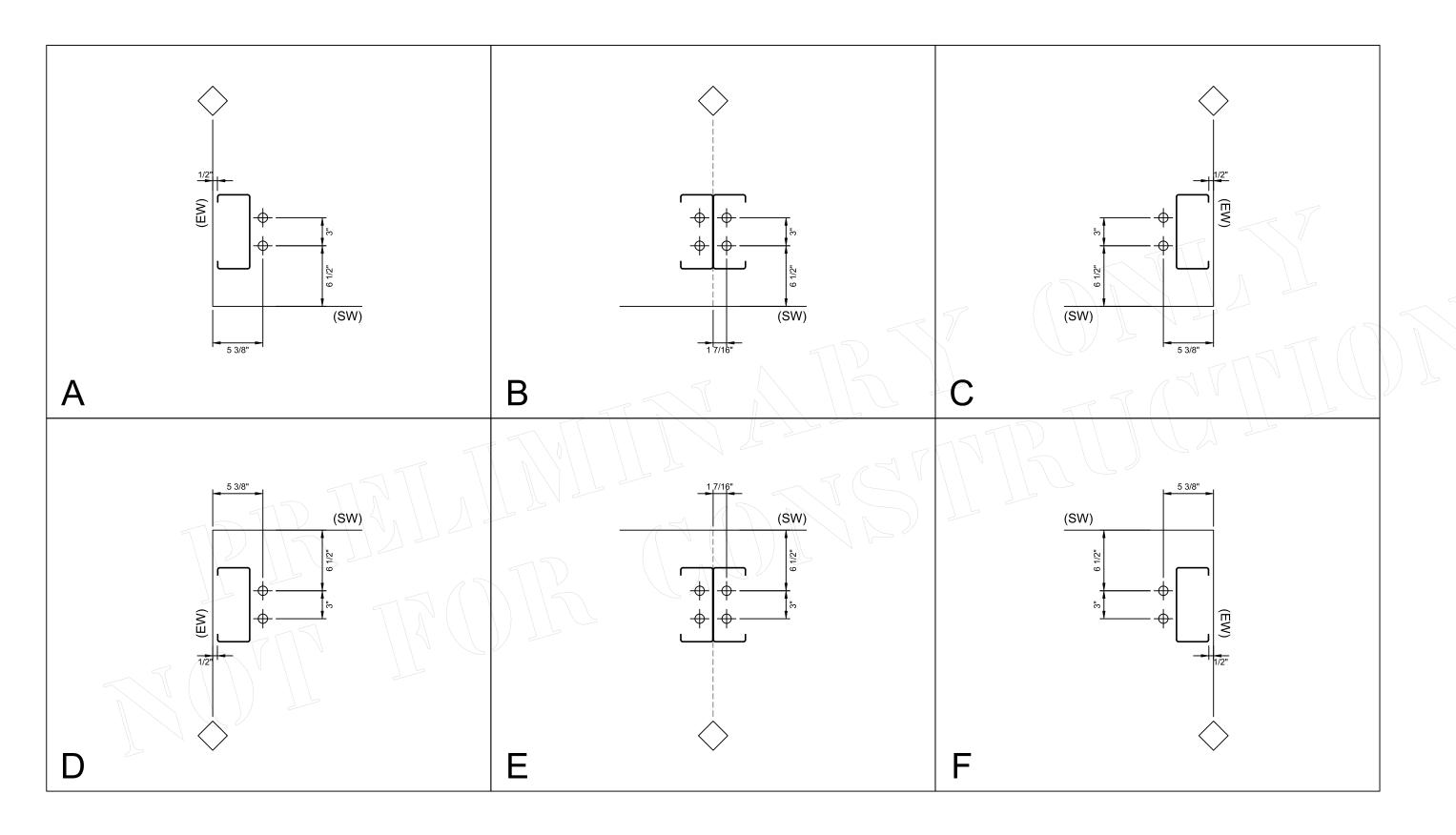


	ANCHOR BOLTS	
QTY	LOCATION	DI
24	SIDEWALL COLUMNS	1/2
4	ENDWALL COLUMNS	1/2
4	DOOR JAMB	1/2
2	GIRT FLANGE BRACING	1/2





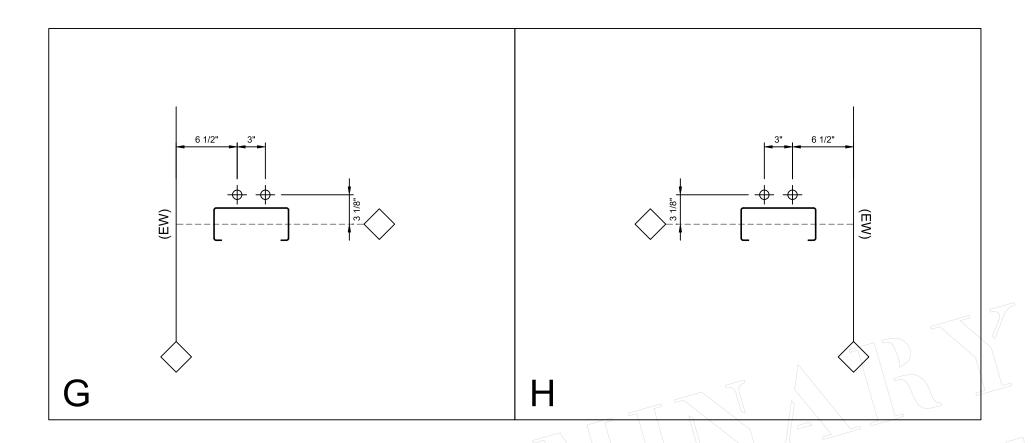




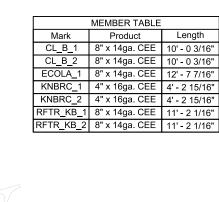
JOBNO VNUJ97224830

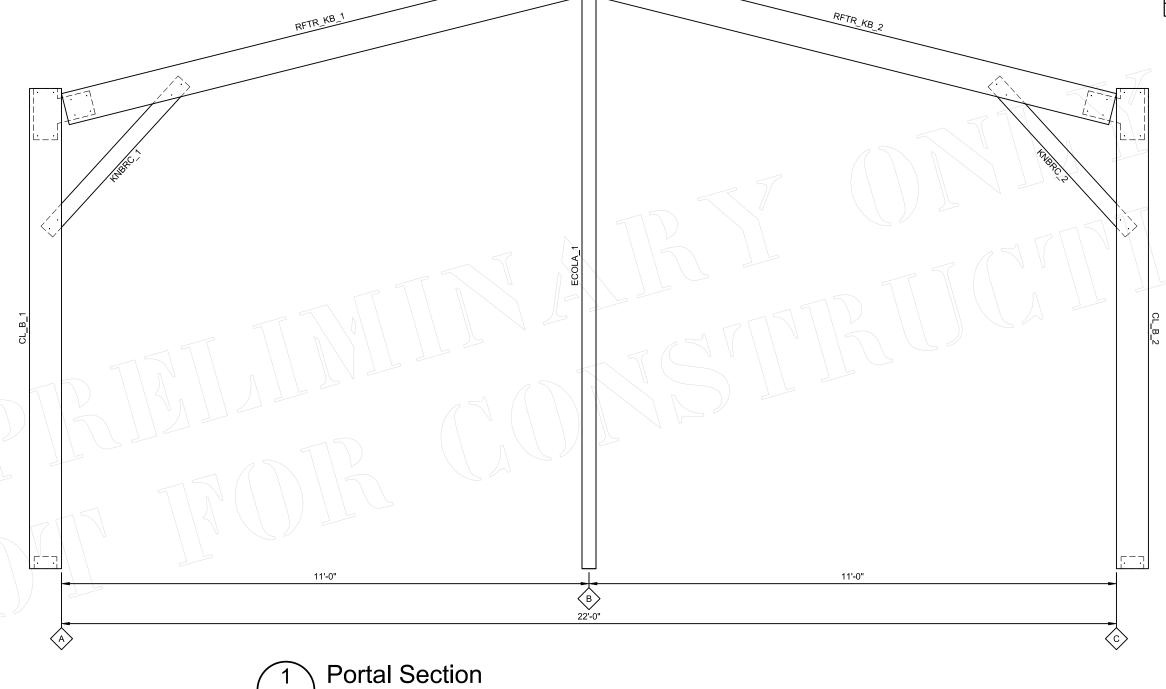
DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE N/A











SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.



