten to purlins. Roof panels should be installed so that the sidelap is in a direction away from the prevailing wind. Refer to appropriate lap detail.
- 7D: Install remaining roof insulation and panels. To avoid accumulative error due to panel coverage gain or loss, properly align each panel before it is fastened. Occasional checks should be made to ensure that correct panel coverage is maintained. Special attention should be given to fastener, mastic and closure requirements. Refer to details with erection drawings.
- 7E: At finishing end of roof, the last panels may require field modification for installation of rake trim. Refer to rake details. DO NOT BACK LAP THROUGH FASTENED ROOF SHEETS.
- NOTE: Roof panel types and installation requirements will vary. Refer to the appropriate details for the specific panel used.
- IMPORTANT: Loose fasteners, blind rivets, drill shaving, ETC.. must be removed from roof to guard against corrosion.



NEVER STEP ON LIGHT TRANSMITTING PANELS, TRANSLUCENT PANELS, OR UNATTENDED ROOF PANELS.



Panels May Collapse If Not Properly Secured!

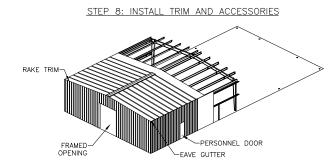
Roof panels must be completely attached to the purlins and to panels on either side before they can be a safe walking surface. Light transmitting panels or translucent panels can never be considered as a walking surface.

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 runway should be used for work platforms! (Consult OSHA Safety and Health Regulations for the Construction Industry). Safety First!



- 8A: Install rake trim and gable closure.
- 8B: If included with the building, install the eave gutter, corner closures and downspouts.
- NOTE:Remove all loose fasteners, blind rivets, drill shavings, etc... from gutter to guard against corrosion.
- 8C: Install accessories (doors, windows, louvers, etc...) not previously installed. Refer to the appropriate details for installation instructions.

#### MPORTANT:

Remove debris from roof and wall surfaces during installation and after. Clean surface of sheeting as required to remove smudges and touch—up any minor/mild scratches with color match touch—up paint.