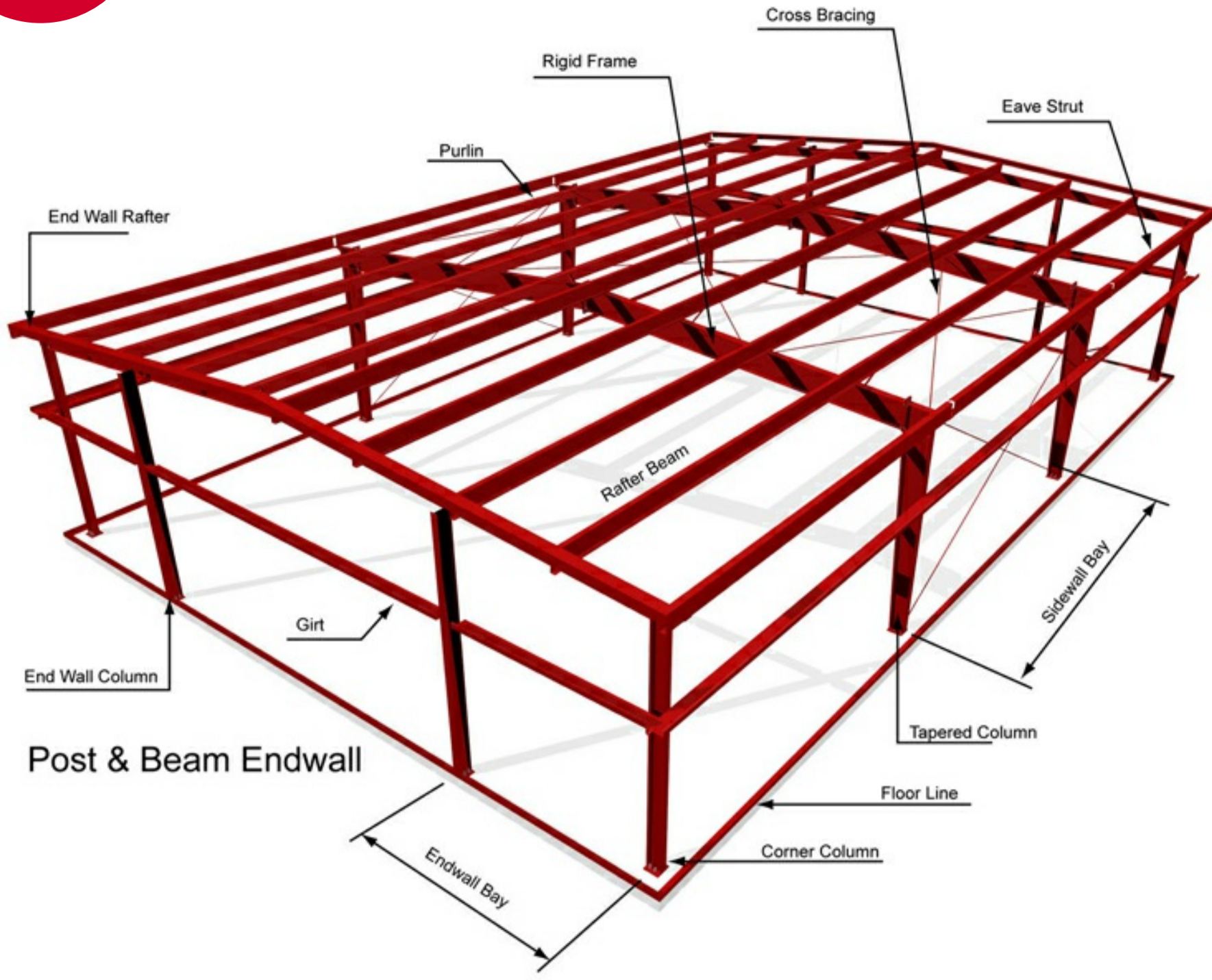




# METAL BUILDING FRAMING DETAILS

## 1

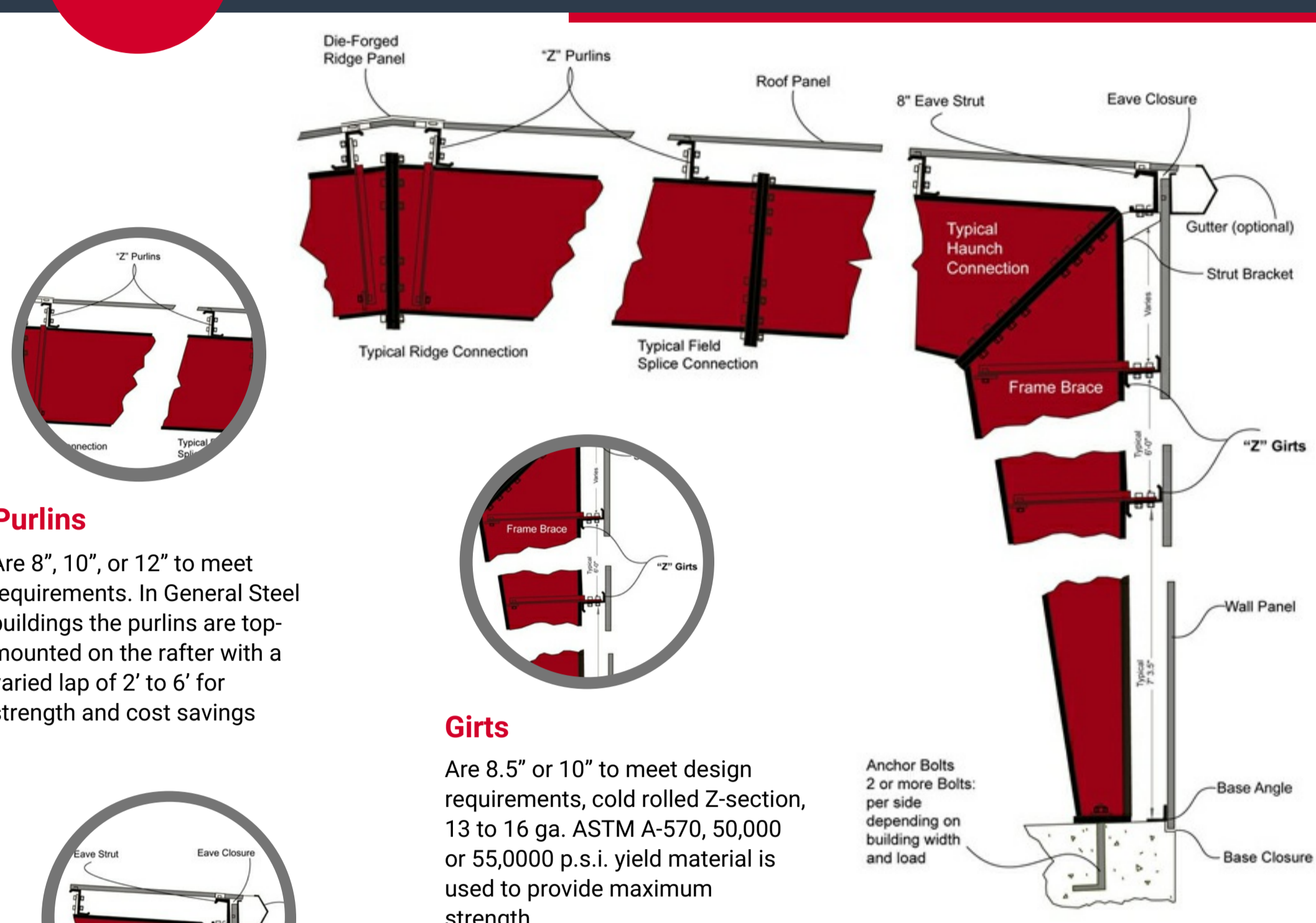
### PRIMARY FRAMING



- ✓ **Solid I-Beam Construction:** Single bead; continuous submerged arc welded by automatic welding machines (this helps ensure quality control).
- ✓ **End Wall Frames & Columns:** Are either cold formed, mill-rolled or built-up "I" sections depending on your specific steel building design requirements.