Frame Line 1

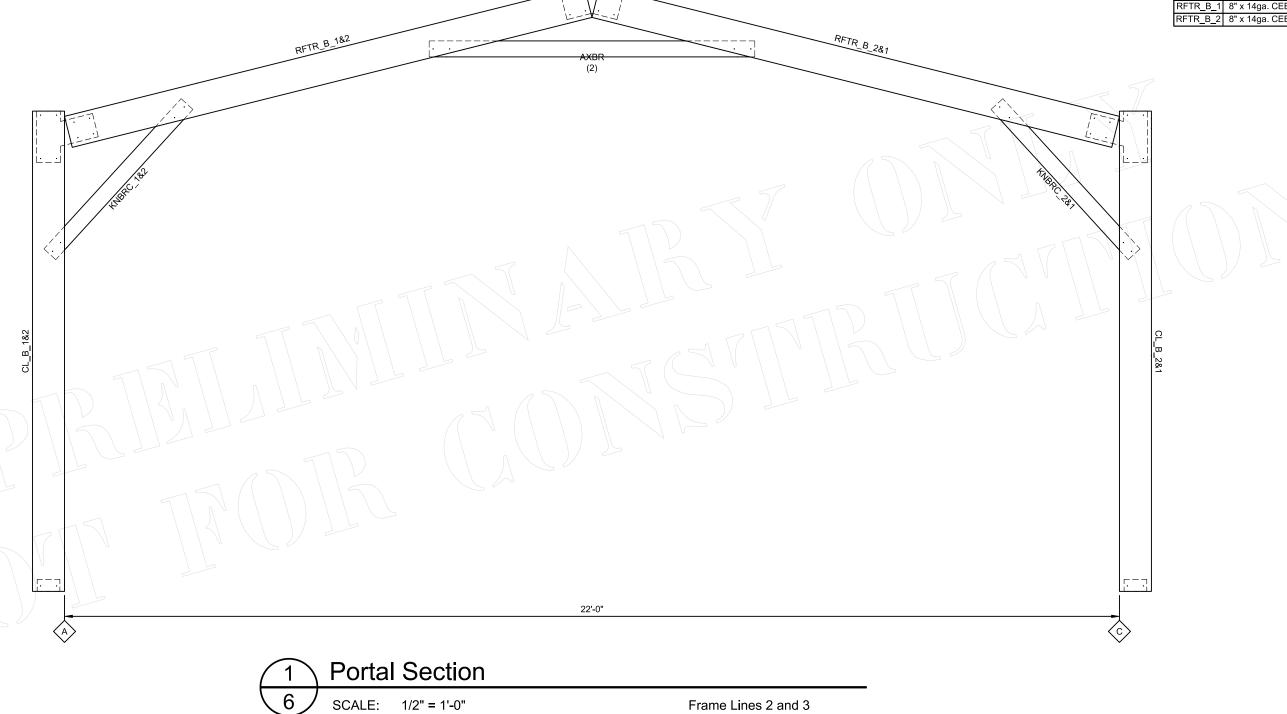
SHEET 5 of 21

JOBNO VNUJ97224830

DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

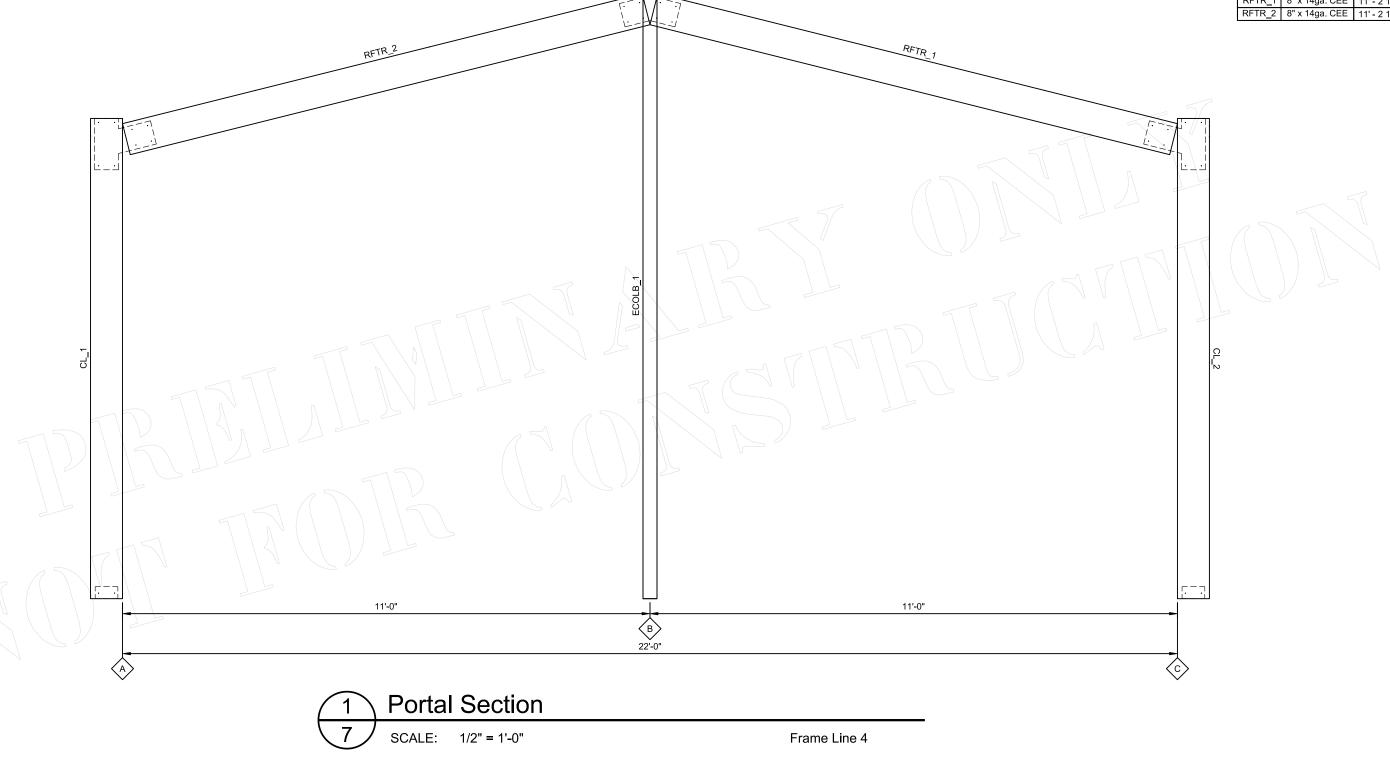


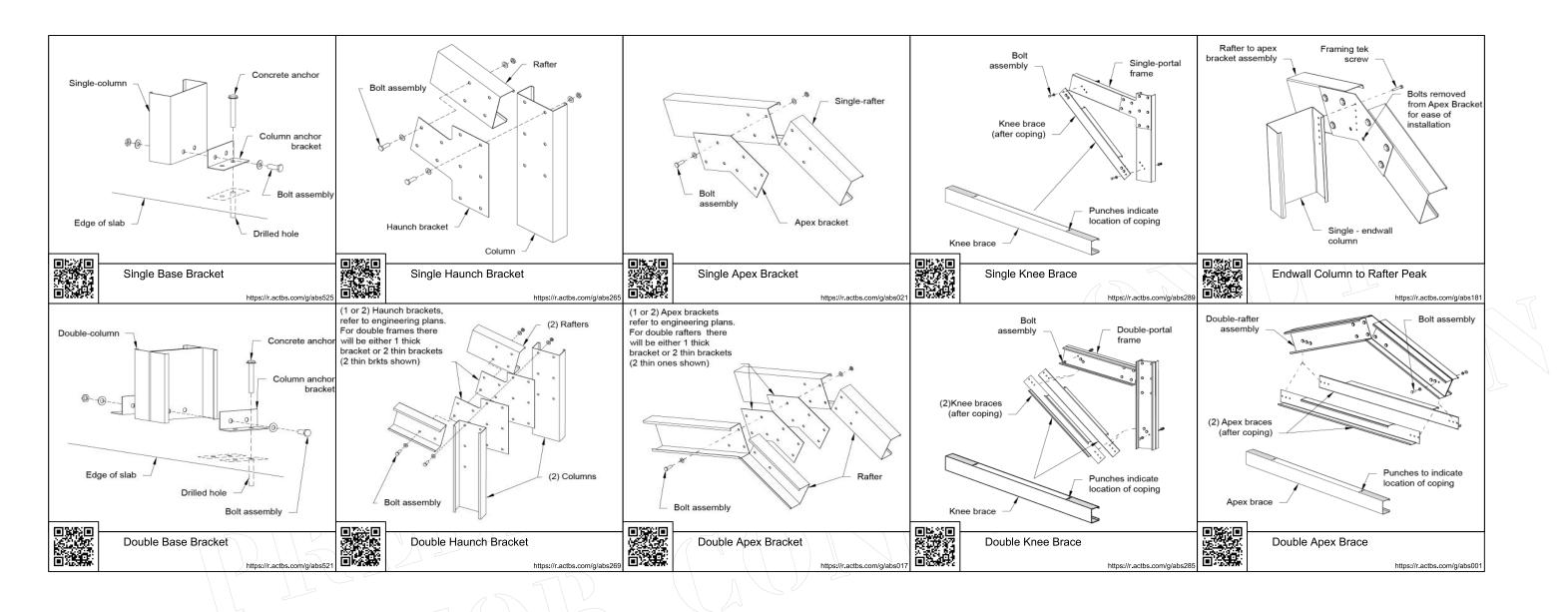
MEMBER TABLE		
Mark	Product	Length
AXBR	4" x 16ga. CEE	6' - 9 1/2"
CL_B_1	8" x 14ga. CEE	10' - 0 3/16"
CL_B_2	8" x 14ga. CEE	10' - 0 3/16"
KNBRC_1	4" x 16ga. CEE	4' - 2 15/16"
KNBRC_2	4" x 16ga. CEE	4' - 2 15/16"
RFTR_B_1	8" x 14ga. CEE	11' - 2 1/16"
RFTR_B_2	8" x 14ga. CEE	11' - 2 1/16"
	AXBR CL_B_1 CL_B_2 KNBRC_1 KNBRC_2 RFTR_B_1	Mark Product AXBR 4" x 16ga. CEE CL_B_1 8" x 14ga. CEE CL_B_2 8" x 14ga. CEE KNBRC_1 4" x 16ga. CEE KNBRC_2 4" x 16ga. CEE RFTR_B_1 8" x 14ga. CEE





