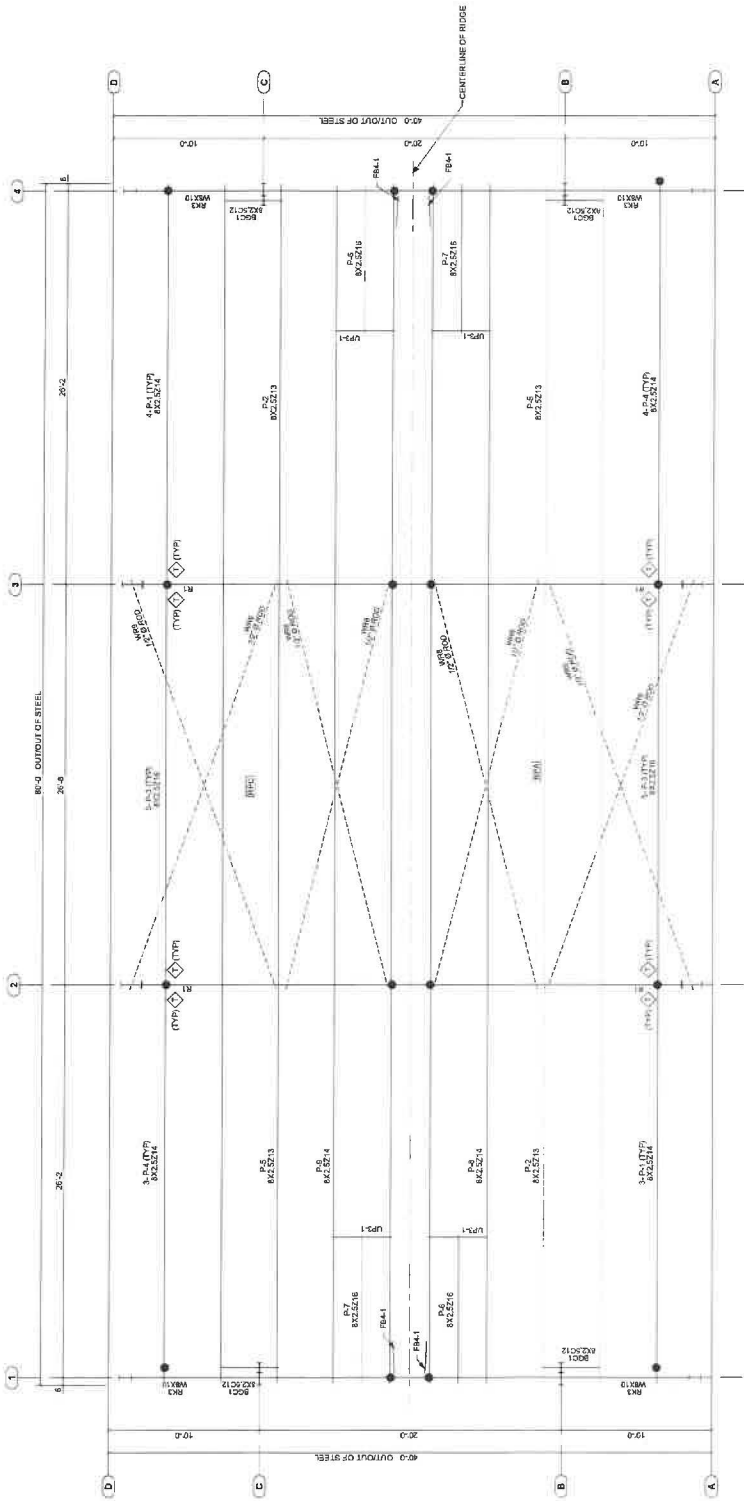


• DENOTES CUP LOCATION
• 80% OF CUP LENGTH
• 80% AT 12 PAVING

ZEE SECTION LAP TABLE			
SYMBOL	LAP LENGTH	HYBRID	LAP LENGTH
(1)	40'-0"	(1)	2'-0"
(2)	40'-0"	(2)	2'-0"
(3)	40'-0"	(3)	2'-0"
(4)	40'-0"	(4)	2'-0"

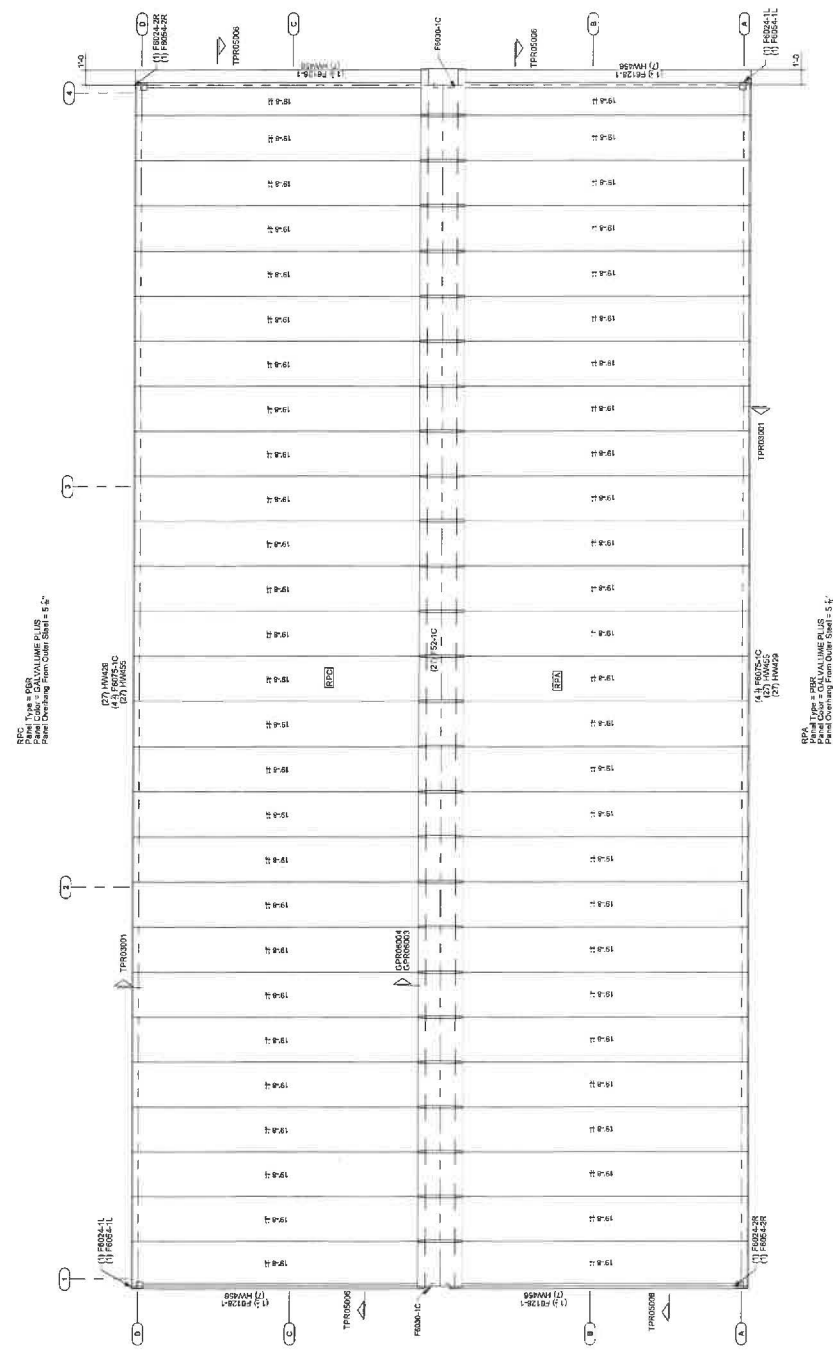


Roof Framing



Customer: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES LLC 1000 BAYVIEW RD FLORENCE, OH 44636-9508 Phone: 330-246-1540 Fax: 330-972-2841		Project Name & Location: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES LLC 1000 BAYVIEW RD FLORENCE, OH 44636-9508		Drawing Status: [] Issued For Approval [X] Issued For Construction	
Drawn by: JAC 2/11/25		Checked by: CSC 2/25/25		Scale: NOT TO SCALE	
Project Engineer: EOL		Job Number: 18-B-84746		Sheet Number: E3 of 11	
The engineer shall not be responsible for the design of the structure or the construction of the structure. The engineer shall not be responsible for the design of the structure or the construction of the structure. The engineer shall not be responsible for the design of the structure or the construction of the structure.					

Non-Standard FRR Roof Panel Fasteners
FRR member fasteners are to be used for panel
to member connections. The fasteners are to be
placed at 12" on center along the entire length of the
panels.



