



Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses

MODIFICATIONS TO BCSI SUMMARY SHEETS B1, B2, B3, B4, B7, B8, B9 & B11 FOR USE IN CANADA

The following are Canadian modifications to the information provided in the BCSI Summary Sheets B1, B2, B3, B4, B7, B8, B9 and B11. Refer also to the book, *Building Component Safety Information – CANADA – Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses*, for additional information.

RESTRAINT/BRACING MATERIAL & CONNECTIONS

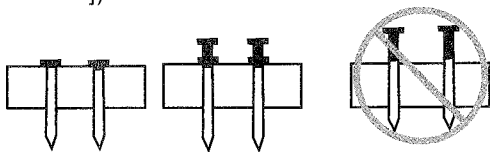
CAUTION Inadequate size and/or fastening of Bracing material is a major cause of erection dominoing.

Minimum size of lumber used as Lateral Restraint and Diagonal Bracing is 2x4 stress-graded lumber, unless another size is specified by the Building Designer.

☑ Minimum nail size in Table B1-1 applies for all Lateral Restraint and Diagonal Bracing members (except when end-grain nailed [see BSCI-B2C, Option 2], which require minimum 3 1/2" long deformed-shank nails [i.e., ring- or screw-shank]).

Minimum Nail Size
3" common spiral (0.122" x 3")
3" common wire (0.144" x 3")
0.131" x 3" pneumatic

TABLE B1-1



See note below for number of nails.

FIGURE B1-15

- Use at least 2-3" common spiral (0.122" x 3"), 2-3" common wire (0.144" x 3") or 2-0.131" x 3" pneumatic nails into each Truss for both Lateral Restraint and Diagonal Bracing members, unless otherwise noted.
- Drive nails flush, or use double-headed nails for easy removal.

EXCEPTION – Use a minimum of 2-3 1/2" common spiral (0.152" x 3.5") nails, clinched, for all ground bracing connections.

INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

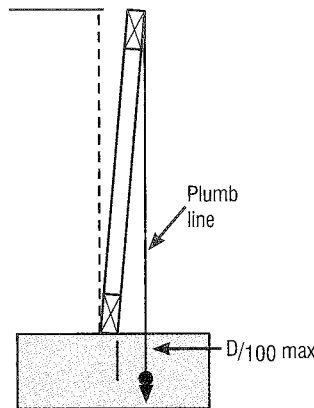


FIGURE B1-19

Out of Plumb	
D/100	D (ft.)
1/8"	1'
1/4"	2'
3/8"	3'
1/2"	4'
5/8"	5'
3/4"	6'
7/8"	7'
1"	≥8'

TABLE B1-2

Note: The tolerances shown apply to Trusses in their permanently set position and assume the Top Chords are adequately restrained and braced by the diaphragm.

Out of Plane	
Max. Bow L/400	Truss Length (feet-inches-sixteenths)
3/8"	12-6-0
7/16"	14-7-3
1/2"	16-8-6
9/16"	18-9-10
5/8"	20-9-10
11/16"	22-10-13
3/4"	25-0-0
7/8"	29-2-6
1"	≥33-3-10

TABLE B1-3

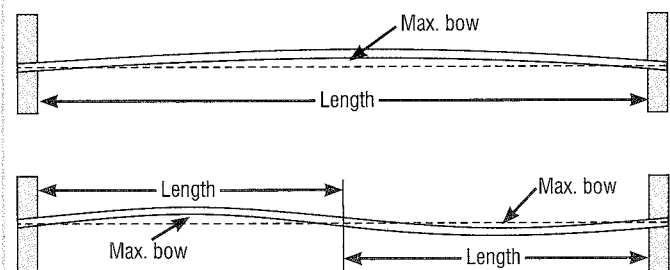
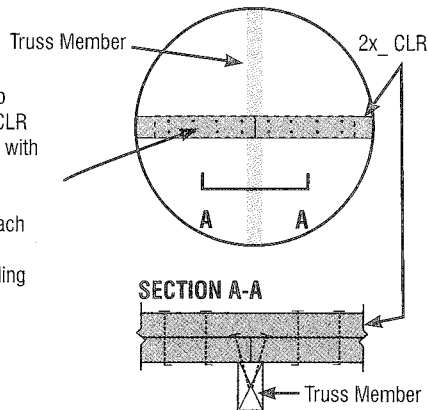


FIGURE B1-20

CLR SPLICE REINFORCEMENT

Minimum 2' 2x_{Scab} block centered over CLR splice. Attach to CLR with minimum 8 - 3 1/2" common spiral (0.152"x3.5") nails each side of splice or as specified by the Building Designer