MEMBER TABLE		
Mark	Product	Length
CL_1	8" x 14ga. CEE	10' - 0 3/16"
CL_2	8" x 14ga. CEE	10' - 0 3/16"
ECOLB_1	8" x 14ga. CEE	12' - 7 7/16"
RFTR_1	8" x 14ga. CEE	11' - 2 1/16"
RFTR 2	8" x 14ga. CEE	11' - 2 1/16"







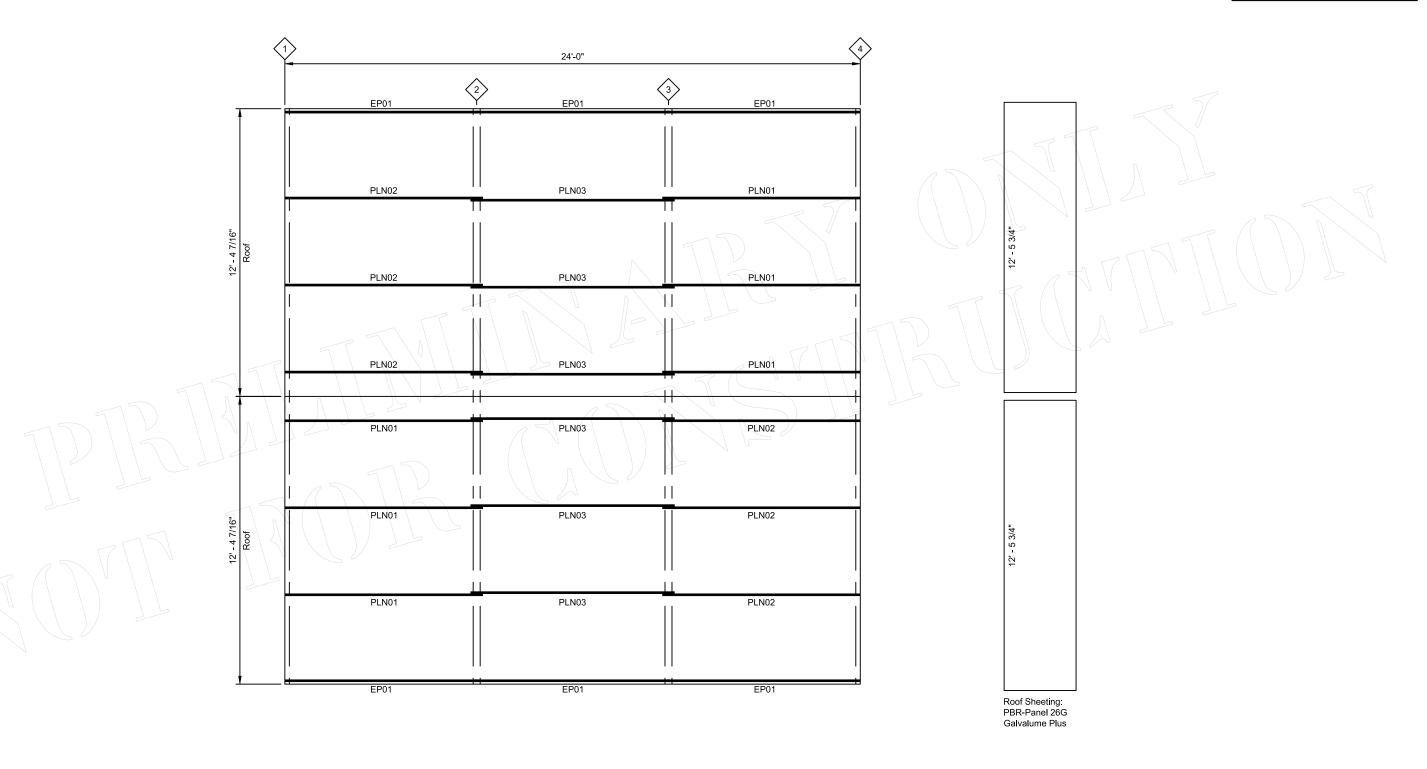
JOBNO SHEET 8 of 21

VNUJ97224830

DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE N/A



	MEMBER TABLE		
Mark	Product	Length	
EP01	6in x 3.5in 14G Eave Strut	8' - 0"	
PLN01	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 3"	
PLN02	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 3"	
PLN03	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 6"	