Roof Sheet RPA & RPC

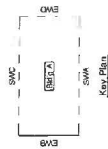
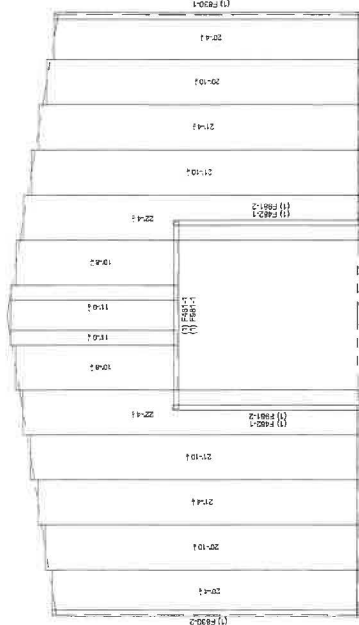
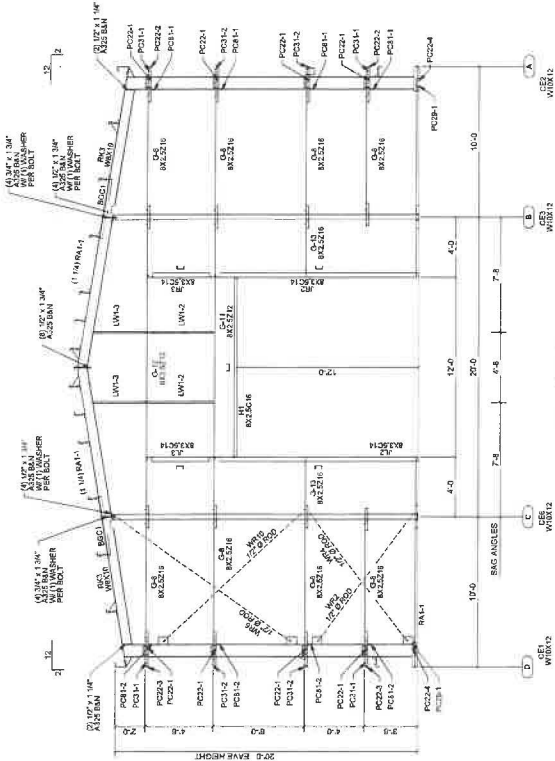
PER JOIST PANELS ARE TO BE FIELD OUT IF THE PANELS EXTEND OUTSIDE OF THE ROOF PLANE PANELS ARE NOT TO BE BUCK LAPPED.

Project Name & Location: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 3120 HIGHWAY 101 BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706-9508 Project No: 19-B-84746		Drawing Status: ☒ Issued For Construction ☐ Issued For Approval ☐ Not For Construction	
Customer: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 10615 BEAUFORT RD LITTLETON, CO 80127-4208 Phone: 303-512-2514 Fax: 303-512-2514		Scale: NOT TO SCALE	
Drawn by: YMC 2/21/25		Checked by: JSC 2/25/25	
Project Engineer: JSC		Job Number: 19-B-84746	
Sheet Number: E4 of 11		The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by a firm which is duly licensed to practice engineering in the State of California. The engineer is not responsible for the design or construction of the structure shown on this drawing unless he has personally supervised the construction of the structure and has signed the plans for the same. The engineer is not responsible for the design or construction of the structure shown on this drawing unless he has personally supervised the construction of the structure and has signed the plans for the same.	

Revision	Date	Description
B/		
C/		

Non-Standard PBR Wall Panel Fasteners
PBR anchor fasteners are to be used for panel
to secondary structure in lieu of #12
anchors for the following reasons:

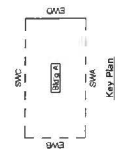
Revision	Date	Description
BY	OK'd	
CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC		
Customer: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC		
Project Name & Location: BUILDING BAYN'S LLC		
10035 BAYN'S RD		
10035 BAYN'S RD		
FLORENCE, OR 97139-9500		
Drawing Scale: NOT TO SCALE		
Drawn by: MIC 2/13/25		
Checked by: CBO 2/25/25		
Project Engineer: EOL		
Job Number: 19-B-84746		
Sheet Number: E7 of 11		
The engineer whose seal appears herein is employed by or for the firm of MICHAEL BAKER CORPORATION, a professional engineering services firm, and is not providing engineering services for this construction project. The engineer's seal and signature are required for the project to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Oregon Structural Code, and the engineer's seal and signature are required for the project to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Oregon Structural Code.		
[Seal] [Signature] [Date]		



F7U number listers are to be used for panel to secondary attachment in lieu of #17A shown on the H Drawings



Endwall Sheeting EWD

[illegible]

Street Number: E8 of 11

The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services for the manufacturer, Constellation Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.

CONNECTION CODES (FOR TOP AND BOTTOM BOLT PATTERN)		
CONNECTION 1B, 1I OR 1P	CONNECTION 1F	CONNECTION 1E
CONNECTION 2B, 2I OR 2P	CONNECTION 2F	CONNECTION 2E
CONNECTION 3B, 3I OR 3P	CONNECTION 3F	CONNECTION 3E
CONNECTION 4B, 4I OR 4P	CONNECTION 4F	CONNECTION 4E
	4 E / 2 E H CONNECTION DESIGNATION BLANK = STANDARD CONNECTION H = HEAVY CONNECTION BOTTOM CONNECTION CODE BOTTOM QUANTITY OF BOLT ROWS CONNECTION DESIGNATION BLANK = STANDARD CONNECTION H = HEAVY CONNECTION TOP CONNECTION CODE TOP QUANTITY OF BOLT ROWS CONNECTION CODE FORMAT	
CONNECTION 4X		

CONNECTION BOLT DATA

NAME	DESCRIPTION FOR A325 BOLT DIMENSIONS	A325 CONNECTION BOLT DIMENSIONS					
D	DIAMETER OF THE BOLT	1/2"	3/4"	7/8"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"
HD	BOLT HOLE DIAMETER	9/16"	13/16"	15/16"	1 1/16"	1 5/16"	1 9/16"
G	BOLT GAUGE	2 1/2"	5"	4"	3 1/2"	4"	5 1/2"
MAX. WEB THICKNESS (Max. 3/8" Fillet Weld) WITHOUT WASHER		1"	1 1/8"	1 7/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/8"	2 1/8"
MAX. WEB THICKNESS (Max. 3/8" Fillet Weld) WITH WASHER		3/4"	7/8"	1 5/8"	7/8"	7/8"	1 7/8"
HEAVY CONN. BOLT GAUGE		N/A	2 1/4"	2 5/8"	3"	3 3/4"	4"
S	NORMAL BOLT SPACING	2 1/2"	3"	3 1/4"	3 1/2"	4"	4 1/2"
BSMIN	MINIMUM SPACING BETWEEN TOP & BOTTOM SETS OF BOLTS	1 1/2"	2 1/4"	2 5/8"	3"	3 3/4"	4"
BSMAX	MAXIMUM BOLT SPACING BETWEEN TOP AND BOTTOM SETS OF BOLTS ON CONNECTION PLATES	2'-0"	2'-0"	2'-0"	2'-0"	2'-0"	2'-0"
SP	SPLICE BOLT SPACING (NOT TO EXCEED 2'-0")	(1/2 BSMAX (±1/8") WHEN BSMAX = 2'-0" TO 4'-0" (1/3 BSMAX (±1/8") WHEN BSMAX = 4'-0" TO 6'-0" (1/4 BSMAX (±1/8") WHEN BSMAX = 6'-0" TO 8'-0"					
BFCD	MINIMUM BOLT-TO-FLANGE CLEARANCE AT OUT OF NUT SEE BOLT AT FLANGE DETAIL	1 1/2"	1 3/4"	1 7/8"	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	2 3/4"
PF	MINIMUM BOLT-TO-FLANGE CLEARANCE AT CONNECTION PLATE SEE BOLT AT FLANGE DETAIL	(RFGD + RNWT) PF INSIDE OF FLANGE IS INCREASED BASED ON THE YT & YB VALUET. PF FOR CONNECTION B, F, I AND P ARE THE SAME AS USED ON CONNECTION C					
NWT	NUT AND WASHER THICKNESS	SEE BOLT AT FLANGE DETAIL. NUT THICKNESS IS EQUAL TO THE BOLT DIAMETER AND .15875" WASHER THICKNESS IS USED EVEN IF A WASHER IS NOT REQUIRED.					
RNWT	RISE ON NUT AND WASHER THICKNESS	REFER TO FRAME CROSS SECTION DRAWING FOR LARGEST FLANGE THICKNESS EITHER SIDE OF THE CONNECTION.					
TI	THICKNESS TOP FLANGE						
TB	THICKNESS BOTTOM FLANGE						
YT	BOLT SPACING TOP (ROUND UP TO NEXT 1/2", MIN = S)	3" + TI	3 1/2" + TI	3 3/4" + TI	4 1/2" + TI	5" + TI	5 1/2" + TI
YB	BOLT SPACING BOTTOM (ROUND UP TO NEXT 1/2", MIN = S)	or TB Sloped	or TB Sloped	or TB Sloped	or TB Sloped	or TB Sloped	or TB Sloped
EED(E)	MINIMUM END EDGE DIMENSION	1 1/4"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	1 3/4"	2 1/4"	2 5/8"
EED(S)	MINIMUM SIDE EDGE DIMENSION	3/4"	1"	1 1/8"	1 1/4"	1 5/8"	2 1/4"
EEDK	END EDGE DIMENSION AT KNEE CONNECTION	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 5/8"	1 7/8"	2 3/8"	2 3/4"
BCWM	MINIMUM BOLT CLEARANCE FROM A FLANGE OR WEB WELD WITHOUT WASHER	7/16"	5/8"	3/4"	13/16"	1"	1 3/8"
WCSM	MINIMUM WIDTH OF CONNECTION PLATE (Standard Connection)	5"	6"	8"	8"	10"	12"
WCHM	MINIMUM WIDTH OF CONNECTION PLATE (Heavy Connection)	N/A	10"	12"	12"	16"	18"
TCMN	MINIMUM THICKNESS OF CONNECTION PLATE	1/4"	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	5/8"	1"