## 2

### SECONDARY FRAMING



#### Purlins

Are 8", 10", or 12" to meet requirements. In General Steel buildings the purlins are top-mounted on the rafter with a varied lap of 2' to 6' for strength and cost savings

#### Girts

Are 8.5" or 10" to meet design requirements, cold rolled Z-section, 13 to 16 ga. ASTM A-570, 50,000 or 55,000 p.s.i. yield material is used to provide maximum strength.

#### Base Angle

Is a continuous angle, supplied for the attachment of the base of the sheeting to the concrete. It is attached to the concrete with ram-sets or equivalent anchors by others

#### Sheeting Angle

Is a continuous angle supplied for the attachment of the sheeting at the rake of the building for ease of installation of General Steel buildings.

#### Eave Strut

Is a cold-formed C-Section that is rolled for the appropriate roof pitch to help ensure that all General Steel buildings are weather-tight at the eave.

## 3

### Fasteners & Bracing

#### WHAT IS ASTM?

ASTM International is an international standards organization that develops and publishes voluntary consensus technical standards for a wide range of materials, products, systems, and services.

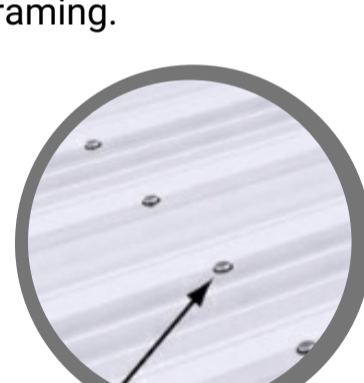
[astm.org](http://astm.org) [wikipedia](http://wikipedia)

General Steel structural bolts meet requirements of ASTM standards: A-325 for primary frame connections. A-307 for secondary framing.

#### Self Drilling and Self Tapping Fasteners

Are pre-assembled with neoprene washers and metal caps to help ensure weather tightness of your steel building. This feature is one of many qualities that sets a steel building apart from traditional construction, steel buildings are designed not to leak which prevents potential water damage.

Bolts and Fasteners

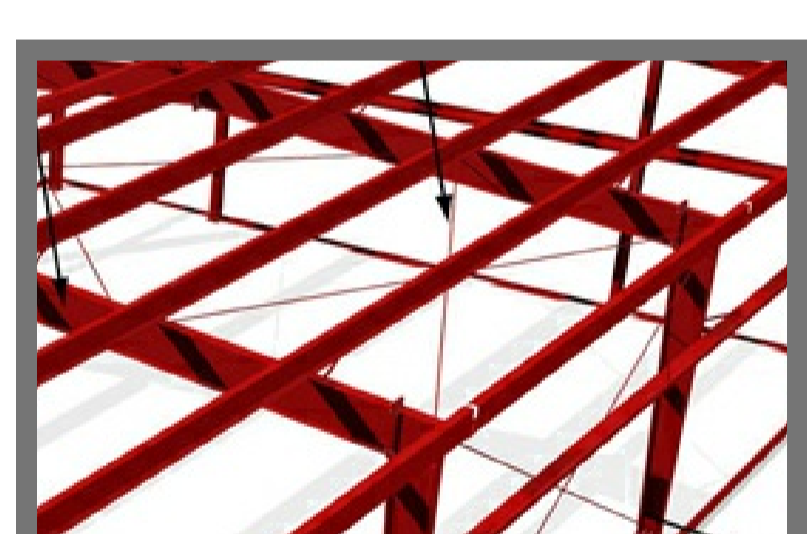


#### Bracing

For General Steel buildings either diagonal rod or cable bracing may be supplied for roof and walls to remove longitudinal load from the structure as needed.