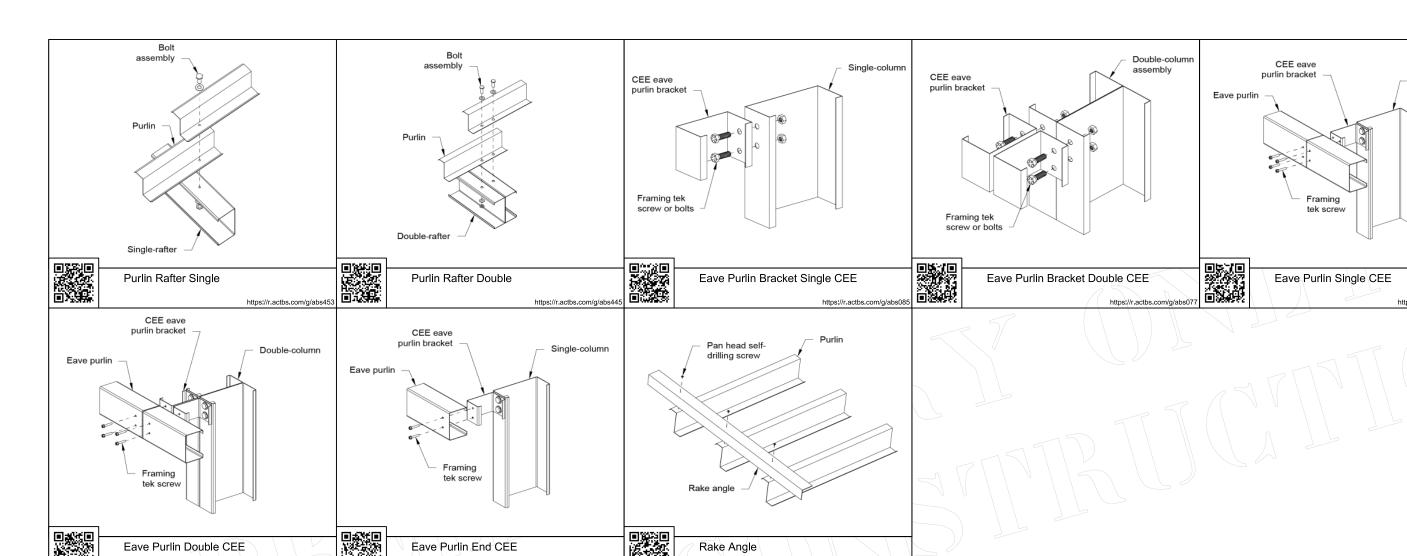


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6/17/2024 DATE SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"





https://r.actbs.com/g/abs465

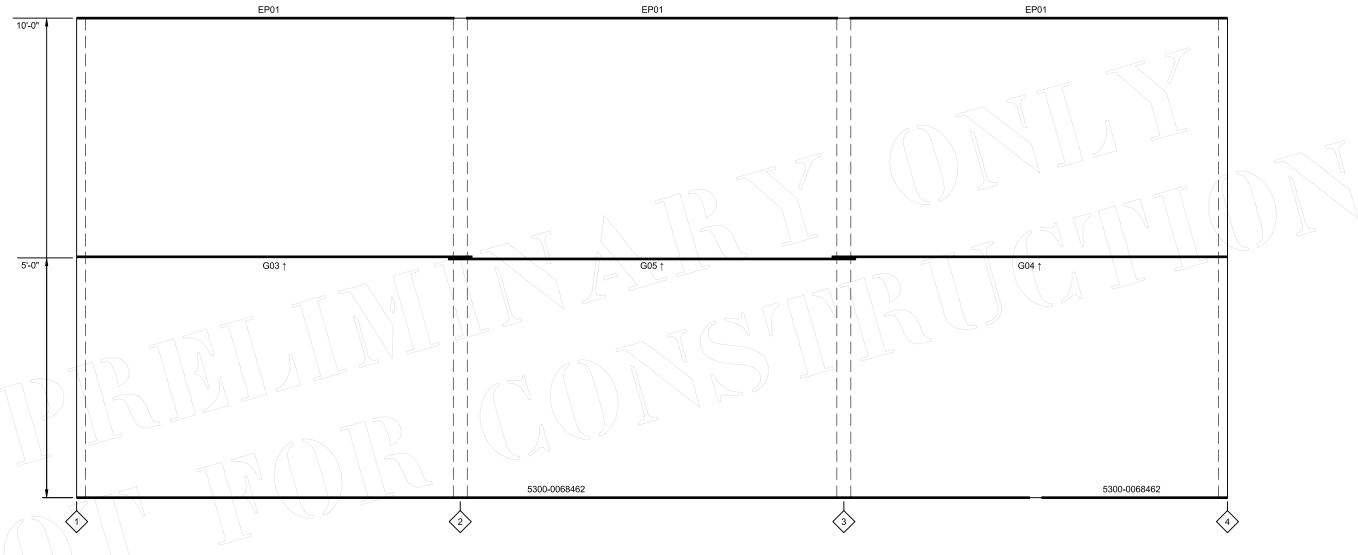
https://r.actbs.com/g/abs075

Single-column



MEMBER TABLE		
Mark	Product	Length
5300-0068462	2in x 4in Angle	Stock Length
EP01	6in x 3.5in 14G Eave Strut	8' - 0"
G03	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 3"
G04	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 3"
G05	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 6"
↑ OUTSIDE FLANGE OF GIRT POINTS UP		

	· ·	E OF GIRT POINTS DOWN
EP01		



Sidewall A Girt Layout

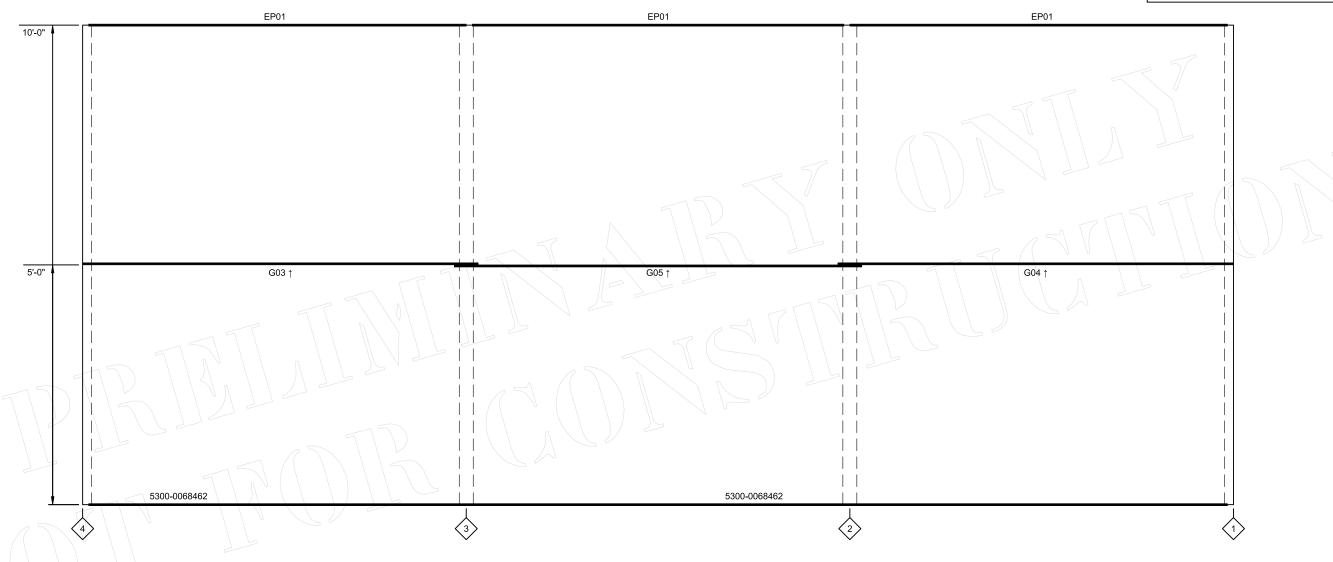
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Frame Line A

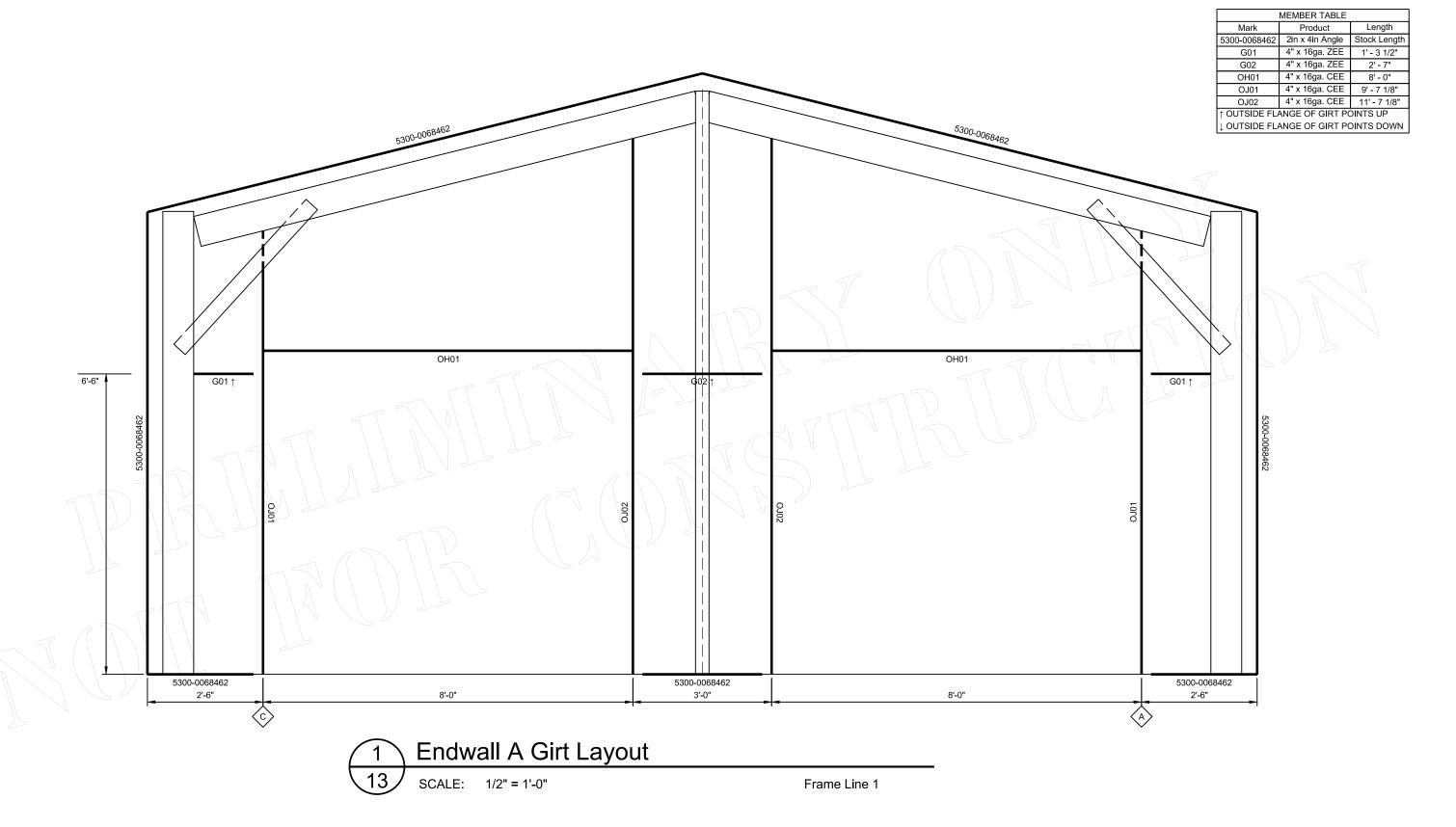


MEMBER TABLE		
Mark	Product	Length
5300-0068462	2in x 4in Angle	Stock Length
EP01	6in x 3.5in 14G Eave Strut	8' - 0"
G03	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 3"
G04	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 3"
G05	4" x 16ga. ZEE	8' - 6"
↑ OUTSIDE FLANGE OF GIRT POINTS UP		

UUTSIDE FLANGE OF GIRT POINTS DOWN



Sidewall B Girt Layout SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0" Frame Line C