Frame Documentation
A325 Connection Bolt Details

05-12-10
Mar '24 06

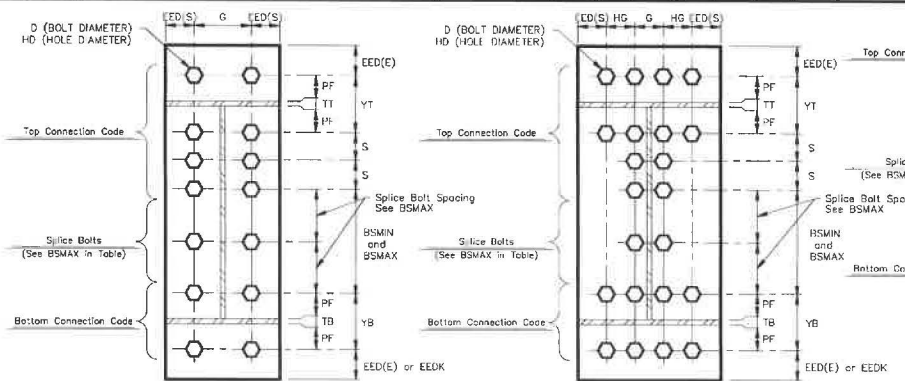
B 4E/2EH

Connection Code
(See "Connection Code Format"
on this drawing)
Connection Location

CROSS SECTION CONNECTION CODE KEY
(AS SHOWN AT CONNECTIONS ON FRAME CROSS SECTION DRAWINGS)

Flange Brace Material Schedule

Port Mark	Material
FB4	L 2" x 2" x 14 Ga.
FB5	L 2" x 2" x 14 Ga.
FB6	L 2" x 2" x 8"
FB7	L 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 11"



STANDARD CONNECTION DESIGNATION

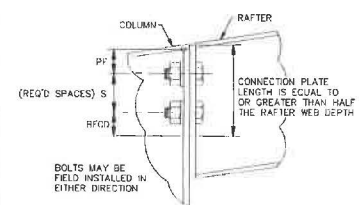
(CODE 4E/2EH SHOWN)

HEAVY CONNECTION DESIGNATION

(CODE 4EH/2EH SHOWN)

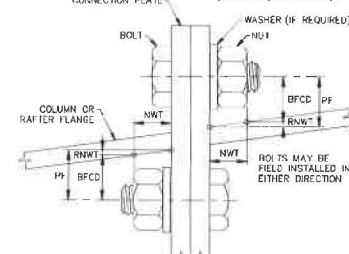
4X CONNECTION DESIGNATION

(CODE 4X/4X SHOWN)



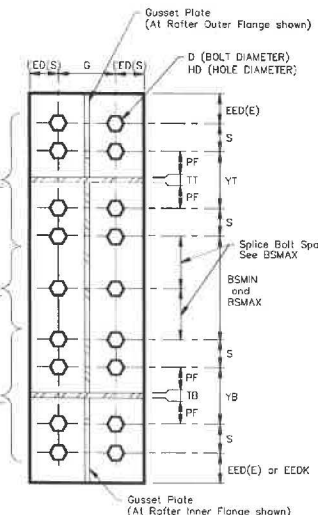
CONNECTION B & P

(Low Side Shown, High Side Similar)



BOLT AT FLANGE DETAIL

(Top Flange Shown, Bottom Flange Similar)



Project Name & Location:
BUILDING BARN, LLC
5220 HIGHWAY 101
FLORISSANT, MO 63031-9508

Client:
CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC
10639 BRADFORD RD
JULIA, MO 64501-9208

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

Drawn by: YMC 2/21/25

Checked by: CBC 2/25/25

Project Engineer: EOL

Job Number: 19-B-84746

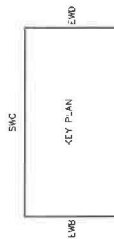
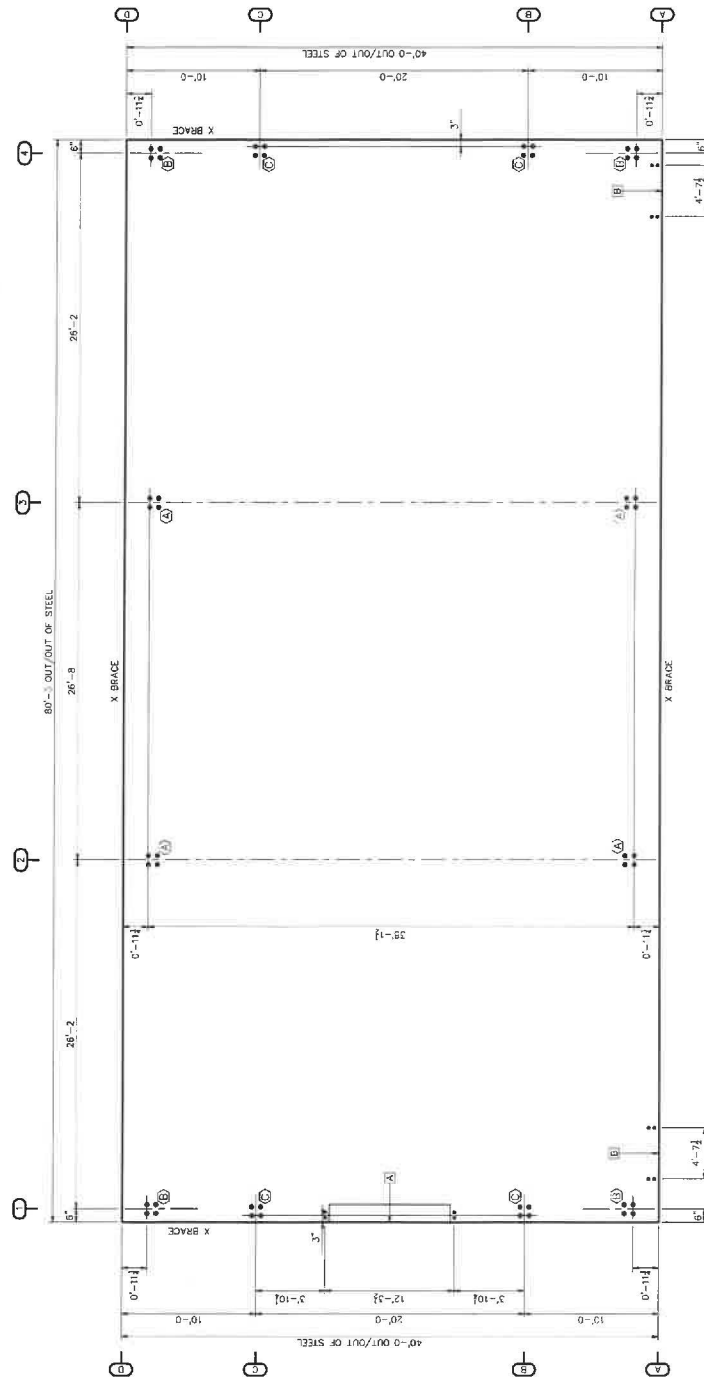
Sheet Number: E11 of 11

The engineer whose seal appears herein is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services for the manufacturer, Contractor Building Products or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Seal use or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.

Anchor Rod Drawings

- 1) This drawing is for anchor rod placement only and is not a foundation design. The foundation design is shown on the foundation drawing.
- 2) Foundation must be poured and level with the anchor rod in the location, and projection, must be held to keep threads clear of foundation.
- 3) This structural design data indicates magnitude and location of design loads and support conditions, material properties, and type and size of major structural members and locations shown. This structural design data will be superseded by any changes to building loads or dimensions may change structural member sizes and locations shown.
- 4) Anchor rod size is noted on the drawings has been determined by shear and tension of the anchor rod. The length of the anchor rod and method of load transfer to the foundation must be determined by the foundation engineer. Anchor rods are not provided by the metal building manufacturer.
- 5) 3000 psi concrete compressive strength (f'c) is assumed for the purpose of column base plate design unless otherwise noted.