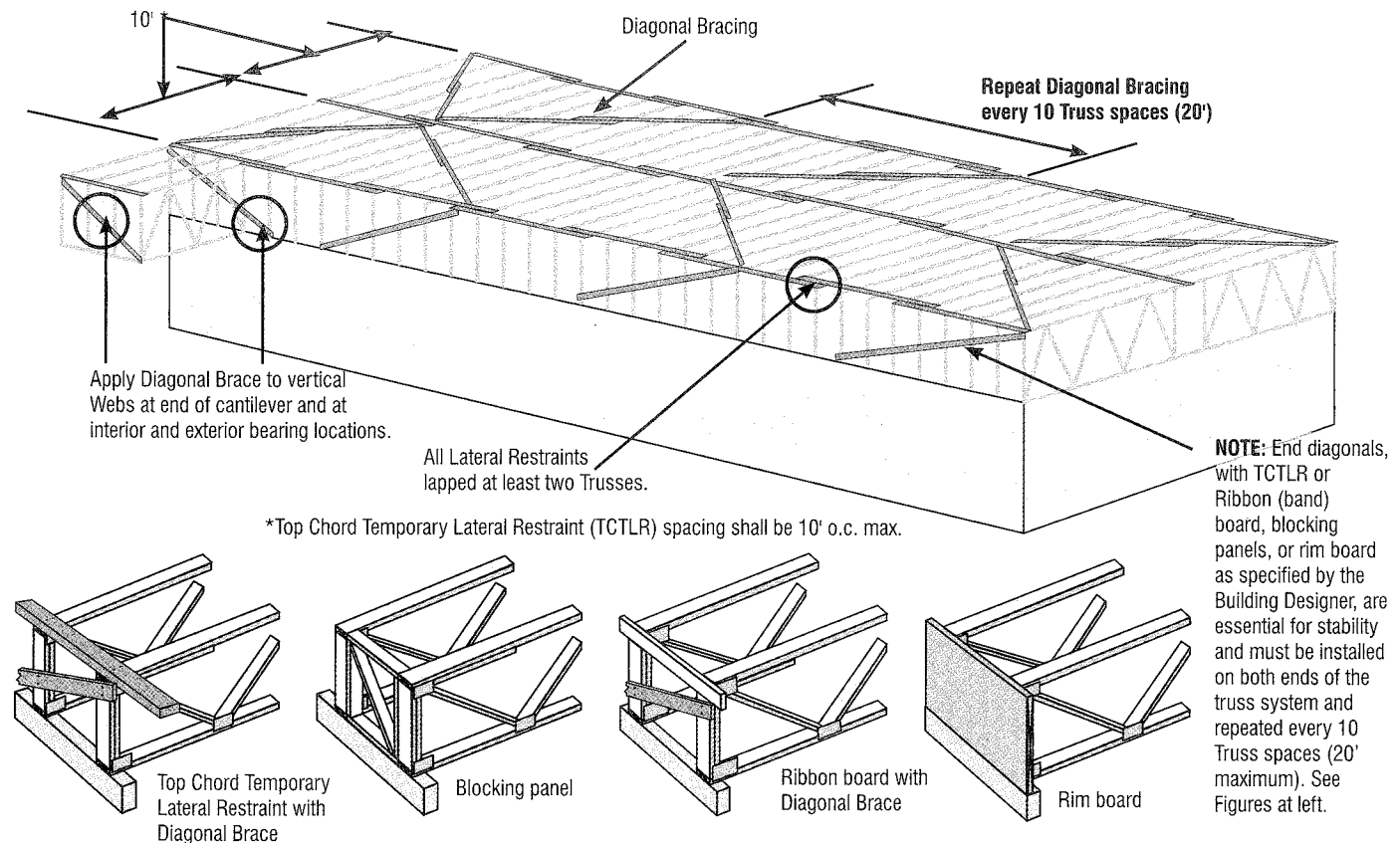
CONSTRUCTION LOADING

1. This table is based on Trusses designed with a Live load of 40 psf or greater. For other loading conditions, contact a Registered Design Professional.
2. Stack heights assume short-term duration of Load. Install stacks of materials as quickly as possible.

Maximum Stack Height for Material on Trusses ^{1, 2}	
Material	Height
Gypsum Board	10"
Plywood or OSB	12"
Asphalt Shingles	2 bundles
Concrete Block	8"
Clay Tile	3-4 tiles high

TABLE B1-5

RESTRAINT & BRACING FOR 3x2 & 4x2 PARALLEL CHORD TRUSSES



BCSI-B8 Summary Sheet – Using Toe-Nailed Connections to Attach Trusses at Bearing Locations

Refer to Chapter B8C of *Building Component Safety Information – CANADA* – Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses.

BCSI-B9 Summary Sheet – Multi-Ply Girders

Refer to Chapter B9C of *Building Component Safety Information – CANADA* – Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses.

BCSI-B11 Summary Sheet – Fall Protection & Trusses

Refer to Chapter B11C of *Building Component Safety Information – CANADA* – Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses.