MWPS-32′

32' span, 2-web trusses

with plywood gussets

CAUTION!

Additional professional services will be required to tailor this plan to your situation, including but not limited to: assurance of compliance with codes and regulations; review of specifications for materials and equipment; supervision of site selection, bid letting and construction; and provision for utilities, waste management, roads or other access. Furthermore, any deviation from the given specifications may result in structural failure, property damage, and personal injury including loss of life.

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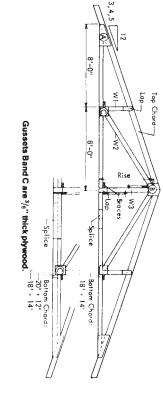
MIDWEST PLAN SERVICE

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics and Agricultural Experiment Stations of North Central Region - USDA Cooperating

32' Truss

Title Page

32' span, 2-web trusses with plywood gussets



3/12	Slope	Roof	lable
4	Slope Rise Chor		or leng
17	Chord	Тор	Ins
Ŋ	W1		

4/12 5/12 6.4 ಹ, ಹ بى يى 9' +8' 10' +9' 10' +9' **₹** 7 5 A 3

This sheet is to help you SELECT and ERECT trusses. DO NOT try to BUILD trusses from it, because it does not include enough information on gluing, joints, splices, and fabrication See "Designs for Glued Trusses," MWPS-9. If you buy metal-plate trusses, use their designer's data.

4+4, 4+6, 6+6 indicates stacked lower chord. 484, 684, indicate double web, a 2x4 is attached to the web member to increase its stiffness.
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1001	Bottom		2×4	2×4	2x6	2 v 6		4+4	4+6	6+6	2x4	2×4	2x6	2×6	4+4	4+6	949	2x4	2x4	2x6	2x6	4+4	4+6	6+6
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Gusset Sizes in	¥ œ		8x12	10×12	10x16		T7XTP	14x16	16×16	=	8x12	10×12	=	14×12	14x16	18×16	=	8x12	10×12	2	12x16	14x16	18x16	2
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To select a truss:

- estimate roof dead load
 determine appropriate snow load
 roof dead load plus snow load = roof design load, psf
 select a truss to carry at least the total roof load for the lumber quality, slope, spacing, and ceiling dead load you will use.

For more information see back page and MWPS-9, Designs for Glued Trusses, 4th Edition, 1981.

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	Bottom		2×4	2×4	2×6	2x6	4+4	4+6	6+6	2×4	2×4	2x6	2x6	4+4	4+6	6+6	2×4	2×4	2x6	2x6	4+4	4+6	6+6
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-	Botton	chord		2x4	2x4	2x6	2×6		4+6		2x4	4×7	2x6	2x6				2×4	2×4	2x6	2×6			
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			Max	26	42	52	72	100+	ì	١.	30	10	61	90	100+	1	1	34	63	68	100	1	ı	
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This page is a summary of the information in "Designs for Glued Trusses," MWPS-9. Refer to this publication before building trusses.

ROOF SLOPE (inches of rise/inches of run)

Roof slope significantly affects the forces in the truss members. A steeper roof allows higher roof loads 3/12 slope—used in low snow load areas or for

short spans and narrow spacings.
4/12 slope—most common for farm buildings.
5/12 slope—used in high snow load areas or

long spans and wide spacings. used in high snow load areas or for

TRUSS SPACING

Roof and ceiling materials and wall framing in-fluence truss spacing selection. In pole buildings it is desirable to support each truss on a pole. 2' spacing uses more material and labor. It is common for buildings with ceilings and plywood roof

buildings with ceilings and metal roofs, and in some spacing is common in insulated livestock

greater if a ceiling is needed ings without ceilings such as machinery storages, uninsulated livestock buildings, etc. Total cost may be storage buildings.

8' spacing uses least material and labor for build-

CEILING DEAD LOAD

Three ceiling dead load cases are included in the

- · 0 psf allows for no materials in addition to the
- truss bracing and stiffeners.
 5 psf ceiling dead load allows for a metal or plywood ceiling with insulation (warm livestock buildings).
- 8 psf ceiling dead load allows for a gypsum board ceiling with insulation (residential or light commercial buildings)

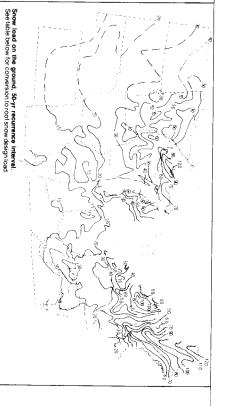
ROOF DEAD LOAD

top chord. Add the weights of the truss, purlins or decking roofing, and roof insulation to get the dead load on the

Approximate weights of trusses, psf.

Example: a 4-web truss for 4' spacing with 2x8 top chord and 2x6 bottom chord weighs about $13+0.7=2.0\,\mathrm{psf}$. Dashed lines in table indicate example.