FINISH FLOOR AT ELEVATION 100'-0"



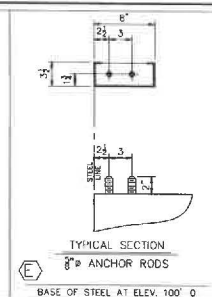
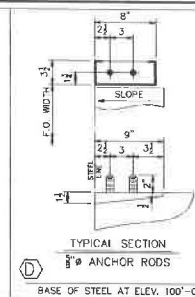
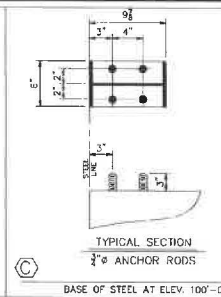
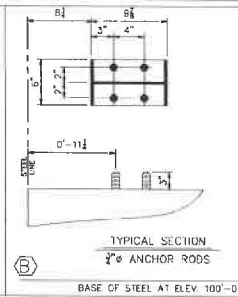
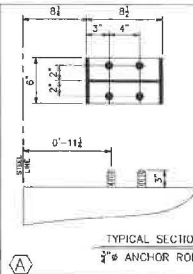
ACCESSORY SCHEDULE			
MARK	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL	QUANT.
A	12'-0\"	1	
B	4' x 4' x 6' 0\"	2	

ANCHOR ROD DESCRIPTION		
ANCHOR ROD DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	
1/2\"	12	
1/2\"	48	

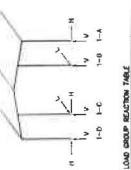
ANCHOR BOLTS TO BE DESIGNED BY FOUNDATION ENGINEER USING DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THIS TABLE

ANCHOR ROD SETTING PLAN

Customer: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 10239 BRADDOCK RD BULLOCK BAYNS, LLC 320 HIGHWAY 101 FLORENCE, CO 80127-9508 TEL: 303-572-7514		Project Name & Location: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 10239 BRADDOCK RD BULLOCK BAYNS, LLC 320 HIGHWAY 101 FLORENCE, CO 80127-9508 TEL: 303-572-7514	
Drawing Status: ☐ Issued For Approval ☒ Issued For Construction		Drawing Scale: 1/8\"	
Drawn by: KVM		Checked by: KVM	
Date: 2/19/23		Project Engineer: TOL	
Job Number: 19-0-84745		Sheet Number: F1 of 3	
This drawing is for anchor rod placement only and is not a foundation design. The foundation design is shown on the foundation drawing. The foundation must be poured and level with the anchor rod in the location, and projection, must be held to keep threads clear of foundation. This structural design data indicates magnitude and location of design loads and support conditions, material properties, and type and size of major structural members and locations shown. This structural design data will be superseded by any changes to building loads or dimensions may change structural member sizes and locations shown. Anchor rod size is noted on the drawings has been determined by shear and tension of the anchor rod. The length of the anchor rod and method of load transfer to the foundation must be determined by the foundation engineer. Anchor rods are not provided by the metal building manufacturer. 3000 psi concrete compressive strength (f'c) is assumed for the purpose of column base plate design unless otherwise noted.			



Description	By	Date	Revision
CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 11111 Highway 40, Suite 200 Houston, Texas 77055 Tel: 281-352-2200 Fax: 281-352-2344 Customer: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC BUILDING BARRIS LLC 11111 Highway 40, Suite 200 Houston, Texas 77055 Tel: 281-352-2200 Fax: 281-352-2344 Project Name & Location: BUILDING BARRIS LLC 11111 Highway 40, Suite 200 Houston, Texas 77055 Tel: 281-352-2200 Fax: 281-352-2344 Drawing Status: ☐ Not for Construction ☒ Issued for Construction ☐ Modified for Construction ☐ Issued for Permit			
Scale: NOT TO SCALE Drawn by: KVV 2/19/25 Checked by: Project Engineer: ECK Job Number: 19-D-64745 Sheet Number: F2 of 3 The engineer whose seal appears herein is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services for the manufacturer, contractor, building division or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Seal and/or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by the manufacturer only; the undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for the project.			

[illegible][illegible]

NAME: #1
 DATE: 02/20/78
 TIME: 11:30 /
 USER: C010441
 JOB NAME: 04715A

SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP

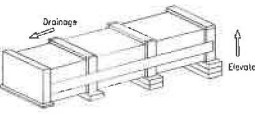
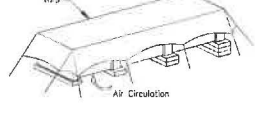
[illegible]

SECTION INDICATOR

LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE (KIP INCHES) = 2.3

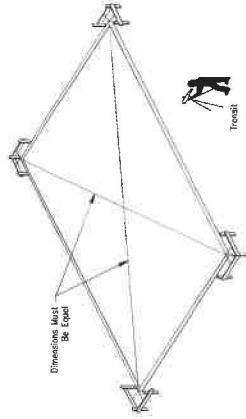
COLUMN	-D		+A	
	H	V	H	V
LS	1.3	-0.0	-1.5	4.1
RS	-0.0	3.9	-0.0	3.8
BEAM	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0

LS	:	Unbalanced Left Right Snow Load
ROCKW	:	Overturn Acting Rock Load from Long Wind