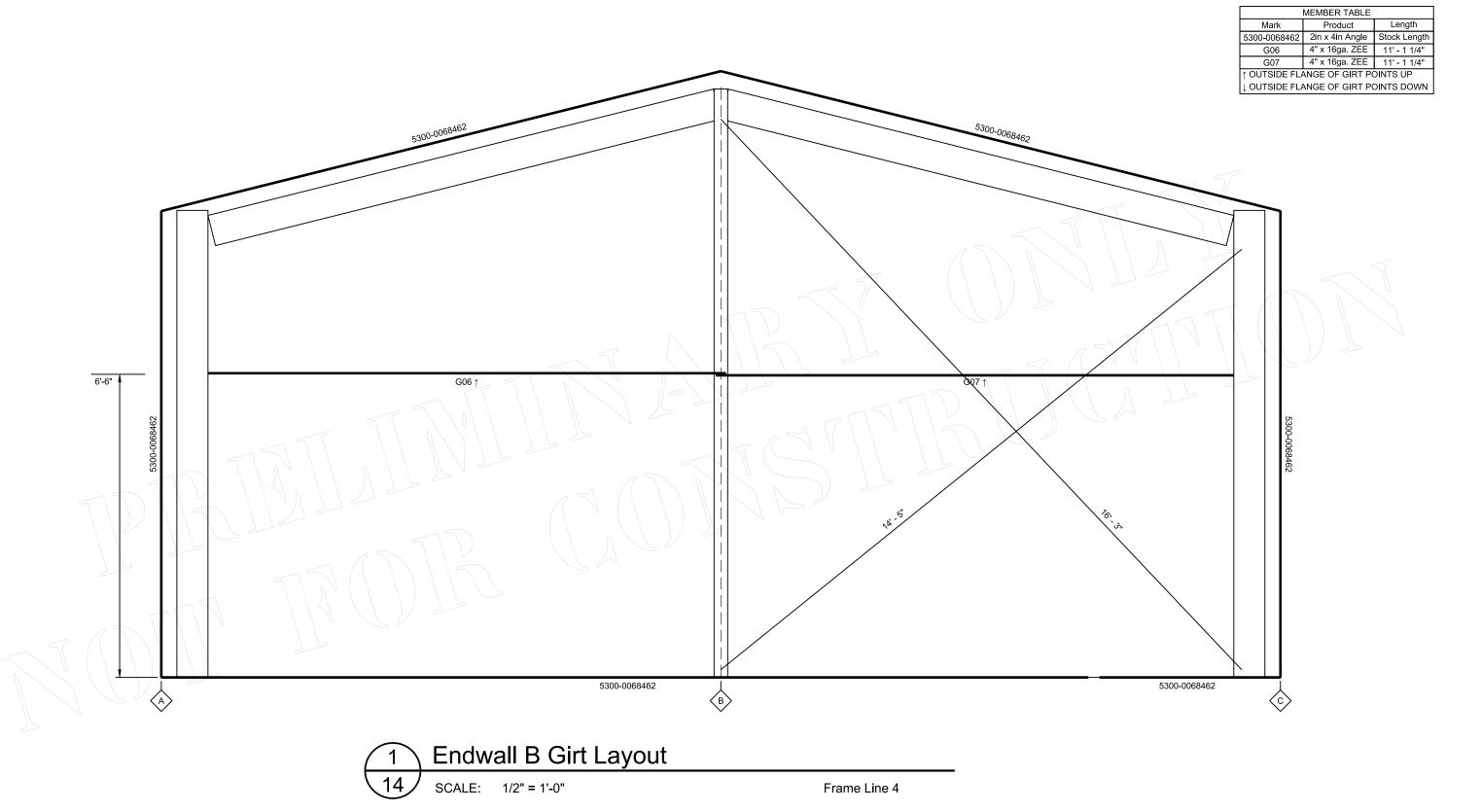


Robertson

JOBNO VNUJ97224830 SHEET 13 of 21

DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"





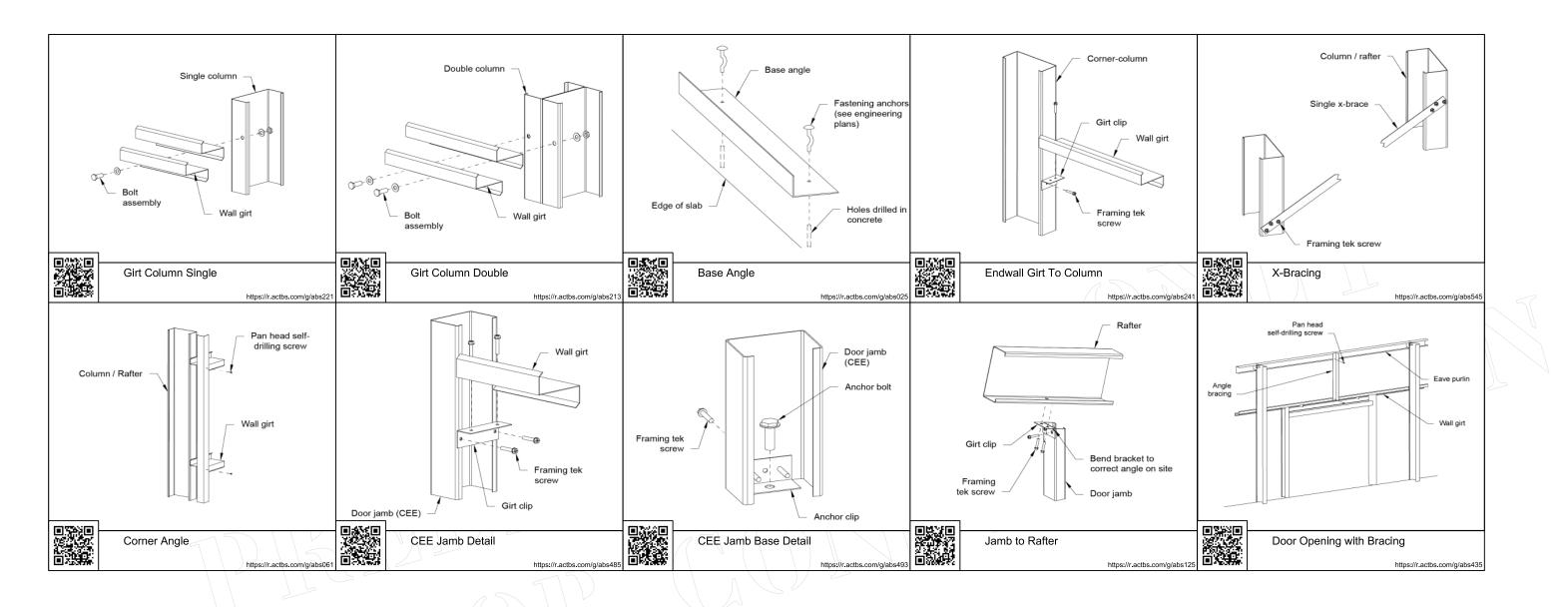
Robertson

SHEET 14 of 21

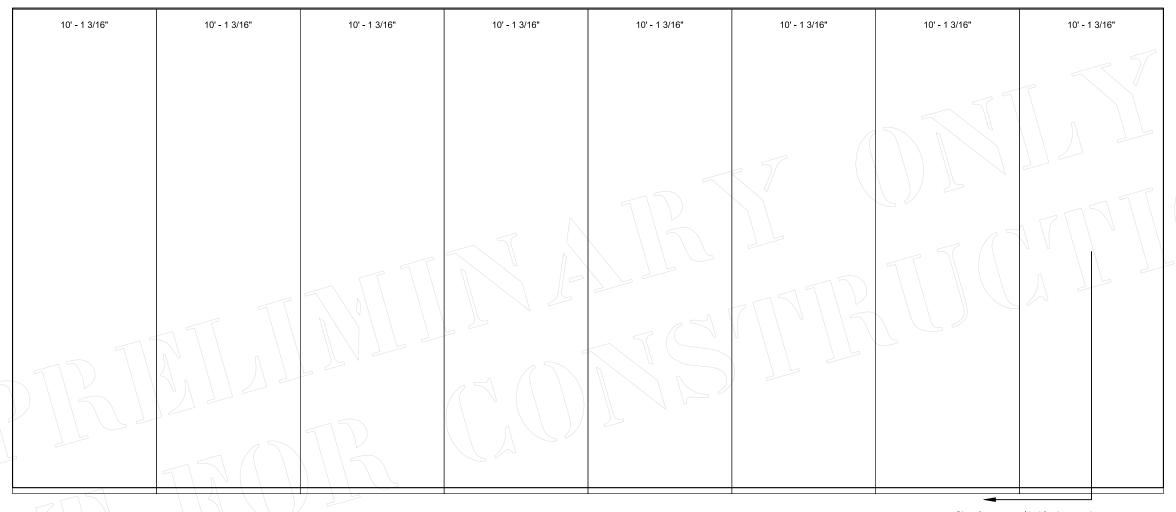
JOBNO VNUJ97224830

DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"