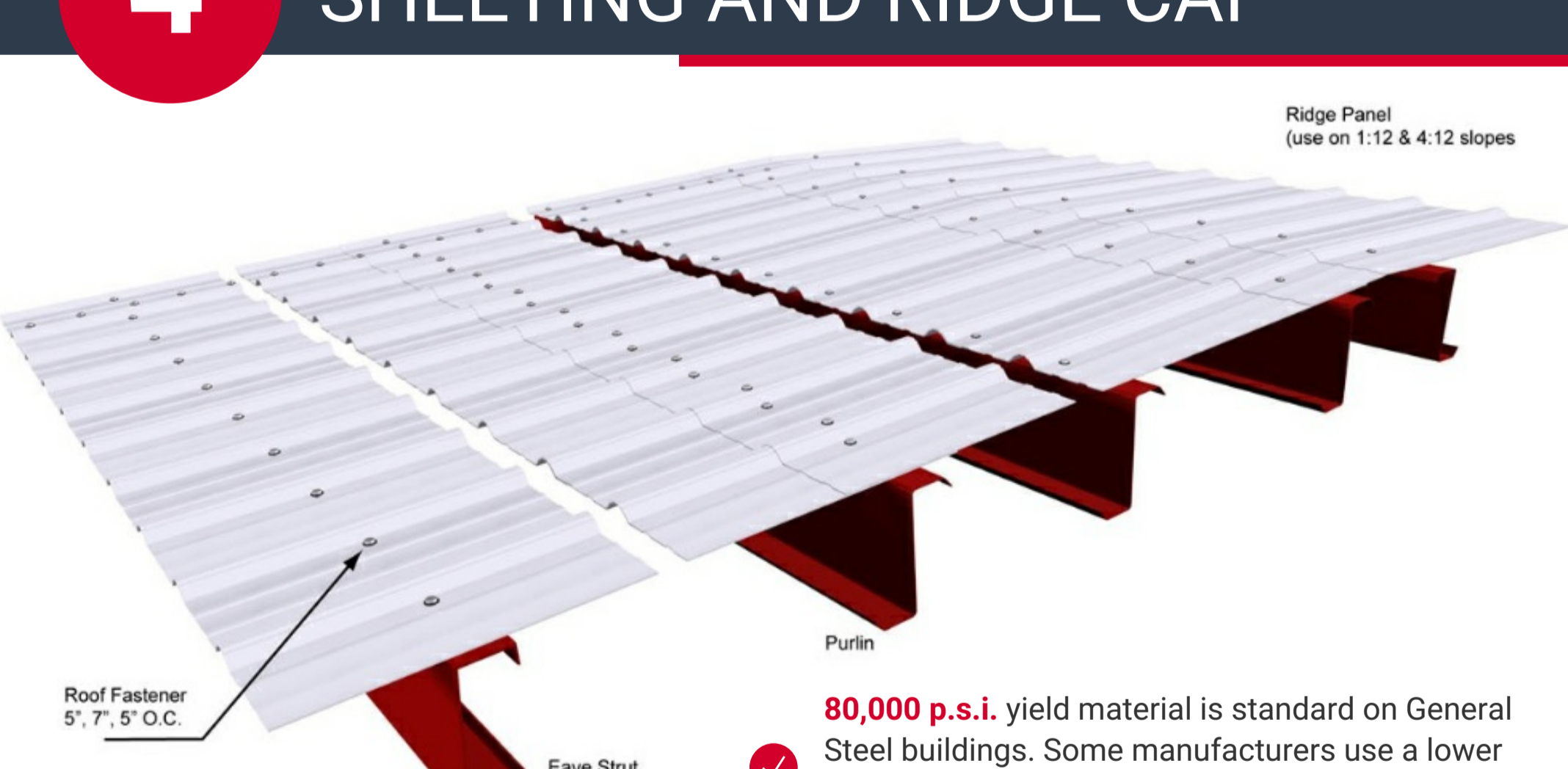
#### Angle Flange Bracing

Is provided for the connection of the rigid frame to the purlins and girts. This ensures that allowable compression levels are adequate for any combination of loadings.