Field Service Procedures In Order To Give Your Prompt Services And Keep Problems To A Minimum, Please Handle Any Shovelings Or Rock Changes In The Following Manner: 1. Carefully Check Your Paving, Let Water Unleashed. 2. Mark Any Items Which Appear To Be Missing And Notify The Field Service Department At The Number Shown In The Title Block As Soon As Possible, Calling Someone Else Could Delay The Proper Response. INITIAL CLAIM: Is The Event Of An Error, The Customer Must Promptly Make A Written Or Verbal "Initial Claim" To The Manufacturer For The Correction Of Design, Drafting, Bidding Of Materials Or Fabrication Error. 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 Materials And Cost. 3. Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer, Including Estimated Quantities And Cost. 4. Minimum Total Cost Of Proposed Corrective Work And Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer. SUBMIT MATERIALS: Immediately Upon Delivery Of Materials, Quantities Are To Be Verified By The Customer Against Quantities That Are Listed On The Shipping Documents. Neither The Manufacturer Nor The Carrier Is Responsible For Material Shortages Against The Quantities Listed On The Shipping Documents. Such Shortages Are Not Noted On The Shipping Documents. When The Material Is Received And Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent, If The Carrier Is The Manufacturer, Claims For Shortages Are To Be Made By The Customer To The Common Carrier. If The Shipping Documents Are Correct According To The Quantities Listed On The Shipping Documents, But Are Less Than The Quantities Ordered, Or The Quantities That Are Needed To Complete The Metal Building According To The Order Documents, Claims Is To Be Made To The Manufacturer. DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL: Damaged Or Defective Material, Regardless Of The Degree Of Damage, Must Be Noted On The Shipping Documents By The Customer And Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent. The Manufacturer Is Not Responsible For Material Damages In Unloading Of Packages Or Mated Materials, Including, But Not Limited To: Fasteners, Sheet Metal, "C" And "Z" Sections And Covering Panels That Become Wet And/Or Damaged By Water While In The Possession Of Others. Damaged Or Needed 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 Damaged Material 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 Or Consequential Damages Resulting From Customer's Use Of Damaged Or Defective Materials That Can Be Detected By Visual Inspection. EXCESSIVE MATERIAL: The Manufacturer Reserves The Right To Recover Any Material Delivered In Excess Of Those Required By The Order Documents. OIL CANNING IS NOT A CAUSE FOR REJECTION	Authorization For Corrective Work Normal Excursions Include The Correction Of Minor Mistakes By Amounts Of Reaming, Chipping, Grinding Or Outing And The Drawing Of Elements Into Line Through The Use Of Drill Press. Errors That Cannot Be Corrected By The foregoing Means Or Which Require Major Changes In The Member Configuration Should Be Reported Immediately To The Owner And The Manufacturer By The Erector. To Enable Whoever Is Responsible Either To Correct The Error Or Approve The Most Efficient And Economical Method Of Correction To Be Used By Others. (AISC 308-10, 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 (10) Days Of The Completion Of The Corrective Work Authorized By The Manufacturer. THE FINAL CLAIM MUST INCLUDE: 1. Actual Number Of Man-Hours By Paled Of Direct Labor Use On Corrective Work And Actual Hourly Rate Of Pay. 2. Taxes And Insurance On Total Actual Direct Labor. 3. Other Direct Costs Or Actual Direct Labor. 4. Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer, Including Copies Of Proof Invoices. 5. Total Actual Direct Cost Of Corrective Work (Sum Of 1, 2, 3, And 4). The "Final Claims Are Credited To The Customer By The Manufacturer In The Amount Not To Exceed The Lesser Of The Maximum Total Cost Set Forth In The "Authorization For Corrective Work" Or The Total Direct Cost Of Corrective Work. **IMPORTANT NOTE** Cost Of Equipment (Rental Or Depreciation), Small Tools, Supervision, Overhead And Profit Are Not Included To Claims. SHIPMENT ARRIVAL TIME: Every Effort Will Be Made To See That The Carrier Arrives At The Jobsite On The Requested Hour. Manufacturer Makes No Warranty And Accepts No Responsibility For Costs Associated With A Shipment Not Arriving At The Requested Time Unless A Separate Agreement Has Been Made In Writing For A Guaranteed Arrival Time.	Unloading, Handling And Storage 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: Pinch Marks Are Stamped On The Primary Structural Members At The Lower End, 1'-0" From The End. Inspect All Shipments Prior To Releasing The Tie-downs For Load. Ties May Have Slipped During Transit. REMEMBER SAFETY FIRST: Blocking Under Downers And Rafter Protection: The Splice Plates And The Sides From Damage During The Unloading Process. It Also Facilitates The Placing Of Sides And Gables Around 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 Steel And To Prevent Damage To Materials And The Concrete Slab. If Work Is Allowed To Remain For Extended Periods In Bundles Of Primed Parts Such As Girts, Purlins, Etc., The Plywood Will Fade And The Point Will Gradually Soften Reducing Its Bond To The Steel. Therefore, Upon Receipt Of A Job, All Bundles Of Primed Parts Should Be Stowed At An Angle To Allow Any Trapped Water To Drain Away And Permit Air Circulation For Drying. Puddles Of Water Should Not Be Allowed To Collect And Remain On Columns Or Rollers For Same Reason. The Cost Of Shop Primer Is Intended To Protect The Steel Framing Only For A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Conditions. The Cost Of Shop Primer Does Not Provide The Uniformity Of Protection, Or The Durability And Corrosion Resistances Of A Field Applied Finish Coat Of Paint Over Shop Primer. The Cost Of Shop Primer Is Intended To Protect The Steel Framing Only For A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Conditions. The Cost Of Shop Primer Does Not Provide The Uniformity Of Protection, Or The Durability And Corrosion Resistances Of A Field Applied Finish Coat Of Paint Over Shop Primer.	Roof And Wall Panels Manufacturer's Roof And Wall Panels Include Color Coated, Galvalume, And Galvalume Plus. Provide Excellent Service Under Widely Varied Conditions. All Unloading And Erection Personnel Should Fully Understand That These Panels Are Quality Merchandise, Which Merits Careful Care And Handling. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD PANELS BE HANDLED ROUGHLY. Packages Of Sheets Should Be Lifted Off The Truck With Extreme Care Taken To Ensure That No Damage Occurs. To Ends Of The Sheets Or To Side Ribs. The Packages Should Be Slowed Off The Ground Sufficiently High To Allow Air Circulation Underneath The Packages. This Avoids Ground Moisture And Debris From Working On The Packages. One End Of The Package Should Be Kept Dry, However Due To Climatic Conditions, Water Formed By Condensation Of Humid Air Becomes Trapped Between Sheets. Water Can Also Be Trapped Between The Stacked Sheets When Exposed To Rain. This May Discoloration Caused By Trapped Moisture. The Steel Is Usually Superficial And Has Little Effect On The Appearance Or Service Life Of The Panels As Long As It Not Permitted To Remain On The Panel. However, Moisture In Contact With The Surface Of The panel Over An Extended Period Can Severely Attack The Finish And Reduce The Effective Service Life. See R1-07 titled "Damage From Condensation Or Trapped Water". CAUTION: Core Should Always Be Taken When Working On Panels. Use Safety Lines And Net When Necessary. Panels Are Slippy. Wear 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 Slippery And Act Accordingly. Never Walk Off Step On Skybridge Or Translucent Panels. Use Wood Blocking To Elevate And Slope The Panels In A Manner That Allows Moisture To Drain. Wood Blocking Prevents Raveling Bundles Will Provide Additional Air Circulation When Stacking Or Unloading The Panels. Lift Rather Than Slide Them Apart. Barred Edges May Scratch The Coated Surfaces. Wet Sheets Are Slid Over One Another. Never Allow Panels To Be Walked On While On The Ground. 	Roof And Wall Panel Damage During Construction The Quality Of Workmanship In Steel Construction Practices And Handling Methods Used During The Construction Of The Metal Building Can Significantly Affect The Appearance And Performance Of The Building. Panels, Damage During Construction Can Be The Result Of Faulty Installation Methods And/Or Corrosion. Overdriven Fasteners Cause Indentations Or Shallow Pockets In The Panel Around The Fastener Head. Rain Water Or Condensation Moisture Combined With Atmospheric Pollutants (especially Sulfur Dioxide) And Dirt Particles Collect In These Pockets. The Combination Of Pollutants And Moisture Creates Acid Solutions That Will Cause Corrosion Damage To The Panel And Fastener. Rain May Wash Some Pollutants Away, But Moisture In Form Of High Humidity Can Keep These Areas Wet and Continue The Problem. Overdriving An Fastener Also Forces The Sealing Washer From Under The 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 Overdriven Fasteners. It Is Extremely Important That All Drill Shavings From The Installation Of Panel Fasteners And Fasteners From The Sew Cutting Of Panels Be Removed From The Panel Surface. Corrosion Can Occur In A Matter Of Hours When These Shavings Or Filings Are Not Removed And Are In Contact With Water Or Condensed Moisture. When Panels Are Pre-drilled Or Cut In The Stock Prior To Erection All Shavings 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 Displaced 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 Installation Of The Roof And The Installation Of Such Equipment As Air Condition Units, Etc. Personnel Walking On The Panel Can Cause Damage. Walkmen 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. Drapping One Panel Across Another Can Cut Or Abrade The Coating Causing Unightly Marks On The Panel Surface. Attempts To Erect Panels During Windy Conditions Should Be Avoided To Prevent Damage And Of 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 Contain Corrosive Moisture. Mud May Have Splashed Onto The Wall During Construction. Corrosion Damage May Appear Where This Dirt Or Mud Contacts The Panels. Clean Areas Where Limer 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 Time Of Final Work. Pre-painted Panels May Require Touch-up If The Coating Has Been Damaged During Handling Or Erection. The Appearance Of The Building May Be Affected If Damaged Spots Or Scratches Are Located In Highly Visible Places Such As Around Doors, Windows, Etc. If Damage Is Extensive Then Replacement Of The Entire Panel Should Be Considered.
Types Of Finishes SUPR-PRIME STEEL: All Structural Members Of The Metal Building System Not Fabricated Of Corrosion Resistant Material Or Protected By A Corrosion Resistant Coating Are Protected 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 Primer Steel Which Is Stored In The Field Pending Location Should Be Kept Free Of The Ground And So Partitions As To Minimize Water Holding Pockets, Dust, Mud And Other Contamination Of The Primer Film. Repairs Of Damaged Or Primer 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 Detention 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 Coatings, Minor Abrasions To The Shop Coat (Including Galvalume) Caused By Handling, Loading, Shipping, Unloading And Erection After Priming Or Galvalume Are Unavoidable. (AIA 2012, Chapter 14 2.4.2). VALUOLUX: Valuolux Is The Trade Name For A Patented Steel Sheet And Coil Product Having A Coating Of Corrosion Resistant Aluminum-Zinc Alloy. The Mixture Is Balanced To Offer The Coating That Retains The Corrosion Resistance And Heat Reflectivity Of Aluminum And Galvalume Protection Of Zinc. The Best Properties Of Both Aluminum And Zinc Are Combined In This Coating And Offer Added Service Life For The Building. PRE-PAINTING: Using Galvalume Steel As A Substrate, Pre-painted Steel Is Given An Additional Rust Inhibitor Primer Coat. This Primer Coat Further Increases The Corrosion Resistance. These Coatings Are Applied To The Exterior Surface Of The Panels And A Wash Coat Designed Only For Interior Use Is Applied To The Opposite Side. Galvalume And Pre-painted Steel Can Give Excellent Service For Many Years If A Few Rules Concerning Their Care And Maintenance Are Observed. All of These Rules Are Easily Subject To Damage And Corrosion When Care Is Not Provided. PANEL AND COATING MAINTENANCE: Remove Smudge Marks From Bare Galvalume: Formica 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 Marks. No Product Will Remove All Smudge Marks. Remove Rust Stains: Soft Scrub Without Bleach Has Proven To Be Somewhat Effective 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. To Touch-up Scratches In Paint (Not Bare Metal): Clean Area To Be Painted With Mild Detergent. Rinse Thoroughly And Dry. Using A Small Artist's Brush, Lightly Apply A White Amount Of Color Washed Wash-Up Ink Required To Fill/Over The Scratch. Contact The Building Manufacturer For Assistance With Ordering/Purchasing Touch-up Paint As Needed.	Damage From Condensation Or Trapped Water It 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 Panels Within The Bundle. Condensation Can Occur Frequently Near The Sea Coast Or Other Large Bodies Of Water. If Job Site Covers Are Used, They Should Be Tied Away From The Bundle At Corners To Allow Air Circulation Around The Bundle. This Will Help Prevent Moisture Escaping From The Ground Or Building Floor From Condensing On The Panels. Plastic Or Other Impermeable Covers Are Not Recommended. Inevitable Accumulation Is Required. The Panels Are Found To Be Wet From Any Cause. The Bundles Must Be Opened And Each Panel Un-stacked And Thoroughly Dried On Both Sides. Re-stacking The Panel At A Slight Angle To Each Other To Prevent Moisture Will Allow Air Circulation And Assist In Keeping The Panel Dry. In Severe Conditions Long Fans Can Be Used To Circulate Air Between The Un-stacked 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 to 48 Hours. This Damage Shows Corrosion And Discoloration Of The Panel Surface And Is Commonly Called Wet Storage Stain, Zinc Oxidation, Or "White Rust".  A Sealing Of The Joint Film Can Occur With Pre-painted Steel Under Wet Storage Conditions And The Durability Of The Panel Finish Substantially Decreases. Rare Galvalume And Galvalume Panels Resist More Quickly To Surface Oxidation Since They Lack The Additional Protection Of Paint. Zinc Coated Or Galvalume Panels Under Normal Exposure From A Zinc Aluminum Dioxide Film on Their Surface Allowing A Slow Oxidation Process Called "Weathering" To Occur. That inhibits further Corrosion. In Nested Bundles Condensation On The Panels With Condensed Or Trapped Water Prevents this Weathering Process. Rapid Oxidation Of The Zinc Or Zinc Aluminum Coating Can Now Occur And May Lead To "Red Rust" In A Short Time. If Oxidation Or Stains Are Minor A Household Cleaner Of The Type Used On Porcelain Sinks And Bathtubs May Be Used To Remove Stains. When Bleaching Or Abrasive Materials Should Be Avoided Since Scrubbing Or Removal Of The Coating Could Occur. Panel With Significant Damage Should Be Replaced By The Buyer Prior To Erection.	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 Erected Safely. 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 Practices Be The Top Priority Of Any Job Site. Local, State And Federal Safety And Health Standards, Weather Standards, Storefront Or Outdoors, Should Always Be Followed To Help Ensure Worker Safety. Make Sure 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 Hard Hats, Rubber Sole Shoes For Roof Work, Proper Equipment For Handling Metals And Safety Nets Where Applicable Are Also Recommended. For The Purposes Of Determining L101 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 Structural Members. If Additional Information Is Required Contact The Field Service Department. ICE AND SNOW REMOVAL: Excessive Ice And Snow Removal Should Be Removed From The 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 Pipes And Roofing's Be Extremely Careful If Your Roof Has Light Transmitting Panels. These Panels Will Support A Person's Weight And Will Be Difficult Or Impossible To See If They Are Covered With Ice Or Snow. See AIA 2012 Low-Rise Building Systems Manual, Appendix A For Details On Snow Removal Procedures. These Procedures Should Commence When Half Of The Design Roof Snow Load Is Reached. DEBRIS REMOVAL: Any Foreign Body Such As Sawdust, Dirt, Leaves, Animal Droppings, Etc. Will Cause Corrosion Of The Roof, Gutters, Trim, Etc. If Left On The 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 Trained Lumber Or Concrete/Water/Root To Come In Contact With Roof Panels, Especially Galvalume For Extended Periods Of Time. PERIODIC INSPECTION: All High-Strength Steel Be Periodically Be Inspected For Tightness. Particularly In Crane Buildings And After Seismic Or Wind Activity. The Crane Manufacturer Will Specify A Minimum Period But It Should Not Exceed Two Years. DRAINAGE: 1. Keep Roof Free Of Debris And Keep Debris Out Of Gutter To Allow Water Quickly Drain From The Roof. 2. Do Not Use Wood Blocking To Hold Equipment Off The Panel Seams. This Blocks The Flow Of Water And Voids Moisture. 3. Do Not Allow Rooftop AC Units Or Evaporative Coolers To Drain Into The Roof. 4. Anything That Traps Or Holds Moisture On A Roof Will Cause Temperature Corrosion.	Roof Maintenance Guidelines 1. Inspect Roof For Damage After Heavy Storms. 2. Inspect And Repair As Necessary All Roof Cuts, And Other Penetrations With Urethane Sealant. 3. Always Get Manufacturer Approval Before Making Any Modifications To The Roof. 4. Report Any Areas That Are Susceptible To Rust As Required. 5. When Performing Roof Maintenance, Always Take The Following Precautions: a. Use Fall Protection And Other Safety Protection As Required. b. Do Not Walk On Roof Flashing Such As Gutter, Ridge, Hip Or Ridge Flash. c. Do Not Walk On Light Transmitting Panels (LTPs). They Will Not Support A Person's Weight. d. Guard All LTPs And Roof Openings. e. Step Only In The Panel Flat Directly On Or In Close Proximity To A Supporting Roof Structure. 6. 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 Coating, Excessive Foot Traffic And Punctures. Make Sure That All Debris Or Snow Left Behind By Workers Is Removed From The Roof Immediately. Avoid Using Cutlery Saws And Welding Equipment Over The Roof. The Roof Must Adequately Protected. FOOT TRAFFIC: Keep Foot Traffic To A Minimum. Heavy Foot Traffic Can Cause Puncturing On Low Pitched Roofs. This Is Particularly True Just Upstream From The Eave And At Ends. Always Walk In The Flat Of The Panel Near A Supporting Roof Structure. Do Not: - Walk On Trim Or Gutters. - Walk Along Roofs, Ridges, Excessive Foot Traffic May Cause Buckle, Bursh Marks, Or Repairs. Foot Traffic Is Permitted For A Roof, Provided That The Worker Is Properly Designed And Installed Walkway System. In Order To Limit Access To The Roof, Roof Hatches Or Access Ladders Should Be Locked At All Times. A Sign Posted At The Access Site Stating That Only Authorized Personnel Are Allowed On The Roof. In Addition A Log Book Should Be Kept Of All Visits To The Roof And The Reason For Such Visits. DISMISSAL 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, Metal And Grout.	Never Step On Light Transmitting Panels (LTPs) Or Unattached Roof Panels  Roof Panels Must Be Completely Attached To The Purlins And To Panels On Either Side Before They Can Be A Safe Working Surface. Light Transmitting Panels (LTPs) Translucent Panels Can Never Be Considered As A Working 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 Of 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!
Erection Guide	Page R1 Rev. 12/17/07			By _____ Date _____ Revision _____ Project Name & Location: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 1000 S. 10th Street, Suite 100 FLORENCE, AL 36688-9508 Customer: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 1000 S. 10th Street, Suite 100 FLORENCE, AL 36688-9508 Drawing Status: ☒ Based On: Construction ☐ Based On: As-Built ☐ Based On: Revised Scale: NOT TO SCALE Drawn by: YMC 2/21/25 Checked by: CBC 2/25/25 Project Engineer: EOL Job Number: 19-B-84746 Sheet Number: R1 of 13 The engineer whose seal and signature is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services for the manufacturer, contractor, building owner or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein, shall not certify or certify in writing to the provisions designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for the project.

