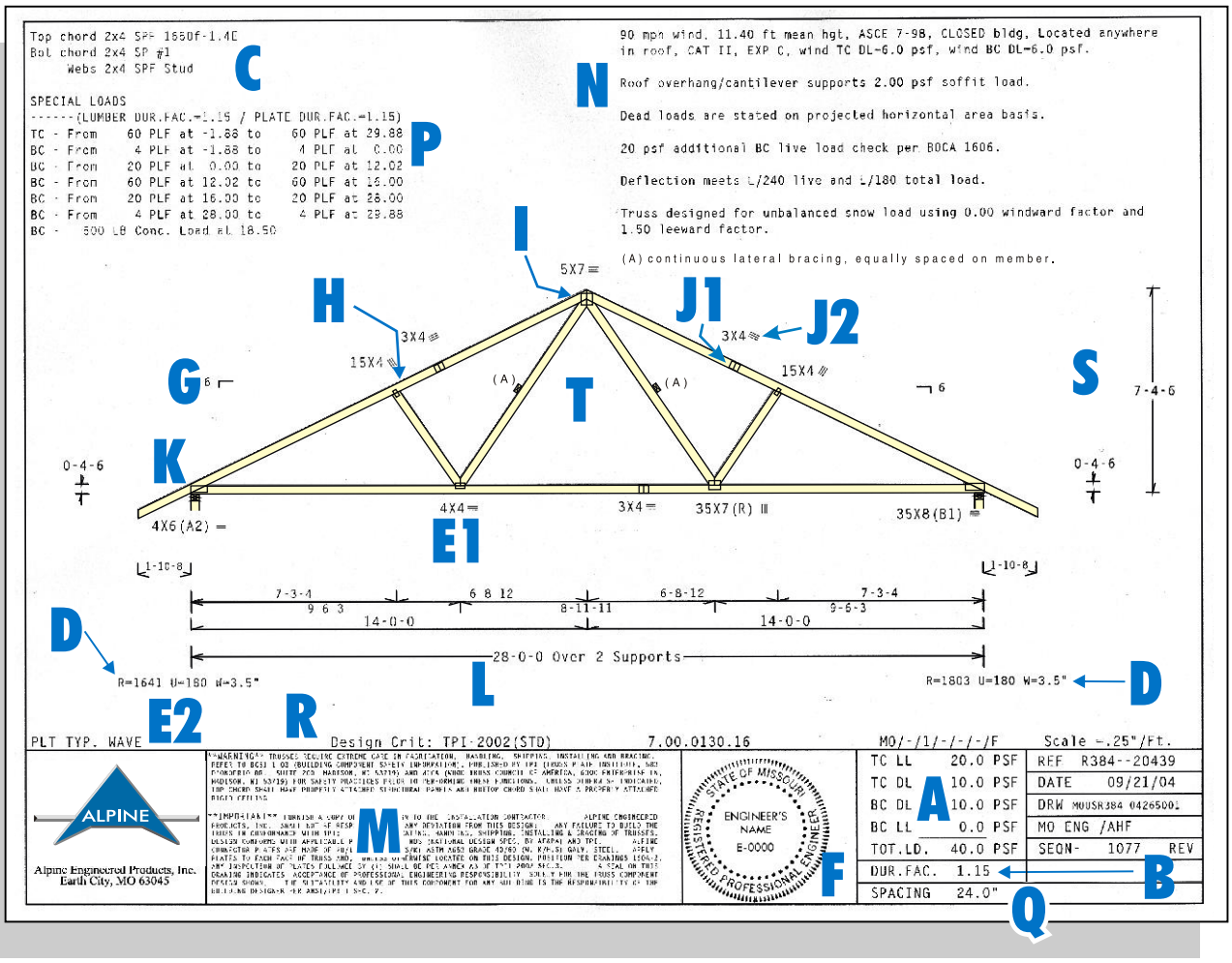
How To Read A Typical Alpine Roof Truss Design



A Design Loading
Top and bottom chord dead and live loads (including snow load) in pounds per square foot as used in the analysis (PSF).

B Load Duration Factor
An adjustment of allowable design values of lumber and fasteners.

C Lumber Specifications
Lumber size, species and grade for each member as used in the analysis.

D Reaction
The force in pounds on the bearings produced by the truss at design load, the uplift due to the wind load, and the bearing width.

E1 & E2 Connector Plates
The series, size and orientation.

F Engineers Seal
Seal of the registered professional responsible for the design.

G Slope
The vertical rise in inches for every 12 inches of horizontal run.

H Panel Points
The joints of the truss where the webs intersect the chords.

I Peak
The intersection of two chords where the slope changes from positive to negative. Generally at the centerline of the truss.

J1 & J2 Splices
Where two chord pieces join together to form a single member. J1 shows the location, J2 the corresponding connector plate.

K Heel
The point of the truss where the top and bottom chord intersect, generally at a bearing point.

L Span
The nominal span based on out-to-out dimensions of the supports or the bottom chord length, whichever is greater (feet-inches-sixteenths).

M General Notes
Notes that apply to all Alpine design drawings.

N Special Notes
Notes that apply only to this specific design drawing (deflection criteria, wind/snow loading, bracing, etc.).

P Load Note
Notes that show the magnitude and location of all loads on the truss.

Q Spacing
The on-center distance between trusses.

R Design Criteria
Standard used to design the truss.

S Truss Height
Overall height of truss (feet-inches-sixteenths).

T Bracing
Required truss member bracing or reinforcement.