MWPS-34' Truss

34' 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

This plan provides conceptual information only. Neither midwest plan service nor any of the cooperating land-grant universities, or their respective agents or employees, have made, and do not hereby make, any representation, warranty or covenant with respect to the specifications in this plan. 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.

MIDWEST PLAN SERVICE

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

34' Truss

Title Page

MIDWEST PLAN NO. 34' Truss

34' span, 2-web trusses with plywood gussets

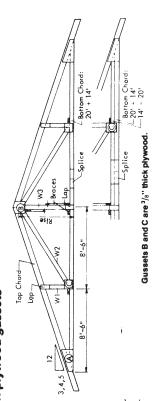


Table of lengths

	W3		.9	į.	
	S		u	-	
	W2	.8+.6	10'+9'	11.+10.	
	W	2.	'n	4	
0	Chord	18,	19.	19.	
ŧ	Rise	43	2.9	7:-1	
1001	Slope	3/12	4/12	5/12	

4+4, 4+6, 6+6 indicates stacked lower chord. 4&4, 6&4, indicate double web; a 2x4 is attached to the web member to increase its stiffness.

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.

To select a truss:

- estimate roof dead load
 determine appropriate snow load
 roof dead load plus snow load = roof design
- load, psf
 4. 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.

140	of Lu	1400f Lumber				Trus	Truss specing, ft.	2									
				5.			4								Guss	Gusset Sizes, in.	ć
	do.					Celling	Ceiling dead load, psi	ad per	١.			Webr	Web member sizes	sizes			
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				1	-Max.	+ wous	roof de	snow + roof dead load, psf	pad .								
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90	2x6	2×4	94	43	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	=	Ξ	:	5x4x16	10x16	8×10
ob	2x6	2×6	77	41	39	19	16	14	0	0	0	=	=	=	3/8×4×30	:	=
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15	2×10	7+7	90	83	83	39	33	0	0	0	0	=	E	=	5x4x29	14x20	12×10
/ε	2×12	9+7	100+	100+	100+	20	94	42	0	16	0	Ξ	=	=	3x4x36	16x20	14x12
	2×12	9+9	,	ı	ı	8 7	77	41	24	20	0	Ξ	787	=	3/8×4×58	=	16×12
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	2×12	9+9		,	,	63	59	56	31	28	21	z	=	=	12x4x28	=	16x12

Truss spacing, ft	
600f Lumber	

Gusset Sizes, In.

Web member sizes

Ceiling dead load, psf

Bottom

Truss spacing, ft.

1100f Lumber

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8×10 10×12 14×10 16×10

12x16 14x16 16x16

3/8x4x31 3/8x4x42

2×4

2×4

45 68 86 82

2x6 4+4 4+6 6+6

2x4 2x6 2x6 2x6 2x8 2x10 2x12 2x12

3/12 Slope

8x8 .. 8x10

10×10 12×10 14×12 16×12

½x4x22 ½x4x28 3/8x4x44

3/8×4×29

2×4

2x4 ... 484

2×4

8×10 8x8

8×12

3/8x3½x12 3/8x4x19 3/8x4x22

2×4

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000

19 29 39 58 79 100

20 42 41 62 85

2x4 2x6 2x6 2x6 2x8 2x10 2x12 2x12 4/12 Slope

2x6 4+4 4+6 6+6

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12x16 14x16 18x16

3/8×4×26 ½x4×20 ½x4×24 3/8×4×40

2×4 464 ::

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22 46 45 68 95 100+

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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 for

long spans and wide spacings.

TRUSS SPACING

Roof and ceiling materials and wall framing influence 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

storage buildings.

8' spacing uses least material and labor for buildbuildings 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

CEILING DEAD LOAD

Three ceiling dead load cases are included in the

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

ROOF DEAD LOAD

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 psf. Dashed lines in table indicate example.