Building Anchorage

1. Determine That The Foundation Is Square. Measure Diagonal Dimensions To Be Sure They Are Of Equal Length.
2. Establish A Level Line For The Foundation. Use A String Or Level And Use A Level Rod To Obtain The Elevation At All Corners.
3. Consult The Location Of All Anchor Rods Against The Anchor Plate. The Anchor Plate Must Be Located At The Corner. All Dimensions Must Be Measured To Achieve A True Square.

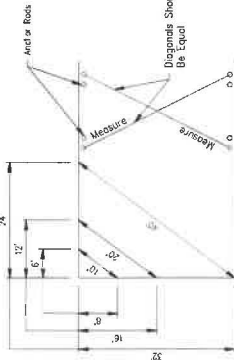


Pre-Erection Notes:

The Following Notes, Procedures And Suggested Recommendations Are Important Parts Of The Pre-Erection Process.

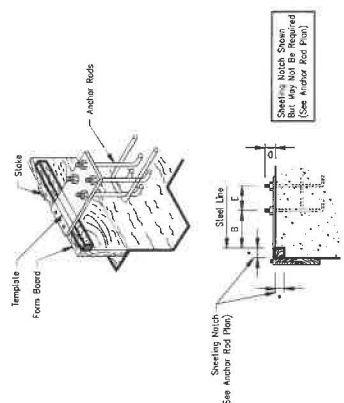
- 1.) Prior To The Time The Erection Crew Arrives, A Responsible Person Should Check The Job Site For Foundation Readiness, Space, And Accuracy And Anchor Rod Site And Location.

The Drawing Shows Below Indicates A Method Which May Be Used To Check The Foundation And Verify It Is Square.

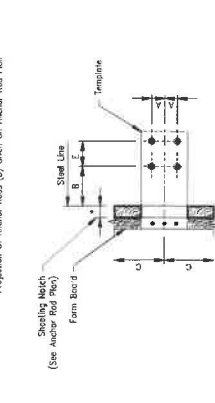


Measure Along Adjacent Sides Of Foundation Using A 10' Or 12' Dimensional Square. If The Diagonal Distance Between These Points Is As Noted, The Corner Is Square. Support Measurements Between Opposite Anchor Rods Will Indicate If These Points Are Not Square.

1. It Is Extremely Important That Anchor Rods Are Placed Accurately And In Accordance With The Drawing. The Anchor Rods Must Be Placed In The Concrete Before The Concrete Is Poured. The Anchor Rods Must Be Placed In The Concrete Before The Concrete Is Poured. The Anchor Rods Must Be Placed In The Concrete Before The Concrete Is Poured.