## 4

### SHEETING AND RIDGE CAP



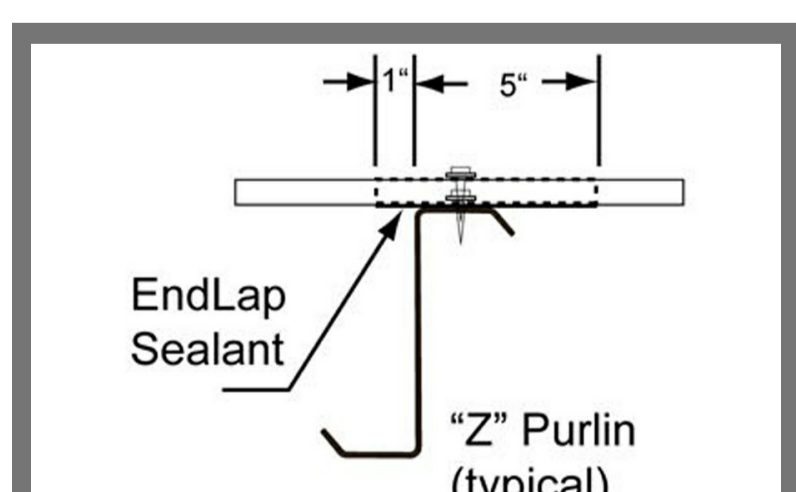
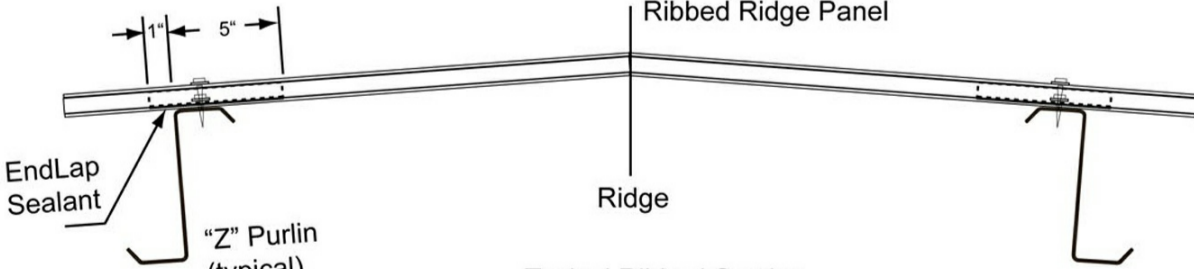
- ✓ **All Coil Steel:** All Coil Steel with Galvalume coating helps (1.25oz – hot dipped) on each side stand up to deterioration of the steel sheeting.
- ✓ **Deeper High Rib:** Deeper High-Rib with more frequent corrugations, provides extra strength for the steel building system.

#### Ridge Cap Panel

Matches the slope and profile of adjoining roof panels on General Steel buildings to help ensure constant weather tightness. A long overlap is also provided to prevent water from siphoning into the building through the roof.

#### Purlin Bearing Rib

The purlin bearing rib provides a better weather tight seal between the roof sheets on your steel building.



## 5

### Sealants, Trim, Flashing

- ✓ **Sealants:** For roof sidelaps, endlaps and flashing is provided to help ensure weather tightness. Ensure 3/8" x 1/8" thick pressure sensitive tape sealant for ease of installation.
- ✓ **Trimming and Flashing:** Trimming at rake (gable) corners and eaves is provided for all General Steel buildings with standard trim material for a finished look. This is also a deterrent to moisture, insects, and dirt getting into the building.