2-64-Web Tr 6 Web Truss	Add the	2×12	2x12	2×10	2 x 8	2×6	2×6	2×4	Top	9	
Trus:	ř,					, Jr	6	2		Chord	
Truss	ing	2×6+2×6	2×4+2×6	2×4+2×4	2×6	2×6	2×4	2×4	Bottom	size	
1.4		4.6	4.0	ω ω	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	Truss o	2.	LITUSS
1.2		2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	Truss dead weight,	4,	Se spacing
0.4	;	-	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	psf	8,	

Snow load on the ground, 50-yr recurrence interval. See table below for conversion to roof snow design load.

SNOW LOAD

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

Recommended snow loads

Recommended by the MMPS and NRAES Committees for roofs up to about 12 slope for buildings outside the jurisaction of a building code fam buildings. 50 yr map lidads of 19 to 75 yr x 8 fty stowe on bot other buildings. 50 yr map lidad x 9 8 to convert from snow on ground to other buildings.

Minimum recommended load is 12 psf 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	ã	8	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	15		Map load	
86.4	79.2	72.0	£ 80	57.6	50.4	43.2	36.0	28.8	21.6	14.4	12.0	Def	Farm	Roof snow load
8	88	80	72	2	56	48	å	32	24	16	12		Other	ow load

Weights of roofing and ceiling materials.

22 psi 11 4 11 4 11 4 11 4 11 4 11 4 11 4 11	Ceiling framing Ix3 Juring 16 oc 2x4 Juring 2 oc Sheathing, etc. 1 Jumber solid 2 plywood 0 224 alumnum 28 ga steel Asphalt Shingles Insulation, per inch of thickness
0.7 psf	2x4 purlins, 2' o.c. 2x6 purlins, 2' o.c.

Hem—Fir (North) Hem—Fir (North)

Wind Loads

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

LUMBER

Three lumber groups are indicated in the tables. Example of species in each group are listed below 2x6 + = 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12 SS = Select structural (15%) = moisture content at time of miling.

Douglas Fir (South)	Douglas Fir (North)	Spruce—Pine—Fir 1100 Group Doublas Fir—Larch	Southern Pine (19%)	Hem—Fir	Douglas Fir—Larch (North)	1400 Group Douglas Fir—Larch	Southern Pine (19%)	Southern Pine (15%)	Douglas Fir—Larch (North)	Douglas Fir—Larch	1600 Group Species
No. 2	No. 2	SS S	No. 2	SS 1	No. 2	No. 2	No. 1 No. 2 dense	No. 2 dense	2 No. 1	S No. 1	Grade
2x4 2x6	2x4 2x6	2x4	2x4 2x6	2x4 2x6	2x4 2x6	2x4 2x6	2x4 2x6	200	224	2×4	Size

Plywood Spruce Pine Fir Southern Pine (15%) Southern Pine (19%) tem-Fir (North) SS 1 2 2 1 SS 1 1 2 SS 1 2 SS 1 1 2 SS 1 2 S

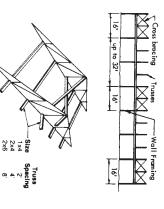
Use exterior, C-C grade ½" or ½" plywood with outer pites of Group 1 species wood, Identification Indexes, 2400 and 321/6 respectively.

Use 3-ply ½" plywood and 5-ply ½" plywood or use Structural I, 4-ply, ½" plywood.

16' Purlin (2x4 on Lap Join

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Windbracing

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.



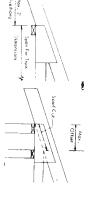
Wind Anchorage

1x4 2x4 2x6

of each truss. Minimum fasteners for wind anchorage, both ends

A = metal framing anchor 4-30d ring-shank nails = $1/2^{\circ}$ bolt	52'-60'	48-50	32-46	26-30	20-24	Truss Span	
ing anchor ik nails = 1/2" b	1A or 1B	Ŋ	Truss S				
ΣI	2A or 2B	익	2A or 1B	1A or 1B	익	بط	Truss Spacing
B = 1/2" bolt	4A or 3B	4A or 2B	3A or 2B	2A or 2B	2A or 1B	00	

For a 2' to 4' overhang, use the top chord and heel gusset design for a $\frac{1}{3}$ larger snow load.



Roof Purlins

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

spacings and buttjoints used.

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 18¹ lengths with staggered and lapped end joints if pairs of trusses are mounted on alternate sides of the poles