Projection Of Anchor Rods [D] Given On Anchor Rod Plan



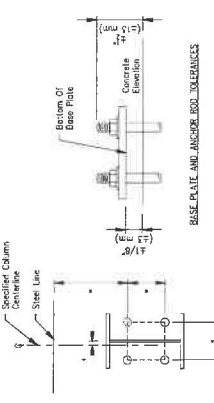
Dimensions A, B, And C Given On Anchor Rod Plan

AISC Code Of Standard Practice For Steel Building And Bridges

Tolerances For Setting Anchor Rods

Anchor Rod Location, Inches (mm), Horizontal Variation, Inches (mm)

1" (25 mm)	1/8" (3 mm)
1 1/2" (38 mm)	1/4" (6 mm)
2" (51 mm)	3/8" (9 mm)
2 1/2" (64 mm)	1/2" (13 mm)



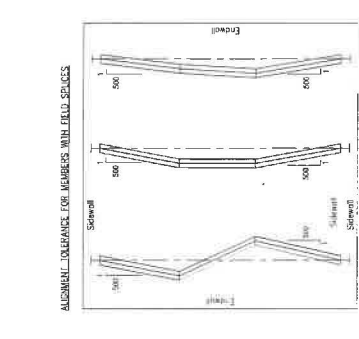
ANCHOR ROD SETTING TOLERANCES

* Horizontal Variations Vary Depending On Anchor Rod Diameter, See Above

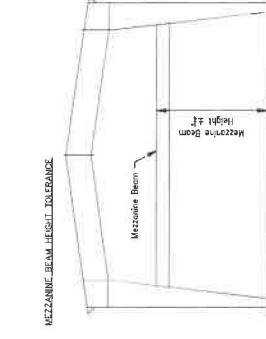
Erection Tolerances

1. It Is The Responsibility Of The Erector To Determine, Furnish And Install All Erection Tolerances. The Erector Shall Be Responsible For The Erection Tolerances. The Erector Shall Be Responsible For The Erection Tolerances. The Erector Shall Be Responsible For The Erection Tolerances.

Height	Tolerance (+/-)
10'	1/2"
15'	3/4"
20'	1"
25'	1 1/4"
30'	1 1/2"
45'	1 3/4"
60'	1 7/8"



MEZZANINE BEAM HEIGHT TOLERANCE



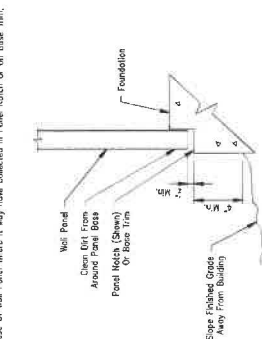
General Erection Notes

1. All Structural Framing, Members, Purlins, Girts, Clips, Plates, Braces, Bolts, Bracing Systems, Roof And Wall Panels, Etc. Must Be Installed As Shown On Erection Drawings.
2. It Is Extremely Important, Especially During Construction, That Points At The Corners, Holes And Joints Be Kept Square.

Panel Cautions And Notes

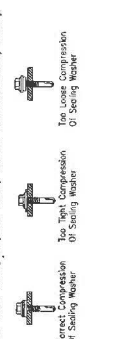
To Minimize Potential Of Concrete Action At The Bottom Edge Of Wall Panels, The Erector Must Follow The Following Precautions As Follows:

- 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 Galvanic Action. This Can Result In Corrosion Of The Metal Panels. The Concrete Foundation Should Be Cured For A Minimum Of Seven (7) Days Before Wall Panels Are Installed.
2.) Top Of Finish Grade At Building To Be A Minimum Of Four (4) Inches Below Bottom Of Panel.
3.) Finish Grade Is To Be Sloped Away From Building To Ensure Proper Drainage.
4.) Upon Completion Of Finish Grading, All Dirt Is To Be Cleared From Around Base Of Wall Panel Where It May Have Collected In Puddle Held In Or Near Turn.



Fastener Installation

Correct Fastener Installation Is One Of The Most Critical Steps When Installing Fasteners. The Erector Must Follow The Following Precautions As Follows:
1.) The Fastener Must Be Installed In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Fastener. The Fastener Must Be Installed In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Fastener. The Fastener Must Be Installed In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Fastener.
2.) The Fastener Must Be Installed In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Fastener. The Fastener Must Be Installed In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Fastener. The Fastener Must Be Installed In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Fastener.
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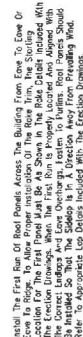
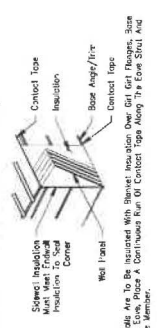
Tapir And Tube Sealant

Proper Tapir And Tube Sealant Application Is Critical To The Weather Tightness Of The Building. The Erector Must Follow The Following Precautions As Follows:
1.) The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant. The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant. The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant.
2.) The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant. The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant. The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant.
3.) The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant. The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant. The Sealant Must Be Applied In A Hole That Is Slightly Larger Than The Sealant.

Important Notes

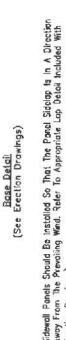
All Details, Recommendations And Suggestions Contained In This Erection Guide Are For General Guidance Only. And Not A Part Of The Contract. The Erector Shall Be Responsible For The Erection Tolerances. The Erector Shall Be Responsible For The Erection Tolerances. The Erector Shall Be Responsible For The Erection Tolerances.

For PBR Roofs With Ridge Poles, It Is Recommended That Both Sides Of The Ridge Be Sheathed Simultaneously. This Will Keep The Insulation Covered For The Maximum Amount Of Time And The Pone-Ribs Can Be Kept In Proper Alignment For The Ridge Poles. It Is Critical On The PBR Pones So That The Ridge Caps Can Be Properly Installed. Check For Proper Coverage As The Sheathing Progresses.

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ole:
The Boss, Cut Off The Insulation A Minimum Of 3" Above The Bottom Of The Wall Panel. This Will Prevent The Insulation From Hanging Below The Wall Panel And Wicking Moisture.

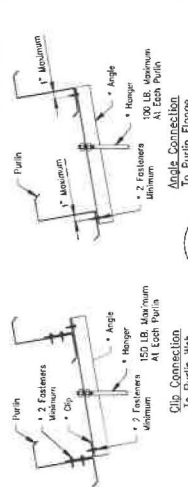
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Notes: Check Periodically To Ensure That All Panels Are Aligned And Plumb.

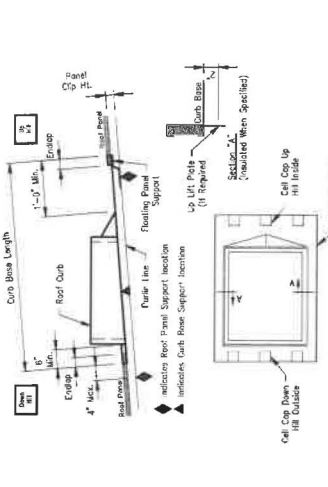
Screw Alignment Panel

After Drilling Panels, It Is Important To Clean Weld Filings Off All Panel Surfaces, Including Between Panels That Are Not Installed That Day, To Avoid Rust Stains.

