

FIGURE B1-9

NOTICE The Contractor should provide adequate rigging (crane, forklift, slings, taglines, Spreader Bars) for sufficient control during lifting and placement to assure safety to personnel and to prevent damage to Trusses and property. Slings, taglines, and Spreader Bars should be used in a manner that will not cause any damage to the Metal Connector Plates and Truss lumber. Lifting devices should be connected to the Truss Top Chord with only a closed loop attachment utilizing materials such as slings, chains, cables or nylon straps of sufficient strength to carry the weight of the Truss.

NOTICE Avoid Lateral Bending (see Figure B1-5).

TRUSSES UP TO 30': For single Trusses up to 30', use a minimum of two pick-points near Top Chord joints spaced up to 1/2 the Truss length apart. Keep line angle to 60° or less.

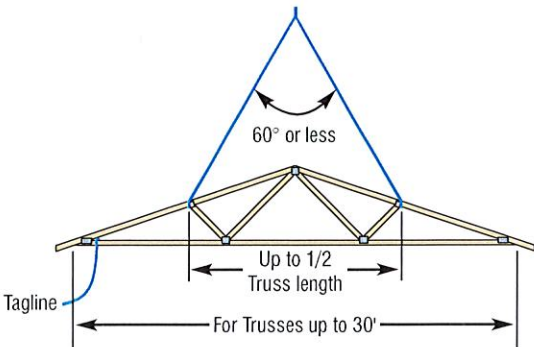


FIGURE B1-10A

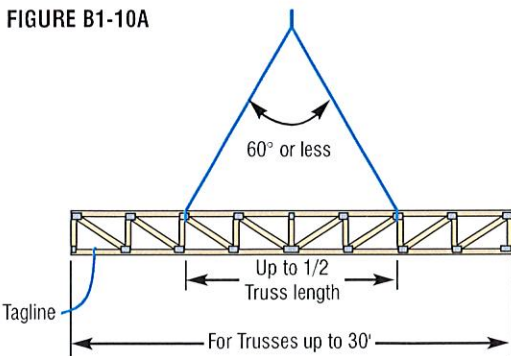


FIGURE B1-10B

TRUSSES UP TO 60': For single Trusses between 30' and 60', use a Spreader Bar 1/2 to 2/3 of the Truss length. Attach Truss to the Spreader Bar with lines that slope inward or "toe-in," as shown.

CAUTION Lines that "toe-out" can cause the Truss to buckle.

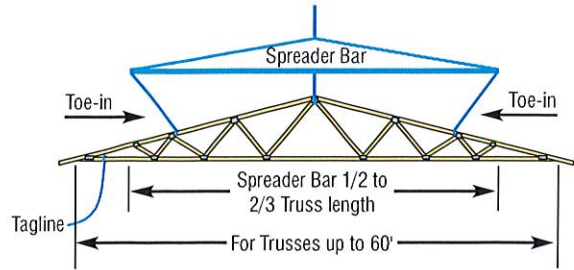


FIGURE B1-11A

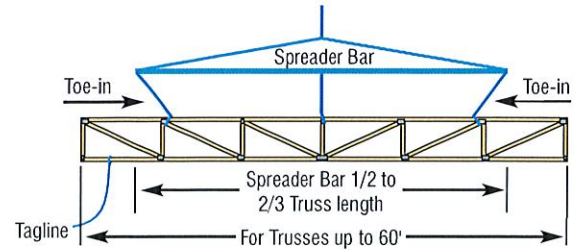


FIGURE B1-11B

TRUSSES UP TO AND OVER 60': For single Trusses over 60', use a Spreader Bar 2/3 to 3/4 of the Truss length. The Spreader Bar prevents Lateral Bending and should be attached to Top Chords and Webs at 10' intervals. Locate the Spreader Bar at or above mid-height of the Truss to prevent overturning.

NOTICE Design the Spreader Bar of any material with sufficient strength and rigidity to carry the weight and to resist bending of the Truss. If in doubt, seek professional guidance.

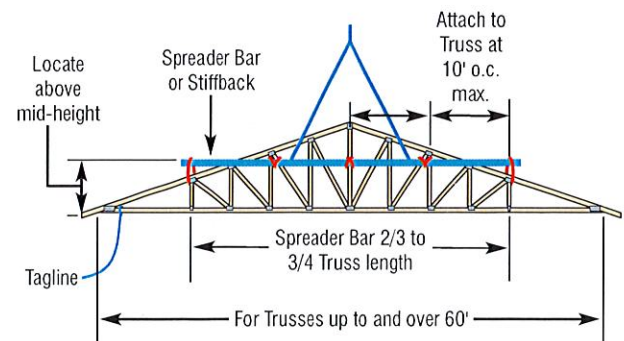


FIGURE B1-12A

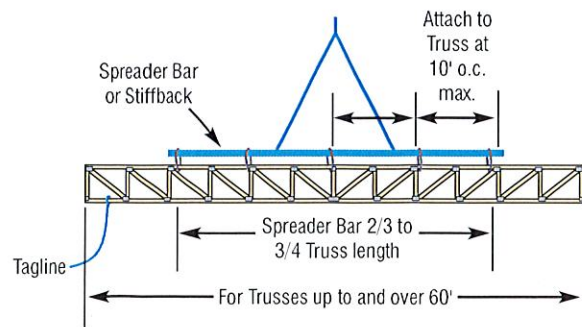


FIGURE B1-12B