Sheeting starts with this sheet and

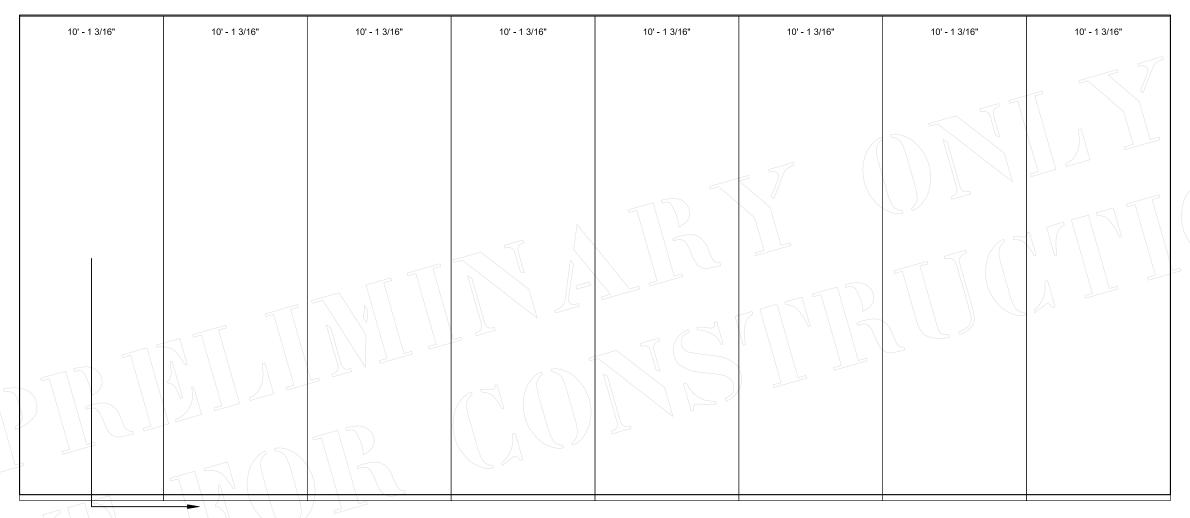
Sidewall A Sheeting Layout

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Frame Line A







Sheeting starts with this sheet and moves across wall

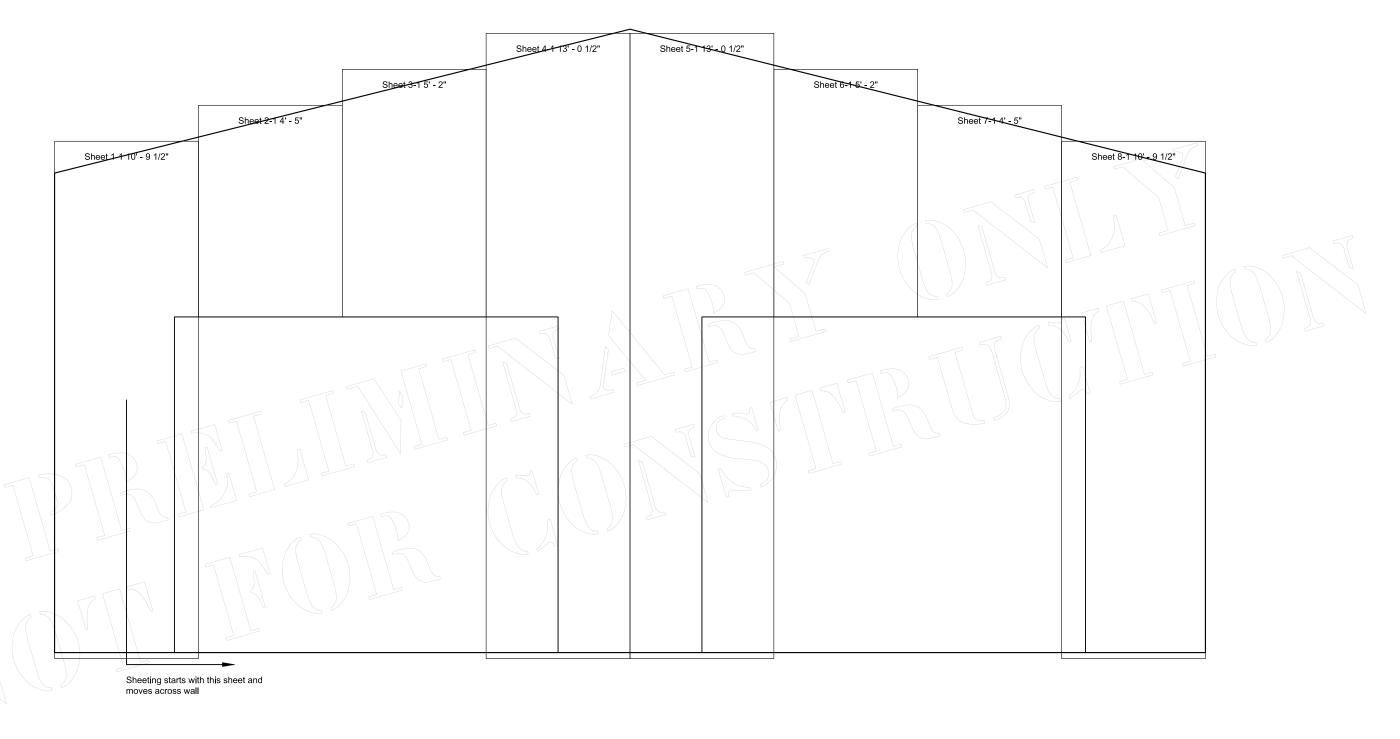
Sidewall B Sheeting Layout

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Frame Line C

This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.

6/17/2024



Endwall A Sheeting Layout SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0" Frame Line 1

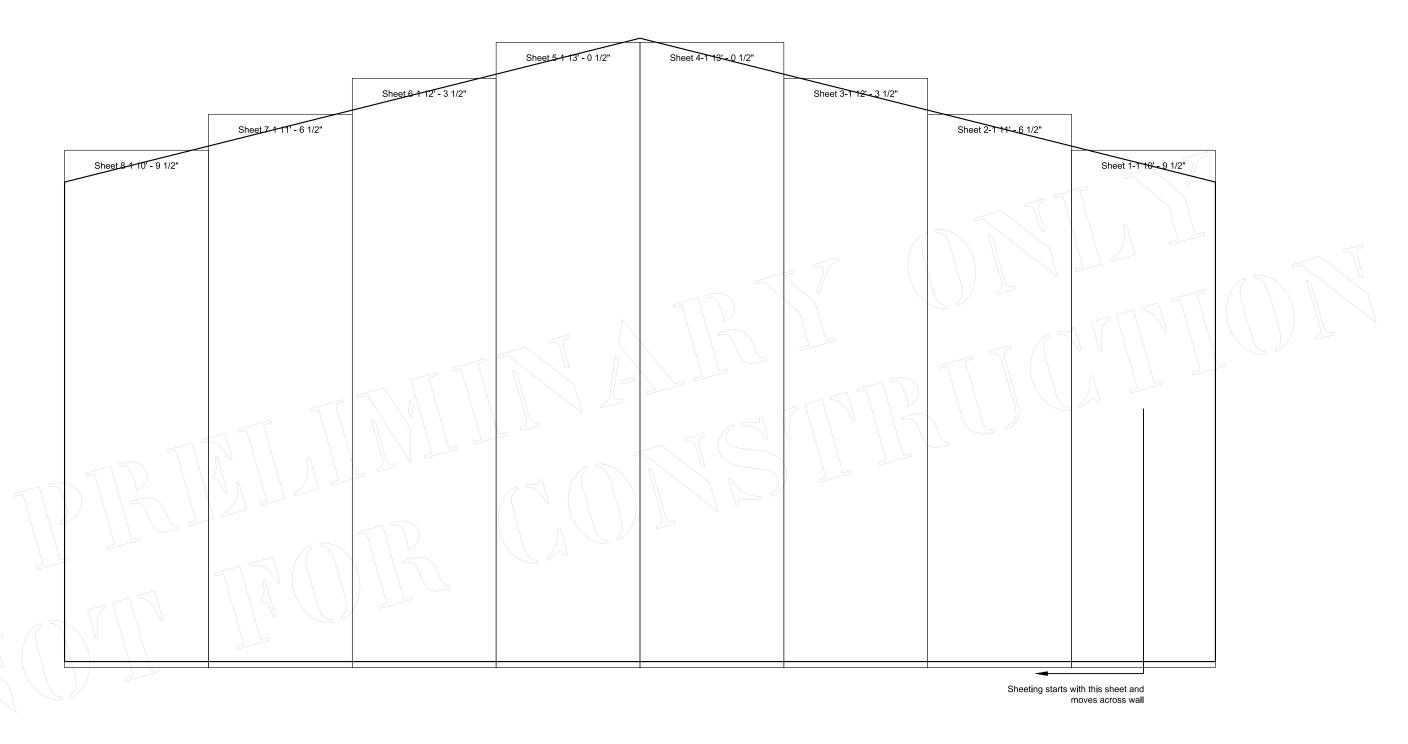
This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.