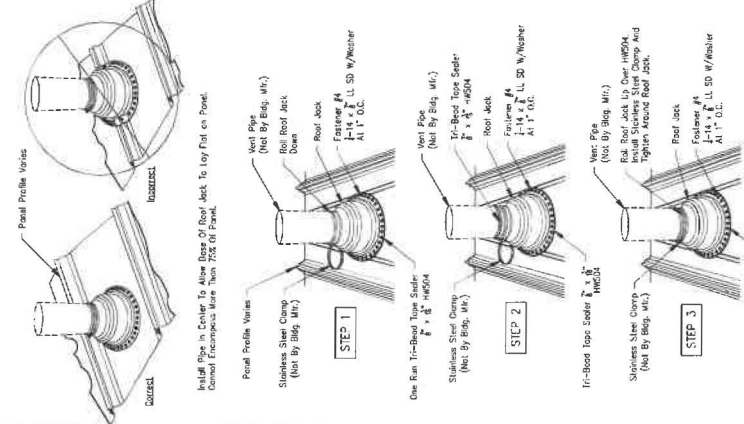


C is the center of the circle. P is a point on the circumference of the circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1. The Corb Details Draw illustrate The Building Manufacturers Recommended Girth Size and installation method. It is the Erector/Installer's Responsibility, to provide the correct size and installation of Corb Details. The Corb Details are not to be Exceeded by Three (3) Inches. Failure by the Erector/Installer to follow these Recommendations May Result in the Corb Details Damaging The Road System Or Causing Traffic Accidents.
2. Road Cuts To Be On Top of Sloping Steel (No Coloured or Gravelled).
3. Road Ribs To Point Up (No Flat Side To Lay Over Cuts).
4. When Road Cuts are Made, One Road And One Half (1 1/2) Inch User Panel Application To Be Installed On Road Cuts.
5. All User Panel Application To Be Installed On Road Cuts.
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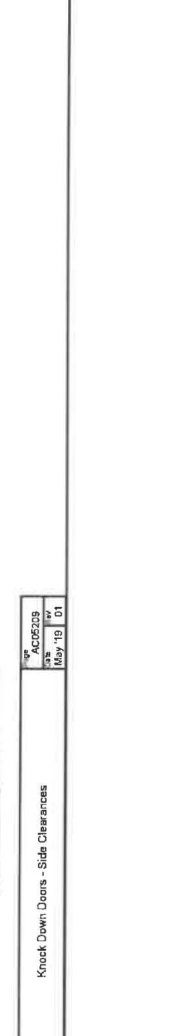
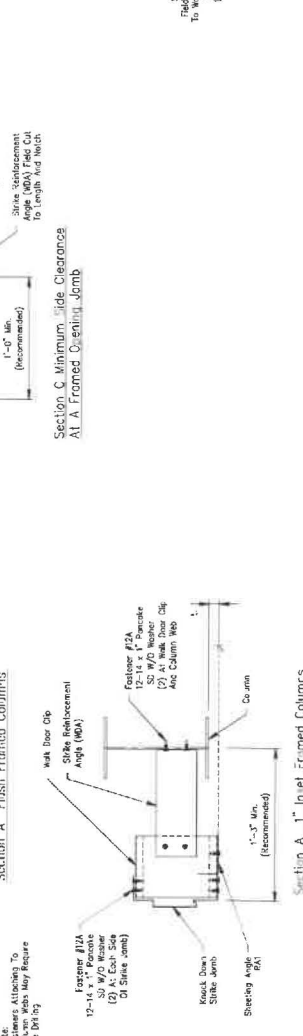
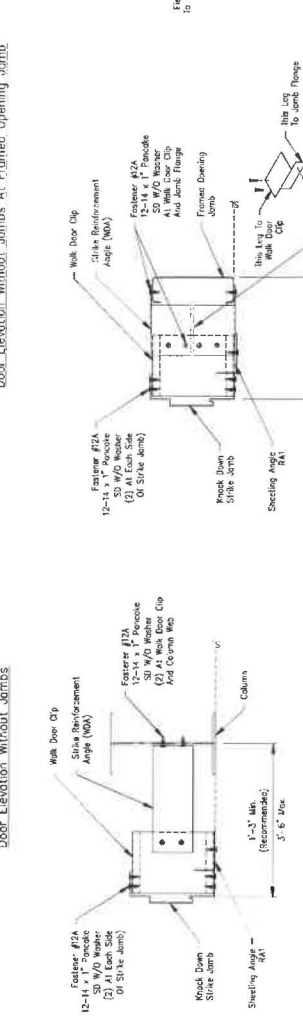
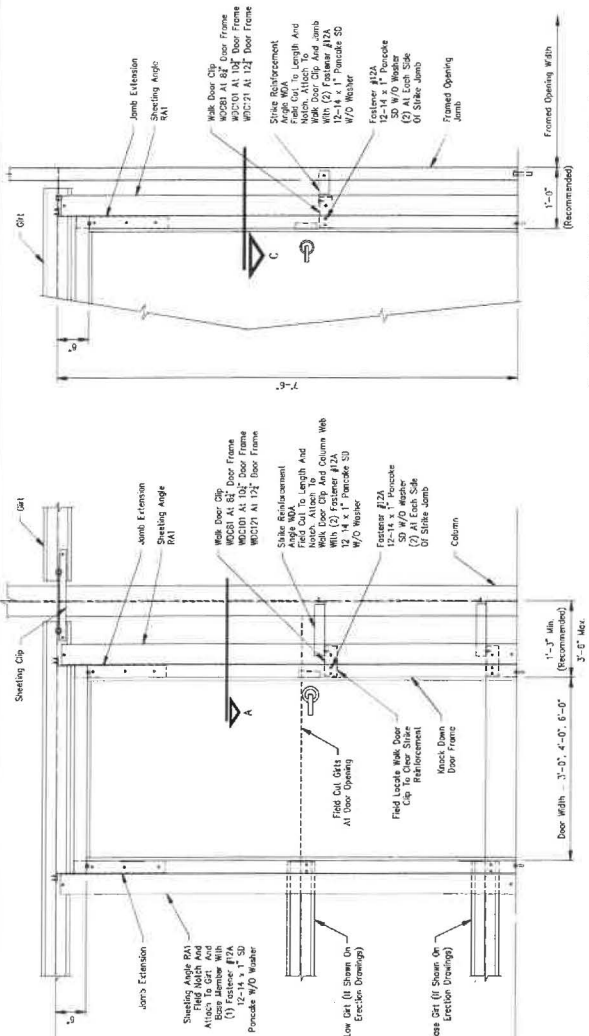
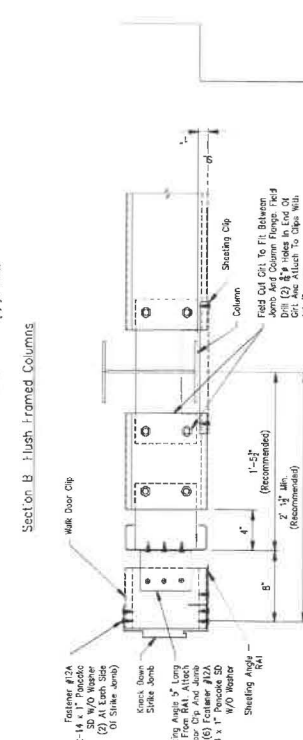
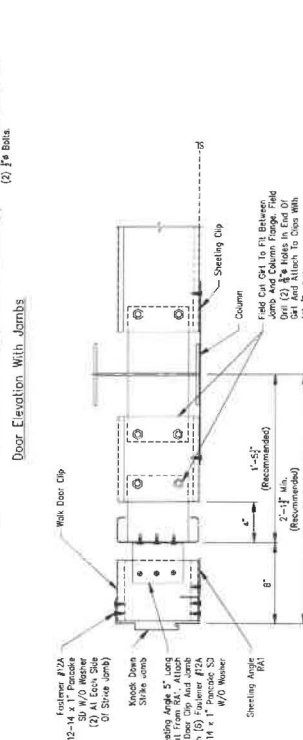
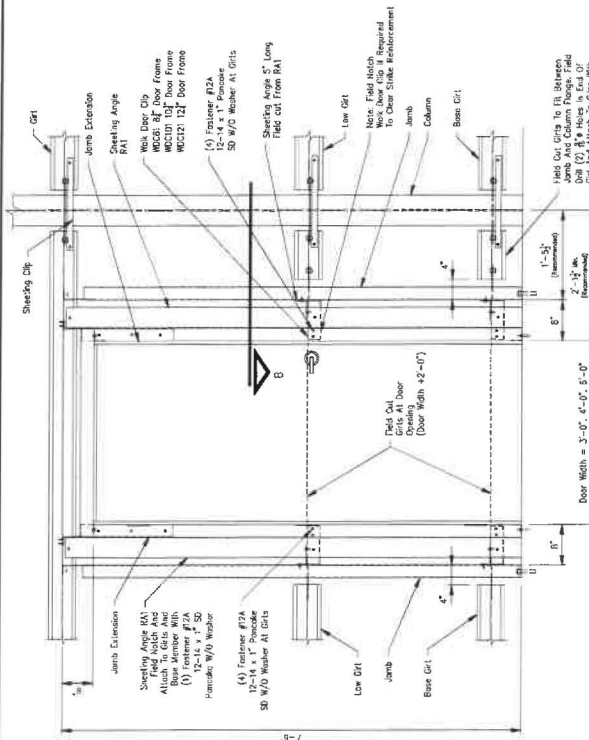
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Tri-Band Tape Seder $7^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{8}^{\circ}$
HW504

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Project Name & Location: CAPITAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, LLC 15338 BAYVIEW DR FLORENCE, CO 80539-8508		Drawing Status: ☐ Issued For Permit ☒ Final For Construction	
Drawn by: YMC 2/21/25 Checked by: CMC 2/25/25 Project Engineer: EOL		Scale: NOT TO SCALE	
Job Number: 19-B-84746 Sheet Number: R7 of 13		Notes: This engineer shall not be responsible for the design of any other work not shown on these drawings. The engineer shall not be responsible for the design of any other work not shown on these drawings. The engineer shall not be responsible for the design of any other work not shown on these drawings.	



AC05209
 May 19, 01

PBR Wall Panel - Three Sided Framed Opening - Field Nitch and Band Tabs at Head Trim

PW7022 &
PW7025
4x8
Pw7024
96

Note: Trim installation can be done by Field Nitch Panel as shown on PW7022 & PW7025 OR with Field Nitch and Band Tabs at Head Trim as shown on PW7024 & PW7023.

Opening Width + 6" (+2" Lap when req'd)

*Opening Width + 3"

Head Trim F481

*Field Cut Remainder and Remove

See End Cut Detail

End View

2" Lap with (2) Fasteners #14 Counting

Do not cut or remove Jamb Lug

Remain 1/2" Tab down 30 degrees

Field Cut - before Glazing

End Cut Detail
(Viewed from top of Head Trim)

Note: Field measure Opening Width and cut Head Trim to required length.

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Note: All trim is to be installed BEFORE blanket insulation is applied to walls.

Note: Panel position is shown with Panel Rise and Opening on 1'-0" max location. Rise may vary depending on the Opening Width and location. Field measure before cutting Panel and Trim.

Opening Width 1 1/2"

Field Nitch and Band 1 1/2" Tab behind Jamb Trim Attach with Fastener #14 x 6" Pop Rivet

Head Trim F481

See PW7027 for Jamb Trim End cut detail

Jamb Trim F482 or Alternate F484

Fastener #14 x 6" Pop Rivet at 1'-0 O.C. in Core Frame

Fastener #14 @ 6"

12-24 x 12" Plywood 30 EPS W/O Weather at 1'-0 O.C. at Wall Bolter

Opening Width

Rise

Opening Height

Field Cut Panels