0.4	10	- 4	filler Truce	5 E E E
	ō;	for:	he following	Add the
1.1	2.2	4.4	2x6+2x6	2×12
1.0	2.0	4.0	2×4+2×6	2x12
0.8	1.6	ω ω	2x4+2x4	2×10
0.	1.3	2.7	2x6	2×8
0.6	1.2	2.4	2×6	2×6
0	1.0	2.0	2×4	2x6
0.4	0.8	1.6	2×4	2×4
, psf	Truss dead weight,	Truss	Bottom	Top
80	4,	2.	size	Chord



٥.

up to 32"

16'

<u>6</u>

Cross bracing

Wall Framing

Brace and anchor the trusses as they are placed. Bottom chord stiffeners are required at panel points unless a rigid ceiling is to be installed. Use king post crossbracing in all buildings.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Windbracing

SNOW LOAD

Use the map above and the table below for determining snow load for your building.

Recommended snow loads.

Recommended by the MAVES and MRAES Committees for roofs up to about 11. Slope for buildings outsize the jurisdiction of a building code farm buildings. Soly in explicat of 30 the 25 yrs of 8 fits years on roof other buildings. Soly in explicat of 30 to convert from snow on ground to sow on roof.

Minimum recommences lead is 12 pst in areas where all of the maximum snow load results from a single storm without significant wind the maximum root load may equal the ground snow load.

120	110	ī00	8	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	15		Map load	
		72.0		57.6	50.4	43.2	36.0	28.8	21.6	14.4	12.0	DSf	Farm	Roof sn
%	88	80	72	2	56	48	\$	32	24	16	12		Other	Roof snow load

Weights of roofing and ceiling materials.

01-0.4	Insulation, per inch of thickness
2.6	Asphalt shingles
9	28 ga steel
0.4	0.024 aluminum
1.4	;2 plywood
	, plywood
2.2 pst	1 lumber solid
	Sheathing, etc.
0.7	2x4 furring, 2" o.c
0.4 psf	1x3furring, 16 'o.c.
	Ceiling traming
	2x6 purlins, 2 o.c.
0.7 psf	2x4 purlins, 2' o.c.
	Roof framing

Wind Loads

Trusses are designed to withstand winds of 80 mph on a building less than 30' high.

Use exterior, C-C grade '/_a" or '/₂" plywood with outer pites of Group 1 species wood, Identification Indexes, 24/0 and 32/16 respectively.

Use 3-ply '/_a" plywood and 5-ply '/₂" plywood or use Structural 1, 4-ply, '/₂" plywood.

SS

2x6

LUMBER

(15%) = moisture content at time of milling.	time of milling	
ဖွစ္	Grade	Size
Douglas Fir-Larch	SS . 1	2x4 2x6
Douglas Fir-Larch (North)	SS 1	2x4 2x6
Southern Pine (15%)	No. 2 dense No. 1	2x4 2x6:
Southern Pine (19%)	No. 1 No. 2 dense	2x4 2x6
1400 Group Douglas Fir—Larch	No. 2	2x4 2x6
Douglas Fir—Larch (North)	No. 2 No. 1	2x4 2x6
Hem—Fir	No. 1	2x4 2x6
Southern Pine (15%)	No. 2	2x4
Southern Pine (19%)	No. 2	2x4 2x6
Spruce—Pine—Fir	SS	2x4
1100 Group Douglas Fir—Larch	No. 2	2x6·
Douglas Fir (North)	No. 2	2x4 2x6
Douglas Fir (South)	No. 2	2x4 2x6
Hem—Fir	No. 2	2x4 2x6;
Hem—Fir (North)	No. 1	2x4 2x6 ⁻
Hem-Fir (North)	No. 1	2x6*
Southern Pine (15%) Southern Pine (19%)	₹ 2 2	2x6 2x6
Spruce Pine Fir	No.1	2x4

Roof Purlins

spacings and butt joints used Stagger purlin joints for continuity across the trusses. Purlins may be laid flat with 2' and 4' truss

Alternating purlin lengths may be used in pole buildings where the poles are spaced evenly and the trusses are not. For poles 8 oc. they may be of alternating 16' and 18' lengths with staggered and lapped end joints if pairs of trusses are mounted on alternate sides of the poles.

Trusses ——— Wall -	5	Lap Joint	18' Purlin	1	16' Purlin (2x4 on edge)
			16' Purlin		ge)
В о.с.					rlin

	The state of the s
%	 moisture content at time of milling.
3	

Overhang

A = metal framing anchor 4-30d ring-shank nails = 1/2" bolt

 $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{2}$ " bolt 2A or 1B 2A or 2B 3A or 2B 4A or 2B 4A or 3B

Truss Span 201-24 261-30 321-46 481-50 521-60

1A or 1B 1A or 1B 1A or 1B 1A or 1B 1A or 1B

1A or 18 1A or 18 2A or 18 2A or 18 2A or 28

of each truss Wind Anchorage

Minimum fasteners for wind anchorage, both ends

1 x 4 2 x 4 2 x 6

Truss Spacing 2: 4:

Truss Spacing

For a 2' to 4' overhang, use the top chord and heel gusset design for a V_3 larger snow load.