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JOBNO VNUJ97224830

6/17/2024 DATE SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



Endwall B Sheeting Layout

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Frame Line 4

This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.

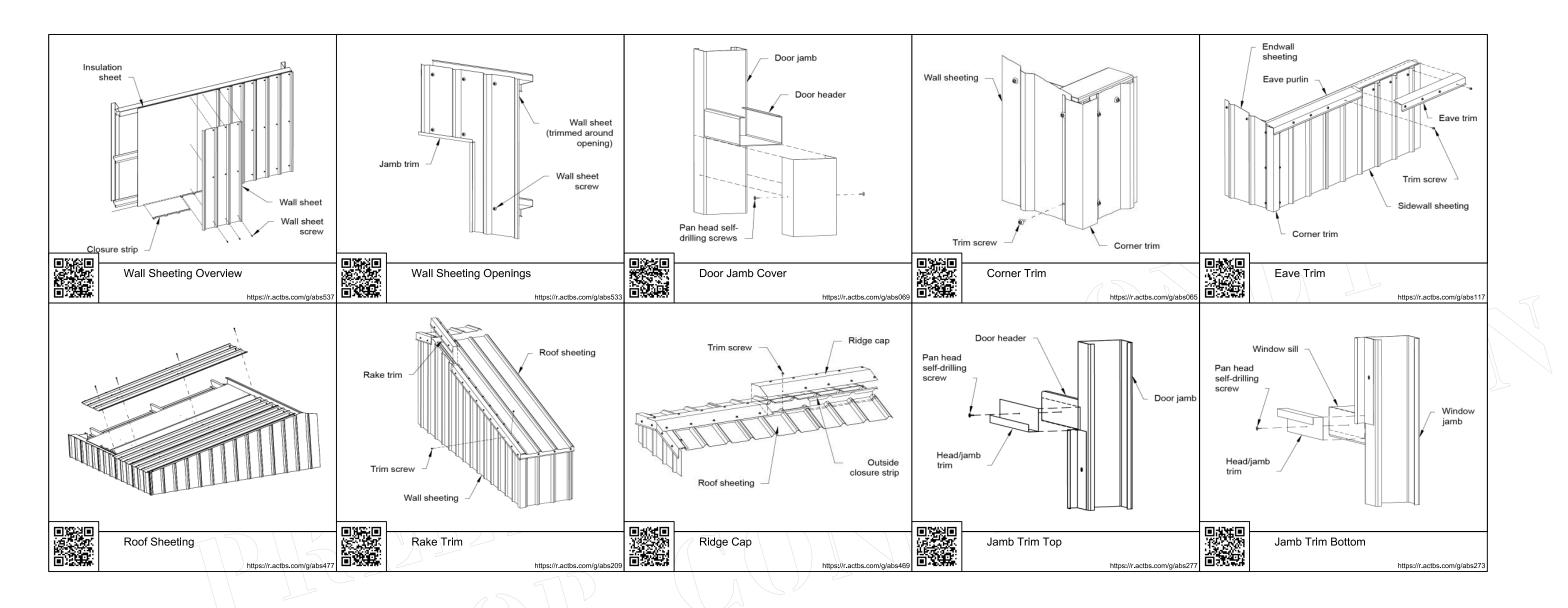
Robertson

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JOBNO VNUJ97224830

DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"







Generic Temporary Bracing Information

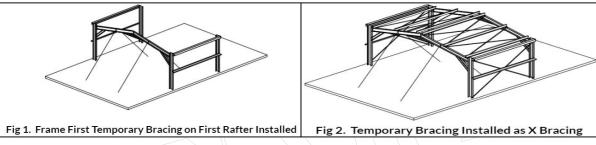
The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid building collapse or damaging structural movement during construction. This collapse can occur with no notice and as such the installation of appropriate temporary bracing is critical to avoid damage, injury, and possible death. Determination, procurement, and correct installation of temporary bracing is the responsibility of the builder / primary contractor / installer.

Bracing Materials

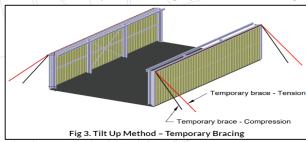
The constructor / installer is to supply suitably sized materials for temporary bracing. These materials are generally capable of tension, but in some circumstances will need to be capable of tension and compression. Load rated ratchet strapping of an appropriate size can be used to temporarily 'x-brace' bays in both directions, until the final bracing systems are fullyinstalled. This is especially critical for buildings where X Bracing is not required in the final structure due to the use of moment frames or diaphragm bracing.

Temporary Bracing Location

The location of Temporary bracing will depend on the installation method used. Installation should be completed in accordance with the Construction Package, Engineering Plans, and Instruction Manuals. If the Frame First Method (most common) is used, then the use of tension only bracing and creating temporarily braced bays as per Fig 1 and Fig 2. can be used. As a basic guide, a minimum of every 4th bay should have temporary bracing installed as per Fig 2.



If the Tilt Up Method Is used (where walls are constructed on the ground And then tilted into place), then the tops of columns are braced with a tension and compression brace in the same direction Fig 3. Then rafters and purlins can be installed with temporary bracing holding rafters in place (similar to Fig 1) until final bracing of diaphragm sheeting is installed.



Typically, braces should be positioned diagonally across the structure from the top to the bottom, intersecting near the midpoint to provide stability, optimally at a 45-degree angle but no less than a 20-degree angle. The connection strength of temporary bracing is a critical consideration and these connections must be capable of resisting the potentially substantial temporary bracing loads – whether this connection point be to the building, the foundations or to the ground. Dependent upon building size this may include heavy angles and post installed concrete anchors. The temporary bracing methods used must be capable of fully stabilising the structure during the construction process.

Additional Temporary Bracing

The temporary bracing described is a minimum requirement for a standard-sized building in average conditions. Additional consideration should be given to larger building spans and/or challenging site conditions. There may also be an increased risk in relation to partially completed buildings and exposed sites. It is recommended that extra temporary bracing is utilized if moderate wind speeds are expected on site. Additional support elements, such as steel cables may need to be introduced that can be attached to the building's framework and anchored to the ground or other stable structures to provide extra stability. The frame should remain rigid throughout and such responsibility lies with the constructor. Buildings should not be left in a partially completed state longer than necessary.

Bracing Removal

The temporary bracing should not be removed until all purlins, girts and permanent cross bracing, diaphragm bracing or moment frames where used are installed. The temporary bracing is to remain in place where possible, until the roof and wall cladding is fully installed. If you need any further information regarding the installation of temporary bracing or are at all unsure of the necessary requirements for this specific building, there are guides available through various industry bodies:

https://www.aisc.org/ https://www.metal-buildings-institute.org/ Support is also available at support@actbuildingsystems.com.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION REGARDING TEMPORARY BRACING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION FOR THIS DESIGN AND IS PROVIDED AS A GUIDE TO AID INSTALLATION ONLY.



JOBNO VNUJ97224830 SHEET 21 of 21 DATE 6/17/2024 SCALE N/A

